

"But there is no sound theory to back this up."

Another expert says that, because taking a lie detector test can be a stressful experience, it can sometimes present innocent people as guilty. "People being interviewed with a polygraph are likely to feel stressed. So, whilst the polygraph is quite good at identifying lies, it is not very good at identifying truths," she says. The expert says there are a number of different reasons why a test may be inaccurate. These include the questions being poorly formulated and the interviewer misreading the results. "If the examiner is well-trained, if the test is properly carried out, and if there's proper quality controls, the accuracy is estimated between 80%-90%," he says, adding that this is higher than the average person's ability to tell if someone is lying. However, he says that interviewing victims presents a separate problem. "Testing victims is a whole different ball game because of the nature of what they're being asked about, you would expect a lot of arousal anyway," he says. This means a victim, especially one recounting a traumatic experience, may appear as if they are lying because they are in an emotional state. Ultimately, experts say there are many caveats to polygraphs and several different factors which can lead to an inaccurate result.

#### **Список використаних джерел**

1. <https://www.nap.edu/read/10420/chapter/3>;
2. <https://www.apa.org/research/action/polygraph>
3. <https://www.city-journal.org/truth-about-polygraph-tests-16180.html>

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#### **FEATURES OF AGGRESSIVENESS OF STUDENTS WITH LOW LEVEL OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

Aggression is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Its negative manifestations, such as cruelty, violence, animosity between people and peoples, all-encompassing alienation of man, various

manifestations of destructive behavior, etc., are more and more widespread in both individual and public life. But at the same time, the scientific discourse is increasingly asserted that aggression is an attribute property of man and belongs to the necessary biological mechanisms of self-preservation and survival of the species, including the species *Homo sapiens*.

To date, various phenomena of aggression have been investigated by psychologists K. Rogers, A. Maslow, W. Frankl, the neo-behaviorists A. Bandura and J. Dollard, and contributed from E. Fromm, as well as A. Bass, K. Lorenz, etc. From domestic scientists, one way or another, in their scientific works, the problem of aggression, can be distinguished A. Rean, T. Rummyantsev, T. Kurbatov and many others. The issue of aggression has been theoretically and practically developed in many papers, but to this day it remains as open as all other psychology issues.

At the theoretical stage of studying the works of P. Kovalev, K. Platonov, A. Rean, B. Ananyeva, T. Rummyantsev and others. Aggressiveness is seen as a stable set of personal qualities that promotes the coincidence of the needs and goals of violent behavior. [2, p.28-29] In defining behavior as aggressive, the decisive place must belong to the notion of norm. The norms form a peculiar mechanism for controlling certain actions. When these norms are met, the behavior will not be regarded as aggressive, regardless of the degree of detrimental effects of such behavior. [1, p. 83-84]

It should be noted that aggression is an integral dynamic characteristic of human activity and adequacy, in social terms, the person must inevitably have a certain degree of aggression. In the "norm" it may be socially accepted trait and even necessary. Otherwise, it leads to suppleness, conformity, passivity of behavior. It should be admitted that aggressive reactions are often situational and have a rational and selective focus. [3, p.52]

Aggressive — behaving in an angry or ore way that shows you want to fight, attack, or argue with someone. [4] Aggressiveness is a product of simple learning. It is develops, maintained, or diminished by observing scenes of aggression and its consequences for the aggressive person. Specific prerequisites for aggression are usually called frustration, verbal

and physical assault, incitement by others, and specific characteristics of the victim. The second and stronger determinant of aggression is provocation, which can be physical or verbal. The so-called "third-party observers" may be the motivating cause of the aggressive behavior.

They can play the role of instigators, without even being involved with aggressive interactions. Not only physical but also mental conditions are needed for a person to survive. It must maintain a certain mental balance necessary for its existence. Hence, the grounds for aggression, such as humiliation, insult, contradiction in views, etc. [1, p. 238].

At the empirical stage of the study, methods for diagnosing indicators and forms of aggression were used to identify the phenomena being studied. A. Bass and A. Darcy and the Method of Studying Documentation to Identify Academic Achievement. Methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis were used to process the empirical data.

The research work involved 22 students of the fourth year of the educational-scientific institute №1 of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, studying in the field of preparation "Psychology".

The study found that those with low levels of foreign language learning were most likely to be guilty (56%) and mediated by aggression (44%).

That is, the feelings of guilt in the subjects are shown by the belief that they are bad people and do bad things. And those with indirect aggression are prone to using gossip, wicked jokes and aggression that is not directed at anyone, for example: an outburst of anger, which is manifested in a scream, stomping with their feet, fists on the table, etc.

Thus, the data obtained indicate that the level of success affects the forms of aggression and determines how the student will be aggressive towards others.

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4 Cobuild C. Collins COBUILD Advanced Learner's English Dictionary (Collins COBUILD Dictionaries for Learners / Collins Cobuild., 2012.

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## **PREPARATION OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN THE CONTEXT OF REFORM MIA SYSTEMS**

As the reform of MIA was held the special police units as «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia were reorganized to Corps of Operative-Sudden Action and the main special unit of the police is now the Corps of Operative-Sudden Action – a police special forces tasked with combating crime related to the threat to life and health of police officers; planning, training and conducting special police operations aimed at apprehending persons engaged in armed resistance, armed persons who threaten the use of weapons and / or other objects or use them, and other persons whose illegal activities endanger the life and health of persons and / or a police officer; release of handcuffs; detention of members of criminal organizations and armed gangs.

The formation of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action was carried out not only on the basis of the former special units «Sokil», «Hryphon», «Berkut», «Titan», special-purpose militia, volunteer battalions, which showed themselves during the anti-terrorist operation, but also professional experienced workers law enforcement agencies that meet the requirements and have successfully passed the pro-transparent procedure, based on the experience of the American SWAT.

The creation and development of Corps of Operative-Sudden Action is currently underway with the support of an international technical