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STATE OF STRONG BLOOD HOT, AS CIRCUMSTANCE THAT COMMUTES SENTENCE

Strong blood hot in the criminal legal understanding, first of all, it is necessary to examine from position the decision of accordance of rich in content side of this concept to the functions that is executed in a law on criminal responsibility.

As a circumstance that commutes sentence in relation to the commission of crime in the state of strong blood hot it is presented in Criminal Code of Ukraine in two forms : as general extenuating circumstances that influence on the measure of punishment and responsibility; as an extenuating circumstance that is included in the complement of crime. In such quality she is presented in the next articles of Criminal Code of Ukraine : 1) century 66 "Circumstances that commute sentence" - as the strong blood hot, caused by the wrong or amoral acts of victim; 2) century 116 "Felonious homicide, perfect in the state of strong blood" hot and century 123 "Intentionally the heavy bodily harm caused in the state of strong blood" hot, - as strong blood hot, that suddenly arose up as a result of illegal violence or heavy offense from the side of victim.

In the theory of criminal right and in judicial practice there is not the only understanding of the special mental condition of winy person, that comes forward as circumstances that soften responsibility after a century 66, 116, 123 KK of Ukraine. In literature about criminal responsibility next to a term "strong blood hot" the name "physiology affect", "affect", "sudden strong blood" hot, "blood" hot, is often used. The same variations in terms can be met and in the judicial documents of concrete criminal realizations.

In the theory of criminal right for understanding of "strong blood" hot opens up the method of equation of this concept with the physiology affect known in psychology. Analysing the state of strong blood hot of V. I. Tkachenco the following finds out : "As strong blood hot is a category psychological, then for correct application of norms that is investigated by important there is clarification of his maintenance and kinds. Strong blood hot is named most and separate courts criminal lawyers by a physiology affect". Analogical position is occupied at opening by a concept "strong blood hot" and other criminal lawyers. Thus, the specific form of external display - active actions sent to the removal of external irritant is present the state of physiology affect. In a criminal value the form of external display of physiology affect is criminal behaviour.

As a study of materials of judicial practice showed, in most cases a physiology affect really arises up for a winy person as an immediate reaction on the wrong acts of victim. At the same time it does not mean complete absence of situations, when such special mental condition of winy person arises up after the feance of illicit actions of suffering person. For example, the known case of judicial practice, when meeting in a few days with a person that closed owe heavy offense, caused in the last the state of physiology affect, under act of that he accomplished felonious homicide .

Offense presents by a soba the intentional humiliation of honour and dignity of person, expounded in an improper form. She can show up both in a verbal form and in certain actions. Composition of offense takes place and then, when the humiliating estimation of person expounded in an improper form answers reality. Offense can touch a person to that she is sent both directly and other person, on condition that the guilty realizes that such offense will be well-proven into consideration of offended (in absentia offense). Question about that, what offense is heavy, is the question of fact that gets untied by a court in every case taking into account all concrete circumstances of criminal case. Weight of offense must be determined on the basis of analysis of two moments : correlation of the objectively expounded offense with the norms of moral of modern society and correlation of offense with social options, positions, looks of suffering from offense person.

Heavy offense from the side of victim can not be equated from simply by offense (a century 126 Criminal Code of Ukraine in 1960), because heavy offense, as a rule, comes true by intentional humiliation of honour and dignity of person in an especially improper form or on maintenance is facial especially touchy. Domestic treason can be also examined as heavy offense only in case that she is accompanied by cynical actions concerning of victim from her, id est characterized by the high degree of amorality. Thus, setting less severe punishments for the feance of illegal actions in the state of strong blood hot, legislator, in our view, it goes out the special state of moral values of person, that is affected by heavy offense. Id est, the moral values of person find an imprint in the estimations of public danger of actions that harmed to the law-enforcement objects.

In accordance with it, a public danger of crime, perfect under act of strong blood hot, that arose up as a result of heavy offense, is less than, than crime perfect without this circumstance.

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TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION AT THE INITIAL PERIOD OF STUDY AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

As we live in the global and unstable world its necessary to be able to find information in the neverending stream and the English language is one of the main tools which enable us to do this. The language teaching at the Academy with its peculiarities is the aim of the article. Taking into account that the study of the English language must be mainly communicative oriented we propose to pay special attention to the development of dialogical speech

on the base of the authentic materials. While speaking about choice of teaching methods it is useful to remember the words of the Police Guidelines which state that: “In any public service organization, training will play a major part in ensuring that officers possess then necessary knowledge, skills and attitude stoc on duct them selves in a profession almanner and toper form their roles effectively an dinaccordance with the policy of the organization. Most police forcesin Europe devote a very substantial amount of time both to initial andin-service training to a chieve the segoals” [3].

O. Kuznetsova in her research works defines, that the studies of the law enforcement officers and lawyers educational processes, state that the main aim of teaching English in higher educational establishments is teaching English with specific aim, in other words development and formation of cadets communicative competence on the background of the professionally oriented training (usage of the foreign languages in the professional context and situations which require professional communication) [1].

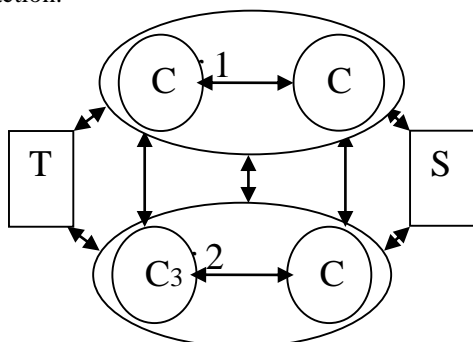
From this point of view, the usage of dialogues and teaching through communicative situations must prevail. The dialogical speech is defined as the process of the speech interaction of two or more participants of communication. According to this notion we can draw the parallel between interaction of an officer with a citizen or citizens in concrete situations which demand his/her participation. Speaking about communicative functions of the dialogical speech we must mention such communicative functions of it [2; 146-147]:

- 1) request for information – receiving information;
- 2) proposition (in the form of ask, order, advice etc.) – acception/denial of information;
- 3) interchange of points of views, impressions, believing;
- 4) opinions, believes, proves of one’s points of view.

So, our main task during the first year of cadets’ study is to form such skills and abilities which would allow them to use professional content in their speech (where dialogue prevails).

It is also worth to mention that dialogues have different functional types and kinds of dialogical units which are the most suitable for them. From the point of view of the Professional English we are especially interested in some kinds of them. The most important for them: a dialogue – a questioning, a dialogue – an inquiry, a dialogue – an order, a dialogue – an agreement and so on.

The main aim of the dialogical speech skills development can be considered as an achieved one if at the end of the first year the cadets are ready to perform a complex, professionally oriented dialogue according to such a scheme of interaction:



Here :
 C1,C2, C3,C4 – are cadets,
 Gr1,Gr2 – groups,
 T- language teacher,
 S - Source

Of course, there much more forms and technologies which can be used in the work with dialogues, we can easily speak about changing the roles, partners and topics of the dialogues. The roles of prepared material and possibility to react immediately should also be taken into account. The connection of in-class work with preliminary home preparation should also be mentioned. Especially important is to blend the auditory oral communicative work with the developing of writing skills, for example for grammar materialstudy. A very great potential can be seen in the technical support of lessons, because original audio and visual information can benefit the learning of the material by cadets. In other words, correct, intelligent and creative usage of communicative situations will be a great advantage in the process of study English be future law enforcement officers. It forms skills and abilities of fluent and correct speech and brings a self-confidence to the officers who use foreign languages in their professional activity.

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