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ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ОБЩЕСТВА: ПРАВОВОЙ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТЫ

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VIII Межвузовской научно-практической конференции
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СЕКЦІЯ 1. LEGAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS IN ENGLISH

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LEGAL REGULATION OF INSTITUTION OF UNWORTHY HEIRS IN COUNTRIES OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LEGAL FAMILY: ANALYSIS OF PECULIARITIES

Abstract: the paper examines characteristics of the legal framework for the institution of disqualified heirs in countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family. It reveals the fundamental principles of legislation and judicial precedent governing cases where individuals are denied the right to inheritance due to their intentional actions. The paper identifies the key features of the disqualified heir institution in common law jurisdictions that distinguish it from similar institutions in other legal systems.

Keywords: unworthy heirs, Anglo-Saxon legal family, tainted blood, slayer rule, judicial practice.

The Anglo-Saxon legal family, also known as the common law system, includes the legal systems of England, Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. The legal legacy of English law has also had a significant impact on the legal systems of former British colonies such as Cyprus, Malta, Jamaica, and Belize [3].

In the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family there is an institution of unworthy inheritance which provides grounds for removing an unworthy heir from inheritance by a court decision. These grounds include an attempt on the life of the testator or another heir to increase his share in the inheritance. However, this institution has not received due attention in the countries of the Anglo-Saxon legal family. As a result, cases of removal of an heir from inheritance are rare [5, p. 115]. The application of the rules on the unworthiness of the heir largely depends on the discretion of the judges [8, p. 647].

The institution of unworthy heirs in countries of the Anglo-American legal family originates from the doctrine of “tainted blood”, which was applied in feudal England to heirs who murdered their testators as well as their descendants. As a result, the murderer’s property was confiscated in favour of the state (the “Crown”), since no one was supposed to benefit from his crime. In the Cleaver case (1892), a

person was established to not be able to inherit land or other property from his ancestors, keep what he has already acquired, or inherit it if his blood is recognized as “tainted” by law. This provision is based on a legal precedent and establishes a prohibition against profiting from a criminal act [2].

In accordance with English law, persons who have committed unlawful acts against the testator with direct intent that resulted in the testator’s death, are considered unworthy heirs. Only a court can officially designate a person as an unworthy heir, as the fact of intentionally causing the testator’s death is established solely on the basis of a court decision [1, p. 13]. Notably that English judicial practice also provides for the deprivation of inheritance rights of persons guilty of causing the testator’s death by negligence. Unlike in England, in some states of the United States, manslaughter is not a reason for recognizing a criminal as an unworthy heir, both by law and by will [7, p. 130].

In the United States and Canada, the “slayer rule” is applied, and according to it, a murderer cannot inherit his victim’s property. Although there is no formal institution of unworthy heirs in the United States, there is a historically established concept of “tainted blood” that denies the right to inheritance to persons who have committed an intentional, serious crime. If such a person is excluded from the list of heirs and there is no possibility of transferring inheritance rights to another person, the property is declared extortionate and transferred to the state income [4, p. 147].

In Canada, a person who commits a crime resulting in the death of another person is not eligible to receive the deceased’s inheritance. This applies not only to property, but also to any financial benefits, such as insurance payments. The law strictly prohibits the payment of such funds to criminals in order to avoid them taking advantage of their actions. The Civil Remedies Act 2001 establishes that the deceased's income is transferred to the State, excluding all other potential persons, except of dependents who have suffered damage, in accordance with section 6 (3). By common law, the deceased’s property must be returned to its beneficiaries [8, p. 652].

Let’s consider the features of the institution of unworthy heirs in the legislation of individual US states. Despite the fact that there are many precedents for the deprivation of inheritance rights in America, court decisions on this issue may vary from state to state. For example, in the state of Oklahoma, the spouse of the heir is not deprived of inheritance rights in case of misconduct, which is confirmed by the Miller Inheritance case of 1988. In 1990, the state of Indiana considered the case of Oliver v. Oliver, in which a husband was denied his wife’s inheritance because he was living with another woman at the time of his wife’s death. The court declared him an unworthy heir, despite objections. In 1986, in the Harris inheritance case in Michigan, the court ruled to deprive her husband of the right to inherit because of his periodic cohabitation with another woman. It should be noted that abuse or infidelity

does not deprive the right to a mandatory share, but open cohabitation with another woman entails a ban on inheritance. In the 1977 case *Fogo v. Griffin*, the Tennessee State Court found that the right to an inheritance share is regulated by law, and courts cannot take into account the behaviour of a spouse unless required by law.

In New York State, the inheriting spouses may be considered unworthy in the following cases:

1. If one of the spouses did not provide the other with the necessary assistance, which led to death.
2. If the marriage was dissolved in another state [6, p. 517].

In addition, the New York Law on Inheritance Rights and Trusts stipulates that parents lose their inheritance rights after their child if they refuse to support him or abandon him before he reaches the age of 21. In this case, the hereditary mass is distributed as if the parent died before the child (Articles 4-1.4) [5, pp. 116-117].

Thus, each state sets its own criteria for the unworthiness of the heir in hereditary legal relations.

It should be emphasized that if the testator has suffered serious harm to his health, which led to his death, the heir is not always deprived of the right to inheritance. Nevertheless, most courts in the United States recognize as unworthy heirs those who intentionally caused harm to the testator's health. Unintentional harm, as a rule, is not a sufficient reason for recognizing an heir as unworthy [6, p. 516].

In Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, the principle of confiscation of property (forfeiture rule) is enshrined in the relevant laws. This principle provides for some exceptions (extenuating circumstances), such as murder out of compassion and others [8, p. 647]. There are two property confiscation laws in Australia. One of them, adopted in New South Wales, aims to relax the rules in cases where murder is committed in the context of domestic violence or a traffic accident. The 2005 amendments excluded the possibility of inheritance for mentally ill persons who murdered the testator, with the possibility of submitting an appropriate application. In New Zealand, the principle is that a murderer cannot benefit from his victim's property. However, there are exceptions provided for by the Law on Succession (Inheritance) of 2007. These include suicide with the help of another person if the testator has expressed in advance his intention to take his own life, as well as murder by negligence or as a result of inaction [8, pp. 653-654].

Thus, each legal family and the system of countries has its own peculiarities in relation to unworthy heirs. In the countries of the Anglo-American legal family, the institution of unworthy heirs is based on the doctrine of "tainted blood". In the United States and Canada, the "slayer rule" applies, according to which the killer cannot inherit the victim's property. In addition, unlike Russian legislation, English judicial

practice provides for the deprivation of inheritance rights not only for premeditated murder, but also for causing testator's death by negligence.

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IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN MODERN JURISPRUDENCE

Abstract: The article analyzes the role of the English language in modern legal practice. In this work, the author encountered specific difficulties and characteristics of studying English for representatives of the legal profession, emphasizing the differences from the spoken version of the language. The work also substantiates the need to include the English language course in the curricula of law educational faculties.

Keywords: lawyer, jurisprudence, English language, civil servant, modern legal practice.

The global spread of English has made it important not only in the field of international communication, but also in the field of jurisprudence. Given the versatility of the legal profession, the need for English language proficiency for lawyers is obvious. Lawyers interact with various spheres of public life and encounter international laws and documents. In recent decades, legal services have been actively entering the global economy. Law firms are becoming full-fledged participants in the legal services market. Cross-border clients of law firms increasingly want to receive specific legal services in certain regions, and the huge demand for legal services and offers from such service providers have led to the globalization and internationalization of law firms.

Legal professionals, lawyers from different countries and continents, speak the same language, cooperate on issues of mutual interest, exchange projects and clients, and provide assistance within their jurisdiction. Therefore, due to the globalization of the legal profession, practitioners are now required to have a certain level of proficiency in the international language, as well as deep knowledge in their field. This allows lawyers to freely communicate and correspond with foreign colleagues, participate in discussions on professional topics in English, express their thoughts during interviews, consultations and presentations, and advise foreign individuals and legal entities on legal issues. [4, pp. 339-342].

In recent years, there have been changes in various areas of the legal profession. The level of retraining of legal advisers, judges, lawyers and notaries is increasing, and knowledge of English legal terminology is becoming one of the most important success factors.

Firstly, according to the Federal Law "On State Civil Service" [3], knowledge of foreign languages, including English, is mandatory for civil servants of the Russian Federation. This is due to the international status of the English language and the need for effective cooperation with foreign partners.

Secondly, working with documents in foreign languages, especially in the field of international law, commercial law, corporate law and consulting, requires a deep understanding of legal subtleties. Mistakes in this area can have serious consequences for the company and its reputation.

Thirdly, knowledge of English is necessary for successful negotiations with foreign companies. Fluency in English and knowledge of specific legal terms play an important role in such negotiations. Participation in international conferences, mostly held in English, is an important aspect of the professional development of lawyers. Such events help to improve the skills and strengthen the position of a specialist in the labor market.

It is important to note that Legal English has its own characteristics that differ from spoken English. Punctuation, the meaning of words and phrases, and the order of words require special study.

The main features of the legal English language:

- * Use of archaic constructions: archaic constructions such as "whereof" and "ofmore" are found in official documents.

- * The presence of highly specialized vocabulary: terms that are not always familiar to native speakers, such as "order security" and "conciliation".

- * Borrowed words from Latin and French: "ipso facto", "in absentia", "oyer and terminer".

- * Frequent use of phrasal verbs: 'bring in', 'make an issue of', 'put down'.

- * Frequent use of the gerund: 'subject to', 'in the event of'.

- * The special meaning of modal verbs: "may" and "shall" in legal documents.

[1, pp. 251-260]

It's never too late to start learning a foreign language. English is easy to learn if you have the interest and desire to study it. If you want to become a professional lawyer or economist and reach the international level, you should always be ready to study. Currently, the job market in the legal sector is somewhat oversupplied, and it seems that there is value in being "special" in order to achieve something. And this "feature" is the mastery of an international language.

English is able to expand and change horizons. Many masterpieces of art, literature, and music are better to read or listen to in the original than to spend long hours trying to understand the meaning of a translated work. If you want to improve your business skills and develop a sense of decision-making and responsibility, knowing English can help. [2]

Thus, knowledge of English is an integral part of the professional training of a modern lawyer and provides access to international resources and opportunities.

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THE SOCIAL ROLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF LAWYERS

Abstract: English plays a key role in the international legal community. It serves as a lingua franca, providing communication between lawyers from different countries and legal systems. Many international documents and court proceedings are conducted in English, which requires lawyers to have a professional vocabulary and command of the language.

Keywords: English language, Lawyers, Legal, Knowledge, International.

The development of society has led to the spread of English throughout the world, as a result of which this language has become significant not only in the field of human interaction, but also in the field of jurisprudence.

English is the language of communication the international legal community, which ensures communication between lawyers from different countries and legal

systems. International treaties, conventions, and court proceedings are often conducted in English, which requires lawyers to be proficient in professional vocabulary. Knowledge of English provides access to a wide range of international legal literature, scientific articles, judicial practice and regulations.

English is the working language of many international organizations (UN, WTO, IMF), which makes it necessary for lawyers seeking to work in these structures. Lawyers can participate in the development of international legal acts, represent the interests of their States or organizations in the international arena.

English language skills are necessary for lawyers working with foreign clients, both within the framework of international and national law. Lawyers should be able to communicate effectively with clients, understand their needs and represent their interests in English.

Most legal databases and online platforms are available in English. Knowledge of this language facilitates access to up-to-date information and regulations from different countries.

In many areas of law, special terminology borrowed from English is used. Understanding these terms is necessary for accurate interpretation of legal norms and documents.

English law has a great influence on the global legal practice. Knowledge of English allows you to gain a deeper understanding of the legal system of the United Kingdom, the United States and other English-speaking countries, which is important when working with their legislation.

English is the main language of international legal conferences, seminars and trainings, which allows lawyers to share their experience and improve their professional level. Lawyers can learn about the latest trends in various fields of law, establish professional contacts and participate in discussions. Many leading professional journals, books, and academic publications in the field of law are published in English.

Knowledge of English allows lawyers to constantly improve their professional level and keep abreast of the latest developments in the field of law. Lawyers should be able to accurately translate and interpret English-language texts and understand their legal meaning. The development of society has led to the spread of English throughout the world, as a result of which this language has become significant not only in the field of human interaction, but also in the field of jurisprudence.

Knowledge of English is a prerequisite for working in international law firms with offices around the world. Working in a team with foreign colleagues, lawyers can gain valuable international experience, as well as build a successful career. Lawyers can participate in international projects, become experts in their field and have more career opportunities.

English language skills are necessary for lawyers working in the field of human rights protection, which allows them to participate in international processes and defend the rights of citizens. Lawyers can use their knowledge of English to submit applications to international bodies, monitor international human rights standards, and protect their clients' rights internationally.

English contributes to the development of international legal cooperation, which allows for the exchange of experience, the development of new standards and the solution of global legal problems. Lawyers can participate in international projects on the development of legal acts, conduct comparative research and contribute to the harmonization of legal systems.

Lawyers who speak English can contribute to improving the legal literacy of the population by providing information on international legal standards and opportunities for international legal protection.

English plays an indispensable role in international judicial practice. It is not only the language of legal proceedings, but also a tool for effective interaction between the parties, access to information and judicial practice. English language proficiency is a prerequisite for the successful work of a lawyer in the international judicial field.

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ENGLISH AS A TOOL OF SOCIAL CONTROL

Annotation: This article explores the use of English as a tool of social control, emphasizing its role in shaping cultural norms and hierarchies. The mechanisms by which the English language promotes the dissemination of certain values and ideologies that influence people's behavior and worldview are analyzed. Special

attention is paid to the global aspects of this process and its implications for national identities and cultural diversity.

Keywords: English, social control, cultural norms, ideology, globalization.

Thesis 1: English as a tool of social control

English language proficiency has become a key factor in social stratification, determining belonging to certain social strata and providing access to educational, professional and cultural opportunities at both national and international levels.

According to the thesis

Argument 1: Proficiency in English provides unique opportunities for quality education, which, in turn, significantly increases the chances of getting a high-paying job and improving social status. Research shows that graduates of schools and universities who pay special attention to learning English are more likely to occupy senior positions and achieve high incomes. This is due to the fact that such educational institutions provide their students with access to advanced educational materials and programs written in English, which increases their competitiveness in the labor market.

Argument 2: People who speak English have significant potential for professional growth. Their professional opportunities are much broader, as they can easily interact with foreign colleagues, participate in international projects, and have access to foreign labor markets. This allows such specialists to occupy key positions in companies and enterprises, offering them additional advantages such as international experience and understanding of global trends.

Argument 3: Knowledge of English becomes a symbolic marker of belonging to a certain social group associated with prestige and power. In a number of countries, English is associated with success, education and cosmopolitanism, which further strengthens a person's social status. This is especially true in countries where English is not a native language, but is seen as a sign of high qualification and openness to international standards.

Thesis 2: Global aspects and consequences

The global dominance of the English language leads to the unification of cultural models and the reduction of national diversity, which threatens the preservation of unique ethnic and cultural identities, especially in the context of rapid globalization.

According to the thesis

Argument 1: Globalization and the dominance of the English language lead to the unification of cultural models, which results in a decrease in the diversity of national and regional cultures. Mass culture transmitted through the English language

forms common tastes and preferences, which weakens the unique features and traditions of local communities.

Argument 2: The spread of the English language poses a threat to the existence of small languages and dialects, which leads to the loss of important elements of cultural heritage. This not only impoverishes the linguistic landscape, but also disrupts the balance between different population groups, reducing respect for local identity.

Conclusion: English plays a central role in social stratification and cultural impact on a global level. Owning it provides access to quality education, career opportunities, and cultural resources, improving living conditions. However, it also increases inequality, creates barriers for those who do not speak English, and threatens the unique cultural heritage by replacing it with unified models. Globalization and the dominance of the English language are changing the structure of society, destroying the boundaries between national cultures and increasing dependence on a single standard. These processes require attention and the search for ways to preserve cultural diversity in the context of globalization.

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ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING ENGLISH

Abstract: English is one of the most popular languages in the world. It serves as the main means of communication in an international environment that promotes the interaction of cultures and nationalities. Knowledge of the language allows you to broaden your horizons, gain access to new knowledge and research.

Keywords: learning, language barrier, broadening of horizons, improves memory, opportunities.

English serves as the key to a vast repository of knowledge. Mastering the language grants unfettered access to a disproportionately large segment of the internet, scientific literature, and artistic expressions. Whether it's delving into cutting-edge research papers, enjoying films and music in their original form, or exploring online resources, English proficiency removes linguistic barriers, fostering a deeper understanding of the world. This unhindered access promotes continuous learning and self-directed education.

Learning English, is a rigorous mental exercise that strengthens cognitive abilities. The constant processing, memorization, and application of new rules and vocabulary stimulate brain activity, improving memory retention, attention span, and concentration. Research indicates that multilingualism enhances cognitive flexibility, the ability to switch between tasks and perspectives, and may even delay the onset of age-related cognitive decline. The brain constantly navigates between distinct linguistic systems, enhancing cognitive adaptability and multitasking capabilities.

Overcoming the challenges of language acquisition fosters a sense of accomplishment and boosts self-esteem. Successfully communicating in English, even in simple conversations, builds confidence and encourages further exploration. As proficiency grows, the individual becomes more comfortable expressing themselves, sharing their ideas, and engaging with others, breaking down the language barrier and fostering a sense of global citizenship.

Learning English allows you to communicate effectively with people from all over the world, expanding your social circle and opportunities for building international relationships.

Knowledge of English greatly simplifies trips abroad, allowing you to freely navigate, communicate with local residents and solve various household issues.

Learning a language opens up access to new cultures, traditions and worldviews, promotes personal enrichment and broadening of horizons.

Learning a language stimulates creativity and imagination, as it requires a constant search for words and expressions to convey information.

Learning foreign languages makes the brain work constantly, which improves memory and multitasking ability. The brain constantly switches between different language systems, strengthening cognitive flexibility and the ability to multitask.

English proficiency is a significant differentiator in the competitive job market. Employers across numerous industries prioritize candidates with strong English skills, recognizing the value of effective communication in a globalized environment. This advantage translates into increased job prospects and greater career security.

English opens up new opportunities for career growth and development, allowing you to apply for international projects and work in foreign companies.

Professionals with English language skills tend to receive higher salaries than their colleagues without this skill.

Knowledge of English allows you to work abroad, opening access to new professional experience and opportunities.

Knowledge of English ensures effective communication with international partners, which contributes to business development and success in negotiations.

Knowledge of English allows you to participate in international conferences and seminars, share experiences and improve your skills. Many scientific publications and innovative developments are published in English.

Studying specialized literature in English allows you to improve your professional level and become an expert in your field.

Knowledge of English contributes to the improvement of intercultural communication and mutual understanding between representatives of different cultures and nationalities.

Language learning promotes tolerance and respect for other cultures by expanding understanding of the world.

Knowledge of English allows you to actively participate in the life of the global community, exchange ideas and opinions with people from all over the world.

English is the language of international communication, promoting mutual understanding between the parties when communicating.

Learning English will help you watch your favorite movies or TV series in English. Thus, while watching, you can practice pronunciation and audibility of words.

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POLITICAL REASONS FOR THE EMERGENCE OF LAW

Abstract: Currently, there is a tendency to see an increasing role of law and the legal system in political organization. The law is included in the functioning of all State institutions, including the political one. It is precisely political reasons that have become one of the main reasons for the emergence of law.

Keywords: Right, the State, political power, customs, public relations.

The emergence of law is a natural consequence of the increasing complexity of social relationships, deepening and exacerbating social contradictions and conflicts. [1]

Law is one of the key factors of education and development of society. Law and the state make it possible to ensure the effectiveness of each other's functioning. The formation of law is a long process that has spanned the lives of many generations.

Customs were one of the sources of law. Legal norms, unlike customs, began to be drawn up in writing for public inspection.

Initially, the appearance of certain elements of law, legal norms, and ideas was noted. Later, a unified legal system of a certain society began to form.

So, let's highlight the main reasons for the emergence of law: the need to maintain stability and order in society, the formation of public power, the regulation of political power, the regulation of economic relations (securing the economic status of commodity owners, ensuring economic ties), the transformation of a person into a relatively independent individual.

It also includes the division of labor, property and socio-class stratification of society, and the transition from an appropriating economy to a productive economy. [2]

One of the key reasons for the emergence of law is the political component. Thus, law organizes political power in the state, acts as a means of policy of a particular state, it is also an expression of the will and interests of society, receives external expression and is fixed in the form of normative acts, contracts, legal customs.

The right is provided by the apparatus of coercion and management, and this is one of the main principles characterizing the state – the presence of public authority.

Politics, as a social phenomenon, is an activity related to relations between social groups, nations, and individuals regarding the conquest, retention, and use of state power. [3]

Political activity is a much more complex model of interaction between social groups. Therefore, political reasons can be attributed to the secondary prerequisites for the formation of law.

The political reasons for the formation of law include:

1. The need to establish effective interaction between public groups, parties and subjects of state power.
2. Definition of acceptable forms and methods of management of society, social groups and their relations.
3. Determination of the direction and methods of activity of state authorities and state parties.

Law plays a very important role in the life of society. It is a regulator of social relations and strengthens the foundations of the existing system. Law without a state, as well as a state without law, is impossible to imagine, since law provides political power and acts as an instrument of state policy, and the state develops and implements legal norms. The processes of the emergence of law and the state run in parallel.

The political factor in the emergence of law is the formation of the state, which, on the one hand, needs legal consolidation, its organization and functioning, on the other hand, is a necessary condition for the formation of positive law as legally formalized rules of conduct provided by state coercion.

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HISTORY OF EMERGENCE AND FOUNDATIONS OF CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEMS

Abstract: Over time, there was a fusion of the norms of Confucian morality and Legist principles, which influenced the development of legal consciousness and culture in China, as well as the modern lawmaking of the country [2]. Being one of the key legal systems in the Asian region, China's legal system combines unique elements of traditional, socialist, Romano-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon law, which makes it a subject of close attention of researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: People's Republic of China (PRC), international development, influential countries, world economy, politics.

Relevance of the topic. At the present stage of international development, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is one of the most influential countries in the world, playing an important role in the world economy, politics and international relations. Deepening interaction between the BRICS countries, which include China and Russia, requires a deep study of the peculiarities of the legal systems of the member states of this interstate association. Being one of the key legal systems in the Asian region, China's legal system combines unique elements of traditional, socialist, Romano-Germanic and Anglo-Saxon law, which makes it a subject of close attention of researchers and practitioners.

The study of the Chinese legal system is of great importance for the successful conduct of commercial activities in this country. China is one of the largest economic partners for most countries in the world, including Russia. Knowledge of the PRC laws helps companies to minimize risks, increase the efficiency of activities and achieve success in the international market [1].

Core Content. China's history, including its philosophical, religious and cultural traditions, has had a significant influence on the formation of its legal system. For centuries, the rule of law has been based on Confucian moral norms, which were considered superior to legal norms. According to Confucian doctrine, order and harmony in society are achieved through the observance of moral norms and traditions, and recourse to the court was perceived as a last resort [2].

However, in parallel with Confucian views in ancient China developed the concept of Legalism, which asserts that power should be based on strict obedience to

the laws, which are the same for all. Over time, there was a fusion of the norms of Confucian morality and Legist principles, which influenced the development of legal consciousness and culture in China, as well as the modern lawmaking of the country [2].

China's modern legal system began to take shape in the late 1970s, when the country began to implement socio-economic and legal reforms. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted in 1978 initiated these transformations, and the Constitution of 1982 established China as a “socialist rule of law state” [2].

The Chinese legal system is a mixed type, combining elements of socialist, Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and traditional law. One of its key features is the leading role of normative legal acts, including laws, State Council regulations, local government decisions and bylaws.

The PRC legal system is influenced by traditions and religious norms, peculiarities of the mentality of the Chinese people and ethnic traditions. In addition, local regulations and experimental legal acts, which are tested in practice before final approval, play an important role.

China's political and legal systems are based on a unique model where the highest role is given to the Communist Party of China (CPC). The 1982 Constitution specifies that the Party organs are at the top of the legal hierarchy, with subordinate state organs playing executive and legislative roles.

The highest legislative body is the National People's Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee. The executive branch is represented by the State Council, and the judicial branch is represented by the Supreme People's Court and other judicial organs. An important element of the system is vertical subordination: all authorities, including local authorities, are in a single chain of command headed by the CPC.

The autonomous regions of Hong Kong and Macao occupy a special position. These territories have their own Basic Laws, independent judicial systems and regulatory mechanisms reflecting their colonial past. [3]

Among the unique characteristics of the PRC's legal system is the principle of “one state, two systems.” It implies the existence of separate legal systems in the administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau, as well as in Taiwan.

