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### **LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE**

Having access to comprehensive language support, including written translation and language interpretation for law enforcement agencies, enhances communication, ensures compliance and increases staff efficiency while helping law enforcement build trust and cultivate a positive public image.

The work our police and law enforcement agencies do is extremely important, and it's imperative when utilizing language services in law enforcement that qualified and fully vetted interpreters undertake police assignments, regardless of whether it's face-to-face, telephonic, or via video remote. Professional interpreters working with law enforcement have experience in interpreting in this environment and are trained in specific terminology necessary to communicate in law enforcement settings. If a qualified interpreter is not used, and the interpreting is not conducted to a satisfactory standard, it could result in a communication breakdown, violation of rights, and even the breakdown of cases in a court of law.

When language barriers arise in law enforcement settings, you need a language services provider that can respond quickly and appropriately to serve the needs of your community. Telelanguage Interpretation and Translation Services provide the solutions you need to improve communication with non-English speakers at every touchpoint while maintaining and enhancing compliance with the law and government regulations. Certified interpreters are available 24/7, 365 days a year [1, p. 2].

This paper examines language rights in the light of international law instruments. The paper contends that although international law provides for a number of language rights only very few of them can be regarded as universal human rights. First, the paper describes the purpose of language rights protection. Second, it analyses the scope of language rights protection and distinguishes between individual and collective language rights. Third, three basic categories of individual rights addressing language questions are

analysed, i.e. procedural linguistic human rights, freedom of expression and nondiscrimination on the grounds of language. Next, language rights of persons belonging to minorities are examined. Finally, the paper concludes that under international law language rights which are universal human rights include linguistic aspects of the right to a fair trial and the right to liberty and security as well as the right of non-discrimination on the grounds of language use in private sphere. The language rights protected otherwise do not fall within the category of human rights and their protection is not universal [2, p. 1].

**Conclusion:** Law and linguistics are very important in our life and we must have to know all things about them.

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### **FEATURES OF THE CIVIL LAW SYSTEM IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Analysis of the civil law tradition of European countries is of great practical importance on the way to the European integration of our country. Such research is necessary for an effective process of harmonization of Ukrainian civil legislation with the civil legislation of the European Union states.

To begin with, it should be noted that the system of civil law is a systematized collection of its elements (norms, institutions, sub-branches), located in a certain sequence and hierarchy, determined by the internal logic of this branch. There are two main systems of civil law: institutional and pandect. The institutional system consists of the combined norms of civil law in three main institutions: persons (legal status of persons), object (things, rights to them), ways of acquiring things (obligations). The civil law of Ukraine is built according to the pandect system. Its essence lies in the fact that it provides for the separation of the general part of civil law and the separation of property law from obligation law [1].

Also, it is worth noting that Ukraine belongs to the Eastern European civil legal system. At the same time, like all other countries, Ukraine also feels the influence of the Anglo-American legal system. In particular, this is manifested in the recognition of the role of judicial practice, the growth of the legal significance of the guiding explanations of the Plenum of the