

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ



Кафедра мовної підготовки



МОВА І ПРАВО:
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ РОЗУМІННЯ,
ТЛУМАЧЕННЯ ТА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ПРАВА

Матеріали студентсько-курсантського круглого столу
(04 березня 2025 року)

Одеса
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ETHICS AND CULTURE OF PROFESSIONAL BROADCASTING IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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At the present stage of the development of Ukrainian society, with the adoption of the new Law of Ukraine «On the National Police» and the change in the priorities of professionalization of the police, the proper level of speech preparedness of the latter and their compliance with the norms of speech culture in terms of communication with citizens have become important signs of this profession.

For law enforcement officers, whose professional activities are closely related to the constant need for communication, the culture of oral and written speech determines in general the culture of work and, most importantly, the culture of relationships in daily communication in various spheres of public life. The National Rules of Ethical Conduct of Police Officers , approved by order of the Minister of Internal Affairs on November 9, 2016, clearly defines the basic requirements for the professional behavior of a law enforcement officer, among which proper place is given to compliance with the norms of business broadcasting, and the prevention of the use of profanity.

That is why knowledge of language norms, the ability to accurately formulate thoughts, intelligently use the lexical richness of speech, grammatically correctly construct phrases, clearly pronounce sounds and their combinations, correctly emphasize, etc. Should become not only desirable, but mandatory elements of the speech behavior of police officers. The acquisition and skillful application of these skills will help to increase not only the level of personal culture of individual representatives of this profession, but also the authority of the national police among the population as a whole.[1]

The formation of a professional speech culture of law enforcement officers should be carried out taking into account the parameters of professional situations: the place and time of the situation, the

characteristic circumstances, the social roles of the participants, the tasks of the participants, the method of communication.

Work on the formation of professional speech law enforcement officers is an indispensable stage in their professional improvement. The professional speech culture of law enforcement officers implies the ability to recognize the necessary information during various investigative actions, adequate behavior in typical professional situations, the ability to conduct telephone conversations, conduct a monologue, maintain a dialogue, adequately respond to the statements of partners, produce professional correspondence, and competently draw up professional texts.

The speech culture of a member of the National Police is his unique business card. It is possible to judge poise and education, intelligence, upbringing, tact from the culture of speech. It has long been established: he who thinks clearly speaks clearly. Language can be well-argued, logical, based on great information, but dry, emotionally unclear. Such language is poorly received and can degrade other features of the speaker.

By the logic and reasoning of the language, people judge the attitude of a colleague; according to prominence, formality of the language, lexical richness - according to education; by the tone of speech - by upbringing. Whatever virtues a comrade possesses, he can lose his respect if he does not know the language, suffers from an imperfect, poor language.

Sociological surveys on the work of law enforcement agencies show that, in general, the population is not satisfied with the quality of communication between members of law enforcement agencies and citizens. Colleagues of armed groups suffer from the inability to find an approach to a person, possess a low level of communicative knowledge, skills, and abilities. At the same time, out of all the power structures of the state, the police in the larger future needs communication with the population both from the point of view of its information, and from the position of preventive work, and during the investigation of crimes. The basis of the live communication of the National Police with citizens is the language of cooperation - a language that is friendly and benevolent, thorough and understanding, informative and emotionally entertaining, that motivates those around him to listen to the soldier's opinion and provide him with the necessary assistance.[2,24]

The persuasiveness of the partner's language lies in the fact that it is necessary not only to convey (oral or written) information, but to convince the user of the information in its importance, relevance and necessity carry its excavation, account of the analysis. For this purpose, the following are used: clear arguments; the appropriate tone of the letter, speech; account of the composition and state of audiotopia; emotionality of oral speech or document; connection to such concepts as «honor», «obligation», «responsibility», «dignity», «conscience», «compassion», «compassion», «humanity». In order for the speech to be convincing, it is necessary, better, that the accomplice himself should be convinced of the truth of the information given. Second, you need to convince only those people who have a different point of view. Therefore, great tact and respectful attitude towards information users is required from the collaborator.[2,25]

The patrol officer (postal) must address citizens with respect for «You», present his requirements and observations in a satisfactory form. When approaching a citizen, he must greet him, after which, putting his hand to his head, tell him his surname and rank and show him his service certificate and inform about the purpose of the promotion. If citizens report to the police officer, he is also obliged to apply the law to the chief, to listen carefully and to take measures on their claims, if necessary in these cases, to explain where to contact to write out the question.[2,26-27]

E.F. Zeep singled out the following professional qualities necessary for any competent specialist: attentiveness, memory, memory and other types of memory, technical thinking, creative imagination, attentiveness, emotional stability, perseverance, perseverance flexibility, purposefulness, discipline , self-control, etc.[3,37]

Competence in communication requires the willingness and ability to build contact at a psychological distance – both remote and close. Difficulties can sometimes be connected with the ineptitude of the position – the possession of any one of them and its commercialization everywhere, regardless of the character of the partner and the specificity of the situation. In general, competence in communication is usually connected with mastering not just any one position in the best quality, but with adequate access to their spectrum. Flexibility in adequately changing psychological positions is one of the essential indicators of competent communication. Competence in all types of communication

consists in achieving three levels of partner adequacy – communicative, interactive and perceptive. [2,76]

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