- Hong Kong: The Territory has a common law system based on judicial precedents inherited from British colonial rule. However, traditional Chinese law and PRC statutes are adapted to harmonize with the mainland Chinese system.
- Macau: The legal system here is predominantly continental in nature with a Portuguese legal heritage. The main sources of law are laws and codified regulations.

- Taiwan: The legal system here was also influenced by the Romano-Germanic, Anglo-Saxon and traditional legal systems, which gives it a unique character.

China's modern legal system has a number of other features that distinguish it from other world systems:

1. limited number of laws: China has 242 basic laws, and the regulation of social relations is largely provided by subordinate legislation. This makes the legal environment less predictable.

2. Local lawmaking: The central government has delegated significant powers to the regions, which allows them to regulate economic activities, including granting incentives to foreign investors.

3. experimental lawmaking: New laws are often tested in limited areas before being rolled out nationwide. This approach ensures adaptability and the possibility of correcting errors.

4. Vagueness of language: Vague language in regulations such as the Criminal Code allows for broad interpretation of laws, which introduces uncertainty in law enforcement.

Since 2014, China has been implementing a social rating system that aims to assess the reliability of citizens and their behavior. The system takes into account movements, contacts, internet activity, fulfillment of civic duties and financial discipline.

Mitigating measures, such as a two-year stay of execution on condition of good behavior, reflect a desire to balance severe punishment with the possibility of rehabilitation. [3]

In Chinese culture, law is associated with punishment rather than a guarantee of protection. This is evident in the high importance of criminal law compared to civil law. For example, the modern Civil Code was not enacted until 2021, indicating the relatively slow development of this area.

Traditionally, the Chinese try to avoid direct confrontation with the law, guided by the principles of saving face and following social norms. This influences business attitudes towards the legal environment, especially in the context of interaction with government agencies.

Knowledge of the basics of the Chinese legal system is necessary for successful international activities, as it allows to better understand the legal norms of the country and prevent possible risks in trade, economic and investment spheres.

Conclusions. The Chinese legal system is a complex combination of party control, vertical power structure and unique legal regulatory mechanisms. To successfully conduct business in China, it is important to consider both the specifics of local law and the general legal culture.

Knowledge of legal regulations and an understanding of social mechanisms, such as the social rating system, allow foreign companies to minimize risks, strengthen partnerships and effectively adapt to China's dynamic economic environment

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UK AND US APPROACHES

Abstract: This study explores the challenges artificial intelligence poses to traditional intellectual property law, focusing on the UK and US. The research compares the legal standards for copyright and patent protection of AI-authored content, revealing divergent approaches that could significantly impact the future of AI-driven innovation.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Intellectual Property, UK Law, US Law, Copyright.

UK Approach

Current UK copyright law, primarily governed by the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, requires human authorship. Works generated solely by AI are not eligible for copyright protection. The UK Intellectual Property Office (UKIPO) has clarified that copyright subsists only where there is sufficient human input in the creative process. While AI can assist in the creation of a work, a human author must exercise sufficient skill and judgment to be considered the creator. There is no specific legislation directly addressing AI-generated works, leaving the determination of sufficient human involvement to case-by-case analysis.

The patentability of AI inventions in the UK is governed by the Patents Act 1977. The key criterion is whether the invention is new, inventive (non-obvious), and capable of industrial application. While there isn't explicit exclusion of AI-generated inventions, the requirement for an "inventor" traditionally implies a human being. However, the UKIPO has indicated a willingness to consider applications where AI plays a significant role, focusing on whether sufficient human involvement exists to meet the inventive step requirement. The UK courts have yet to fully grapple with AI inventorship in a significant case. [1]

Arguments for/against the UK's stance:

- **Arguments for:** The human authorship requirement maintains the connection between creativity and legal protection, preventing potential abuse of the system. It also encourages human creativity and innovation. A cautious approach allows time for legislative development in this rapidly evolving field.
- **Arguments against:** The lack of specific legislation creates legal uncertainty for developers and investors. Excluding AI-generated works from protection might stifle innovation by removing incentives for AI development in creative fields. It could also disadvantage UK businesses compared to jurisdictions with more flexible frameworks. [2]

US Approach

US copyright law, found primarily in Title 17 of the US Code, similarly requires human authorship. The landmark case *Thaler v. Perlmutter* (2022) affirmed this requirement, rejecting a patent application for an invention purportedly created solely by an AI. The court emphasized the longstanding principle that only humans can hold copyrights. This position underscores that even with substantial AI involvement, a human author must be identifiable. [3]

US patent law, governed by Title 35 of the US Code, also faces challenges with AI inventorship. The law requires an inventor to be a person, leading to issues with AI-generated inventions. While some arguments exist for allowing AI as an inventor, the current practice maintains a human inventor is necessary. Cases regarding AI inventorship are still emerging, and their outcome remains uncertain. This lack of clarity causes similar challenges faced in the UK. [4]

Arguments for/against the US's stance:

- **Arguments for:** Similar to the UK, upholding human authorship maintains a connection between creative works and legal protection, preventing potential abuse. It also aligns with established legal principles and provides predictability.
- **Arguments against:** The strict human authorship requirement hinders innovation by not offering suitable protections for inventions with significant AI contributions. It could lead to a loss of competitive edge to countries with more adaptable legal frameworks. The lack of clarity slows technological advancement in AI-driven invention.

Comparative Analysis

Key Similarities: Both the UK and US currently adhere to the principle of human authorship in copyright and face similar challenges in patent law regarding AI inventorship. Both systems lack specific legislation designed to address the unique complexities of AI-generated works.

Key Differences: While both jurisdictions require human authorship for copyright, the degree of human involvement required may differ slightly in practice due to their distinct legal traditions and case law interpretations. The pace of legal development and adaptation to AI might also vary. [5]

Impact on AI Innovation: The current legal frameworks in both countries create uncertainty for AI developers, impacting investment and the speed of innovation. The absence of clear guidelines leads to risk aversion and potentially slows the development of AI technologies, particularly in the creative and inventive domains.

Potential Future Developments: Both the UK and US are likely to see future legislative developments to address the legal status of AI-generated works. This may involve creating new categories of intellectual property rights or modifying existing laws to accommodate AI contributions more explicitly. International harmonization of AI intellectual property laws would also be a beneficial development. [6]

Conclusion

In summary, both the UK and the US currently maintain a human authorship requirement in copyright law and face similar challenges regarding AI inventorship in patent law. The lack of specific legislation creates uncertainty that can hinder innovation. Moving forward, it is crucial for both jurisdictions to develop clear frameworks that recognize the unique contributions of AI, fostering an environment conducive to technological advancement and creativity in the realm of intellectual property.

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THE VALUE-RELATED ASPECT IN THE ENGLISH LEGAL DISCOURSE

Abstract: This work examines the features of modern legal discourse in the context of its application in Internet communication. The research focuses on the analysis of how legal discourse reflects and represents fundamental values common to all mankind, as well as values specific to the legal field.

Keywords: modern legal discourse, cultural values, Internet communication.

Currently, the study of legal discourse is an urgent topic for many linguists. Scientists such as L. A. Borisova, N. D. Golev, E. A. Kozhemyakin, O. A. Krapivina, I. V. Palashevskaya, L. E. Petrova and others pay considerable attention to this issue. The analysis of legal discourse is carried out from various positions, including socio-linguistic, linguacultural, linguistic-pragmatic, cognitive and others. The most studied aspects are socio-linguistic and linguistic-pragmatic. It should be noted that modern legal discourse goes beyond the traditional texts (codes, constitutions, international declarations) and requires further research.

The choice of English as the subject of research is due to its growing role in modern communication. Globalization processes have led to the widespread use of the English language in all spheres of human activity, including the field of speech communication. The introduction of English into the linguistic consciousness of participants in global communication has a significant impact on its formation and

manifestation. The study of Internet communication materials in English allows us to obtain valuable information about the specifics of linguistic consciousness in various fields, including in the field of jurisprudence.

The study of the processes of perception and understanding of textual information remains a difficult task. The main difficulty lies in the difficulty of accessing the recipient's mental processes. As part of research, we consider an online comment as a secondary text, a kind of "counter" text, which, according to N. P. Peshkova, allows us to judge the degree of understanding of the recipient of the source text as a whole, as well as the assessment and interpretation of its meaning.

In the process of interpreting legal texts by both Internet users themselves and their comments, the value systems of the author and the recipient interact. The common basic and individual values of communicants collide, coincide, and may conflict. This is manifested, first of all, in reactions of assessment and expression of opinions. The coincidence of values can also be identified by the reactions of statement, expression of opinion, assessment and value judgment. The presence of discrepancies can be detected by analyzing the reactions of evaluation, opinion, value judgment, argumentation, conclusions, translations, motives and infixation.

This study can be considered relevant for a number of reasons. Firstly, the processes of perception and interpretation of modern legal discourse in online communication remain insufficiently studied, despite the active development of online interaction. Secondly, identifying the perception of common and legal values in this environment can help maintain a healthy communication atmosphere both in general and in the Internet space in particular. Thirdly, the study of the secondary text retains its significance, since it is a "mirror" of the author's personality, allowing to reconstruct his psycho-emotional and socio-cultural state. Fourthly, participants in online communication are constantly changing their roles, acting either as the addressee or as the author of an online text, which determines the specifics of this type of communication and requires a study of the interaction of the value attitudes of the authors and addressees.

The legal text, being an integral part of legal discourse, occupies a special place in communication and is a valuable object of study for researchers. It reflects two types of values: the universal human values inherent in a given society and the legal values governing interpersonal relationships in our lives.

The concept of "value" is fundamental in axiology, a philosophical field (theory of values) that studies values as the meaning-forming principles of human existence. Values determine the direction, attitude, and validity of human life, activities, and actions.

The term "axiology" was first introduced by the French philosopher P. Lapi in 1902 and later used by the German scientist E. Hartmann in 1908. In the 20th

century, German and American philosophers M. Scheler, N. Hartmann, R.B. Perry, S. Pepper and others laid the foundations of a new trend in philosophy – the theory of values.

In English legal discourse, the value-related aspect is a system of legal attitudes that determine communication in the process of interaction between legal entities. Using "abstract" objects, the subject of legal discourse is able to generalize and identify objects, idealize and fix their specific properties, as well as predict future prospects based on a value understanding of the content and the manifestation of appropriate attitudes towards them.

Among the key value orientations of English legal discourse, we can single out the following:

- **Law:** It is considered as a fundamental social value due to its consistency and clear written structure, which makes it possible to realize social ideals, resolve conflicts, ensure stability and guarantee individual freedom.
- **Freedom:** For Western civilization, it is one of the defining values based on the opposition of the individual to society and the state, individual values to the public.
- **Equality:** It is closely linked to other values of civil society, such as democracy, and is interpreted as an integral part of human life in a democratic community.
- **Confidentiality:** reflects the value of privacy.
- **Justice:** equality before the law.

It is important to note that the value aspect in English legal discourse can also manifest itself in proverbs, sayings, phraseological phrases and aphorisms, acquiring both positive and negative connotations.

In conclusion, legal values are defined as ideal goals that legal regulation strives to achieve. They reflect the beliefs and preferences inherent in national statehood, the legal system and the rule of law.

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HOW DO LEGAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS AFFECT THE USE OF ENGLISH IN INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION?

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyse the influence of legal and social aspects on the use of English in international communication. Globalization affects the use of English and its perception in different societies. Both legal and social factors need to be considered for successful international communication.

Keywords: English language, education, international organisations, international business.

English has become a global medium of communication in various spheres, including business, diplomacy and science. Its use in international communication is influenced not only by the language itself, but also by a complex web of legal and social aspects. First of all, the legal aspects concern the issues of international agreements and legal norms that regulate the use of language in official documents and international relations. Various studies emphasise the importance of language policy and legal literacy in shaping a multilingual environment. Social factors such as how people perceive their cultural background, their social status and their level of education significantly influence how and why they use English.

John Adams (American statesman, politician, jurist, abolitionist, one of the figures in the US War of Independence, one of the founding fathers of the United States, first vice president and second President of the United States) said: ‘English is destined to become, in the next and succeeding centuries, a more common language of the world than Latin was in the past or French in the present century.’ [1]. He proved to be an accurate prophet.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the British Empire actively promoted its language and culture throughout the world, which led to English becoming a benchmark for other dialects. [2, p. 72] Its norms and standards were gradually formed and strengthened. Since the 19th century, English has become the main means of international communication. Nowadays, English is one of the most widely spread languages on the planet and finds application in various fields. In Europe, its study is spreading. In Germany, Russia and Scandinavia it is considered essential, and in France it is a very useful branch of education; in Africa it is gradually replacing Dutch. Not only is it widely spoken, but it is also written and printed in a vast number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews. [2, p.75]

Trade, science and political ties are developing in the UK. All this has provided the basis for stronger interactions between countries. [2, p.80] The English language covers almost all aspects of social life, including politics, economics, the arts, the military and education. This is because the UK has a strong economy and is one of the world's leading financial centres, making it attractive to international business. UK universities and research institutes are renowned for their scientific research, which helps to attract international students and scientists. And the relative political stability creates favourable conditions for doing business and attracting foreign investment.

Most international conferences are held in English. Participants from different countries use it to present their research, exchange ideas and establish professional links. It is also one of the main languages for negotiations between different states, for example, in international organizations such as the UN (the United Nations) and the IMF (International Monetary Fund). It is the basis for official documents, negotiations and diplomatic communication.

Knowledge of English opens the door to educational opportunities. Often when looking for a job, this language is a requirement for many vacancies, especially in international companies and organizations. In the field of education, many universities and educational institutions offer international programmes in English.

English plays a key role in international business. It serves as the primary means of communication between entrepreneurs, investors, consumers and other stakeholders. Large companies conduct their business negotiations and conclude contracts in English (Google, Apple, Microsoft).

English is also a leading language on the Internet. Most web pages, online resources and software are presented in English. Many scientific papers and research papers in the field of technology are published in English, which makes it important for specialists and developers all over the world. English serves as a universal means of communication between people of different countries, which facilitates international co-operation and exchange of experience.

If we talk about the entertainment sphere, many English creations become world hits. This is music, the film industry, serials and TV shows. Many works are widely recognised and popular in different countries.

To summarise the role of English in international communications, it can be said that legal and social aspects have a significant impact on its use. Legal aspects such as international agreements and treaties play a critical role in international relations. Social aspects prove that English serves as a medium of global communication. Successful international communication requires the consideration of both legal and social factors, which helps to create better understanding and effective interaction between countries and nations. [3]

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POLITICAL REGIME

Abstract: The purpose of this work is to analyze the concept of a political regime by examining its definition, types and significance in shaping the legal and social environment of the state. The study will examine the characteristics of various political regimes, their impact on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as on the rule of law. The results highlight the importance of understanding political regimes for assessing governance, human rights, and the general welfare of society.

Keywords: political regime, democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, rule of law.

Political regimes are the basis of the structure and functioning of any State. They determine the distribution of power, the nature of governance, and the relationship between the State and its citizens. Understanding the characteristics and types of political regimes is essential for analyzing the legal and social situation in a country and assessing its compliance with democratic principles, human rights, and the rule of law.

A political regime can be defined as a set of formal and informal rules, procedures, and institutions that regulate the exercise of power in a State. It includes mechanisms for electing leaders, the degree of citizen participation, the protection of rights and freedoms, as well as policy development and implementation processes. The regime also influences the norms, values, and culture that shape political behavior.

Consider the types of political regimes

Political regimes are usually classified on a scale from democratic to authoritarian. Although these are general categories, there are many subtypes and variations within each of them.

Democracy- characterized by free and fair elections, protection of civil liberties, rule of law, and citizen participation. Democratic regimes emphasize people's sovereignty and individual rights. There are various forms of democracy, including representative democracy, direct democracy, and constitutional monarchy.

Authoritarianism- involves the concentration of power in the hands of a single leader, ruling party, or a small elite group. Authoritarian regimes often restrict political opposition, freedom of speech, and dissent. There are various types of authoritarian regimes, including military dictatorships, one-party states, and personalist regimes.

Totalitarianism- it is an extreme form of authoritarianism characterized by the complete control of the state over all aspects of public and private life. Totalitarian regimes typically use extensive surveillance, propaganda, and repression to ensure ideological uniformity and maintain absolute power. Examples include Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union under Stalin.

Hybrid regimes- in many countries, there are signs of both democratic and authoritarian regimes, which are often referred to as hybrid regimes or competitive authoritarianism. Elections can be held in such regimes, but they are often accompanied by violations, and political opposition is limited.

The type of political regime significantly affects the legal and social aspects of society:

- Legal system: Democratic regimes tend to have a robust legal system that protects individual rights, ensures the rule of law, and guarantees the independence of

the judiciary. Authoritarian regimes often subordinate the legal system to the interests of the ruling elite, undermining the principles of justice and legality.

- Human rights: Democratic regimes generally respect human rights, including freedom of speech, assembly, and religion. Authoritarian regimes often violate these rights by suppressing dissent and persecuting political opponents.

- Social security: Democratic regimes often prioritize social security programs and provide access to education, healthcare, and other vital services. Authoritarian regimes can devote resources to maintaining power while neglecting the well-being of the general population.

- Economic development: The type of political regime can influence economic development. Democratic regimes tend to create a stable and predictable environment for investment and economic growth. Authoritarian regimes can hinder economic progress due to corruption, nepotism, and lack of transparency.

- International relations: Political regimes affect a country's relations with other states. Democratic regimes often cooperate with other democracies by promoting international norms and institutions. Authoritarian regimes can pursue aggressive foreign policies and disregard international law.

Conclusion must be pointed that

The study of political regimes is crucial for understanding the dynamics of power, governance, and social life. Different political regimes have different effects on the legal system, human rights, social security, economic development, and international relations. The analysis of the characteristics of the political regime provides important information about the nature of the state and its impact on the lives of citizens.

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ROLE OF LATIN IN THE FORMATION OF LEGAL TERMINOLOGY AND CONCEPTS

Abstract: This article explores the enduring presence and significance of Latin in contemporary jurisprudence. Beyond its historical roots in Roman law, Latin continues to shape modern legal systems through its provision of precise, concise, and universally understood terminology. Key legal principles are examined, highlighting Latin's contribution to clarity and efficiency in legal discourse. The article further emphasizes Latin's role in preserving classical legal texts and its influence on the formation of legal foundations in medieval universities, solidifying its status as a vital component of the global legal landscape.

Keywords: Latin Language, jurisprudence, legal terminology, roman law, legal history.

The Latin language, being dead in everyday communication, continues to exist in the field of jurisprudence. Its influence is not limited to historical roots, but permeates modern legal systems. The use of Latin legal terms is not just a manifestation of academic tradition, but a deep practical meaning that ensures accuracy, conciseness and universality in the legal field.

Many key concepts and principles that underlie modern legal systems have their origins in Latin. For example, the fundamental principle of “*pacta sunt servanda*,” meaning “contracts must be fulfilled,” emphasizes the importance of honoring the obligations assumed and is the foundation of civil law. This principle, expressed in a laconic Latin phrase, is universal and understandable to lawyers anywhere in the world.

The Latin language provides unambiguity in legal terms. For example, the term “*res judicata*,” which translates as “a decided case.” This concept expresses the principle that a case in which a final judgment has already been rendered cannot be retried.

Using Latin terms allows lawyers to save time and effort by replacing long descriptions with short, concise phrases. For example, instead of saying “in this case,” a lawyer might say “*ad hoc*.” The term “*de facto*,” meaning “in fact,” and its opposite, “*de jure*,” meaning “legally,” allow lawyers to clearly distinguish between the factual state of affairs and its legal status.

Latin terms are also widely used in criminal law. For example, “mens rea” and “actus reus” are two fundamental elements of a crime, meaning “guilt” (in the sense of criminal intent) and “criminal act” respectively. These terms, expressed in Latin, are universal and allow lawyers from different countries to understand each other.

Historical heritage and the formation of the foundations of the legal system:
Roman law as a foundation: Latin was the language of Roman law, which formed the basis of the legal systems of most European countries and through them spread throughout the world. The basic principles, concepts and terms of Roman law were formulated in Latin. Preservation of classical texts: It is thanks to the Latin language that the classical texts of Roman lawyers have come down to us. Medieval universities: In the Middle Ages, Latin was the language of science and education.

Formation of legal terminology: precision and conciseness: Latin terms are highly precise, concise and unambiguous, which is especially important in jurisprudence. Universality: Latin, being a “dead” language, is not subject to change, so Latin terms retain their universality. International legal language: Latin terms are still used in international law and legal practice in many countries.

Thus, the Latin language plays a vital role in the formation of legal terminology and concepts. The Latin language is the historical basis for the development of law, also it ensures the accuracy and universality of legal discourse. Knowledge of Latin legal terms is not just academic erudition, but an important professional skill that helps lawyers perform their duties. The use of Latin in jurisprudence is not an echo of the past, but a living force that connects the past, present and future of law.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF COPYRIGHT

Abstract: This article examines the current legal regulation of copyright. It analyses international agreements and national legislation providing protection of intellectual property.

Keywords: copyright, intellectual property, human rights, copyright objects, national legislation.

Copyright is an important institution in the field of intellectual property law which regulates social relations arising in the process of creation of works of science, literature and art. It covers the issues of disposal of rights to these works as well as provides protection of both exclusive and other rights of authors, their legal successors and other right holders.

Nowadays, the legal regulation of copyright and its protection is quite well developed. At the beginning of the XIX century the development of copyright in Russia was due to the fact that for a long time the publication of printed works was under the monopoly of the state. In addition, such factors as insufficient development of private entrepreneurship in the field of book printing and the complete lack of competition in this field hampered the progress of copyright institution.

A major component of the copyright system is the institution of international copyright protection. The main characteristics of copyright objects include creativity unique properties allowing free movement of the object in the information space as well as artistic or in some cases scientific value. In an era of globalisation and expanding civil circulation the international protection of scientific, literary and artistic works is of special importance. The legal basis for such protection is provided by multilateral conventions designed to provide a unified approach to dealing with differences in national legal systems. Copyright protection is guaranteed by Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: «Everyone has the right to the protection of his moral and material interests resulting from scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author» [3].

The Constitution of the Russian Federation acknowledges copyright as one of the main rights and freedoms of man and citizen, which are protected by the state. In particular, Article 44(1) of the Constitution of the Russian Federation stated that everyone is guaranteed freedom of literary, artistic, scientific, technical and other types of creativity as well as in teaching. This provision implies that every individual

has the right to engage in any kind of creativity in accordance with a person's interests and abilities. Moreover, the Constitution of the Russian Federation not only provides freedom of creativity, but also protects the rights to its results, stating that «...intellectual property shall be protected by law» [4].

Objects of copyright include literary, dramatic and musical-dramatic works, scripts, choreographic works and pantomimes, musical compositions, both with and without text, as well as works of painting, sculpture, graphics, design, graphic novels, comic books and other types of visual arts. Subject matter also includes audiovisual works, works of arts and crafts and scenography, architectural and urban planning projects, gardening concepts in the form of designs, drawings, images and maquettes, as well as photographic works and works created using similar techniques. In addition, copyrights cover geographical, geological and other maps, plans, sketches relating to geography and other sciences, as well as computer programs (Article 1259 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation). However, official documents of state bodies and municipalities, their official translations, state symbols and signs, works of folk art, as well as information reporting on events and facts do not belong to the objects of copyright.

Complex consideration of these rights is possible in the objective and subjective sense. In the objective sense it is a section of civil law that regulates personal non-property relations related to the use of works of science literature and art expressed in oral written or other objective form that allows their reproduction. There are a number of major international agreements to which the signatory countries become parties which facilitates interstate regulation of intellectual rights. This facilitates interaction between right holders and consumers of content from different countries as well as provides a universal system of copyright protection. The Russian Federation is a party to international copyright treaties, which include the following: The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of 1886, to which Russia acceded on 13 March 1995. The Universal (Geneva) Copyright Convention of 1952 (with subsequent amendments), to which 90 states are parties. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations 1961. The Russian Federation joined this convention on 26 May 2003. Convention for the Establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) 1967. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Illegal Reproduction 1971, about 60 states are parties to it, including Russia since 13 March 1995. In addition to international treaties, there are also a number of bilateral agreements on mutual protection of copyright with Austria, Armenia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Sweden. In the subjective sense, copyright is a set of personal non-property and property rights in respect of works of literature, science and art.

