

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ОДЕСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ



Кафедра мовної підготовки



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

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

Одеса
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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST

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Intercultural communication involves the exchange of information between representatives of different cultures, considering their norms, values, and linguistic features. For effective therapy, a psychologist must take into account the client's cultural context, fostering trustful relationships.

Cultural competence refers to the ability to understand the cultural characteristics of clients and adjust approaches to meet their needs. Cultural competence implies a high degree of socialisation and inculturation of the individual, which allows him or her to communicate quite freely in the modern multicultural globalized world. At the same time, cultural competence includes the knowledge and acceptance of national and universal values that underlie the behaviour of the individual.

Key components of cultural competence include:

Cognitive aspect – knowledge of the client's traditions and values. It implies not only the characterization of a particular situation, but rather taking into account the specifics of its perception, the availability of the necessary knowledge that contributes to this, intentions, emotional and evaluative attitude, focusing on certain elements of the situation.

Affective aspect – empathetic acceptance of cultural differences. Affective disorders should be understood as a mental state, during which there are disturbances in the emotional sphere. There are two types of dysfunctions. A major depressive disorder is considered to be the most studied and well-known one. The second subspecies is bipolar affective disorder.

Behavioral aspect – the ability to adapt therapeutic methods to fit cultural realities.

Language barriers can hinder the expression of emotions and complicate the therapeutic process. Most often, the language barrier arises because of fear. A person is afraid of making a mistake, tries to

build the correct language constructions in his or her head, begins to worry and as a result gets confused.

Differences in cultural perspectives: attitudes toward mental health, religion, and family values may vary significantly. Stereotypes and biases held by either the psychologist or the client can obstruct effective interaction.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy is a psychotherapeutic approach aimed at working with negative thoughts and behaviors caused by them that contribute to the development of mental disorders and spoil the quality of life. Works well in cultures that prioritize rational thinking but may require adaptation for collectivist or spiritual communities.

Narrative therapy is a classic trend in psychotherapy, which is based on the client's story about the events of his or her life. Consequently, the centre of counseling becomes the personality, its inner experiences and personal vision of events. It is effective for clients who think in terms of stories or symbols.

It is essential to consider the role of religion and spirituality in the client's life and approach the therapeutic process with respect for these elements.

Developing empathy helps psychologists understand the emotional experiences of clients within their cultural context.

Emotional intelligence is the ability to use the information provided by emotions, to evoke emotions or abstract from them depending on their informativeness or usefulness; to manage your own and other people's emotions, enables psychologists to reduce tension during cultural misunderstandings and build trust. Also, high emotional intelligence causes a more developed self-awareness, which helps a person to develop his or her potential and feel more satisfaction from life.

Psychologists must regularly analyze their own biases to avoid ethnocentrism. Ongoing self-reflection allows providing adjusting therapeutic methods according to the cultural needs of clients. Self-reflection is the ability to realize and understand one's thoughts, mental (internal) processes, experiences, behaviour, etc.

Respect for cultural diversity and confidentiality are essential ethical principles. Psychologists should avoid imposing their own values and support clients in preserving their cultural identity.

Collaborating with colleagues from other countries and participating in international projects enhance a psychologist's professional

competence. International experience fosters flexibility and the ability to work effectively in diverse cultural environments. Intercultural communication is a crucial component of a psychologist's work, enabling effective collaboration with clients from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Adapting therapeutic approaches to the cultural realities of clients improves the effectiveness of psychological assistance. Developing cultural competence is an ongoing process that requires self-reflection, continuous learning, and adherence to ethical standards.

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER

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Culture is the notion that finds itself at the intersection of philosophy, sociology, linguistics, and other humanities [1]. It encompasses lifestyle, traditions, knowledge, skills, beliefs, norms and values shared by a group of people.

The work of many legal professions requires the presence of a law enforcement representative bodies with special powers, the right and obligation to exercise power on behalf of the law. In parallel with this right, most legal entities (prosecutor, investigator, lawyer, etc.) a

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATION IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER

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One of the most important components of human life is communication. In a broad sense, this concept encompasses much more than just the exchange of information between people. It includes channels of means of transmission and reception of information involving machines, devices, artificial intelligence, computer networks and programs, cultural signs, cosmic realities, etc.

Despite constant changes in society and nature, the essence of human communication remains unchanged: it is the exchange of thoughts, information and achievements of mutual understanding; harmony of relations in all spheres and at all levels of human existence. However, the forms, means and methods of human communication are constantly changing.

With the growth of globalization changes, the spread of international contacts, the internationalization of society in general, the nature of communication has also changed. Establishing business and friendly contacts with representatives of other countries requires knowledge of foreign languages. However, this is not enough, since ignorance of their ethnic and cultural characteristics is a serious obstacle in communicating with foreigners.

