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## **SPECIAL POWERS OF THE POLICE DURING MARTIAL LAW: LIMITS AND GUARANTEES OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

The introduction of martial law in Ukraine led to a significant adjustment of the legal status of the National Police, as the state gained the ability to temporarily expand the powers of law enforcement agencies to ensure defence and public safety. The Law of Ukraine 'On the Legal Regime of Martial Law' defines a list of special measures, including the establishment of a curfew, strengthening public order, checking citizens' documents and inspecting their belongings, as well as temporarily restricting freedom of movement [1]. At the same time, the Law of Ukraine 'On the National Police' was supplemented with provisions allowing police officers to act in conditions of increased danger, in particular to carry out preventive measures in an expanded format when there is a real threat to national security [2].

In practice, one of the key special powers actively used during martial law is the ability of the police to exercise enhanced control over the movement of persons through a system of checkpoints, which includes document checks, vehicle inspections and superficial inspections of citizens [3, p. 133]. The legislator emphasises that such measures may be applied solely for the purpose of detecting sabotage and reconnaissance groups, illegal movement of weapons and ensuring the safety of the civilian population [3, p. 134]. In addition, the police are granted the right to promptly obtain information from authorities and enterprises of any form of ownership, which significantly reduces response times in crisis situations [4, p. 27].

At the same time, the expansion of powers increases the risk of potential human rights violations, particularly with regard to freedom of movement, privacy and protection from arbitrary interference by the state [5, p. 90]. During martial law, some mechanisms of public control over the police cannot be implemented to the usual extent, which creates additional challenges in ensuring the transparency of law

enforcement activities [5, p. 91]. This requires increased attention to the principles of proportionality, necessity and legality when applying expanded instruments of state coercion [6, p. 52].

Despite the possibility of temporary restrictions on human rights, the state is obliged to ensure that they comply with the Constitution of Ukraine and international standards for the protection of rights and freedoms, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights [6, p. 55]. The practice of the ECHR emphasises that even in a state of emergency, the state must guarantee minimum standards of humanity, non-discrimination and prohibition of torture, which directly affects the activities of the police. An effective balance between military necessity and human rights is only possible with proper professional training of police officers, clear subordinate algorithms and effective mechanisms for controlling possible abuses [4, p. 29].

Thus, the special powers of the police under martial law are legally defined, practically justified and aimed at ensuring national and public security, but their application requires constant monitoring to prevent excessive restrictions on human rights. The development of the regulatory framework, increased transparency and professional training of police officers are key conditions for maintaining a balance between security and human rights in times of military threats [6, p. 57].

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## **THE USE OF LINGUISTIC TECHNOLOGIES IN CRIME INVESTIGATION: FOREIGN PRACTICE**

In the modern context of digitalization, linguistic technologies play an increasingly important role in criminology and criminal investigation. Language data have become a powerful source of evidential information, allowing investigators to identify individuals, determine the motives of crimes, and uncover manipulative or disinformation influences in cyberspace [1].

The use of linguistic technologies in criminology involves the application of methods of computational linguistics, forensic linguistics, and textual and communication analysis. One of the key areas is automated speech analysis — the examination of audio recordings to identify a speaker by their voice. Such technologies are widely used in the USA, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and Israel [3]. For example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) employs Voice Biometrics systems to compare suspects' voiceprints with database records.

Another important field is linguistic analysis of written messages — such as emails, social media posts, threats, or anonymous notes. Foreign practice shows that the analysis of stylistic, grammatical, and lexical features of texts helps identify the author. In the United Kingdom, forensic linguists use the JStylo program to determine authorship through statistical patterns of writing.

In addition, semantic analysis and monitoring of online communications are actively developed in the EU and the USA to prevent terrorist acts and cyberattacks. Artificial intelligence algorithms enable the detection of key words, aggressive narratives, or signs of