In the early legislative acts governing copyright, the appearance of new rules was due to the desire to stimulate the development of literature and art by encouraging the activity of authors. It is obvious that the observance of rules governing copyright in all countries of the world is due to the fact that such an order favours the increase in the number of literary and artistic works. It is worth noting that works of literature and art would still be created and books written even if there were no copyright protection. However, the economic incentives provided by copyright law encourage the growth of works. In many cases, copyright protection serves to guarantee the investment necessary to publish a work, whether it is the publication of a book, the staging of a play, the public performance of a musical work, etc., so that these creations can be made available to all who wish to see them.

Legal regulation of copyright plays a central role in protecting intellectual property and stimulating creativity. It provides a balance between the interests of authors right holders and society guaranteeing authors exclusive rights to their works and the possibility to receive remuneration for their use. It provides a balance between the interests of authors right holders and society ensuring that authors have exclusive rights to their works and are able to receive remuneration for their use. In this way, effective legal regulation of copyright is an important tool to support cultural and scientific development in society.

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ISSUES OF COMPENSATION FOR MORAL HARM

Abstract: the article is devoted to the issues of compensation for moral damage in the Russian Federation. The article concludes that it is necessary to amend the legislation on moral harm. The result will be the greatest protection for citizens.

Keywords: moral harm, compensation, citizens, rights, mental suffering.

Concerning its social development, a state mainly focuses on human rights, which plays an important role in the establishment of democratic relations between a person and a state, as well as their further development.

The protection for a citizen is important in the process of developing the citizen rights and the legal relations into which they can enter. The Constitution of the Russian Federation proclaims the rights and freedoms of the citizen as the supreme value, and the state is obliged to recognize, observe, and protect them.

When there is a threat to human and civil rights and freedoms, guarantees begin to be applied. Guarantees are protection means that create conditions for the actual realization rights and freedoms. In addition, guarantees ensure their reliable protection in case of unlawful encroachment by the State, its representatives or private individuals. Compensation for moral harm is one of the most important guarantees.

Such scientists as R.Y. Zakirova, R.R. Azmukhanov, E.V. Bryanskaya, I.A. Talyneva, T.A. Koren, T.G. Shurkhchieva, E.E. Cheremushkina, S.A. Belyatkina, A.M. Erdelevsky, I.L. Marogulova, E.A. Lopatievskaya and others touched upon issues related to compensation for moral damage in their works.

Compensation for moral damage is a way to protect violated civil rights. Compensation for moral harm is expressed in monetary compensation for physical and moral suffering caused to a person (Art. 1101 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation) [5].

The purpose of compensation for moral harm is to make amends for the inflicted moral harm. The amount of compensation in each case is determined by the court individually based on the nature and extent of the suffering caused to the citizen.

The concept of moral damage was formulated in the decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation adopted 20.12.1994 and titled «Some issues of application of legislation on compensation for moral harm» at number 10. In accordance with the plenum, moral harm is understood as moral or physical suffering caused by actions (inaction) encroaching on intangible benefits belonging to a citizen by birth or by virtue of the law (life, health, personal dignity, business reputation, privacy, personal and family belonging, etc.). However, this regulatory legal act has lost its legal force [3].

In legal literature among legal scholars there is no consensus on the definition of the concept of moral harm. The theory of civil law distinguishes three approaches to the concept of moral harm caused to an individual.

The first approach is characterized by establishing the fact of moral, mental or physical suffering. Proponents of the second approach believe that establishing the fact of suffering is not enough. It is necessary to establish the presence of losses of non-property nature or negative consequences of moral or other non-property nature, which arose as a result of the same moral, mental or physical suffering. The third approach is the humiliation of honor, dignity and business reputation or moral suffering in connection with damage to health, as well as due to violation of other rights [4, p. 42].

The scope of compensation for moral damage to a person are issues that require special attention within the framework of civil protection. This category of cases has its own peculiarities. First of all, the specifics of causing moral harm play an important role. Moral harm must be caused both as a result of a single action and be systemic in nature. In addition, the psyche of each person is individual, from the same actions in different people it can suffer to a different degree, which makes it difficult to determine the amount of moral harm caused.

The protection of rights implies the restoration of the situation that existed before the its violation, which is a problem in the field of moral harm. However, in relation to intangible rights it is problematic (it is difficult to determine what exactly the moral harm is expressed in, how it is necessary to restore the psycho-emotional state of a person).

S. A. Belyatskina draws attention to the fact that it's impossible to understand the compensation for moral harm as bringing the violated good to the condition in which it was before the violation. In this regard, the inflicted moral harm is compensated in monetary form. In such a case, as notes A.M. Erdelevsky, material

compensation is recognized to induce positive emotions, smoothing out the negative consequences caused to a person by violation of his rights, freedoms, interests [1, p. 203].

At the same time, in such a case there is a question about the amount of compensation for moral harm. The scope of resolving cases related to compensation for moral damage is estimated, since the amount of compensation is determined by the court and the judge's internal conviction.

I. L. Marogulova points out that the difficulties in determining the amount are caused by the fact that a person exaggerates his suffering and therefore overestimates the amount of compensation. The court, on the contrary, reduces the amount of compensation for moral harm, which is subject to payment [1, p. 204].

However, the legislator gives general criteria for determining the amount of compensation for moral harm. Thus, the Decision of the Supreme Court (№ 33, adopted 15.11.2022) establishes that when determining the amount of compensation for moral damage, the court must proceed from the fault of the harmer, the nature and degree of moral suffering that was inflicted on the person, and other notable circumstances. In addition, the amount must meet the requirements of reasonableness and fairness [2].

In our opinion, when determining the amount of compensation for moral damage, we should pay attention, first of all, to the consequences that have occurred for the victim's health, his condition, since, for example, offensive statements can cause a sharp mental reaction in one person, while in another they will not react in any way.

In this regard, I.L. Marolugova notes that in each specific case, to determine the nature and degree of mental suffering inflicted on a person it is necessary to resort to the assistance of psychological specialists who can objectively assess the moral suffering caused to a person [1, p. 204].

Thus, the legislator provides many ways to protect the rights of an individual and a citizen, but a particularly important place among them is occupied by compensation for moral harm. Since this institution provides a person, whose rights have been violated with the opportunity to alleviate, reduce the physical and moral suffering associated with this violation.

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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY RATINGS IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Abstract: This article examines the significance of national university ratings within the evolving higher education quality assessment system, particularly in light of societal changes and new legislation. It highlights the growing role of public evaluation and the need for transparent, high-quality ratings that objectively measure institutional performance across key areas. The article concludes that well-designed national ratings are an effective tool for enhancing higher education quality and empowering public influence, with a lesser emphasis on global achievements and a greater focus on national relevance.

Keywords: National University Ratings, Higher Education Quality Assessment, public evaluation, performance indicators, educational quality.

The changes taking place today in society, and in particular the draft of the new law on higher education, provide for a significant strengthening of the role of the public in evaluating the quality of higher education. An important tool for such evaluation is the creation of transparent and high-quality ratings of higher educational institutions, which would provide an opportunity to objectively evaluate the success of their activities in the main directions. Today, the world university rankings - ARWU, QS, THE and Webometrix - are more famous in the world. But the world also widely uses various national and regional ratings, which are usually intended for other target groups, use other evaluation indicators and often give significantly different evaluations of higher education institutions.

There are many different types and methods of building university rankings. Some of them rank universities as a whole, others by individual educational programs. A significant part of the leading ratings is based on obtaining multidimensional scores. They rank universities according to the final indicator, which is calculated as a weighted sum of individual indicators reflecting various aspects and areas of activity. At the same time, for some ratings, the developers publish data on the positions of universities in the rating, as well as on their final scores, and often also on evaluations by individual components. Other ratings divide universities by quality classes and publish only data on their belonging to one or another class. Some ratings are calculated on the basis of data on individual indicators of the work of higher educational institutions and their results, others are based on the results of surveys of employers, graduates, students, teachers, etc. Ratings can be developed by state institutions. An example is the rating of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine of higher educational institutions of III-IV levels of accreditation [1]. But in most cases, the most influential ratings are developed by specialized groups and centers created by public institutions.

The methodologies for building university rankings are based on the Berlin principles approved by the International Expert Ranking Council (IREC) [2]. Among other things, these principles state that ratings should:

- have clear goals and take into account the needs of the target audience;
- take into account the differences in the goals and objectives of higher educational institutions, as well as the linguistic, cultural, economic and historical contexts of education of the evaluated higher education institutions;
- ensure transparency of methodology and information resources;
- choose evaluation indicators not based on the availability of data, but, first of all, on the relevance and validity of the indicators used;
- to give preference to the assessment of results rather than initial resources;
- use verifiable data and adhere to scientific data collection and processing standards.

Based on this, quite different sets of indicators and criteria are used when building ratings aimed at different goals and target groups and obtain significantly different results. An example is the comparison of US universities according to ARWU, THE, QS, and Forbes ratings given in [3].

For most of the world and national ratings, the quality of education is used as the main criterion for evaluating universities. But there are significant differences in the understanding of the concept of quality of education by their developers. The most significant is the difference between world (ARWU, QS, THE) and national rankings. The former give preference to achievements in the field of fundamental scientific research: the number of Nobel Prize and Fields Medal laureates, publications and citations in leading scientific publications, etc. [4–6]. The latter pay much more attention to the success of students and graduates, regardless of their field of activity, as well as to the evaluation of universities by graduates and students [7, 8].

- academic reputation of undergraduate graduates (the weight of this indicator in the final assessment is 22.5%);
- the share of students who complete the study program within 6 years after admission, and the share of first-year students who continue their studies in the second year (22.5%);
- educational resources – this indicator takes into account the shares of student groups with less than 20 and more than 50 students; salary of teachers; the share of teachers with the highest degree in the relevant field; ratio of teachers and students; the share of full-time teachers (20%);
- quality of students – SAT (ACT) test results of enrolled applicants; the share of enrolled applicants who belonged to the top 10% of graduates in their schools or to the top 25% of graduates of regional universities and colleges; the ratio of the number of admitted students to the number of submitted applications (12.5%);
- financial resources spent on education per student (10%);
- the difference between the predicted and actual shares of students who complete the study program within 6 years after admission; this forecast is built with the help of a statistical model that connects the percentage of successful students with the results of the SAT (ACT) tests of applicants, costs per student and some other factors (7.5%);
- the share of living graduates who contributed to university funds (5%).

Here are some indicators of US national universities according to US NWR - 2014. This rating takes into account 281 universities. For some universities located at the bottom of the list, the ranking places are not determined for various reasons. In particular, this may be due to the lack of individual data needed to calculate the rating.

The total tuition fee for the first 15 universities is in the range of 40-50 thousand dollars. for a year. In general, according to the universities and colleges included in the rating, the minimum tuition fee (\$4,850,000) is at Brigham Young University - Provo, which is in 62nd place, and the maximum (\$49,138,000) is at Columbia University, which occupies the fourth position. Total student numbers for leaders range from 2,243 at California Institute of Technology to 23,168 at Columbia University. The minimum (1350) is the value of this indicator at the California Institute of Integral Studies, which is not assigned a specific rank, and the maximum (73378) is for 142 according to the ranking of Arizona State University. The share of enrolled applicants varies for the leading group from 6.1% at Harvard University to 17.9% at Washington University in St. Louis.

In the University of Idaho, founded in 1889 (it also ranks 161), the share of groups with fewer than 20 students is 48.6%, and the share of large groups is 10.6%; the share of undergraduate students in the total number is 82%; the ratio of the number of students to the number of teachers is 18:1; 23% of students finish the four-year course on time; the size of the endowment is 189 million dollars. (total number of students of bachelor's programs - 9928).

Table 1

<i>University</i>	<i>US NWR 2014</i>	<i>ARWU 2013</i>	<i>QS 2013</i>	<i>THE 2014</i>	<i>Forbs</i>
Princeton University	1	6	6	5	3
Harvard University	2	1	2	2	8
Yale University	3	9	4	8	4
Columbia University	4	7	9	10	5
Stanford University	5	2	3	3	1
University of Chicago	6	8	5	7	14
Duke University	7	23	13	13	15
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	8	4	1	4	10
University of Pennsylvania	9	13	8	12	11
California Institute of Technology	10	5	6	1	18
Dartmouth College	11	68 – 85	36	51	16
Johns Hopkins University	12	15	11	11	46
Northwestern University	13	22	15	16	17
Brown University	14	42	19	31	12
Washington University in St. Louis	15	24	28	26	57

Thus, it can be concluded that the leading US NWR national universities have a long history and a large endowment. They are characterized by high tuition fees and competition among applicants, as well as a high probability of successful graduation.

In these universities, the size of student groups and the number of students per teacher are smaller. But these indicators, in addition to other factors, can be influenced by a larger share of students studying in master's and doctoral programs.

Table 1 compares the positions of the leading US NWR national universities in different rankings.

The analysis of the data in the table indicates that 7 of the 15 leading national universities of the USA belong to the top ten according to all the analyzed ratings. However, significant differences can be observed for other leading universities. In particular, Dartmouth College, which ranks 11th in the US NWR ranking, has a much worse position in the world rankings, and Johns Hopkins University and Washington University in St. Louis, which are also among the top 15 universities according to the US NWR ranking, according to another national ranking by Forbes, they are in the fifth and sixth tens, respectively. On the other hand, some leaders of the world rankings (in particular, University of California–Berkeley) did not get into the leading group according to the US NWR version. This confirms the above-mentioned feature of university ratings, which consists in the possibility of a significant influence of a set of indicators, determined by the goals of the rating and the needs of target groups, on the received evaluations of universities.

Summing up, it can be noted that national ratings of higher education institutions today are an effective tool for evaluating the quality of higher education and the public's influence on this quality. But to ensure the effectiveness of such influence, the ratings must take into account the needs and, accordingly, the indicators that are of interest to the national consumers of the received ratings. First of all, these are potential applicants and employers. That is why when developing the indicators of the ratings considered in the article, their developers paid the main attention to the evaluation of higher educational institutions by graduates, students and employers, as well as indicators characterizing the quality of the organization of educational activities and its compliance with the needs of students. Indicators characterizing these or other achievements of universities in the global dimension have much less significance for national ratings.

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PRIVATE LIFE AND PUBLIC REGULATION ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Abstract: the article examines the main threats that pose a danger to private life. It presents various regulatory legal acts regulating privacy in the Internet sphere.

Key words: Social networks, privacy, private life, government regulation, privacy of users.

The relevance of this topic is related to the rapid technology development and the increasing popularity of social networks, which has created new challenges to protect the privacy of users. Social networks have become not only platforms for communication and information exchange, but also objects of state regulation. This work is devoted to the analysis of the conflict between the privacy of users and government regulation in the context of social networks.

In the Russian Federation, private life is mentioned in the Constitution, namely in Articles 23, 24, ch. 2, which guarantee the inviolability of private life and prohibit the collection and dissemination of information about a person's private life without his consent [1].

Russian legislation does not contain a legal definition of private life. This institution has been normalized and deciphered in international normative documents: Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

This definition includes two elements that can be defined as the secrecy of Internet messages and Internet anonymity.

It is worth noting the popular point of view in legal science, according to which information constituting the secret of correspondence should be understood as the whole set of individual messages on the Internet, information about how messages were transmitted and received, data identifying the recipient and sender, their geographical location at the time of sending and receiving the message and other information revealing the circumstances, personalities and content of the messages [2, p. 68].

Internet anonymity is a condition characterized by the anonymity of users on the network, when their personal information, identification data and actions remain unknown or hidden from other participants in network interaction.

Threats to privacy in social networks are one of the most pressing problems of modern society. Facebook Instagram, Twitter and others are increasingly becoming more popular, and users are increasingly facing the risks associated with the leakage of personal information. Let's look at the main threats to privacy on social networks in detail.

The main threats to privacy include the leakage of personal data, social engineering (phishing and fraud based on social network account data), and the misuse of content.

Social networks actively collect data about their users, including information about behavior, preferences, geolocation, and contact information. This data can be used both for targeted advertising and for analyzing user behavior.

Security vulnerabilities have a strong impact on the security of social media users. In case of hacking of the platform or data leakage (for example, due to insufficient protection of servers), users' personal information may become available to third parties.

Attackers can use social engineering techniques to obtain personal information about users. For example, they may send fake messages on behalf of social networks, demanding to verify credentials, click on a link or provide other information.

Fraud based on the collected data, thanks to which attackers can create reliable profiles in order to manipulate users or hijack their accounts.

Users often do not realize that the photos, videos, and text they post can be misused by other people without their consent. The rights to the content can be transferred to the platform, which makes it possible for third parties to use it.

Third-party companies can use user-uploaded content to analyze and create profiles, which also threatens privacy.

Lack of awareness in privacy settings leads to the disclosure of users' personal information to a wide audience.

Social networks can also change their terms of use and privacy policies without notifying users, which also makes data more vulnerable.

The Internet is a relatively new space where social relations arise, change and cease. It continues to develop rapidly, and therefore there are situations in which the legislator does not have time to respond in a timely manner to new phenomena in the digital space. The Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees a citizen the right to privacy, personal and family secrets, protection of his honor and good name. The collection, storage, use and dissemination of information about a person's private life without his consent is not allowed.

The Federal Law "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" dated 07/27/2006 No. 149-FZ is the core of the legal regulation of information relations in Russia, defining the key terms for this area. It is also worth mentioning No. 152-FZ of 27.07.2006 "On personal data" [4, p.50], No. 126-FZ of 07.07.2003 "On Communications" [5]. This list also cannot be called exhaustive, since it can be infinitely supplemented by by-laws of the government and its departments, as well as other normative acts adopted in the near future, in connection with the growing interest of the legislator in this issue.

Among the international acts establishing the main directions of interstate and national policy in this area, first of all, the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM/Rec (2012)4 "On the protection of human rights in relation to social network services" should be mentioned. Acts indirectly related to the topic of regulation of social networks also include the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM/Rec (2011)7 "On the new concept of the media", the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM/Rec (2012)3 "On the protection of human rights in relation to search engines", the Model Law "On fundamentals of Internet Regulation" dated 05/16/2011 No. 36-9. In 2017, the Federal Republic of Germany adopted a law on social networks, according to which social network administrations must respond to user complaints and remove illegal content. Fines of up to 50 million euros are provided for legal entities for violating this law. In 2020, the French parliament passed a law on countering hate speech on the Internet, which obliges social media administrations to remove offensive content out of court. As a measure of responsibility, fines of up to 1 million 250 thousand euros are also provided, and in case of repeated violations – up to 4% of the annual global turnover of the online platform [3, p. 181].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the issue of privacy and government regulation in social networks remains extremely relevant and multifaceted. On the one hand, social networks provide users with unique opportunities for self-expression and communication, but on the other hand, they expose them to the risks of personal information leakage and privacy violations. Government regulation can play a positive role in protecting citizens' rights by providing more transparent data

processing mechanisms and creating a legislative framework for the operation of social platforms. However, it is important that such measures do not turn into excessive control and do not restrict freedom of speech. Finding the optimal balance between protecting privacy and free access to information is a task that requires the joint efforts of the state, society and the platforms themselves.

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PROBLEMS OF RUSSIAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Abstract: The article presents the main problems of the judicial system. Various methods that contribute to solving the problems under consideration are presented.

Key words: judicial power, judiciary, judicial system, court, legality, problems of the judicial system.

The relevance of chosen topic is associated with the fact that in modern conditions the judicial systems of many countries including the Russian Federation face a number of problems that undermine public confidence in justice and reduce the effectiveness of its functioning. The study and search for ways to solve these problems are important tasks for lawyers, politicians and public figures.

Judiciary is one of the three branches of government, which is responsible for the administration of justice, protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and dispute resolution. This definition is described in the federal constitutional law of December 31, 1996 N 1-FKZ “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation”. Article 1 states that in the Russian Federation judicial power shall be exercised exclusively by the courts through judges, as well as jurors and arbitration assessors, who shall be involved in the administration of justice in accordance with the procedure established by law. No other bodies or persons shall have the right to assume the functions of justice.

According to Russian legislation, the term “judicial power” is understood as the “judicial system” functioning through constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings [2].

A prerequisite for a modern state governed by the rule of law is an independent and functioning judiciary, which acts as a guarantor of legality and justice for the entire population.

A high-quality judicial system is equally necessary for the state and society, because fair and correct decisions of judges not only maintain public order, but also have a positive impact on the economy.

Based on this, we see that the judiciary is perhaps even above the other branches of government. Many aspects in the state development of the country depend on how successfully the court performs its functions [3].

At present, the judicial system of the Russian Federation faces numerous problems and violations, which often cause indignation on behalf of the people. It is necessary to solve them for the further development of society and the state as a whole.

One of the problems associated with the judicial system is the high level of distrust of citizens in the work of the courts. Each judge, based on his past experience and subjective opinion, makes a decision, which will not always coincide with the decision of another court. This fact, combined with the low legal awareness of the population, makes the judicial system subject to unfounded suspicions of corrupt machinations.

In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to introduce new practices of electronic systems that allow citizens to receive the necessary information in a timely manner. At the moment The State Automated system of the Russian Federation “Justice” is actively used, aimed not only at the convenience of citizens, but also at the possibility of unloading the judicial system.

This problem can also be solved by publishing materials through the media and other electronic sources about the favorable image of the judge.

Also one of the identified problems of the judiciary can be attributed to the lack of its full independence. This is due to the fact that the independence of the court can be applied only to decisions issued by the courts, as well as the formation of law enforcement practice. The autonomy of courts is also limited by funding from other state bodies, which creates a kind of dependence. In a world in which all phenomena are interconnected, it is difficult to strike a balance for the formation of independent state and municipal bodies, but the search for a harmonious balance remains an important aspect [1].

Transferring the authority to finance the judiciary directly to an independent body, such as the Council of Judges or a specially created budget commission can be a solution to abovementioned problem and also would minimize the influence of the executive branch on the courts through the allocation of financial resources.

Staff turnover is another problem that judicial system faces. At the meeting of the X All-Russian Congress of Judges in November 2022, the chairman of the Amur Regional Court noted that the turnover of personnel in the magistrate courts is about 100%: a complete change of the judicial apparatus takes place per calendar year. He also pointed out the ineffectiveness of raising salaries, as persons exercising their official powers in the magistrates' court apparatus cannot withstand the volume of work, stress and psychological load [2]. In this regard, it is necessary to develop non-material ways to support persons working in the magistrates' courts. In addition, it is also necessary to develop a mechanism to either increase the number of employees or reduce such a workload. In order to reduce the workload of the magistrate courts, it is

necessary to develop a mechanism for out-of-court settlement of property and non-property disputes brought before them.

The ambiguity of application of court practice as a precedent also remains a problem. In this regard, it should be noted that the Russian judicial system is not precedent-setting, such as the Anglo-Saxon one, but lower courts must adhere to the positions of higher courts, which allows to achieve uniformity of law enforcement practice. Some researchers, pointing to the typicality and homogeneity of cases within the framework of judicial precedent and judicial practice, confuse these unequal concepts. It should be kept in mind that the precedent in the Russian judicial system is not identical to judicial practice, since the term refers to a situation that emerges from a legal norm. That is, there is a situation that goes beyond the norm. In the Anglo-Saxon system of law the concepts of “precedent” and “judicial practice” are indeed often identified, which leads to the confusion of these terms among domestic researchers. In this case, judicial practice has a dual nature: on the one hand, it manifests itself as uniformity of decisions on similar categories of cases, and on the other hand, as binding decisions of higher courts. The solution to this problem may consist in holding courses or seminars for employees in the judiciary and legal profession, as well as in the development and implementation of methodological recommendations of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, which would clearly distinguish these concepts and explain their application in the Russian legal system.

In conclusion, the judicial system is the most important institution of the rule of law, which faces a number of systemic challenges that hinder its effective functioning and reduce public confidence in justice.

These challenges require a comprehensive and systemic approach to reforming the judicial system. Addressing these challenges will not only improve the quality of justice, but also restore citizens’ trust in the judiciary as a guarantor of the protection of their rights and freedoms. Only an independent, transparent and effective judicial system can become a reliable pillar of the rule of law and ensure justice in society.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION OF ACCUSED PERSONALITY IN CRIMINAL PROCESS

Abstract: This article examines the psychological aspects of the investigation of the personality of the accused in the criminal process. The author emphasizes the importance of studying the psychological characteristics of the accused in order to solve various tasks, such as choosing a preventive measure, choosing investigative tactics, evaluating and verifying the evidence obtained, determining the moment of admission to the defense counsel's case and determining the appropriateness of conducting a forensic psychiatric or forensic psychological examination. Special attention is paid to establishing and maintaining psychological contact between the investigator and the accused, which is key to turning the interaction into a cooperative relationship.

