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THE LINGUISTIC POSITION IN PSYCHOLOGY AND THE LEGAL INDUSTRY

Linguistic position is important in both psychology and the legal industry. In psychology, linguistic position is studied in the context of linguistic processes that influence mental states and human behaviour. For example, studies of language perception help to understand how language signals are perceived, interpreted and processed by the brain. The linguistic position also studies the language development of children and the means of communication in social groups.

Linguistic aspects, such as the accuracy of language use, interpretation of legislative texts and legal contracts, and language rules and norms, contribute to the understanding and application of law. In addition, linguistic provision is used to analyse linguistic evidence in criminal proceedings, such as expert evaluation of language style or analysis of language errors of witnesses.

Thus, linguistic position in psychology and the legal industry is used to study language processes, communication and jurisprudence, which affects the understanding and application of law, as well as the psychological state and behaviour of humans.

Linguistic positioning is a term used in psychology to describe the impact of language perception and problem solving on personality and its development.

According to the linguistic position, language plays an important role in shaping our consciousness, perception of the world and development of thinking. Language allows us to describe and understand our own thoughts and feelings and to communicate with other people.

The linguistic position is based on the following ideas:

1. Language affects the way we perceive the world. For example, different languages have different ways of expressing concepts and categories, which can affect the way we think and perceive the world.

2. Language is a tool for forming and expressing our thoughts and feelings. Language allows us to describe our experiences and express our needs and desires.

3. Language is a means of communication. It allows us to exchange information and ideas with other people. In the process of communication, we build social relationships and interact with the world around us.

The linguistic position in psychology is used to understand how language affects thinking, perception and personal development. It helps to study the psychology of language, the structure of language perception and problem solving, and to identify the links between language and psychological processes.

The linguistic position in the legal industry includes various aspects related to the use of language and language knowledge in the legal field.

First, linguistic knowledge is essential for understanding and interpreting legal texts. From a legal perspective, language plays a critical role in jurisprudence, which involves the study of laws, offences, courts, etc. A linguist needs to be able to understand the terms used and the language used in order to more accurately understand court rulings, legislation and other legal documents.

Secondly, linguistic skills also help in researching and analysing legal issues. A linguist can use linguistic methods to identify and analyse legal definitions, expressions of subjection and freedom of speech, etc.

Third, linguists can be involved in the translation and interpretation process. In legal systems where many languages are used in legal processes, translators and interpreters can use their linguistic knowledge to provide accurate translation or interpretation of court proceedings, suspected sentences, consulting services, etc.

Thus, the linguistic position in the legal industry determines the importance of language knowledge and its use in various aspects of law and legal practice. Linguistic methods and knowledge contribute to accuracy, clarity and understanding in the legal field.

In the legal industry, the linguistic position studies the relationship between language and law, as well as the application of linguistic methods in law. This research is concerned with the analysis of language norms and their use in legal texts, the study of linguistic stylistics and the specifics of legal speech, as well as the problems of translation and interpretation of legal texts.

Список використаних джерел

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EXPERIENCE OF FIGHTING CRIME IN FRANCE

France's geographical location makes it an attractive venue for trafficking (i.e. smuggling) and counterfeiting. The port of Marseille is a hub for Le Milieu to move large amounts of product into domestic and European markets. Low economic development continues to be the largest factor in youth joining French criminal organizations [1]. The most prominent criminal organization within Le Milieu is the Corsican mafia (milieu corse). Although the mafia has encompassed many criminal groups from the 1960s to the 1980s, modern (1990s–present) criminal activity is managed by the Marseille-based Unione Corse and Northern Corsica–based Gang de la Brise de Mer (i.e. "the sea breeze gang"). In 2007, an internal conflict led to the deaths of 102 people on the island of Corsica fracturing the influence of the two larger groups in the island (Brise de mer gang and Colonna family).[4] These two mobs remain powerful as of 2018, often controlling nightclubs, bars, restaurants, apartments, and hotels in Aix-en-Provence, Marseille and the French Riviera. In 2016, it was estimated that France's organized crime net US\$23 billion in its underground economy [1].

Organized crime is a transnational issue and covers all major areas of trafficking: drugs, human beings, arms, stolen vehicles, and wild animals and plants, etc. It is closely tied to corruption and money-laundering [2].