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LANGUAGE BARRIERS IN POLICE WORK: IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILLS

The majority of the police face many difficulties while speak in English language, especially when they were subjected to the spoken English. Moreover, this weakness is a vital problem for those officers in dealing with foreigners. The problem of speaking English language for the police officers started from the basic levels which made them unable to speak English fluently.

Speaking is “the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, in a variety of contexts”, also “speaking is a productive oral skill. It consists of producing systematic verbal utterances to convey meaning”. [1] Among the four skills, speaking is one of the most important productive skills. Speaking is an important part of second language learning and teaching. It is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information. [1] Being able to verbally communicate effectively to other individuals or to groups is essential in school, business, as well as their personal life. There are three kinds of speaking situation:

First: Interactive speaking situation is face-to-face conversations and telephone calls, in which speakers are alternately listening and speaking, and in which they have a chance to ask for clarification, repetition, or slower speech from their conversation partner.

Second: Interactive speaking situation is when giving a speech to a live audience, where the convention is that the audience does not interrupt the speech. The speaker nevertheless can see the audience and judge from the expressions on their faces and body language whether or not he or she is being understood.

Third: Non-interactive speaking situation is when recording a speech. Effective speaking: stated that when speaking in English to people, who speak English, speakers should know their objectives and pronounce words clearly. Moreover, they should respect cultural differences and adapt speaking style to the other person's. Therefore, different cultures may interpret and practice communication differently. [3]

Learners assess their success in language learning in terms of their feeling about how well they have improved in their spoken language proficiency. To approach the goal, in teaching strategies, the focus should be upon those really needed by the students.

Police officers are weak in speaking English often. There are many reasons causing the weakness in speaking. English language curriculum in the previous stages of the educational system did not focus on speaking skills. The weakness of the police officers' speaking abilities came as a result of their weakness in the bases of English language. Lack of the foreign activities in Ukraine leads police officers to neglect the development of speaking skill in English language.

For English beginners, the difficulty of listening comprehension is simply too many new and unfamiliar words. The listening comprehension problem is when learners listen to an English speaker, they not only have to recognize words by hearing them, but they also have to recognize the words very quickly. Learners must be able to recognize and understand words immediately because, if they pause to think, the English speaker will keep speaking and learners will not comprehend what he/she says. Even learners who have studied for years, they often still find listening comprehension quite difficult. Therefore, it is very important to maintain the listening fluency and the ability to recognize and understand English words and phrases punctually when learners perceive them. To improve listening skill, learners can learn through many good practices: listening to the radio, to tapes, to native English speakers, and even to non-native speakers of English. However, listening takes time because of some barriers such as worry, fear, semantics and language differences, and noise.[3] To be successful and fluent in speaking skill, we should know the components underlying speaking skills proficiency as follows:

1) Grammatical competence. Learners must have the knowledge of words and sentences; that is, they must understand how words are segmented into various sounds, and how sentences are stressed in particular ways. Thus, grammatical competence enables learners to use and understand English language structures accurately and unhesitatingly, which contributes to their fluency.

2) Discourse competence. Learners must develop discourse competence, which is concerned with inter-essential relationships. Discourse Competence can be seen as the ability to understand, create and develop forms of the language that are longer than sentences (stories, conversations, letters, ...) with the appropriate cohesion, coherence and rhetorical organization to combine ideas.

3) Sociolinguistic competence. Learners must have competence which involves knowing what is expected socially and culturally; that is, learners must acquire the rules and norms governing the appropriate timing and realization of speech acts.

4) Strategic competence. Strategic competence is the way learners manipulate language in order to meet communicative goals.[4]

When emergency strikes, immediate and effective communication is key: a crisis is no time to stop for translation. Within the greater field of criminal justice,

law enforcement officers act on the front lines of the law to maintain authority and keep us safe. When officers are able to speak the same language as the individuals they encounter, they enhance communication, promote safety, and prevent dangerous misunderstandings or unnecessarily violent escalations.

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**VOLUNTEERING AS A WAY OF FORMATION OF THE PERSONALITY
OF A FUTURE LAWYER**

On the 24 th of February, 2022 the world saw the edge between light and darkness, good and evil, life and death. That edge was in Ukraine , and it was caused by russian aggression. All progressive humanity realized the need to support our country in all possible ways in this unjust war.

A huge number of international institutions lent a hand to Ukrainian people. At the same time thousands of Ukrainians who suffered as the result of russian terror received help from numerous charitable organizations, foundations and even individuals. They helped us in different directions. Such organizations attracted billions hryvnias of monetary assistance, tons of humanitarian aid, charitable events and promotions were held in Ukraine and Europe, refugees were accepted and provided with all necessary things in the large number of countries.

The charity organizations help in the following areas: humanitarian food and hygiene kits, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons‘ (IDP) employment and retraining, projects of social adaptation, making a donation, construction of social housing, financial assistance ,corporate social responsibility, providing legal advice and a lot of other areas.

Moreover, despite the fact that the people of Ukraine are facing a range of challenges and difficulties, a lot of them have also become volunteers. A huge mass of people have realized that they can be useful without weapons in hands.