Keywords: accused, psychology, aspect, convicted, crime.

The concept of “the accused personality” is a derivative of the more general personality concept. Many sciences that study humans are interested in personality as an object of research. The problem of personality in philosophy is the problem of the

place occupied by a person in society. Personality in sociology is a stable system of socially significant traits that characterize an individual, it is a product of social development and the inclusion of an individual in the system of social relations through activity and communication [2, p. 50].

The study of the psychological characteristics of the accused is necessary to solve the following tasks: the election of a preventive measure; the choice of tactics for conducting investigative actions; assessment and verification of the evidence obtained; determining the moment of admission to participate in the defense lawyer's case; determining the expediency of conducting a forensic psychiatric or forensic psychological examination; providing educational influence; choosing a punishment measure; determining the causes of the crime and making suggestions for their prevention.

One of the most important forensic tasks that an investigator faces at the first stages of a criminal case and persists until its completion is to establish and maintain psychological contact with the accused. Such contact is necessary to transform interaction with the accused into a relationship of cooperation based on full or partial coincidence, coordination of the investigation goals and the goals of the accused. A prerequisite for contact between the investigator and the accused is the clarity of what is happening to the accused. Everything that the investigator wants to bring to the consciousness of the accused must correspond to his intellectual capabilities.

The study of the psychological characteristics of the accused should be an integral part of the crime investigation, and in each case the range of this information should be specified depending on the category and nature of the criminal case and on the accused personality. The psychology of the accused's personality should be studied so that the investigator can ensure the solution of criminal law, criminal procedure, criminological and correctional problems in a specific criminal case.

Let's consider some aspects of the psychology of convicts in places of deprivation of liberty. In order to correct convicts and conduct individual work with them, it is necessary to conduct a deep and comprehensive study of their personality, identify the negative sides and personality traits of the convict that require correction, as well as those positive qualities that can contribute to individual preventive work.

When analyzing individual personality characteristics, attention should be paid to psychological processes and states. Murderers are typically characterized by impulsivity, anxiety, and high emotional excitability. These are often people with various kinds of mental disorders, alcohol or drug addiction. In this regard, it is difficult for them to correctly assess the situation, and this assessment easily changes under the influence of affect.

Studying a convict for a long time, the administration of a correctional institution sees what changes occur in him under the influence of the regime, labor,

educational work, which of the means of correctional labor influence are the most effective. By constantly observing the convict, his behavior and attitude to work, you can get an idea of all aspects of the life and activities of the person serving the sentence.

The specificity of the personality of a convicted person serving a sentence of imprisonment is expressed both in the features and qualities that determine his behavior before being placed in a colony, and in the features and qualities that determine the specific nature of his perception of the surrounding social conditions during serving his sentence.

Once in the colony, the convict deals not only with the administration, but also with other convicts, he has to adapt to new living conditions, independently build his relationships with a new environment.

An analysis of statistical data from the Federal Penitentiary Service shows that criminals with increased criminality are in correctional institutions: almost one in four is convicted of murder or intentional infliction of serious harm to health, one in five is for assault, robbery, rape; of those serving sentences, more than 30 thousand convicts have been subjected to compulsory treatment for drug addiction and alcoholism; over 100 thousand people have tuberculosis; about 60% of those convicted have been tried repeatedly, and 45 thousand of them were recognized as particularly dangerous repeat offenders [1, p.6].

The personality of a convict in such a social environment as a colony is subject to change. This depends not only on the age, educational, professional and other characteristics of the convict's personality, but also on his status in the penitentiary community. In this regard, it is important to timely identify the factors and trends affecting his behavior, which will make it possible to more effectively exert corrective influence and conduct individual preventive work.

The question of the identity of the perpetrator is of great importance for both criminologists and psychologists. Further development of this problem plays an appropriate role in preventive crime prevention activities, in solving legal, investigative and preventive tasks.

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION AND LEGAL DISCOURSE

Abstract: This research investigates the significant impact of social media on public opinion and its consequences for legal discussions. We uncover critical trends in how social media platforms enable the swift spread of information, frequently affecting perceptions and attitudes regarding legal issues. Our results indicate that social media acts not just as a venue for public conversation, but also plays an active role in crafting the narratives related to legal topics. This underscores the pressing necessity for legal scholars and practitioners to grasp this dynamic within the changing realm of public communication.

Keywords: social media, public opinion, legal discourse, the role of social media, forming public opinion.

Social media has become an integral part of every modern person's life. In the digital age, it represents not only a platform for information transfer and social interaction without any restrictions, but also a powerful tool for shaping public opinion. The emergence of various social networks and independent media has led to fundamental changes in the principles of information exchange and ways of expressing points of view. These transformations have contributed to significant changes in the process of public opinion formation.

In the ever-changing digital society, the media has become an unspoken fourth branch of power that influences both society and the state as a whole. The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of social media in shaping public opinion and its impact on legal discourse.

The growth and popularization of social networks began in the 2000s, during which well-known platforms such as Twitter, MySpace, and Facebook became widespread. Nowadays, social media has become so ingrained in society that people can no longer imagine their lives without digital devices. Social media is a platform

for people to interact regardless of place and time. Thus, people create connections and communities. This strengthens a person's sense of belonging to groups and helps them socialize in society.

Additionally, the development of social media facilitates the dissemination of diverse viewpoints and opinions. In today's interconnected world, social media platforms have expanded beyond their primary functions to become influential forums for public debate and the formation of public opinion. This article examines both the positive and negative roles that social media can play in society.

The openness of these platforms allows them to serve as powerful tools for the widespread availability of information to all segments of the population. They democratize the dissemination of the latest news, allow people to share knowledge, and attract public attention to pressing social issues. For example, in Russia, there is a law called "On Information, Information Technologies and the Protection of Information," which specifies cases when access to information cannot be limited, such as information about the state of the environment. This is intended to ensure that the population is fully informed about what is happening in the country. If used correctly, networks can become an important part of history. To do this, let's look at some examples of how social media has played a critical role in solving public problems in history. For example, during Hurricane Harvey in 2017, platforms like Twitter and Facebook were used to coordinate rescue services. Citizens and emergency services utilized social media platforms to request help and share up-to-date information about the affected areas. This rapid dissemination of information helped save many lives.

However, the influence of social media cannot always be considered positive. It can serve as a conduit for disinformation and a means to manipulate public opinion. People are encouraged to question sources of information, double-check facts, and consume content critically. To this end, countries legislatively regulate the activities of the media and other sources of information. For example, the Russian Federation has a law titled "On Mass Media," which clearly states the cases in which the use of mass media is not permitted and the regulations surrounding it. The negative role of social media is also evident in the formation of information bubbles and echo chambers, which result in users seeing content that reinforces their existing opinions. This can lead to a one-sided presentation of information and limited access to diverse viewpoints.

To regulate social media and combat disinformation, the state establishes guidelines for information policy. It is possible to identify the main strategies characteristic of any state policy regarding information dissemination. Firstly, this involves the definition and enforcement of rules prohibiting incitement to hatred. Secondly, the state must ensure the protection of personal data. Thirdly, the legal

regulation of relations arising in the realm of information must be based on the principles of information reliability and the timeliness of its provision.

Thus, it is impossible to unambiguously determine the role of social media in shaping public opinion and its influence on legal discourse. Platforms help ensure the availability and openness of data in the information field, inform citizens about current events and societal issues, and assist in providing quality and timely help to individuals and government agencies. However, the media also have negative aspects. Despite the fact that the media facilitate the dissemination of information, they can also use it as a mechanism for manipulating public opinion and influencing people's perceptions, which can exacerbate conflicts and deepen social divisions. To mitigate this, the state must regulate this area of public life. It is necessary to establish boundaries for the availability of information and to monitor data in the digital space, ensuring that this information does not violate the rights and freedoms of citizens or the security of the state.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON LEGAL PROCESSES AND JUSTICE

Abstract: The study focuses on the impact of social media on legal processes and justice. It analyses both positive aspects, such as increased transparency of

justice and public scrutiny, and negative effects, including pressure on judges and juries, violation of the presumption of innocence and the risk of media manipulation. The paper emphasizes the need to balance freedom of information with the objectivity of judicial proceedings in order to preserve justice.

Keywords: Social media, mass media, justice, public opinion, fairness.

Introduction. In modern society social media has become an important tool for shaping public opinion, which has a significant impact on legal processes and perceptions of justice. On one hand, they ensure the transparency of the judicial system, facilitate public scrutiny and raise awareness among citizens. On the other hand, they can violate the presumption of innocence, put pressure on judges and juries and distort legal reality. In the context of digitalization and rapid development of space studying this problem becomes important to ensure impartiality and fairness of court proceedings.

The object of the work is to analyze the impact of mass media on jurisprudence.

Main part. Modern platforms (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, TikTok, VK, etc.) have changed the way information is received and disseminated. They not only shape public opinion, but also actively involve the audience in the discussion of criminal and civil cases. High-profile trials cause mass resonance, long before the official court proceedings.

Open discussions on social media can create bias among potential jurors as well as put pressure on legal institutions through mass campaigns and hashtags. Viral postings often present the situation in a one-sided manner, without considering all legal nuances, which can affect the perception of the fairness of the case.

Vladimir Zakharov, Chairman of the Arbitration Court of the North Caucasus District, Doctor of Law, notes:

"Justice is always a zone of conflict. One of the parties to a dispute always remains dissatisfied with a court decision, often blaming the court for its loss and even attributing various kinds of vices to it. If we do not fill the information space with our meanings and positions, our unscrupulous opponents will do it".

Thus, the gap between real judicial practice and public expectations creates a ground for manipulation and undermining trust in justice.

Openness of trials: limits and risks

Courts are increasingly using social media to keep the public informed on proceedings, which contributes to the transparency of justice. Journalists and activists broadcast court proceedings, providing citizens with access to information. However, excessive attention can lead to pressure on judges and lawyers, threatening the objectivity of judgements.

Zakharov emphasizes the importance of a competent content policy of the judiciary: "The emergence of new technologies and the changing media landscape require constant updating of knowledge and skills. Social media administrators must adapt to the new conditions, and their professional development is becoming an integral part of their work of the job" [4].

The impact of social media on judges and juries

Judges and jurors are obliged to be guided solely by the law and facts, but social media creates a risk of external influence. Despite prohibitions, jurors may seek information about the case on the Internet, which jeopardizes their impartiality (Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation, Art. 333) [3]. In some cases, leaks of confidential data on social networks become grounds for revision or cancellation of court decisions. In addition, judges are often subjected to public pressure and even threats in social networks, which undermines the principle of their independence (Code of Judicial Ethics, Article 8) [2].

Violation of the presumption of innocence

The presumption of innocence, enshrined in Article 49 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, is one of the fundamental guarantees of individual rights. However, in the information age, this principle is often jeopardized. Defendants are subjected to "online lynching" long before the official verdict, and the dissemination of incomplete or false information can irreversibly affect their reputation.

Journalist Pavel Netupsky, editor-in-chief of the Legal Information Agency, notes: "The Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation expressly provides that an accused person against whom a guilty verdict has been passed is referred to as a convicted person (Article 47). At the same time, it may take several months before the sentence enters into force" [5].

The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation clarifies that this does not violate the principle of presumption of innocence (Determinations No. 406-O of 25.02.2016, No. 1219-O of 29.05.2019, No. 220-O of 24.02.2022).

The European Court of Human Rights in the case of Mityanin and Leonov v. Russia also recognized that the right of the press to disclose the identity of a suspect may prevail over his private interests if the publications are not of an offensive or provocative nature [6].

Thus, the balance between the public interest and the rights of the accused requires special attention in order to eliminate pressure on justice and preserve its objectivity.

Social media have a dual impact on the legal system. On the one hand, they increase the transparency of judicial processes, ensure public scrutiny and contribute to the protection of human rights. On the other hand, they can distort the perception

of justice, violate the presumption of innocence and put pressure on the participants in the proceedings.

In today's reality, social networks are becoming not only a platform for dialogue between the judiciary and society, but also a tool that requires strict regulation. Since December 2023, all Russian courts are obliged to maintain official pages in social media and post up-to-date information about their activities. However, competent management of these resources remains a challenge that requires a professional approach.

Conclusion. An optimal balance between freedom of information and judicial independence is necessary for social media to promote justice rather than undermine its foundations.

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ROLE OF LEGAL NORMS IN ENSURING SOCIAL JUSTICE

Abstract: This paper explores the role of legal norms in ensuring social justice. The purpose of the study is to analyze how legal norms protect human rights, regulate economic relations, ensure citizen participation in governance, and promote access to justice. The results show that effective legal norms are a prerequisite for a just society.

Keywords: social justice, legal norms, human rights, access to justice, economic relations.

Social justice is one of the key values of modern society that ensures equality of opportunity and protection of rights of different groups of people. Legal norms play an important role in this process, forming rules and standards governing the relationship between the individual and the state. This paper will examine the main aspects of the impact of legal norms on social justice.

Legal norms serve as the basis for the protection of human rights. International documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) enshrine the basic rights and freedoms that must be ensured to every human being [1]. These norms provide a legal basis for combating discrimination and inequality, which promotes social justice.

Legal norms also regulate economic relations in society. Labor laws define minimum working conditions and the rights of workers [2]. This helps to create more equal conditions for all participants in the labor market and reduce social inequality.

Legal norms ensure the participation of citizens in the process of governing society. Constitutions of many countries guarantee the right to participate in elections and the opportunity to express their opinions [3]. This allows different groups of people to influence decision-making and protect their interests, which is an important element of social justice.

Access to justice is an important aspect of the system of social justice. Legal norms guarantee the possibility for citizens to go to court to protect their rights [4]. An independent judiciary is necessary to ensure that disputes are resolved fairly and that the interests of all citizens are protected.

Government programs and legislation play a significant role in ensuring social justice. Laws on social assistance and support for vulnerable groups help to reduce

poverty and ensure a decent standard of living [5]. These measures contribute to a more equal distribution of resources and a higher standard of living.

Northern European countries (e.g. Norway, Sweden, Denmark) are known for their developed social security system, high level of equality and strong protection of labor rights. This is achieved through a progressive tax system, generous social programs, active employment policies, and a developed institution of social partnership. Their legislation is aimed at minimizing income inequality and ensuring a decent standard of living for all citizens.

Costa Rica, for example, stands out for its investment in education and health, as well as its commitment to sustainable development. The abolition of the army and the redirection of funds to social programs have contributed to a significant improvement in living standards and a reduction in inequality.

Canada has a well-developed health, education and social security system that ensures a high standard of living for its citizens. Multiculturalism policies and anti-discrimination legislation promote the integration of different ethnic and cultural groups into society.

The development of AI and automation poses new challenges to social justice. There is a need to develop legal rules to regulate the use of these technologies in a way that does not increase inequality, but promotes job creation and higher living standards. This could include retraining workers, introducing an unconditional basic income and developing new forms of social support.

Ensuring equal access to digital technologies and the Internet is increasingly important for social justice. Legal norms need to be developed to bridge the digital divide and ensure equal digital opportunities for all citizens.

Climate change has a disproportionately negative impact on vulnerable groups. Legal norms aimed at climate change mitigation and adaptation need to be developed with socially vulnerable groups in mind. This could include investment in the green economy, social protection for those affected by natural disasters and a just transition to a low-carbon economy. Globalization creates both opportunities and risks for social justice. Legal rules governing international trade and investment must be developed so that they do not lead to the exploitation of workers and environmental degradation in developing countries.

In conclusion, legal norms play a vital role in ensuring social justice. They provide the foundation for a just and equitable society where every citizen has an equal opportunity to develop and realize his or her potential. However, in order for legal norms to effectively fulfill their role, it is necessary to constantly improve legislation, ensure equal access to justice, fight corruption, increase the legal literacy of the population and strengthen control over the implementation of laws. Only then can we hope to build a society in which the principles of social justice are respected.

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LEGAL LIABILITY: CONCEPT, TYPES

Abstract: This article explores the concept of legal responsibility, emphasizing its role in safeguarding individual rights and freedoms while upholding justice and lawfulness within society. Legal responsibility is analyzed through its positive and negative aspects, highlighting its impact on legal awareness and culture.

Keywords: legal responsibility, liability, rule-of-law, rights and freedoms.

In the modern world, as the process of establishing a rule-of-law state is being completed in the Russian Federation, the role of legal responsibility becomes especially significant as one of the central legal institutions. Legal responsibility is one of the key and important concepts in modern legal scholarship. This institution serves as a mechanism that protects and ensures the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens. The key role of legal responsibility is to uphold justice and lawfulness in society.

Studying legal norms that regulate responsibility contributes to the development of legal awareness and legal culture among the population.

Legal responsibility is one of the essential aspects of the mutual relationship between the state and civil society institutions. It serves as a crucial guarantee of constitutionality, lawfulness, and public order, as well as the realization of the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens [1, p. 3].

The concept of legal responsibility involves the application of public-law enforcement measures to a guilty person who has committed a legal violation, as stipulated by the sanction of the breached legal norm, in a strictly defined procedural order [2, p. 386].

Legal responsibility is considered in two aspects: positive and negative [3, p. 91]. Positive (Prospective) one is based on the principles of justice and morality. This aspect suggests that a legal entity such as government structures, institutions, or a private enterprise is obligated not only to prevent harm but also to contribute to creating a positive impact on society. Negative (Retrospective) is an aspect that covers the consequences of actions or inactions that violate legislative norms. Each offense entails established penalties, thereby helping to prevent potential violations.

The negative aspect of legal responsibility influences the actions of both individuals and organizations, shaping societal norms.

Based on the nature of the offense committed, various types of legal responsibility are identified. Each category of responsibility corresponds to its own set of sanctions and a specific procedure for their implementation.

Criminal liability is the culpable, unlawful act (or omission) that occurs when an action or inaction is stipulated by criminal legislation.

The commission of crimes constitutes a legal fact that entails the emergence of specific legal relations between the guilty party and the state administering justice [3, p. 92].

Forms of criminal liability include imprisonment, compulsory labor, forfeiture seizure of property, and other measures.

Administrative responsibility is a type of legal responsibility applied in cases of administrative offenses. An administrative offense is a violation, either an intentional culpable act or omission, governed by administrative law. Administrative responsibility covers offenses that affect the rights and health of individuals and citizens, and may pose a threat to public order and property.

Disciplinary responsibility arises from the commission of an act or omission resulting in a disciplinary offense a violation of work discipline. Forms of disciplinary responsibility include reprimand, censure, and dismissal.

Civil liability arises from the non-fulfillment or improper performance of a person's obligations as prescribed by legal norms. This is associated with the violation of another party's subjective rights within civil relations.

Civil liability stems from the violation of property rights and personal non-property rights of citizens and organizations. The result of its imposition will be the compensation for damages in forms prescribed by civil law sanctions [3, p. 92].

In summary, it is important to note that legal responsibility is a crucial component of the legal system, protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals and citizens, as well as organizations. The outcome of legal responsibility promotes adherence to the law.

Thus, it is considered that understanding the institution of legal responsibility will help citizens responsibly fulfill their legal obligations, which, in turn, will serve as an effective method for preventing offenses.

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CRIMINAL LAW IN NORTH KOREA

Abstract: North Korea's criminal law has undergone significant changes due to both internal and external factors since its founding in 1948, and differs from the legal systems of other countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany. This legal system, unlike most countries in the world, is more repressive and controlling, while retaining some similarities with the criminal law of China and

the former USSR. The country's unique political and cultural characteristics make its criminal law stand out from socialist legal systems.

Keywords: North Korea, criminal law, Juche, authoritarianism, dictatorship.

The criminal law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has shown certain changes in recent years, which indicates the development of the legal system and its potential adaptation to international standards. In the context of globalization and increased international cooperation, even such closed states as North Korea are under the influence of the world community. The changes taking place in the Criminal Code of the DPRK may indicate internal attempts by the state to adjust its laws to external requirements, although its political and legal systems remain unique and different from most other countries. The importance of this study is to identify possible signs of DPRK's legal system adaptation to international norms based on the analysis of these changes and to understand whether the country is striving for rapprochement with the world community or continues to maintain an independent legal model.

In the early years of its existence, the period of its formation 1948-1970, the DPRK legal system was strongly influenced by the Soviet legal model [2, p. 119-120]. Criminal law focused on the protection of the socialist system, with harsh penalties for political crimes such as treason, sabotage and espionage. In the late 1950s, the Juche ideology was adopted, it played an important role in the formation of North Korea as an independent country and was key in the formation of its entire legal system, including criminal law.

The 1980s were marked by the strengthening of repressive legislation, by tightening criminal legislation. During this period, special attention was paid to crimes against the state, treason, espionage, etc. The laws were aimed at suppressing any opposition and strengthening the regime of Kim Il Sung. Punishments such as the death penalty and long prison terms in labor camps for political criminals and their families were introduced.

The economic crisis of the 1990s after the collapse of the USSR required changes in the field of economic law, which also affected criminal legislation. Special economic zones were created, in which special legal norms were in force to attract foreign investment. Nevertheless, criminal law remained just as repressive in relation to political crimes and crimes against the State. Currently, under the rule of Kim Jong-un, North Korea is undergoing minor legal reforms aimed at adapting to current economic realities, but criminal law is still tightly controlled by the state, especially in the field of political crimes. Even at present, severe punishments for political crimes remain in North Korea, such as the death penalty, prolonged exile to

labor camps and fines. The punitive system continues to be an important element of the State's control over the population.

The criminal law of North Korea is very different from the legal systems, for example, the United States, Great Britain, Germany. Unlike democratic countries, where rights, personal freedom and judicial independence are the basis of the legal system, in North Korea the state has full authority over the judicial system, and the law is primarily aimed at protecting the rights of the state, not citizens. One of the unique features of North Korean criminal law is the principle of collective responsibility, when punishments for crimes can apply to all members of the criminal's family. This practice is not available in other countries and is contrary to international human rights standards. In countries with developed legal systems, such as France, Japan or South Korea, the judiciary independence is an important element of protecting citizens' rights; in North Korea, judges obey the ruling party and act on its instructions [1, p. 157-158].

However, North Korea also has similarities with other countries, for example, with the criminal law of China and the former USSR, especially in the aspects of ideological control and strict protection of state power. In both cases, the law is a means of political control. Still, North Korea differs from them in its even greater brutality in the use of repression and control, which makes its legal system unique even among socialist states.

So we see that the North Korea criminal law has similarities and differences with the criminal law of other countries, but in both cases it acts more stringent, controlling and repressive against citizens, violating their rights and freedoms in order to maintain order in the state and retain power.

The DPRK criminal law has evolved from a rigid Soviet socialist legal legacy to a unique system aimed at the absurd control of the state over all aspects of society. A comparison of the past and the present shows how the country's legal system has adapted to political and economic realities, while remaining extremely repressive and aimed at protecting the ruling elite. Dividing the DPRK criminal law into "yesterday" and "today", one can see that even yesterday, its criminal law in the early years was based on the model of Soviet socialist law and aimed at protecting the state from threats through severe punishments for economic and political crimes and focused on the ideology of Juche, the principle of self-sufficiency, independence. It was reflected in the strict control and suppression of dissent, smoothly flowed into today, where we can see how changes are taking place in the country, and although criminal law remains tough, and the state retains its control over the citizens lives, it is impossible not to notice the economic changes by which the DPRK adapts to modern realities. Despite the fact that these are only minor changes, future changes are not excluded,

which may already be more noticeable, in accordance with changes in political and economic realities.

North Korea remains one of the few countries where criminal law is overly politicized and focused on suppressing dissent. Unlike democratic countries, where the state protects the rights and freedoms of citizens, in the DPRK, criminal law is aimed at ensuring the power of the party and suppressing potential threats. This makes North Korea's criminal law more similar to the legal systems of the Soviet era or to those of some authoritarian countries such as China, but with much stricter controls.

North Korea's criminal law has been a tool for maintaining the regime's power and stability from the very beginning. The changes that have taken place in the 21st century have not led to significant reforms in the field of human rights and justice, and criminal law continues to strengthen the State and suppress civil society.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

Abstract: This research paper explores the influence of English on international law. The first section examines the historical context of its spread, emphasizing the emergence of English as a global language standard in the field of law after World War II. The second section analyzes the role of English as the primary language of international organizations such as the UN and the WTO and its contribution to the formation of international norms and standards. The third section

focuses on the impact of English on law enforcement and legal awareness, including aspects of interpreting legal documents and the problems that have arisen due to the language barrier. The paper emphasizes the importance of understanding the linguistic aspect in the context of globalization of international law.

