



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ**

**ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПІДГОТОВКИ ФАХІВЦІВ
ДЛЯ ПІДРОЗДІЛІВ ПРЕВЕНТИВНОЇ
ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ
Кафедра мовної підготовки**

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

Матеріали
міжвузівського круглого столу
(09 листопада 2023 р.)



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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ

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COMMUNICATION SKILLS OF A MODERN LAWYER

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By communication, it is accepted to understand the socially conditioned process of information transmission and perception in the conditions of interpersonal and mass communication. Professional communication is a specific form of interaction between people, which

involves their communication, exchange of thoughts, information, ideas, etc., in the process of carrying out work activities in a certain subject area.

Professional communication is a specific form of interaction between people, which involves their communication, exchange of thoughts, information, ideas, etc., in the process of carrying out labor activities in a certain subject area.

In modern Ukraine, the legal profession is still one of the most popular. And this is not surprising, because our everyday life is regulated by a large-scale legal framework. But despite such popularity, a successful specialist cannot fail to possess a wide range of professional skills. The image of a modern lawyer changes along with the rapid development of the world, so there is a need for constant self-improvement. The active spread of digital technologies is transforming most areas of our lives, and the legal profession cannot remain aloof.

Based on the integration characteristics of the type of profession of customs specialists, O.V. Myropolska proposed three key professional competencies of customs officers and their components (competencies): (1) structural-personal competence (professional knowledge; quick thinking; independence); (2) functional and personal competence (readiness to act, initiative; capacity for work and endurance; responsibility); (3) operational and procedural competence (ability to lead; accumulation and creative application of professional experience; professionalism in managing the work of the unit) [1, p. 11].

O.V. Topchii [2, p. 229] believes that the professional competence of a lawyer includes the following interrelated components: (1) goal-motivational (motives, guidance, value orientations, personality orientation); (2) substantive (professional knowledge); (3) subject-practical (professional skills and abilities); personal (professionally important personal qualities and experience); reflective (self-esteem, professional self-awareness). Instead, I.V. Ivashkevich defines the motivational-target, social, axiological, autopsychological, cognitive components of the professional competence of future lawyers [3]. O. Bovdyr proves that the communicative culture of law students is determined by the structure of personal education and involves a combination of such components as communicative orientation, communicative experience, typological features and psychological forms of reflection [4, p. 11]. Among the structural components of students' readiness for legal consulting, M. Vasylenko singles out cognitive focus,

consulting experience, and professionally important qualities [5, with. 271].

The main structural elements of the individual concept of a law enforcement officer's personality, according to N. Ivanova, are a personal component (professionally important qualities, psychological characteristics), a system of attitudes (motives, views, ideas, etc.) to successful professional training and future law enforcement activities [6, p. 199]. In addition, since the profession of a lawyer belongs to the type of "person-to-person" professions, "conflict competence" occupies a special place in the structure of communicative competence. In particular, the professional activity of lawyers is mainly carried out in conflict conditions, especially for lawyers, investigators, prosecutors and judges, who work daily under conditions of special workload and stress. Society authorizes lawyers to resolve social and interpersonal conflicts (civil, criminal, administrative, economic, family, etc.) in accordance with current legislation [7, p. 21].

Having analyzed the scientific views of various researchers on the structure of communicative competence, and taking into account the specifics of the legal profession, we consider it necessary to highlight the following components of the typology of communicative competence of law students:

- cognitive;
- value-content;
- behavioral;
- emotional-volitional.

Therefore, it is important to stop and characterize each of the listed components of communication competence. In particular:

1. The cognitive component is extremely important for the formation of the communicative competence of law students and involves the possession and successful use of knowledge about verbal and non-verbal means of communication, as well as about the structure, functions and features of professional communication.

2. The behavioral component should be understood as the ability of a legal expert to implement communicative knowledge and skills during business and professional communication. So, the behavioral component involves the ability to establish contact with a person in need of legal assistance and conduct a conversation with him; break down psychological barriers and take into account their individual and psychological features, the ability to listen, analyze the situation and give

him sound advice, self-criticism of one's activities and oneself as a person, the ability to recognize and correct errors.

3. The substantive and substantive component is the readiness to implement communicative competence in professional communication.

4. The emotional-volitional component provides the ability to understand the inner world of a citizen, the ability to convince and tactfully insist.

The system approach means that the formation of communicative competence of students of higher legal education institutions is not considered in isolation, but as an integral structure (system), which reveals the nature of the interaction of its elements, their development and functioning. A competent approach involves a vision of the ability of a future law specialist to perform professional activities as a whole, combines motivational, reflective, cognitive and other components of education and training, which ensure the formation of knowledge, abilities, skills and the accumulation of experience of emotional and financial attitudes [4].

Conclusion. The communicative competence of lawyers should include the following abilities in its structure: 1) to establish and maintain the necessary contacts with colleagues and surrounding people; 2) feel the socio-psychological atmosphere of the interaction situation; 3) provide for the development of interpersonal communication, including professional communication; 4) to carry out socio-psychological management of communication processes in a situation of interpersonal interaction, to be able to prevent and resolve conflicts; 5) a certain set of knowledge, abilities and skills that ensure the effectiveness of interpersonal communication. Among the typological communication skills of lawyers, we singled out the following, namely: value-motivational, activity-based, emotional-volitional.

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