Cultural models of behavior are instilled in a person artificially, in the process of upbringing in a certain social environment. A person begins to act, to evaluate reality, albeit in his or her own way, but generally within the limits of the cultural program "recorded" in the subconscious, which unites the community. Communication is the most important part of such a program, which penetrates so deeply into everyday life that a person does not notice how he or she himself or herself observes the "programmed" norms and rules of communication and behavior. However, their violation leads to misunderstanding, surprise, culture shock.

Intercultural communication is an important component of a lawyer's professional activity, because it ensures effective interaction with

representatives of different cultures, which is becoming more and more relevant in today's globalized world. Lawyers who deal with international affairs or work with clients from different countries must take into account cultural differences that can affect the understanding of legal norms, the interpretation of the law and the ethics of doing business.

A lawyer must be aware of the different legal systems and cultural differences that affect legal regulation in different countries. For example, what is considered acceptable in one country's legal system may be unacceptable or unclear in another. This is important to consider when conducting negotiations or preparing documents.

Ways to avoid cultural misunderstandings in communication with foreigners are explored by intercultural communication. The emergence of intercultural communication, like most sciences, is determined by the needs of society. Its practical sphere originates from the most ancient times, when people had to establish various contacts with foreigners, which required tolerance and certain knowledge about intercultural differences. With the emergence of diplomatic relations, information about the national and cultural characteristics of different countries became a component of professional international activity.

Communication with clients from other countries requires knowledge of foreign languages or the involvement of translators. However, even with knowledge of the language, a lawyer must understand the intricacies of legal terminology, which may differ in different legal systems. Therefore, knowledge of cultural aspects of language use is an important component of effective communication.

Culture greatly influences the understanding of ethical norms and rules of behavior. It is important for a lawyer to take this into account when communicating with foreign partners or clients. For example, issues of privacy or conflict of interest may be perceived differently depending on the cultural context.

Intercultural competence helps a lawyer avoid misunderstandings and conflicts that may arise due to different understandings of legal norms and cultural differences. It allows:

- effectively adapt to the cultural characteristics of customers, which helps to build trust and mutual understanding;
- successfully conduct negotiations and conclude international contracts, taking into account the peculiarities of national legislation;

- develop a deeper understanding of international law and its application in specific cultural contexts.

At the same time, intercultural communication has its own challenges, including risk of misunderstandings due to different approaches to conflict resolution and negotiation.

In modern conditions of development of international relations and integration, a lawyer who possesses intercultural competence has more opportunities for a successful career. Such specialists are valued in international companies, organizations and law firms, where it is important to be able to communicate effectively with representatives of different cultures. Thus, intercultural communication is an integral part of a lawyer's professional activity, which contributes to effective work in an international environment and increases the specialist's competitiveness on the labor market.

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ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІ ТРАНСЛІТЕРАЦІЯ ТА ТРАНСКРИПЦІЯ В ЮРИДИЧНІЙ ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЇ

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здобувачка другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти
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Переклад юридичних текстів є одним із видів спеціального перекладу. Однак він суттєво відрізняється від інших видів спеціального перекладу– перекладу технічних, природничо-

<i>Джупіна Х. О.</i> Мовна ситуація в Україні: шляхи її вирішення	61
<i>Драч В.</i> Молодіжний жаргон і його прояви у суспільстві	64
<i>Dryzheruk V.A.</i> Intercultural Communication in the Professional Practice of a Psychologist	67
<i>Izgoreva V. V.</i> Intercultural Communication in the Professional Activity of a Lawyer	69
<i>Клименко К.</i> Професійна діяльність ювенальних психологів: діалогічне спрямування мовлення	71
<i>Коржова К. А.</i> Історія заборон української мови: боротьба за українську ідентичність	76
<i>Kraynya D.</i> Formation of Professionally Directed Intercultural Communication During English Language Learning	80
<i>Ksiuk K.</i> Ethical Aspect of Police Communication	82
<i>Kulinich V.</i> Communication Processes in Society	84
<i>Kulichenko S.</i> Ethics and Culture of Professional Broadcasting in Law Enforcement	86

<i>Лісовська О. В.</i> Використання англомовних запозичень в українській юридичній мові	89
<i>Магац В.</i> Культура мовлення – успіх у професійній діяльності правознавців	91
<i>Maltseva O.</i> The Language of Law is an Important Element of Practical Activities of a Law Enforcer	94
<i>Manzhula I.</i> The Culture of Police Communication	96
<i>Masharo A.</i> Speech Culture as a Component of the Professional Activity of a Law Enforcement Officer	98
<i>Медведєва В.</i> Важливість вивчення іноземної мови для працівників Національної поліції України	100
<i>Mel'nyk A.</i> History of Legal English Language and Features of Criminal Law Terminology	102
<i>Meshkova K.</i> Importance of Communication in the Professional Activity of a Lawyer	105
<i>Михайлова І.</i> Перекладацькі транслітерація та транскрипція в юридичній термінології	107
<i>Мосъпан В.</i> Інтертекстуальність у «Портреті Доріана Грея» Оскара Уальда	111