Keywords: international law, English language influence, arbitration, international practice, English language.

English became the language of international law as a result of a complex historical and cultural development that took place in different historical epochs. The first stage of this development can be attributed to the 17th and 18th centuries, when England and other countries began to form their international legal traditions. During this period, English began to be used in treaties and official documents, which contributed to its spread outside Europe [1, p.15]. In the 19th century, with colonization, the Industrial Revolution and the growing influence of the British Empire, English became not only the language of trade and diplomacy, but also the main language of law. Official documents such as declarations, conventions and international agreements began to be published in English. This trend only intensified in the 20th century with the creation of international organizations such as the League of Nations, the UN and other international legal institutions, where English took one of the key positions [2, p. 85] and became the main language in legal practice, which served as the basis for its recognition as an international language of law.

Great Britain and the USA played a key role in the formation of modern international legal norms. The British Empire, which at one time encompassed a large part of the world, contributed to the wide spread of the English language and legal concepts such as common law [5, p. 122]. English law became the basis for the legal systems of many countries, including England, Canada, Australia and the Caribbean. The USA, as a leading world power, also significantly influenced the formation of international legal norms. Since the creation of the U.S. Constitution in 1787, the rule of law and the protection of human rights have become important aspects of international law. After World War II, the US played a key role in creating the format of international law, including important documents such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where the English language was given an important place.

Britain's colonial history had a profound impact on the spread of English around the world. During the heyday of the colonial empire, English became the language of administration, trade and education in the colonies, which facilitated its introduction into local cultures and societies [4, p. 79]. As a result, in regions such as India, Africa and the Caribbean, English has survived and continues to be used as one of the official languages. It should also be noted that the influence of English on the

legal systems of colonized countries was often expressed in the borrowing of English legal rules and laws, which in turn promoted English as the language of law. In India, for example, English law was integrated into the local legal system and English became the dominant language in legal and educational institutions. The colonial legacy was an important factor in promoting English as the language of international law, creating the conditions for its continued use in global legal practice.

The official languages of international organizations determine how states communicate with each other. Six languages are used in the United Nations (UN): Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish and English. This ensures representativeness and inclusiveness. The World Trade Organization (WTO) uses English and French as official languages, reflecting its historical roots and membership. NATO functions predominantly in English, due to the predominance of English-speaking countries in the alliance. Multilingualism in international organizations is important for building consensus and understanding between different cultures and political systems.

English is used in most international agreements, which facilitates legal interaction between countries. According to statistics, about 80% of international treaties are drafted in English. This contributes to the unification of legal norms and minimization of risks of legal inconsistencies [4, p. 56].

Multilingualism in international law creates a number of problems and challenges. The diversity of languages can lead to ambiguous interpretation of legal norms, which complicates their application. Differences in legal terms can cause legal inconsistencies between states. Resources are also required to translate and ensure the accuracy of documentation, adding cost and time. Moreover, the lack of competence of translators can lead to a distortion of the meaning of norms. This all makes cooperation in the international arena difficult and risky in the context of law enforcement. English occupies a key position in international litigation and arbitration due to its status as a common law language country. It serves as the primary means of communication in such organizations. The use of English in litigation creates both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, it provides uniformity in the interpretation of rules and principles. On the other hand, the limited level of language skills of some participants may lead to misunderstandings and, as a consequence, to miscarriages of justice [2, p. 102]. In this context, an important aspect is the training of translators and editors who not only know the language but also understand the legal terms and context.

The influence of English on the perception of international law has not only legal, but also a deep social and cultural aspect. For many countries, English has come to symbolize access to the international legal system and the ability to participate in global processes. However, it also raises questions about inequality and

cultural dominance [5, p. 112]. Cultural differences and contextual nuances also play an important role in the perception of English in the legal systems of other countries. In this regard, it is necessary to take into account that the interpretation of legal norms may vary depending on the cultural context, which requires an integrated approach to legal research and practice. Studies show that choosing English as a working language helps to reduce language barriers and facilitate interaction between parties - which is particularly relevant when the participants are from different legal systems and cultural contexts [4, p. 96]. However, it also entails questions about the accessibility of legal services for non-English speakers, which may lead to inequalities in legal protection. Furthermore, it is important to note that the use of English in international law can be linked to issues of power and dominance. At the level of states, such as the US and the UK, English is becoming an instrument of geopolitical influence, which raises questions about the distribution of power in the international legal system [5, p. 110]. This emphasizes the need for a more in-depth discussion about the role of language in the legal sphere, and how language barriers can affect fairness and equality in legal procedures.

English has a significant impact on international law, becoming the main means of communication in international organizations and legal documents. Its diffusion contributes to the unification of legal norms and facilitates access to legal information, but it also creates language barriers, which emphasizes the importance of accurate interpretation and understanding of English in law enforcement practice. As a result, English not only contributes to the development of the international legal order, but also becomes an important tool for human rights defenders and states in a globalized world.

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FREE LEGAL AID IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Abstract: The present article concerns itself with the provision of free legal aid in modern conditions, and the author analyses the extant mechanisms of providing access to justice for low-income citizens and vulnerable groups. The role of state and non-state organisations in the implementation of free legal aid is a particular point of interest.

Keywords: free legal aid, legal education, legal clinic, legal counselling, vulnerable groups.

Our state does not stand still, that is why legal education is being improved more and more, the volume of legislation is increasing, and social relations are becoming more and more complicated. Normative legal acts are losing their legal force or gaining it, the system of connection between legal acts is becoming more and more complicated. In this regard, access to legal services becomes critically important in our time, because the level of citizen's legal literacy is, unfortunately, low. But to find an experienced, qualified specialist is sometimes problematic and financially inaccessible, so for a number of citizens the state has established the right to free legal aid. With the adoption of the Federal Law of 21 November 2011 vol. 324-FL "On Free Legal Aid in the Russian Federation", the problems of accessibility, quality and financing of free legal aid are reaching a new level.

Free legal aid serves as an important mechanism to solve the problem of access to justice for socially disadvantaged categories of citizens, because the increasing complexity of the legal framework creates difficulties even for experienced professionals, let alone ordinary citizens. Most people facing a legal problem have no idea that it can be solved qualitatively, as well as free of charge [3]. In order to solve this problem, it is worthwhile to carry out more activities on the implementation of state policy aimed at ensuring the availability of legal information and the development of legal education system.

From this we can say that every citizen of the country has the right to receive free legal aid in the Russian Federation [5]. It is also worth noting that according to the law, the requirements for persons providing free legal aid are minimal, so a higher legal education is considered sufficient for this activity, which in some ways seems dubious, because legal aid should not only be free, but also of high quality [1].

Under federal law, free legal assistance is expressed in the following basic types: legal counselling in oral and written form (online counselling), the drafting of complaints, statements, petitions and other legal documents, the defence and representation of the citizen's interests in courts, State and municipal bodies, and the organisation, in the cases and in accordance with the procedure provided for by law documents of legal nature, defence and representation of citizens interests in courts, state and municipal bodies, organisation in cases and in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the legislation [3], [5].

Free legal aid is provided by both private lawyers and those, who are employees of state legal bureaus, and as participants of the non-state system distinguish non-state legal centres and legal clinics [2], [4].

The Legal Clinic is an educational project that provides law students with an opportunity to practically apply the knowledge acquired at the educational institution. Within the framework of legal clinics, students under the guidance of experienced teachers and practicing lawyers provide free legal assistance to the population, solving various legal issues.

The primary functions of law clinics encompass the following:

1. Education of students. Students are presented with the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge in practical settings, cultivate skills in legal analysis, client work, and case management.

2. Provision of legal assistance to the community. Legal clinics cater to individuals who lack the financial means to engage legal counsel, including low-income populations, economically disadvantaged families, refugees, and other vulnerable citizens.

3. Research activities. In some cases, clinics may engage in research activities, including analysing legal issues, participating in the development of legislative initiatives, or evaluating law enforcement practices.

4. Legal awareness raising. Legal clinics may conduct seminars, trainings, and lectures aimed at increasing legal literacy among the public.

Thus, in order to improve the practical skills and experience of future lawyers in real work conditions and prepare them for further employment, a legal clinic "Legal Practice Centre" functions on the basis of the DSUJ of the Ministry of Justice of Russia. Participants of the legal clinic take part in various projects such as "You are not alone!" and "Justice Class", provide qualified consultations on social guarantees, registration and confirmation of rights to immovable property, restoration of lost documents and compensation for lost housing and other issues. They also take part in humanitarian actions, provide free legal assistance to participants in the special military operation and their families, discuss issues of law enforcement practice of marriage registration and birth of children on the territory of the Donetsk

People's Republic in the transitional period and consider problems faced by citizens in the implementation of these registration procedures.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the term 'legal clinic' was first introduced in 1855 by Dmitri Ivanovich Meyer, Master of Civil Law, Doctor of Law, Professor and Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Imperial Kazan University [3].

The legal clinic can be seen as an analogue of internship in medical schools. In both cases, students acquire skills to apply their theoretical knowledge in practice, and it is in real conditions, not in the created task books and workshops. And most importantly, the fact that it is students who provide counselling to citizens does not affect the quality of the assistance provided.

Free legal aid plays a vital role in ensuring access to justice and protecting human rights. Despite existing challenges, such as lack of funding, low awareness among citizens of the services available, and overburdened lawyers providing such assistance, the system can be improved through innovation and partnership. It is important to continue to work on raising citizens' awareness of their rights and the services available to them. The sustainable development of free legal aid is an investment in social well-being and justice in society.

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THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Abstract: the article discusses the impact of international law norms on the legislation of states, overcoming possible conflicts between them, ensuring the interaction of national norms with generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties, including those involving the Russian Federation. The importance of the nature of international law as a factor determining the role of the principle of conscientious observance of international obligations in the process of implementing international norms into national legislation is emphasized.

Keywords: international law, international treaty, state, constitution, legislation of the Russian Federation.

The relevance of the study is due to the fact that in the modern world the impact of international law norms is considered to be an important aspect in the development of legislation in most countries. The result of this process, as a rule, is a compromise, the essence of which consists in proportionate concessions by the parties in relation to each other. Therefore, largely due to this characteristic feature, States manage to create an agreement on a bilateral and multilateral basis, which should become a universally recognized act.

The purpose of the study is to determine the legal aspects which arises when international law influences on national legislation, studying the features of constitutional legislation.

An important place in international law is represented by its main principles, which are of an authoritative nature. Among them, it is worth highlighting such principles as: non-use of force and threat of force; settlement of international disputes by peaceful means; non-interference in matters within the internal competence of states; the obligation of states to cooperate with each other; equality and self-determination of peoples; conscientious observance of international obligations. Any international act that contradicts them must be declared null and void.

The principle of conscientious observance of international obligations should be highlighted separately. It says that the laws of each country must comply with the norms of international law, which affect the state system of law. The problem of

fulfilling international obligations should be solved by the country that has assumed this obligation.

A variety of generally recognized acts, as a rule, have a different degree of importance impact on the legislative framework of a particular state. For example, the formation of legal and subordinate acts of the Russian Federation is mainly influenced by international treaties, the binding nature of which the Russian Federation has approved, and which have entered into force, which stems from the Constitution of the Russian Federation itself. This is also due to the fact that today an international treaty is the basis of modern international law. International legal custom is of less importance, for the reason that the regulation of international relations with the help of this norm takes place on the basis of laws that operate in a homogeneous area of international social relations, and their existence often requires confirmation not only from the member states of the international community, but also judicial authorities.

International institutions are established and operate on the basis of acts international organizations. With the help of compliance with international treaties, the country improves the legislative framework, enriches its content, makes amendments in accordance with generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and also creates conditions through which it is possible to create a state governed by the rule of law. The conclusion of these agreements is possible only with the appropriate permission of the state.

It is necessary to identify versatile contracts. They are concluded at the universal and regional level. In addition, it is advisable to pay attention to the fact that the more widespread bilateral international treaties of the Russian Federation have a significant impact on improving the legislative base of Russia. Such agreements should include treaties that relate to relations between states in the financial field, in the field of culture, as well as acts on the extradition of individuals.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969 played a serious role in improving, first for the Soviet and later for the Russian legislation on international treaties. The legislation of the Russian Federation borrowed the conceptual apparatus of the Vienna Convention, the principles of conclusion, operation and termination of international treaties and approaches to the implementation of international treaties.

Legislatures should also take into account that international treaties are often amended, outdated treaties are updated, and other agreements are involved in improving treaties.

The Constitution of the Russian Federation defines the legal basis for the implementation of international treaties. In addition, legal and subordinate regulations play an important role. These can include codes, federal laws, decrees, resolutions, acts of ministries and departments, and court decisions.

Today in legal science the implementation of international treaties is usually associated with the term "implementation". There are two successive stages of implementation: the formulation of consent to be bound by the treaty and its implementation. Thanks to it, the level of protection of human rights and freedoms is developing in state law, financial, social and cultural living conditions are increasing, as well as the area of relations between other states is growing.

According to part 4 of Article 15 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, international law cannot have legal force more than the basic law of the state. This means that no international treaty contradicting the Constitution of Russia can be part of its legal system. If it was signed for some reason, then it should not be ratified and enter into force. This position is taken by the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, pointing out that the Russian legal system, based on the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the rules of an international treaty, if they contradict its provisions, cannot be applied. It is the duty of public authorities to recognize, respect and protect human and civil rights and freedoms and to prevent violations of the foundations of the constitutional system when implementing international treaties into the legal system of the Russian Federation.

The dualistic concept of the interaction of international and domestic law emphasizes that the scope of law is an independent legal system. Modern national law, despite certain interaction, is not subordinate to international law. Although international law and national legislation cannot exist separately, it should be noted that international law is secondary to the state, since international trends in reforming international law may not take into account national interests.

It should be emphasized that the effect of the norms of international law on the constitutional law of the Russian Federation does not have a significant impact. On the one hand, this is a disadvantage, because any country that wants to cooperate with the international community is obliged to comply with certain rules adopted in it. On the other hand, it has a positive effect on the development of Russian legislation and society, which have features that are alien to international norms.

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CHARACTER ACCENTUATIONS AND VALUE ORIENTATIONS OF GENERATION Z: FEATURES OF MODERN YOUTH

Abstract: The article presents the value orientations of 4 generations, focusing on the character accentuations and values of generation Z. The level of manifestation of character accentuations is analyzed.

Keywords: Value orientations, character accentuations, generations, modern youth, diagnostics.

The relationship between character accentuations and the value system of the younger generation reflects social and cultural changes in post-industrial society. Globalization and development of digital technologies form unique personal qualities that distinguish the new generation from the previous ones. Character accentuations influence the perception of the world and establish a hierarchy of life priorities, which is manifested in the choice of profession, interpersonal relationships, lifestyle and ways of self-realization. Modern students who grew up in the environment of constant access to information form their value system under the influence of digital technologies. At the same time, representatives of the older generation, who are characterized by different life experiences and attitudes, may negatively perceive the priorities of young people, considering them frivolous or impractical. It follows that differences in character accentuations lead to differences in the value system between generations.

In their book «Generations», Neil Howe and William Strauss analyze generations since 1584. The gist of their theory is that every 20-25 years new people emerge whose worldview differs from that of previous generations. The main goal of this theory is to explain the reasons for misunderstandings between people with a noticeable age difference and, thus, to identify effectiveness of communicating with each of them. These days the following characteristics are relevant:

1. Generation «Boomer» or «baby boom» (born from 1943 to 1964). The name of this generation is associated with the baby boom of that period and the economic recovery in the country. Born during the period of socialism, baby boomers are adherents of this system and maintain a communist orientation of views throughout their lives. The values of the baby boomer generation are based on the so-called «psychology of winners». Baby boomers grew up in an environment where the country set big goals. They were brought up ambitious, striving to be the best in their field. These values include: material security; family and society; equality and social justice; personal development and self-affirmation; health and well-being [1].

2. Generation X (people born from 1968 to 1981) is also called the lost generation. This name is associated with the characteristic features of this generation, which was formed during the Cold War and against the backdrop of the approaching perestroika. The main personal characteristics of Generation X include: a high level of independence; free thinking; a pragmatic approach; self-confidence; emotional instability.

3. Generation Y, also known as Millennials (people born between 1982 and 1995), was formed under the influence of many factors, such as the collapse of the USSR, the Chernobyl disaster, scientific and technological progress, and other events. This generation has unique psychological characteristics and value orientations that significantly distinguish it from the previous generations [5].

4. Generation Z, also known as «Zoomers» (born between 1996 and 2010), are currently studying at schools and universities. Young people of this age are in the process of transition, possessing common socio-psychological characteristics: limited life experience, unstable social and professional identities and a constant search for their life path and self-awareness. In general, this generation can be described as young people with new views on life.

As J. Palfrey and K. Gasser note, representatives of Generation Z do not distinguish between life on the Internet and outside it, since they do not perceive their identity in the digital and real worlds as separate entities. They believe that their identity exists in several spaces at the same time. This means that the status of a «Zeta» personality - be it a blogger, a streamer or a character of a game - is as important and real as the status and life in the offline space [2]. This generation has its own value guidelines, including: entertainment and recreation which occupy an

important place in the life of Generation Z. They strive for emotions and easy life; young people no longer believe in ideological slogans. They need objective and truthful argumentation; it is difficult to motivate Generation Z to give up a comfortable everyday life for the sake of an uncertain future [3].

It will be useful to consider the character accentuations of Generation Z, since the values that a representative of each generation chooses and adheres to influence the formation of certain personality traits, and character accentuations, which in its turn, can influence the choice of value orientations and interaction with the outside world.

Accentuations of character are a set of stable psychological characteristics of a person, manifested in his behavior. Accentuation of character can be obvious and hidden. Obvious accentuation manifests itself strongly and stably, while hidden accentuation manifests itself weakly in most situations, but can manifest itself sharply in specific emotionally significant circumstances. Accentuations are especially often observed in adolescents, which is often called «youthful maximalism». Typical behavior patterns are usually determined when diagnosing accentuations [4].

To diagnose the characteristics of character accentuations using the «Shmishek Questionnaire» method, a group of persons was formed, which included 1st-2nd year students of the DGUY of the Ministry of Justice of Russia, in the amount of 28 people, including 15 girls and 13 boys. Table 1 shows some diagnostic results.

Table 1. Some results of diagnostics using the «Shmishek Questionnaire» method

Type of accentuation	Average score	Number of respondents
Exaltation	14,57	3
Emotiveness	14,46	2
Stuckness	13,5	3
Anxiety	9,21	4

Analyzing the diagnostic indicators, it can be noted that there are no clearly expressed accentuations in this sample. The highest average score in the sample was received by the accentuation of «exaltation» - 14.57 points (3 respondents), followed by «emotiveness» - 14.46 points (2 respondents), in 3rd place - the accentuation of the «stuckness» type - 13.5 points (3 respondents). The lowest average score was received by the accentuation of «anxiety» - 9.21 points (4 respondents).

The results of the study show that young people experience psychological, emotional and informational stress, which is associated with the lack of clear social guidelines and models, as well as with a crisis of socialization. Low social adaptation and emotional discomfort are manifested in a weak desire for dominance. Immersion in the virtual world acts as a compensatory behavior that allows you to avoid the

anxieties of reality. High scores of such accentuations as «exaltation» and «emotiveness» indicate the desire for self-expression and the search for vivid sensations. This indicates the importance of emotional experience in the lives of young people who value present moments that provide an opportunity to escape from the routine and immerse themselves in sincere experiences.

The value orientations of the new generation of students differ significantly from those of the previous generations, which is due to the impact of the digital age and social changes. The study of different generations, as described in the works of Neil Howe and William Strauss, allows us to identify the unique features and priorities of each of them.

Young people strive to form their own values and meanings, understand their inner and outer world, create their own unique image and outline life prospects. This requires solving many theoretical and practical problems, from revising age boundaries and related issues to problems of forming personal identity and making life plans.

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THE LEGAL AND ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) presents numerous opportunities for innovation across various industries, but it also introduces complex legal and ethical challenges. This paper explores the key legal issues surrounding AI, such as accountability, privacy, and intellectual property, as well as the ethical dilemmas related to bias, transparency, and human rights. It aims to provide a comprehensive overview of how the law and ethics intersect in the context of AI and suggest potential solutions for managing these challenges.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, Law, Accountability, Privacy.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most transformative technologies of the 21st century, impacting sectors from healthcare to finance and transportation. As AI systems become more autonomous and integrated into decision-making processes, they raise significant legal and ethical concerns. The challenges posed by AI are multifaceted, requiring a balance between innovation and the safeguarding of fundamental legal and ethical principles.

This paper aims to examine the legal and ethical challenges posed by AI, with a particular focus on issues of accountability, privacy, bias, and intellectual property. It will explore how existing legal frameworks are adapting to these challenges and offer recommendations for future regulatory and ethical standards in AI development.

Legal Challenges of Artificial Intelligence

Accountability and Liability. One of the primary legal challenges surrounding AI is determining accountability in the event of harm or damage caused by AI systems. As AI becomes more autonomous, it becomes increasingly difficult to assign responsibility. Traditional legal frameworks are built around the assumption that human actors are accountable for their actions, but AI challenges this assumption. For example, if an autonomous vehicle causes an accident, should the manufacturer, the developer, or the AI itself be held liable?

The concept of "AI personhood" is a debated issue, with some proposing that AI should have legal recognition, while others argue for a system where human agents are held responsible.[1] Currently, most jurisdictions hold human operators or corporations accountable, but as AI systems evolve, new legal frameworks will be necessary to address this question more effectively.

Privacy and Data Protection

AI systems often rely on vast amounts of data, which can include sensitive personal information. The challenge lies in ensuring that AI technologies respect privacy rights and comply with data protection laws, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe.[2] The use of AI in surveillance, healthcare, and consumer tracking raises concerns about potential abuses of personal data and the erosion of privacy rights.

As AI systems learn from data, they may inadvertently expose private information or engage in discriminatory profiling. It is essential for legal frameworks to establish clear boundaries for data usage and ensure that AI developers implement strong data protection measures

Intellectual Property. Another legal issue in the AI field is intellectual property (IP). AI-generated works, such as music, art, or inventions, raise questions about who owns the rights to these creations. Traditional IP laws are designed to protect human creators, but they do not account for AI as a potential creator. If an AI generates a new patentable invention or creates artwork, who holds the rights to these creations?

Current IP law often fails to adequately address the question of ownership and authorship in the context of AI. Some have proposed the introduction of new laws to recognize the contributions of AI, while others argue that human developers should retain ownership of AI-generated works. This remains an area of significant legal uncertainty.

Ethical Challenges of Artificial Intelligence

Bias and Discrimination. AI systems, particularly those based on machine learning, are only as unbiased as the data they are trained on. If an AI is trained on biased data, it will likely perpetuate those biases in its decisions. This has significant ethical implications, particularly in areas such as hiring, criminal justice, and lending, where biased AI decisions can lead to unfair outcomes.

For instance, an AI system used in recruitment might prioritize certain demographics over others based on historical hiring patterns, perpetuating gender or racial discrimination. Ethical AI development requires the identification and mitigation of biases within training data and algorithms. It also necessitates the transparency of AI decision-making processes so that biases can be identified and corrected.

Transparency and Explainability. The "black-box" nature of many AI systems, where the decision-making process is opaque even to developers, is a significant ethical issue. [3] When AI makes decisions that affect individuals' lives—such as in the justice system, healthcare, or employment – it is essential that these decisions can be understood and explained.

Ethical AI development demands greater transparency and explainability, ensuring that both users and affected individuals understand how decisions are made. Without this transparency, individuals cannot challenge AI-driven decisions or seek remedies if they believe they have been treated unfairly.

Human Rights and Autonomy .AI technologies also pose ethical concerns regarding human rights and autonomy. As AI takes on more roles in decision-making, there is a risk of undermining human dignity and autonomy, particularly when AI is used in areas like healthcare, military, or law enforcement. The deployment of autonomous weapons, for example, raises questions about the right to life and the potential for AI to make life-or-death decisions.

Furthermore, the integration of AI in surveillance technologies can infringe on individuals' right to privacy and freedom of expression. Ethical AI must be developed in a way that protects and promotes human rights, ensuring that technology serves the common good without undermining individual freedoms.

Addressing Legal and Ethical Challenges in AI

Regulatory Frameworks and International Cooperation. Given the global nature of AI development, national laws alone may not be sufficient to address the legal and ethical challenges of AI. [4] There is a growing need for international cooperation to create comprehensive regulatory frameworks that address AI's potential harms while fostering innovation. The European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act is one example of a regional attempt to regulate AI, focusing on high-risk applications and providing guidelines for transparency, accountability, and safety.

For AI to be developed responsibly, it is crucial to balance regulation with innovation. Laws should promote ethical standards while allowing flexibility for technological advancements.

Ethical AI Design and Development. To address ethical concerns, AI developers must prioritize fairness, transparency, and accountability in the design and deployment of AI systems. This involves conducting ethics reviews, ensuring diverse representation in data collection, and adopting explainable AI principles.

Additionally, industry-specific ethical guidelines, such as those for healthcare, law enforcement, and finance, should be developed and adhered to. Ethical considerations must be embedded throughout the AI lifecycle—from development to deployment and beyond.

Artificial Intelligence presents both exciting opportunities and profound challenges in the realms of law and ethics. While AI promises to revolutionize industries and improve lives, it also introduces complex issues regarding accountability, privacy, bias, and human rights.

Legal and ethical frameworks must evolve to address these challenges, ensuring that AI is developed and deployed in a way that respects fundamental rights

and promotes fairness. By fostering international cooperation and encouraging responsible AI development, society can harness the benefits of AI while mitigating its potential risks.

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LEGAL CHALLENGES IN THE GIG ECONOMY

Abstract: The gig economy has rapidly grown, offering flexible work opportunities but also raising complex legal issues related to labor rights, classification of workers, and employer responsibilities. This paper explores the key legal challenges within the gig economy, focusing on worker classification, employment benefits, and the regulation of digital platforms. The aim is to provide a comprehensive analysis of these legal obstacles and propose solutions for a more equitable and legally sound gig economy.

Keywords: gig economy, labor rights, worker classification, digital platforms, employment law.

The gig economy, characterized by short-term, flexible work arrangements facilitated through digital platforms, has seen exponential growth in recent years. This economic model offers workers greater autonomy and flexibility but

simultaneously challenges traditional labor laws.[1] As gig workers increasingly rely on platforms such as Uber, TaskRabbit, and Fiverr, new legal concerns emerge regarding their status, rights, and protections under existing labor laws.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the legal challenges facing gig workers and the companies that engage them, with particular focus on issues such as worker classification, the provision of benefits, and the regulatory frameworks governing digital platforms. By analyzing these legal obstacles, this paper aims to provide a clearer understanding of how the gig economy can be more effectively regulated to ensure fairness and legal protection for all parties involved.

Worker Classification: Employee vs. Independent Contractor

The Issue of Worker Classification. One of the most significant legal challenges in the gig economy is the classification of workers as either employees or independent contractors. This distinction carries substantial legal implications, particularly regarding rights to minimum wage, health benefits, unemployment insurance, and workplace protections. Gig workers, who often engage in short-term, task-based work, are typically classified as independent contractors, which means they do not have access to the same benefits and protections as full-time employees.

However, in many cases, gig workers perform tasks that closely resemble those of employees, raising the question of whether this classification is appropriate. For example, in the case of ride-sharing drivers, they follow strict guidelines set by the platform (Uber or Lyft), use company-owned software, and often work under substantial control by the platform. Courts and regulators in several jurisdictions have challenged the classification of gig workers as independent contractors, and there has been a growing call to reclassify them as employees with full legal protections.

Legal Precedents and Emerging Legislation. A number of legal cases have highlighted the growing tension over worker classification. For example, the California AB5 law, passed in 2019, sought to reclassify many gig workers as employees, but it has faced strong resistance from gig companies. The law's passage triggered a ballot initiative (Proposition 22) that allowed gig companies to maintain the independent contractor status of drivers in exchange for limited benefits. This case exemplifies the complexity of balancing worker rights with the interests of companies that rely on gig labor.

Legislative bodies around the world are increasingly looking at potential reforms to address these challenges. For example, the European Union has proposed changes to labor laws that would clarify the rights of platform workers and determine when they should be classified as employees.[2]

Employment Benefits and Legal Protections

Lack of Benefits for Gig Workers. Gig workers typically lack access to crucial benefits that traditional employees enjoy, such as health insurance, retirement plans, paid sick leave, and job security.

This lack of benefits can lead to significant financial instability, especially for workers who rely on gig work as their primary source of income.

The absence of benefits is one of the main legal concerns for gig economy workers, as they are often unable to access government-provided social safety nets like unemployment benefits or workers' compensation, despite the fact that their work is essential to the economy. The legal question arises as to whether gig workers should have access to these benefits, and if so, how to ensure that they are fairly compensated for their work.

Legal Proposals for Benefits and Protections. Some governments have introduced proposals to address the gap in benefits for gig workers. For example, in the United Kingdom, the Taylor Review (2017) called for the introduction of a new category of worker status, providing gig workers with certain employment rights, including sick pay and holiday entitlement, while still maintaining their flexibility. [3] Similarly, several U.S. states are considering legislation that would provide gig workers with partial access to traditional benefits, such as healthcare or retirement plans.

Some gig companies, in response to growing pressure, have begun to offer limited benefits to their workers. Uber, for instance, has offered driver benefits such as accident insurance and accident protection, but these measures are often criticized as insufficient compared to those provided to full-time employees.

Regulatory Challenges for Digital Platforms

The Role of Digital Platforms. Gig economy platforms, such as Uber, Airbnb, and Deliveroo, act as intermediaries between workers and consumers, but they are not bound by the same legal responsibilities as traditional employers. This creates a significant regulatory challenge, as these platforms typically avoid liability for the actions of their workers, claiming that they are merely providing a service that connects buyers and sellers.

Legal scholars and regulators have raised concerns about this model, arguing that it allows gig companies to avoid responsibility for workplace conditions, health and safety risks, and labor rights. As these platforms expand, there is increasing pressure for governments to implement regulations that would hold platforms more accountable for the treatment of their workers.

Legal Efforts to Regulate Platforms. Governments around the world are considering new regulatory frameworks to address the growing power and influence of digital platforms in the gig economy. The European Union has been actively developing regulations for platform workers, including guidelines on how to ensure

fair pay and working conditions.[4] In the U.S., there has been increasing pressure on Congress to pass a national law that would clarify the obligations of gig companies to provide benefits to workers.[5]

For platforms to be regulated effectively, there is a need for legislation that ensures fair treatment for workers while allowing platforms to operate with a degree of flexibility. This may involve creating new models of employment that balance flexibility with security.

The gig economy presents significant legal challenges that require thoughtful and innovative solutions. Worker classification remains one of the most contentious issues, with debates over whether gig workers should be classified as employees or independent contractors. At the same time, gig workers' lack of access to benefits and legal protections raises ethical concerns about fairness and exploitation. Finally, the regulatory frameworks surrounding digital platforms are still evolving, and it is crucial for governments to strike a balance between supporting innovation and protecting the rights of workers.

To address these challenges, comprehensive legal reforms are necessary to create a more equitable gig economy. This includes redefining worker classifications, ensuring gig workers have access to essential benefits, and developing clear regulations for digital platforms. Only through such reforms can the gig economy reach its full potential while providing fair and just conditions for all workers.

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MODERN ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE INTERNET

Abstract: Modern role of international law in the internet involves regulating relationships between states, companies, and users in the digital space. It encompasses issues of cybersecurity, data protection, human rights, and more. International agreements and norms help establish standards of behavior online, ensure the protection of user rights, and promote cooperation among countries in the fight against cybercrime. In the context of globalization and rapid technological advancement, international law is becoming an important tool for ensuring law and order and justice in the online environment.

Keywords: international law, objects of regulation, subjects, international treaty, cybercrime.

The age of digital technologies presents new challenges for international law, requiring the adaptation of traditional norms to a rapidly changing world. The internet, as a global platform, creates unique conditions for interaction between states, corporate entities, and individuals, highlighting the need for clear legal frameworks.

Modern international law represents a system of legal norms that regulate interactions between states and other participants in international life. These norms are formed through the consent of the parties and can be enforced through coercion by states and international institutions. This concept is widely recognized. It should be noted that international law is more accurately referred to as inter-state law, as it was created as a tool for managing such relationships. It can be viewed as a unique legal system where the existing norms play a central role.

The objects of international legal regulation are the relationships between states, while the subjects are only those participants who are involved in these relationships. A subject of international law possesses international rights and obligations that arise from the application of international legal norms to it.

The formation of international law occurs through the alignment of the will of the participants, which distinguishes it from domestic law. Sources include international treaties and decisions of organizations that have binding force.

An international treaty serves as a collective term for international legal acts that record the agreement between two or more subjects of international law. The main purpose of such a treaty is to establish binding resolutions, prescriptions, and

limitations for the parties that are supported by state coercion. This act is framed in such a way that it clearly indicates the obligations of specific parties to each other. The essence of an international treaty lies in the creation of legal norms that regulate the interaction of subjects of international law, providing a legal basis for their relationships [2].

The modern role of international law in the internet is becoming increasingly significant against the backdrop of globalization and the rapid development of digital technologies. Given that the web crosses national borders, the need for unified legal norms becomes evident. International law in the field of the internet aims to protect human rights, uphold freedom of speech, safeguard personal information, and combat cybercrime.

Cybercrime is a collection of crimes committed in cyberspace using or through computer systems or networks, and against computer systems, networks, or data. However, the term 'cybercrime' is broader than 'computer crime' (crimes committed against computers or computer data), and more accurately reflects the nature of phenomena such as crime in cyberspace. Cyberspace is a global sphere in the information space, representing an interconnected set of infrastructures and information technologies, including the internet, telecommunications networks, computer systems, embedded processors, and controllers.

The concept of 'cybercrime' is inextricably linked to the concept of 'cyber offenses'. A cyber offense is an act of social deviation aimed at causing economic, political, moral, ideological, cultural, and other types of harm to an individual, organization, or state through any technical means with internet access.

Cybercrimes include the dissemination of malicious viruses, password hacking, and information theft, primarily from bank cards and other banking credentials, phishing, as well as the distribution of illegal information, defamation, etc. Cybercrime also encompasses interference via the internet in the functioning of various infrastructural systems: electoral, energy, military, etc., with the aim of disrupting their operations. Another area of cybercrime is cyberterrorism, understood as the use of ICT for terrorist purposes" [3]. Global networks are highly attractive to criminals, as ICT can be used to inflict significant damage quickly and unexpectedly while being outside the geographical and legal reach from the location of the crime. This complicates the work of law enforcement agencies in locating and holding global offenders legally accountable [1].

Challenges such as cyberattacks, disinformation, and jurisdictional issues require states to actively cooperate and adapt legal norms to rapidly changing conditions. The modern role of international law in the internet is becoming increasingly relevant in the context of globalization and the rapid development of technologies. Cyberspace, as a new arena of interaction, presents numerous

challenges to legal systems that require not only existing norms but also their adaptation to new conditions. The necessity of protecting human rights, upholding freedom of speech, and combating cybercrime emphasizes the importance of developing unified norms that will be supported by the international community. This not only strengthens the positions of states but also creates a legal foundation for protecting the interests of citizens in the digital world. A deep understanding of current issues and collaborative efforts will be the key to a safe and just cyberspace, where the rights and freedoms of every individual are protected from malicious actors and unlawful actions.

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ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LAW-MAKING

Abstract: This article describes the importance of civil society in the law-making process and its key role in shaping the legal system of the state. The main idea is that in order to create laws that reflect the needs of the population, various social groups are necessary to be actively involved and act as intermediaries between citizens and government agencies.

Keywords: society, citizens, state, democracy, law.

Nowadays law-making plays a significant role in creating a legal system in the state and maintains order. This happens due to the fact that laws not only regulate social relations, but also form the foundations for the stable functioning of society.

And for laws to truly reflect people's needs, it requires the participation of different groups of the population, who can provide a variety of points of view and opinions. In this process, civil society becomes an important element, as it directly helps, controls and interacts with government agencies, thereby providing feedback between the government and citizens [1].

These functions are especially important because they not only express the interests of various social groups, but also serve as a link between citizens and government authorities. This interaction helps to identify the shortcomings of existing laws and propose new solutions that can be more effective and meet current challenges [1].

The term “civil society” refers to independent associations, organizations, and movements that represent the interests of citizens, regardless of age, beliefs, or social status. These structures can range from large non-governmental organizations to small local initiatives that are active at the community level. That is, active citizens who make up civil society initiate projects and activities aimed at improving the social and legal situation in society and in the state as a whole. They become intermediaries between government agencies and the population, forming a request for changes in legislation [2, pp. 184-188.].

Civil society has a multifaceted impact for law-making. As it performs many functions so that the interests of different segments of the population are heard and taken into account in government documents, and later shown in practice. Consequently, we can identify several key tasks that civil society sets for itself. These tasks are fundamental for the formation of a legal framework that will meet the requirements of the time.

One of the main tasks is to form public opinion, which can significantly influence the process of creating laws. Public opinion is formed through various channels, from social media to traditional media, which allows a wide audience to express their views on current issues. Through discussions, consultations and initiatives, representatives of civil society make their suggestions and comments on legislative drafts. This interaction not only enriches the legislative process, but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the needs and expectations of citizens. As a result, laws become more adapted to the real conditions of life and the interests of society [2, pp. 184-188].

In addition, civil society organizations often act as experts, offering recommendations on the development and improvement of laws. They can identify shortcomings in current legislation and offer alternative solutions to current problems. This is important because government agencies sometimes do not have sufficient information about the real needs of citizens, and the voice of society can help to adjust the course of law-making activities [2, pp. 184-188].

It is also worth noting that civil society plays a key role in monitoring and monitoring the implementation of laws. They can independently monitor elections, human rights protection, and other important aspects of policing. Their activities help not only to adopt laws, but also to ensure their implementation in the interests of the population [2, pp. 184-188].

Nevertheless, the participation of civil society in law-making activities is not always easy. Sometimes the ideas and initiatives of public organizations may face resistance from the state. This can manifest itself either in the form of direct pressure on activists, or in the form of ignoring their proposals. However, it is in such situations that it is important to maintain dialogue and seek compromises, since only through joint efforts can effective and sustainable laws be achieved. Government agencies should be aware of the value of the opinions and proposals of civil society organizations, and organizations themselves should be ready for constructive dialogue and compromise in order to find solutions that take into account the interests of all parties.

Thus, the role of civil society in law-making is extremely important. It actively participates in the process of creating laws that reflect the interests and needs of citizens. Due to the interaction between the State and civil society organizations, trust in the government is increasing and the legal environment is improving. Ultimately, such efforts contribute to strengthening democracy and improving the quality of life of the entire society. This cooperation also creates a platform for the further development of civic initiatives and active participation of the population in the political life of the country.

In conclusion, it is worth emphasizing that a strong civil society is the key to the successful functioning of democratic institutions. It not only ensures the protection of citizens' rights, but also contributes to the formation of a more responsible and transparent government. Thus, interaction between civil society and the State becomes a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development and social justice in society.

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СЕКЦИЯ 2. ГУМАНИТАРНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПРОФЕССИИ ЮРИСТА

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЩЕНИЙ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: В данной работе рассматриваются особенности употребления обращений в русском языке, их стилистические, функциональные и прагматические аспекты. Обращения представляют собой важный элемент коммуникации, выполняя не только номинативную, но и выразительную функцию. В ходе исследования выделяются различные типы обращений, а также анализируются контексты их употребления в зависимости от социальной ситуации и межличностных отношений.

Ключевые слова: обращения, адресат, замена, иностранный язык, русский язык.

Обращения в русском языке – это слова или словосочетания, используемые для привлечения внимания собеседника или лица, к которому обращаются с речью. Правильное и уместное употребление обращений делает речь более вежливой, доброжелательной и эффективной.

Обращение играет важную роль в установлении контакта между собеседниками и поддержании общения. Оно выполняет номинативную функцию, называя адресата сообщения. Оценочно-характеризующая функция проявляется в оценке личности собеседника, а социально-ролевая функция заключается в маркировке общественного статуса и определении характера коммуникации (официальная или неофициальная, публичная или дружеская).

В русской речевой культуре существует множество форм обращения. Типологию можно построить по разным основаниям, таким как социальные роли коммуникантов, этикетные формулы вежливости и функционально-стилистическое разделение языка.

Среди обращений можно выделить номинации по признаку родства (мама, сынок, дочка, отец, бабушка, дедушка), которые используются в семейном кругу и могут подчёркивать неформальный оттенок общения. Также существуют номинации по гендерным и возрастным характеристикам (молодой человек, девушка, женщина, мужчина, дедушка), которые считаются не совсем

желательными с точки зрения речевой культуры. Официальные обращения связаны с занимаемыми должностями (для военных — звания) и используются в ограниченных сферах коммуникации.

С точки зрения функционального разделения лексики выделяются нейтральные и оценочные, экспрессивные обращения.

Вот основные особенности употребления обращений в русском языке:

1. Морфологическое выражение:

Именительный падеж: Обращения всегда употребляются в именительном падеже.

Пример: Мама, я иду гулять!

Форма: Обращения могут быть выражены:

Существительным: Друг, послушай меня.

Прилагательным (в значении существительного): Больной, вам нужно отдохнуть.

Местоимением: Ты, что думаешь об этом? (Употребляется в основном в неформальном общении).

Причастием (редко): Уважаемые присутствующие, прошу внимания.

Числительным (очень редко): Второй, ответьте на вопрос.

Словосочетанием: Глубокоуважаемый Иван Иванович, разрешите обратиться.

2. Синтаксическая роль и пунктуация:

Не являются членами предложения: Обращения грамматически не связаны с членами предложения.

Выделяются запятыми: Обращения всегда выделяются запятыми с одной или двух сторон в зависимости от их позиции в предложении.

В начале предложения: Дети, подойдите ко мне.

В середине предложения: Подойдите ко мне, дети.

В конце предложения: Подойдите ко мне, мои дорогие.

Восклицательный знак: Если обращение произносится с особой эмоциональной окраской, после него ставится восклицательный знак. В этом случае, следующее предложение начинается с прописной буквы.

Мама! Я получил пятерку!

3. Стилистические особенности и выбор обращения:

Формальность/Неформальность: Выбор обращения зависит от степени знакомства и отношений между говорящими, а также от ситуации общения.

Формальные обращения: Используются в официальных ситуациях, при общении с незнакомыми людьми, с людьми старшего возраста или высокого социального статуса. Примеры: Уважаемый господин, Госпожа, Товарищ, Имя Отчество.

Неформальные обращения: Используются в дружеской, семейной обстановке, при общении с близкими людьми. Примеры: Друг, Брат, Сестра, Имя, Солнце, Заяц и т.д.

Возраст: Обращения могут учитывать возраст собеседника.

К старшим: Бабушка, Дедушка, Тетя, Дядя, Уважаемый.

К младшим: Малыш, Солнышко, Детка, Имя.

Профессия/Должность: В профессиональной сфере часто используются обращения, указывающие на должность или профессию.

Доктор, Профессор, Директор, Капитан.

Эмоциональная окраска: Обращения могут выражать различные эмоции – уважение, любовь, нежность, иронию, пренебрежение и т.д.

Дорогой, Любимая, Солнце мое, Милый.

Контекст: Выбор обращения зависит от конкретной ситуации общения.

4. Устаревшие формы обращений:

В современном русском языке некоторые формы обращений устарели или используются редко. Примеры: Сударь, Сударыня, Милостивый государь.

5. Ошибки при использовании обращений:

Неправильное падежное окончание: Использование обращения в другом падеже, кроме именительного.

Неуместное использование формальных или неформальных обращений: Нарушение правил этикета.

Отсутствие запятых: Неправильное пунктуационное оформление.

Употребление обращений – важный аспект речевой культуры. Правильный выбор и пунктуационное оформление обращения делает речь более вежливой, понятной и эффективной. Важно учитывать контекст, социальные роли собеседников и цель общения при выборе наиболее подходящего обращения.

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ЯЗЫК КАК ОТРАЖЕНИЕ ДУХОВНЫХ И ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ

Аннотация: В данной работе рассматривается язык, как отражение духовных и этнокультурных ценностей общества. Изучаются языковые особенности, которые формируют культурные символы и трансформацию этнической идентичности. А также подчёркивается значение языка в сохранении культурного наследия.

Ключевые слова: язык, этнокультура, духовные ценности, идентичность, межкультурное взаимодействие.

Язык является не только средством общения, но и ключевым отражением духовных и этнокультурных ценностей общества. Он несет в себе уникальные традиции, обычаи и мировосприятие народа, выражая его настроение и идентичность. Языковые особенности формируют культурные символы и трансформацию этнической идентичности, а также их влияние на взаимодействие между этническими группами. Значение языка в сохранении культурного наследия и формирования общественных моральных норм подчёркивается в контексте современности.

Язык – это не просто средство общения. Он служит контейнером для культурных значений, который передает информацию о ценностях, обычаях, мировосприятии и историческом опыте народа. Язык содержит в себе не только словарный запас, но и идиомы, метафоры, фразеологизмы и другие элементы, которые конкретизируют особенности мышления и мировосприятия носителей языка.

Культурные нормы – это правила и установки, которые регламентируют поведение людей в обществе. Язык помогает передавать эти нормы через различные формы общения, будь то устные рассказы, письменные произведения, песни или пословицы. Например, в российских народных пословицах можно найти глубокую мудрость и моральные установления, которые передаются из поколения в поколение. Эти пословицы часто отражают национальные традиции, отношение к труду, семье и жизни в целом.

История народа находит свое отражение в языке. Языковые изменения могут многое рассказать об исторических событиях, миграциях, войнах и конфликтах. Например, заимствования из других языков могут

свидетельствовать о культурных контактах и влиянии. В русском языке много заимствований из французского, немецкого и татарского языков, что может указать на культурные взаимодействия и исторические связи. [1, с.103]

Язык также передает традиции, обряды и ритуалы. Речи, используемые в праздниках, и специальные термины, связанные с традициями, создают уникальную культурную атмосферу. Например, в русском языке есть немало слов, связанных с традициями празднования Масленицы, Коляды и других праздников, что помогает сохранить уникальность и специфику данных обычаев.

С развитием технологий и глобализации язык продолжает эволюционировать. Появление новых форм общения, таких как интернет и социальные сети, создает новые возможности и вызовы для культурной идентичности. Но основной смысл языка как культурного кода остается. Он продолжает выполнять свою функцию как хранитель культурной памяти, передавая ее из поколения в поколение.

Таким образом, язык как культурный код является основным инструментом формирования, передачи и сохранения культурных норм и традиций. Он неразрывно связан с историей, национальной и этнической идентичностью народа, отражая его уникальный опыт и мировосприятие. Язык – это не только средство общения, но и важнейший элемент культурной идентичности, который продолжает развиваться в современном мире.

Лексика и мировосприятие – это концепты, которые взаимосвязаны и влияют друг на друга. Лексика, или словарный запас языка, включает в себя набор слов и выражений, которые используются для обозначения понятий, предметов, действий и состояний в окружающем мире. Мировосприятие же связано с тем, как люди воспринимают и интерпретируют этот мир на основе своего культурного, социального и личного опыта.

Взаимодействие лексики и мировосприятия.

1. Культурные различия. Разные языки могут содержать слова и выражения, которые не имеют прямых аналогов в других языках. Это может отражать уникальные аспекты культуры, традиций и ценностей. Например, в некоторых культурах могут существовать слова для обозначения определённых природных явлений или чувств, которые отсутствуют в других языках.

2. Язык и мышление. Согласно гипотезе Сапира-Уорфа, язык влияет на наше восприятие действительности и на то, как мы мыслим. Например, наличие определённых грамматических конструкций или лексических единиц может способствовать тому, чтобы носители языка акцентировали внимание на конкретных аспектах реальности.

3. Словообразование и ассоциации. Лексика формирует ассоциации и понятия в нашем сознании. Слово «доброта» может вызывать у разных людей разные образы и чувства в зависимости от их личного опыта и контекста.

4. Эмоциональная окраска. Слова могут иметь эмоциональную нагрузку, что влияет на восприятие мира. Например, одни и те же события могут описываться разными словами, вызывая разные эмоциональные реакции.

5. Адаптация и изменение языка. Можно наблюдать, как изменения в обществе и культуре отражаются в языке. Например, новые технологии или социальные движения могут привести к появлению новых слов и выражений, которые, в свою очередь, могут формировать новое восприятие реальности.

6. Стереотипы и предвзятости. Лексика может закреплять стереотипы и предвзятости, формируя определенные установки. Например, использование определенных терминов для описания группы людей может способствовать формированию негативного или позитивного образа этой группы в обществе. [4, с. 82]

Лексика и мировосприятие находятся в постоянном взаимодействии, что подчеркивает важность языка как средства коммуникации, а также как инструмента, формирующего наше понимание мира. Исследование этого взаимодействия может дать глубокое понимание человеческой природы, культуры и социальной динамики.

Язык и этническая идентичность – эта тема лежит в центре социолингвистических исследований и представляет собой важный аспект культурологии. Язык не только служит средством коммуникации, но и является основным инструментом выражения этнической принадлежности и передачи культурных традиций.

Язык является основным элементом, который связывает людей внутри этнической группы. Его специфика – грамматика, лексика, фонетические особенности – формируют уникальный культурный код, который различает одну группу от другой. Например, использование определённых диалектов или местных выражений может служить индикатором принадлежности к конкретной общности. [2]

Язык передает не только информацию, но и культурные нормы, ценности и традиции. Через язык мы учимся понимать мир, осваиваем культурные ритуалы, обычаи и истории. В каждой этнической группе существуют уникальные выражения и фразы, которые несут в себе глубокий культурный смысл. Знание родного языка способствует более глубокому пониманию культурного контекста и ценностей, что, в свою очередь, укрепляет этническую идентичность.

Язык выполняет важную функцию в передаче духовных и моральных ценностей от одного поколения к другому. Сказания, мифы, пословицы и песни – всё это кодируется в языке и сохраняет известные культурные установки и убеждения. Дети, обучаясь родному языку, впитывают эти ценности и образцы поведения, что усиливает их связь с этнической идентичностью. [3]

Языковая политика и статус языка также играют ключевую роль в сохранении этнической идентичности. В условиях глобализации и доминирования международных языков, таких как английский, многие этнические группы сталкиваются с угрозами утраты своей культурной идентичности.

К примеру, в странах с многоязычным населением, таких как Индия или Нигерия, язык часто является основным маркером этнической принадлежности. В этих контекстах, носители меньшинств чувствуют необходимость защищать и развивать свои языки как средство сохранения своей идентичности.

Таким образом, язык выступает не только как средство общения, но и как мощный инструмент, способствующий укреплению этнической идентичности, передаче культурных ценностей и поддержанию связи между поколениями. Важно осознавать, что язык – это живой организм, который развивается и меняется, отражая динамику общества, и его сохранение является задачей, требующей внимания и усилий со стороны как носителей языка, так и общества в целом.

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ЦИФРОВАЯ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА: НОВЫЕ ФОРМЫ

Аннотация. Современные реалии порождают новую глобальную эпоху – эпоху цифровизации. Пока аналоговые данные, различные виды услуг, документы переносят в электронный формат, русский язык с такой же легкостью преобразуется и становится лабильным. Основной задачей статьи выступает систематизация знаний о роли русского языка в условиях технологического прогресса. Изучение новых форм проявления языка является актуальным в эпоху быстотечности и быстросменяемости нового поколения.

Ключевые слова: русский язык; русский язык в цифровую эпоху; цифровизация; трансформация языка; форма; новые формы русского языка; цифровая эпоха; интернет; сетевой сленг.

Эластичность языка и языковой нормы не всегда устанавливают научные деятели и признанные филологи. В эпоху глобальной цифровизации и превалирования Всемирной паутины над встречами в реальности, пользователи Интернета задают тренды на язык.

Цифровизация, реализуемая как внедрение цифровых технологий обращения с информацией, существенно расширяет возможности каждого субъекта в оперировании информационными массивами, в реализации деловой и личной коммуникации, в его личностном самовыражении. Цифровые преобразования влияют на изучение и понимание языка, на его использование в сети Интернет, в целом на общую культуру языка и речи.

Форма языка по Гумбольдту обладает тремя свойствами – как «...постоянное и единообразное в деятельности духа, возводящее артикулированный звук до уровня выражения мысли»; как система, в которой «каждый отдельный элемент существует только благодаря другому» и как единство двух формальных планов – материального и идеального, то есть внутренней и внешней формы [1, с. 121].

Язык становится средством идеологического воздействия, он создает новую социальную реальность, в условиях современной эпохе, происходит трансформация языковых перипетий, отдаленность и некоторая разграниченность поколений в восприятии русского языка. Язык становится отражением общей культуры [2, с. 56-59].

Как писала Н. Б. Мечковская: «Любой современный язык — это сплав языковых элементов, происходящих из разных, родственных и неродственных, языков и диалектов.» В век такой легкой возможности столкновения разных культур и народов, персистентность русской лексики бывает просто невозможной. Использование богатства языка наиболее выражено в социальных сетях, таких как ВКонтакте, Одноклассники и других, не менее популярных. Хотя уровень популяризации различных форумов спал, пользователи все еще интересуются обсуждениями тем на таких платформах, что влечет за собой цепочку из использования и освоения разных форм сленговых выражений и жаргонизмов.

В условиях глобализации устанавливается особая языковая мода. В повседневную речь проникает все больше новых иностранных слов, англицизмов, например, спикер, коучинг, сёрфинг. Возникают неологизмы, связанные с созданием производных слов, таких как вайбить, байтить, пиарить. Все заметнее становится падение общей языковой культуры [3].

Меняются поколения и меняется подход к использованию языка. Поколения до Z характеризуются в большей степени повышенной грамотностью, стремлением приукрасить, оживить свою речь и охватить полные возможности выражения своих чувств и эмоций посредством языка. Само поколение Z непосредственно привносит в язык новые нормы среди молодежи. Оно отличается широким задействованием сленга и жаргонизмов. Их речевые признаки имеют четко выраженную краткость, это поколение сдвигает фокус с красоты облачения чувств в слова на сдержанность и быстроту написания. Основные акценты у молодежи проставлены над характеристикой значения слов, над его «клёвостью» и удобностью в использовании: допускаются грубые сокращения, приветствуются быстрота лексики, ее некая узкость. Структурно прослеживается использование англицизмов, заимствованных слов из других языков и локальных общеупотребительных выражений – «мемов».

Поколение Альфа самое молодое, однако уже успело привнести нового в цифровую сферу русского языка. Появилось массовое использование эрратива – написания слов с ошибками намеренно, чтобы произвести впечатления, новых неологизмов, таких как вейпить, хайпить, кринж. Поколение отличается от других выше представленных особым стремлением к группированию по интересам проявления форм общения. Они не используют сленговые выражения других поколений, кроме того считают их зазорными. Быстросменяющиеся облики языка, скорость восприятия, воля к новому и резвое отпадание старых проявлений культуры – главные характеристики

поколения Альфа, что непосредственно отражается на культуре русского языка и разговорной речи.

Можно выделить многочисленные плюсы интеграции языка в цифровое пространство. Русский язык активно интегрируется в различные цифровые образовательные платформы, что дает возможность его изучения для иностранных студентов и способствует межкультурному обмену. Важно для сохранения всего богатства и многогранности русского языка поддерживать и продвигать его культуру в Интернете. Это позволит укрепить положение русского языка в мировом информационном пространстве и сохранит его краски для будущих поколений.

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ЭТИКЕТ И КУЛЬТУРА РЕЧИ ЮРИСТА: ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы речевой культуры и профессионального этикета юриста, их значение для успешной

правоприменительной деятельности. Цель исследования – определить основные характеристики юридической речи и принципы этикета, способствующие эффективному профессиональному взаимодействию. В результате анализа установлено, что соблюдение языковых норм, логичность аргументации и риторическое мастерство повышают доверие к юристу, способствуют успешному ведению переговоров и минимизируют правовые риски.

Ключевые слова: этикет, культура речи, юрист, деловое общение, правовая риторика.

Юридическая деятельность требует не только глубоких знаний законодательства, но и умения эффективно взаимодействовать с клиентами, коллегами, представителями судебной и исполнительной власти. Культура речи и профессиональный этикет являются важными элементами компетентности юриста. [2, с. 73] Умение правильно формулировать мысли, использовать юридическую терминологию, выражать позицию в убедительной и корректной форме оказывает непосредственное влияние на исход правовых споров и успешность работы в целом.

Культура речи юриста – это совокупность языковых норм, коммуникативных стратегий и профессиональных приемов, обеспечивающих точность, логичность и убедительность правового общения. Она включает следующие компоненты:

Нормативность речи. Юридическая речь должна соответствовать орфографическим, грамматическим, стилистическим и лексическим нормам. Недопустимо использование жаргонизмов, просторечных выражений, неопределенных или двусмысленных формулировок. Правовая речь должна быть строго регламентированной, исключать возможность различного толкования.

Логичность и последовательность. Аргументация юриста должна быть последовательной, без противоречий. Использование четко структурированных речевых конструкций помогает обеспечить однозначность и ясность высказываний. Это особенно важно при составлении правовых документов, выступлениях в суде и переговорах.

Точность и конкретность. Юрист должен избегать расплывчатых формулировок, неточностей и субъективных оценок. В правовом общении важна точность терминологии, четкость изложения фактов и обоснованность выводов.

Убедительность и риторическое мастерство. Юристу необходимо владеть риторическими приемами, уметь аргументированно и убедительно излагать

свою позицию. Использование логических доводов, примеров из судебной практики, ссылок на законодательные нормы способствует повышению эффективности юридической речи.

Адаптация к адресату. Разговор с клиентом, коллегой или судьей требует разного подхода. Юрист должен учитывать уровень правовой грамотности собеседника, подбирать соответствующий стиль общения, избегая сложных юридических конструкций в беседе с человеком, не имеющим юридического образования.

Этикет в юридической профессии – это совокупность норм, регулирующих речевое и поведенческое взаимодействие юриста с клиентами, коллегами и представителями государственных органов. Он включает следующие принципы:

Уважение и корректность. Юрист обязан соблюдать уважительный тон общения, независимо от ситуации. Даже в конфликтных ситуациях необходимо сохранять хладнокровие и проявлять корректность в высказываниях.

Деловой стиль общения. Юридическая практика требует официально-делового стиля общения. Это касается как устных переговоров, так и оформления документов. Эмоциональная окрашенность речи должна быть минимальной, недопустимы фамильярность и субъективные высказывания.

Соблюдение профессиональной тайны. Конфиденциальность является одним из важнейших аспектов юридической этики. [1, с. 113] Юрист обязан хранить в тайне информацию, полученную от клиента, и соблюдать строгую профессиональную секретность.

Объективность и беспристрастность. При ведении дел юрист должен придерживаться принципов объективности, не допуская личных предпочтений, эмоций и субъективных оценок, особенно в судебных разбирательствах.

Владение невербальной коммуникацией. Кроме вербальных средств общения, юристу важно контролировать жесты, мимику, позу. Невербальные сигналы могут усиливать или ослаблять воздействие речи. Например, уверенная осанка и спокойный взгляд помогают создать образ компетентного специалиста.

Высокий уровень речевой культуры и соблюдение норм профессионального этикета позволяют юристу:

- Повышать доверие клиентов и партнеров.
- Успешно представлять интересы в суде.
- Эффективно вести деловые переговоры.
- Создавать положительный профессиональный имидж.
- Минимизировать вероятность конфликтов и правовых ошибок.

Недостаточная культура речи или нарушение норм этикета могут привести к недопониманию, правовым последствиям, потере доверия и снижению эффективности работы.

Этикет и культура речи являются важными компонентами профессиональной деятельности юриста. Умение ясно, логично и убедительно излагать мысли, соблюдать нормы делового общения и владеть риторическими приемами способствует успешному правоприменению. Юрист должен постоянно совершенствовать свои коммуникативные навыки, поскольку профессиональная речь – это не только средство передачи информации, но и инструмент убеждения, влияния и защиты интересов клиентов.

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ПРАВОВОГО СОЗНАНИЯ В РОССИИ

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается проблема низкого уровня правосознания в России и его влияние на функционирование правового государства. Приводятся статистические данные, подтверждающие недостаточную осведомленность населения о своих правах и высокий уровень недоверия к государственным институтам. Автор подчеркивает важность формирования правосознания как ключевого элемента для обеспечения стабильности и справедливости в российском государстве.

Ключевые слова: правосознание, правовой нигилизм, государство, правовое воспитание, граждане.

Российская Федерация является правовым государством, что закреплено в Конституции. Кроме этого, Конституция возлагает на Российскую Федерацию обязанность по «гарантированию и обеспечению прав, свобод и законных интересов граждан» [4]. Вместе с этим, в условиях правового государства правосознание играет ключевую роль в обеспечении устойчивого функционирования правовой системы, в том числе состоянии защиты прав граждан. Низкий уровень правосознания приводит к правовому нигилизму, правовым иллюзиям и снижению доверия к институтам государственной власти. В совокупности, эти явления отрицательно влияют на правоприменительную практику и деятельность государства в целом. Поскольку формирование правового государства невозможно без высокого уровня правовых ценностей граждан и их правосознания.

Е. В. Гуменюк под правосознанием граждан понимает «сферу сознания, отражающую правовую действительность в форме правовых знаний и оценочного отношения к праву и практике его реализации, социально-правовых установок и ценностных ориентаций, которые регулируют поведение людей в социуме» [3, с. 100].

Иными словами, мы можем говорить о том, что правосознание является специальным средством регулирования поведения человека в обществе (лицо, само принимает решение действовать в рамках закона, не допуская мыслей о совершении правонарушений).

Согласно предоставленной статистики Аналитическим центром «Нафи» при поддержке Национальной Юридической Службы АМУЛЕКС среди 1600 опрошенных респондентов 31% оценили свой уровень правовой грамотности как низкий или ниже среднего, только 13% ответили, что хорошо знают свои права [5].

Вышеприведенные данные свидетельствуют о низком правовом сознании российского общества. Следствие этого является недоверие к государственным органам. Так, согласно данным, ВЦИОМ в среднем 50% опрошенных не доверяют деятельности государственных органов и их должностных лиц [1].

Как итог, у граждан формируется мнение о неэффективности деятельности государственных органов, а следовательно, и права в целом. Таким образом, происходит формирования правового нигилизма среди российского общества.

Проблема неверия в существующие правовые институты, неспособность защищать свои права была отмечена еще в 2008 году. В Концепции долгосрочного социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации на период до 2020 года отмечается, что «в России образовался существенный разрыв между формальными нормами (законными) и неформальными нормами

(реальным поведением экономических субъектов), который выражается в низком уровне исполнения законодательства и терпимом отношении к его неисполнению со стороны власти, бизнеса и широких слоев населения» [6].

И. А. Гиниатуллина отмечает: «Юридический нигилизм действительно принял широкомасштабные размеры: от сферы повседневных отношений людей до деятельности высших законодательных органов государства, от центрального управленческого аппарата до самостоятельности местных властей. Это – опасное социальное явление, могущее стать серьезным препятствием на пути развития государства» [2, с. 153].

Е. Ю. Цуканов, Р. Е. Берстнев указывают, что «нигилизм – отрицание исторических, культурных и моральных ценностей, а также нравственных устоев общества, а в правовом аспекте – это отрицание правовых норм, регулирующих общественные отношения в различных сферах деятельности» [7, с. 117].

А. И. Ширяева и Д. А. Карев выделяют следующие основные причины формирования правового нигилизма у граждан: «отсутствие надлежащего уровня правовой культуры; несовершенство правовой системы и законодательства; бюрократизм; циничное отношение к правовым нормам; повышенная социальная отчужденность; недоверие институтам государственной власти, связанное с негативным личным опытом по защите прав, свобод и законных интересов; повышенная роль информационно-коммуникационных технологий в определении направления развития, как общественной мысли, так и суждений каждого отдельного человека» [8, с. 857].

Деятельность государства может быть эффективна только в обществе с высоким уровнем правосознания граждан, где законы воспринимаются как обязательные и справедливые для всех.

Для решения данного вопроса необходим комплексный подход. Одним из составных элементов должно стать правовое воспитание. Ведь именно оно является способом формирования и повышения уровня правосознания граждан и формирования у них правовых ценностей. Вместе с этим, как сказано ранее необходим комплексный подход, в результате применения, которого будут искореняться причины правового нигилизма. Государственная политика должна быть направлена на стимулирование правотворческой деятельности государства, которая будет направлена на разработку и закрепление новых правовых институтов, совершенствование охраны прав человека и гражданина, усиление гарантий. Эти процессы в Российской Федерации развиваются непосредственно, многие действительно полезные предложения остаются нереализованными, из-за неправильного восприятия общественным сознанием. Только посредством непрерывного совершенствования и развития государство

может обеспечить устойчивое и справедливое функционирование правовой системы, а следовательно, и повлиять на восприятие гражданами права.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЕЙ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Аннотация: в данной работе рассмотрены основные изменения благодаря влиянию социальных сетей. Также были рассмотрены проблемы, связанные с изменением русского языка.

Ключевые слова: русский язык, социальные сети, изменения, влияние, интернет.

Актуальность выбранной темы связана с тем, что в современном мире социальные сети стали неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни миллионов людей. Социальные сети являются основным средством коммуникации, источником информации и платформой для самовыражения. Русский язык, как и другие языки, активно адаптируется к новым условиям цифровой эпохи, что приводит к значительным изменениям в его структуре, лексике, грамматике и стилистике. Именно изучение изменений русского языка в сфере социальных сетей позволяет понять, как современные технологии влияют на язык и культуру.

Для понимания изменения русского языка необходимо выделить в каких отраслях русского языка произошли изменения:

- 1) лексические изменения;
- 2) грамматические изменения;
- 3) стилистические изменения;
- 4) фонетические изменения.

В сфере социальных сетей лексика подверглась появлению новых слов и выражения, например, Лайк – от английского «like» (нравится). Используется для обозначения одобрения или положительной оценки. Хайп – от английского «hype» (ажиотаж). Обозначает что-то популярное или модное. Краш – от английского «crush» (влюблённость). Используется для обозначения объекта симпатии. Также стоит отметить и постоянное знакомство людей с различными языковыми стилями и вариациями в социальных сетях. Сленг, региональные диалекты и даже специфический для Интернета жаргон, нашли свой путь в основное русло коммуникации, стирая границы между формальным и неформальным языком. В пример данному утверждению можно привести следующие слова: «чилить», «кринж», «агриться» стал частью разговорной речи, особенно среди молодёжи [2, с. 83].

К грамматическим изменениям русского языка следует отнести упрощение конструкций, нарушение традиционных норм и появление новых форм. Эти изменения связаны с особенностями интернет-коммуникации, где важны скорость, краткость и эмоциональность. Данные изменения проявляются в упрощении грамматических конструкций.

В социальных сетях часто используются короткие, иногда неполные предложения, чтобы быстрее передать информацию.

Пример: «Иду домой» вместо «Я иду домой». Пропуск подлежащего: Подлежащее часто опускается, так как контекст понятен из ситуации.

Пример: «Скучаю» вместо «Я скучаю». Упрощение сложных конструкций: Сложные предложения заменяются на простые.

Пример: «Круто! Хочу тоже» вместо «Это выглядит очень круто, я тоже хочу так сделать».

Стилистические изменения в русском языке под влиянием социальных сетей связаны с трансформацией стиля общения, который становится более неформальным, эмоциональным и визуально ориентированным. Данные изменения наиболее заметны в: преобладании разговорного стиля, например, в социальных сетях: «Привет! Как дела? Что нового?», в официальной речи: «Здравствуйте. Как у вас дела? Что нового произошло?», появлении эмоциональности и экспрессивности, например, в социальных сетях: «Это просто огонь!!!», в нейтральной речи: «Это очень впечатляюще», а также в применении краткости и лаконичности, например, в социальных сетях: «Иду в кино. Кто со мной?», в развёрнутой речи: «Я собираюсь пойти в кино. Кто хочет присоединиться ко мне?»

В фонетике русского языка также наблюдаются изменения, они связаны с упрощением произношения, использованием фонетических сокращений и имитаций устной речи в письменной форме. В пример данному утверждению можно привести следующие слова: упрощённо: «щас», полная форма: «сейчас», упрощённо: «спс», полная форма: «спасибо», имитация устной речи «че» вместо слова «что» и так далее.

В раскрытии данной темы нельзя не затронуть одну из важнейших отраслей русского языка – грамотность. Здесь можно отметить и некоторые положительные аспекты влияния социальных сетей. Грамотное написание текстовых сообщений, комментариев и постов стало важным критерием для так называемого «отсеивания» в интернет-сообществах. Пользователи, которые пишут неграмотно, часто не воспринимаются всерьёз и могут подвергаться критике. Это позволяет сделать вывод, что интернет-язык представляет собой устойчивую систему, которая способна выявлять основные тенденции и отсеивать второстепенные [3, с. 3].

Кроме того, общение в социальных сетях способствует активному использованию письменной речи, что помогает развивать не только навыки коммуникации, но и повышает уровень письменной грамотности. Несмотря на влияние иноязычной лексики, преимущественно английского происхождения, русский язык сохраняет свою грамматическую структуру. Продолжают использоваться традиционные формы русской речи, такие как падежи, склонения и другие грамматические нормы.

Проблемы влияния социальных сетей на русский язык связаны с тем, что краткость и неформальность общения в онлайн-пространстве нередко приводят к недоразумениям, неверному толкованию информации и даже распространению дезинформации. Из-за стремления к максимальной скорости коммуникации пользователи часто пренебрегают точностью формулировок, что может вызывать путаницу и недопонимание.

Кроме того, быстрый темп онлайн-взаимодействий, характерный для социальных сетей, может препятствовать развитию критического мышления и вдумчивого дискурса. Пользователи, привыкшие к мгновенному обмену сообщениями, редко уделяют время глубокому анализу информации, что способствует поверхностному восприятию контента. Это, в свою очередь, может приводить к формированию упрощённых суждений и снижению качества коммуникации [3, с. 2].

Таким образом, основными языковыми проблемами, вызванными влиянием социальных сетей, можно назвать следующие: активное использование сленга и жаргонных выражений, нарушение норм орфографии и пунктуации, а также частое применение сокращений. Эти тенденции неизбежно приводят к определённой лексической и грамматической деградации языка. Особенно ярко это проявляется среди подростков, которые стремятся выразить свою индивидуальность в виртуальном пространстве, в том числе через речь.

Социальные сети оказали глубокое влияние на язык и коммуникацию, трансформируя языковые модели и способствуя возникновению новых форм общения. Они изменили то, как люди взаимодействуют друг с другом, создав уникальные коммуникативные практики, которые стали неотъемлемой частью современной жизни. Влияние социальных сетей на язык и коммуникацию имеет широкие последствия: от эволюции языка в онлайн-пространстве до воздействия на традиционные языковые нормы и способы общения.

По мере того, как социальные сети продолжают развиваться, становится всё более важным изучать и понимать их влияние на язык и коммуникацию. Это позволит не только эффективно ориентироваться в цифровом ландшафте, но и сохранить баланс между инновациями и традиционными языковыми

ценностями. Только так можно обеспечить гармоничное развитие языка в условиях стремительной цифровизации общества.

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РОЛЬ РЕЧЕВОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ И НЕВЕРБАЛЬНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ОБЩЕНИЯ В АДВОКАТСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается роль речевой и невербальной коммуникации в адвокатской практике, акцентируется внимание на теоретических основах данного явления, его проявлениях в профессиональной деятельности адвокатов. Анализируется, как речевая коммуникация становится ключевым инструментом в адвокатской работе. Описываются распространенные проблемы и вызовы, с которыми сталкиваются адвокаты в процессе речевой коммуникации.

Ключевые слова: речевая коммуникация, отношения, адвокат, практика, речевая компетентность.

Под речевой коммуникацией понимается любое взаимодействие между людьми, осуществляемое с целью обмена информацией, выходящее за рамки исключительно устного общения и охватывающее такие формы, как чтение и письмо. Коммуникационный процесс осуществляется по определённой модели: с одной стороны – говорящий (отправитель или субъект), а с другой – слушающий (получатель, адресат). Отправитель и адресат взаимодействуют с целью передачи сообщения, которое представлено в виде последовательности сигналов: звуков, букв и так далее. Чтобы информация была воспринята, необходима система соответствий между элементарными сообщениями и реальностью, известная как отправителю, так и адресату (по крайней мере, коммуниканты должны говорить на одном языке или иметь определённые знания в области, касающейся темы общения).

Различают устную и письменную формы речевой коммуникации. Для каждой из этих форм характерен ряд признаков, которые определяют типы речевой коммуникации. Такими признаками являются: условия общения, количество участников, цель общения, характер ситуации [1, с. 22]. Исследования показывают, что навыки коммуникации влияют на профессиональный успех и общую удовлетворенность жизнью. Таким образом, развитие речевой компетентности имеет решающее значение для личностного и социального роста в современном обществе [2, с. 98].

Речевая коммуникация в адвокатской практике представляет собой критически важный аспект, который активно влияет на эффективность работы адвоката и его взаимодействие с клиентами. Вербальная и невербальная коммуникация играют центральную роль в этой области, так как адвокаты должны не только четко и грамотно излагать свои мысли, но и уметь воспринимать и интерпретировать реакции клиентов и участников процесса. Вербальная коммуникация включает в себя использование языка и словесных выражений, необходимых для передачи информации, в то время как невербальная коммуникация охватывает мимику, жесты, позы и интонацию, которые могут значительно изменить смысл сказанного и выразить эмоции [4, с. 53].

На различных этапах работы адвоката речевая коммуникация выполняет разные функции. В ходе консультации, например, адвокат должен не только предоставить юридическую информацию, но и активно слушать клиента, чтобы понять его потребности и переживания. Эффективное использование вопросов открытого типа помогает установить контакт и открывает пространство для искреннего диалога, что особенно важно в условиях стресса, с которым часто сталкиваются клиенты [3, с. 110].

На этапе представления интересов в суде адвокат должен не только мастерски владеть юридической терминологией, но и быть способен убедительно излагать свою позицию. Для этого важно использовать логические структуры, аргументацию и эмоциональные акценты, чтобы донести свои доводы до судей и присяжных, создавая тем самым прочный мост между юридическими аспектами дела и человеческими эмоциями. Переговоры, в которых адвокаты представляют интересы своих клиентов, требуют тонкой настройки коммуникации. Успешные переговоры зависят от способности адвоката улавливать невербальные сигналы, такие как изменение выражения лица, жесты или интонация другого участника переговоров. Эти элементы могут дать почувствовать атмосферу доверия или недоверия, с которой важно работать для достижения наилучшего результата [4, с. 38].

Следует отметить, что спешные адвокаты умеют адаптировать свою коммуникацию в зависимости от ситуации, что делает их более эффективными в переговорах. Исследования показывают, что клиенты с большей вероятностью будут доверять адвокату, если они ощущают удовлетворение от общения и понимают, что их проблемы воспринимаются с серьезностью. Невербальные элементы, такие как зрительный контакт, дружелюбная тональность и внимание к деталям, также усиливают этот доверительный аспект, создавая уверенность и чувство защищенности у клиента [4, с. 67]. Кроме того, эмоциональный интеллект адвоката значительно влияет на его коммуникацию. Эмоционально интеллигентный адвокат способен лучше справляться со стрессовыми ситуациями, конструктивно реагировать на критику и конфликтные ситуации, что, в свою очередь, повышает его профессиональную репутацию.

Несмотря на значимость речевой коммуникации, адвокатская практика сталкивается с рядом проблем и вызовов. Одной из основных проблем является искажение информации и недопонимание, которое может происходить как из-за недостаточной квалификации адвоката, так и из-за сложности правового языка. Культурные различия также могут оказывать влияние на коммуникацию, создавая барьеры для понимания между адвокатами и клиентами, особенно в многонациональных контекстах.

В условиях современного мира технологии играют всё более значимую роль в речевой коммуникации. Использование онлайн-консультаций и видеозвонков стало обычной практикой, однако, это также вносит свои риски и ограничения, такие как технические сбои или недостаточная визуальная связь, что может затруднить понимание и установление доверительных отношений.

В первую очередь адвокатам рекомендуется развивать навыки активного слушания, что позволяет лучше понять потребности и ожидания клиента, а

также избежать недопонимания. Важно также работать над своей речевой выразительностью, чтобы информация излагалась чётко и доступно, что особенно актуально при объяснении сложных юридических понятий.

Таким образом, эффективная речевая и невербальная коммуникации являются ключевыми аспектами адвокатской практики, поскольку они непосредственно влияют на результаты юридической деятельности и отношения с клиентами. Адвокатам стоит обращать внимание на невербальные аспекты общения, такие как жесты и мимика, которые могут существенно воздействовать на восприятие информации. Кроме того, полезным будет регулярное участие в тренингах по ораторскому мастерству и риторике, что повысит степень уверенности в себе и улучшит навыки убеждения. Не менее важным аспектом является умение адаптировать свой стиль общения в зависимости от аудитории, будь то клиент, судья или коллега. Наконец, адвокаты должны стремиться к эмпатии, осознавая эмоции и состояние клиента, что способствует созданию доверительной атмосферы и более глубокому взаимодействию. Внедрение этих рекомендаций позволит адвокатам значительно улучшить свою речевую коммуникацию и повысить эффективность профессиональной деятельности.

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ОРАТОРСКОЕ ИСКУССТВО И РИТОРИКА В ПРОФЕССИИ ЮРИСТА

Аннотация: Цель статьи – изучить значение риторики в юридической практике, рассмотреть основные приемы и методы аргументации, а также предложить пути совершенствования ораторских навыков у юристов. В результате исследования выявлено, что владение риторическими приемами способствует повышению убедительности речи, улучшает логическую структуру аргументации и укрепляет доверие к юристу со стороны судей, коллег и клиентов.

Ключевые слова: ораторское искусство, юридическая риторика, судебная речь, аргументация, профессиональная коммуникация.

Ораторское искусство – это способность эффективно передавать информацию, убеждать аудиторию и формировать доверие к своим словам. Для юриста этот навык является не просто желательным, а необходимым, поскольку его профессиональная деятельность связана с постоянным взаимодействием с разными аудиториями: судьями, коллегами, клиентами, присяжными. Умение четко формулировать мысли, строить логически обоснованные аргументы и использовать риторические приемы играет решающую роль в юридической практике.

Юрист ежедневно сталкивается с необходимостью аргументировать свою позицию, будь то в судебных заседаниях, при составлении правовых документов, во время переговоров или консультаций. В каждом из этих случаев ключевым является не просто передача информации, а её подача таким образом, чтобы она была воспринята, понята и принята аудиторией. В юридической сфере, где успех дела может зависеть от убедительности представленных доводов, ораторское мастерство становится мощным инструментом влияния.

Юридическая профессия требует от специалиста высокого уровня коммуникативных умений, поскольку профессиональная практика охватывает множество сфер, где требуется грамотное владение речью. В судебных процессах юрист должен уметь представлять аргументы перед судом, выступая убедительно и последовательно. [2, с. 173] При ведении переговоров он должен находить общий язык с оппонентами и партнерами, а также аргументировать позицию таким образом, чтобы достичь выгодных условий для клиента. В

процессе консультирования юристу важно не только обладать глубокими знаниями права, но и уметь понятно объяснять сложные юридические вопросы, делая их доступными для клиента.

Помимо этого, юрист может участвовать в научных конференциях, читать лекции, проводить публичные выступления, где также необходимо владеть риторическими приемами. Таким образом, умение говорить четко, логично и убедительно является важнейшей профессиональной компетенцией юриста.

Основу юридической риторики составляют три ключевых принципа, сформулированные еще Аристотелем: *ethos*, *logos* и *pathos*. [1, с. 37]

Ethos (этос) связан с формированием доверия к говорящему. Юрист должен демонстрировать высокий уровень профессионализма, знаний и компетентности, поскольку его репутация во многом определяет, насколько серьезно к нему будут относиться судьи, коллеги и клиенты. В этом контексте важно не только содержание речи, но и манера подачи: уверенность, четкость формулировок, соблюдение профессиональной этики.

Logos (логос) – это логическая структура речи и аргументация. В юридической практике особое значение имеет использование строгой логики, ссылок на нормативные акты, судебные прецеденты, доказательства. Выступление юриста должно быть четко структурировано, последовательность аргументов – безупречной, а выводы – обоснованными.

Pathos (пафос) отвечает за эмоциональное воздействие на аудиторию.

Хотя юридическая аргументация должна быть рациональной, умение воздействовать на эмоции слушателей также играет важную роль. В судебных процессах нередко именно эмоциональный фактор становится решающим для судей или присяжных. Однако важно соблюдать баланс между рациональностью и эмоциональностью, чтобы избежать излишней субъективности.

Юридическая аргументация строится на логике и использовании доказательной базы. Существует несколько ключевых методов аргументации, применяемых в юридической практике.

Дедукция и индукция – два логических способа выстраивания аргументов. Дедукция предполагает движение от общего к частному: например, если закон устанавливает определенную норму, то она применима к конкретному случаю. Индукция, напротив, строится на анализе отдельных фактов, из которых делается общий вывод.

Юридический прецедент – один из важнейших инструментов аргументации в странах с прецедентным правом. Юрист ссылается на ранее вынесенные судебные решения, подтверждая свою позицию примерами из судебной практики.

Силлогизм – это классический логический метод, основанный на использовании связки «если – то». Например, если закон гласит, что за определенное нарушение предусмотрено наказание, а клиент юриста совершил именно это нарушение, значит, к нему должно быть применено соответствующее наказание.

Контраргументация – техника, направленная на опровержение доводов оппонента. В юридической практике умение находить логические ошибки в аргументации противоположной стороны и демонстрировать их аудитории, является важным аспектом успешного выступления.

Ораторское искусство – это навык, который можно и нужно развивать. Для этого юристу необходимо регулярно практиковаться в публичных выступлениях, участвовать в судебных дебатах, анализировать речи выдающихся адвокатов, записывать и пересматривать свои выступления, работая над ошибками. Важно уделять внимание не только содержательной части речи, но и голосу, дикции, интонации, а также невербальным аспектам – жестам, мимике, осанке.

Дополнительно полезно изучать психологию восприятия речи, поскольку успешное выступление зависит не только от качества аргументов, но и от того, насколько аудитория готова их принять. Развитие навыков импровизации также важно для юриста, поскольку в судебном процессе или на переговорах нередко приходится оперативно реагировать на новые обстоятельства и аргументы оппонента.

Таким образом, ораторское искусство – это важнейший навык для юриста, влияющий на его профессиональный успех. Умение говорить убедительно, строить логически выверенные аргументы и выстраивать эффективную коммуникацию определяет исход судебных разбирательств, успешность переговоров и доверие клиентов. Развитие риторических способностей требует постоянной практики и самосовершенствования, однако владение этим мастерством дает юристу значительное преимущество в профессиональной деятельности.

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КОММУНИКАТИВНЫЕ НАВЫКИ ЮРИСТА

Аннотация: целью данной статьи является исследование роли коммуникативных навыков в деятельности юриста, их значимости для успешного взаимодействия с клиентами, коллегами и судебными органами. В статье анализируются ключевые компоненты юридической коммуникации, такие как вербальная и невербальная речь, аргументация, риторика и эмоциональный интеллект. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что развитие этих навыков существенно влияет на эффективность работы юриста и его профессиональный успех.

Ключевые слова: коммуникация, юрист, навыки убеждения, риторика, эмоциональный интеллект.

Юридическая профессия требует от специалистов не только глубокого знания законодательства, но и развитых коммуникативных навыков. Работа юриста предполагает постоянное взаимодействие с различными категориями людей: клиентами, судьями, адвокатами, прокурорами, представителями государственных органов, коллегами и журналистами. В зависимости от ситуации юристу приходится адаптировать свою манеру общения, выбирая подходящий стиль коммуникации. Он должен быть убедительным в суде, терпеливым и понятным в диалоге с клиентами, четким и логичным в юридических документах. Способность эффективно взаимодействовать с окружающими напрямую влияет на профессиональный успех юриста, доверие к нему со стороны клиентов и коллег, а также на конечные результаты его работы.

Коммуникативная компетентность включает в себя ряд важных компонентов, среди которых можно выделить вербальное и невербальное общение, умение вести диалог, строить аргументацию, управлять эмоциями и находить компромиссные решения. [1, с. 123] Кроме того, юридическая

коммуникация имеет свою специфику, поскольку требует от специалиста не только точности в выражении мыслей, но и соблюдения профессиональной этики. Недостаток коммуникативных навыков может привести к недопониманию между юристом и клиентом, затруднить переговорный процесс или даже повлиять на исход судебного разбирательства.

Развитие коммуникативных навыков является важной задачей для юристов, особенно на этапе профессионального становления.

Коммуникация занимает центральное место в работе юриста. Основные виды юридической коммуникации можно разделить на устную и письменную. Устная коммуникация включает в себя выступления в суде, деловые переговоры, устные консультации и публичные выступления. Письменная коммуникация охватывает подготовку исковых заявлений, договоров, жалоб, правовых заключений и других документов. В обоих случаях юристу необходимо владеть искусством четкого и логичного изложения мыслей.

Особенно важно учитывать, что юридическая терминология является сложной для понимания неспециалистами. Именно поэтому юрист должен уметь адаптировать свою речь в зависимости от собеседника. Например, в общении с клиентом, который не обладает специальными знаниями, следует избегать сложных терминов, используя более доступные формулировки. В то же время, в судебных выступлениях требуется точность формулировок и соблюдение профессионального стиля.

Важной составляющей успешной коммуникации является аргументация. Юристу необходимо не только представлять факты, но и обосновывать свою позицию, используя правовые нормы и судебную практику. Здесь важную роль играет риторика – искусство убеждения. В судебных процессах, переговорах и консультациях юрист должен уметь подстраивать свою аргументацию под конкретную ситуацию, используя логические доводы, примеры из судебной практики, а также элементы эмоционального воздействия, если это уместно.

Помимо вербальной коммуникации, юристу важно владеть и невербальными средствами общения. Жесты, мимика, поза, взгляд – все это оказывает влияние на восприятие информации. Например, уверенный голос и открытая поза способствуют созданию образа компетентного и надежного специалиста, тогда как неуверенность в голосе или избегание зрительного контакта могут вызвать сомнения у клиента или судьи. [2, с. 45]

Еще одним значимым аспектом юридической коммуникации является эмоциональный интеллект. Взаимодействуя с клиентами, юрист часто сталкивается с эмоционально заряженными ситуациями – конфликтами, стрессом, переживаниями клиентов. Важно не только сохранять самообладание, но и уметь распознавать эмоции собеседника, подстраивая

свою манеру общения в зависимости от ситуации. Эмпатия, умение слушать и проявлять понимание – это качества, которые помогают юристу выстраивать доверительные отношения с клиентами и коллегами.

Коммуникативные навыки необходимо развивать. Один из самых эффективных способов – это практика публичных выступлений. Участие в судебных дебатах, научных конференциях, выступления перед коллегами позволяют улучшить риторику, научиться контролировать голос и эмоции, структурировать речь и эффективно взаимодействовать с аудиторией.

Еще один важный аспект – изучение психологии общения. Понимание психологических механизмов восприятия информации помогает юристу выстраивать диалог таким образом, чтобы его аргументы были максимально убедительными. Например, активное слушание, которое включает в себя перефразирование слов собеседника, кивки и уточняющие вопросы, способствует лучшему взаимопониманию и доверию.

Полезной практикой является анализ собственных выступлений. Запись судебных прений или переговоров с последующим просмотром помогает выявить слабые места в речи, улучшить дикцию, устранить речевые ошибки и скорректировать невербальные сигналы.

Также рекомендуется развивать навыки делового общения. Ведение переговоров требует умения находить компромиссы, соблюдать баланс между жесткостью аргументации и гибкостью в поиске решений. Юрист должен уметь не только убеждать, но и эффективно реагировать на возражения, корректировать свою позицию в зависимости от аргументов другой стороны.

Самообразование играет важную роль в совершенствовании коммуникативных навыков. Чтение литературы по риторике, психологии, переговорам, посещение тренингов по публичным выступлениям, участие в дискуссионных клубах – все это способствует повышению уровня коммуникативной компетенции.

Таким образом, коммуникативные навыки являются одним из важнейших профессиональных инструментов юриста. Способность ясно и аргументированно выражать свою позицию, адаптироваться к собеседнику, управлять эмоциями и эффективно выстраивать диалог оказывает непосредственное влияние на успешность юридической деятельности. Развитие данных навыков требует постоянной работы, но в результате юрист не только повышает свою профессиональную компетентность, но и укрепляет доверие к себе со стороны клиентов и коллег. В условиях современного правоприменения, где конкуренция среди специалистов высока, именно уровень коммуникации часто становится ключевым фактором успеха в юридической практике.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. Юридический язык — это специализированная система выражения, используемая в правовой сфере для формулирования норм, прав и обязанностей. Он играет ключевую роль в правотворчестве, правоприменении и правозащите, являясь инструментом общения между государством, обществом и гражданами. Этот язык отличается уникальными чертами, которые позволяют ему эффективно выполнять свои функции, но одновременно требуют особого внимания при изучении и использовании.

Ключевые слова: язык, лексика, термины, функциональный стиль, специфика.

Юридический язык характеризуется рядом особенностей, которые отличают его от быденного (повседневного) языка или иных профессиональных языков. Рассмотрим их особенности:

Точность и определенность. Для юридического языка характерна строгая терминология, исключающая двусмысленное толкование. Правовые нормы формулируются так, чтобы минимизировать возможность различного понимания. Например, термины «обязательство», «субъект», «объект» имеют четко определенные значения в праве.

Формализм. Юридический язык строго подчиняется установленным правилам и шаблонам. Это проявляется в структуре документов, используемых

выражениях и даже порядке слов. Такой формализм необходим для обеспечения единообразия и правовой определенности.

Императивность. Юридический язык часто носит предписывающий характер, выражая волю государства или регулируя поведение субъектов. Формулировки в законах и нормативных актах, такие как «обязан», «имеет право», «запрещается», устанавливают четкие рамки поведения.

Специфическая лексика. Юридический язык использует широкий набор специальных терминов и понятий, уникальных для правовой сферы. Многие из них не встречаются в обыденной речи, например, «суброгация», «ретроспективность», «инкорпорация». Кроме того, значительная часть юридической лексики происходит из латинского языка (например, *habeas corpus*, *de jure*).

Официально-деловой стиль. Юридический язык принадлежит к официально-деловому стилю речи. Он избегает эмоциональной окраски, метафор и субъективных оценок, отдавая предпочтение сухому и нейтральному изложению. Это позволяет сохранить объективность и избежать искажения смысла.

Лаконичность и нормативность. Юридические тексты стремятся к краткости и ясности, сохраняя при этом высокую информативность. Каждый элемент текста выполняет конкретную функцию, исключая избыточность. Нормативный характер языка также предполагает его соответствие правовым традициям и установленным правилам интерпретации.

Двойственность в функции языка. Юридический язык выполняет две важные функции: описательную и регулятивную. С одной стороны, он фиксирует правовые нормы, с другой — регулирует общественные отношения, влияя на поведение субъектов права.

Юридический язык, благодаря своей точности, формализму и императивности, является основой правовой системы. Его использование гарантирует правовую определенность и стабильность, что особенно важно в таких сферах, как правотворчество и судебная практика. Однако с развитием общества юридический язык сталкивается с новыми вызовами. Современные процессы глобализации, цифровизации и мультикультурности требуют адаптации языка к новым реалиям. Возникает необходимость в упрощении формулировок для широкой аудитории, а также в использовании более универсальных и понятных терминов.

Таким образом, юридический язык остается незаменимым инструментом в правовой системе, а его развитие и совершенствование — важная задача для правоведов и лингвистов, обеспечивающая доступность права для всех слоев общества. Ведь юридический язык играет важнейшую роль в деятельности

юриста, поскольку служит основным инструментом для точной передачи и интерпретации норм и принципов права. Он требует высокой точности, чтобы исключить возможные двусмысленности, так как в законах, договорах и судебных актах каждая формулировка имеет значение, и малейшее изменение может повлиять на трактовку прав и обязанностей сторон. Использование четкого и стандартизированного языка способствует созданию правовой определенности, минимизируя конфликты, так как стороны точно понимают свои права и обязанности. Юристы должны быть способны эффективно и убедительно представлять интересы своих клиентов в суде или других государственных органах, и юридический язык помогает выразить мысли и доводы в юридически правильной и профессиональной форме.

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МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ: ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

Аннотация: В данном исследовании рассматриваются основные проблемы и перспективы межкультурной коммуникации. Изучается взаимодействие между представителями различных культур. Акцентируется внимание на предотвращении проблем межкультурных коммуникаций.

Ключевые слова: языковой барьер, стереотипы, культурные различия, взаимодействие, общение.

XXI век – это эпоха информации, глобализации и стремительного прогресса в науке и технологиях. Обучение за границей, исследовательская деятельность и бизнес – всё это создаёт необходимость взаимодействия с представителями других культур. Для успешного общения человеку, независимо от места жительства, недостаточно лишь знание иностранного языка, важно также понимать собеседника как носителя иной культуры с уникальной духовной основой и мировосприятием. Даже при использовании одного и того же языка, люди не всегда способны правильно интерпретировать друг друга, что зачастую происходит из-за культурных различий. Для эффективной коммуникации необходимы чёткость и открытость к восприятию уникальности другого человека.

Межкультурная коммуникация представляет собой культурное взаимодействие, которое осуществляется через связь и общение между людьми, принадлежащими к различным культурам со всего мира.

Тема проблем и перспектив межкультурной коммуникации поднималась в работах В. С. Агеева, П.С. Тумаркина, В. В. Кочеткова, Н. М. Лебедевой, Г. У. Солдатовой, О. А. Леотовича, А. В. Павловской.

По мнению П.С. Тумаркина, межкультурная коммуникация требует понимания кода общения другой культуры, что включает в себя знание языка, социальных норм и правил поведения (поведенческий код), а также особенностей психологии и менталитета. [3,с.13] Объединённое влияние этих кодов в процессе взаимодействия мы обозначаем как национальный коммуникативный режим.

Наивысшая степень компетенции в области межкультурной коммуникации заключается в способности гибко переключаться между различными коммуникативными режимами. Когда такая компетенция отсутствует (или человек владеет лишь языком), взаимодействие с представителями другой культуры зачастую осуществляется с применением собственных национальных стандартов, что значительно осложняет процесс общения между людьми из разных культур.

Изучение препятствий в общении между представителями различных социокультурных систем представляет собой особую ценность, так как наличие таких барьеров может привести к культурно-коммуникативному шоку.

Ученые выделяют пять ключевых «барьеров», которые затрудняют эффективное взаимодействие между культурами:

1. Неверное предположение о сходстве. Одной из причин недопонимания в межкультурном общении является убежденность людей в том, что они похожи друг на друга и способны легко взаимодействовать.

Однако общение формируется под влиянием культуры, что приводит к различиям между участниками.

2. Языковые барьеры. При попытках говорить на незнакомом языке люди часто сосредотачиваются на одном значении слова, что мешает им использовать другие формы общения.

3. Ошибочная интерпретация невербальных сигналов. В разных культурах невербальные проявления могут различаться, и их неверное истолкование может вызвать конфликты и нарушить процесс общения.

4. Стереотипы и предвзятости. Негативные предвзятости и стереотипные представления о других могут исказить восприятие и препятствовать полноценному общению.

5. Оценочность. Различия в культурных ценностях также могут служить значительным препятствием в межкультурной коммуникации. [2, с.160]

Межкультурная коммуникация может столкнуться с рядом проблем, которые затрудняют общение и понимание между представителями различных культур. Некоторые из основных проблем включают в себя:

1. Неверные предположения. Предвзятые мнения и стереотипы о других культурах могут препятствовать открытому и искреннему общению. Неправильные предположения могут привести к ошибкам в толковании ситуации.

2. Неумение адаптироваться. Некоторые люди могут не уметь адаптироваться к новой культурной среде и не понимать, как изменить свое поведение и общение для успешного взаимодействия с представителями другой культуры.

3. Конфликты из-за различий в нормах и стандартах. Различия в нормах поведения, этике и воспитании могут вызвать конфликты и недопонимания между людьми из разных культур.

4. Вопрос миграции. Увеличение числа мигрантов приводит к смешению культур и размыванию границ между ними. Управлять распространением традиций и обычаев отдельных этносов становится всё более затруднительно.

Тем не менее можно выделить и положительные аспекты. С прогрессом в области коммуникационных технологий, таких как интернет и мобильные приложения, общение между культурами стало более доступным, чем когда-либо прежде. Теперь люди могут обмениваться информацией, идеями и опытом с представителями других культур, не покидая своего дома. Каждый имеет возможность изучать новый язык или знакомиться с другими культурами.

Кроме того, культурная осведомленность и чувствительность помогают глубже понять различные традиции, обычаи и ценности. Как отмечает Е. А. Бахтадзе: «культурная осведомленность включает три аспекта:

- а) осознание своего культурного поведения;
- б) осознание культурного поведения других;
- в) способность объяснять свою культурную точку зрения [1, с.343].

Таким образом, такое понимание способствует развитию эмпатии и уменьшает риск недопонимания или культурной нечувствительности.

Межкультурная коммуникация представляет собой сложный, но важный процесс, который требует внимания и понимания. Преодоление проблем, связанных с языковыми барьерами, культурными различиями и стереотипами, открывает новые перспективы для сотрудничества и взаимопонимания. В условиях глобализированного мира, развитие навыков межкультурной коммуникации становится необходимостью, способствующей созданию более гармоничного и взаимосвязанного общества.

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