

lending operations using counterfeit notes, murder-for-hire, contract killings, and so on.

In Ukraine, individuals pursue a parliamentary career because it gives them an immunity from prosecution. Politicians are very reluctant to lift their colleagues' immunity, even when confronted with overwhelming evidence of their criminality. The impunity of politicians raises questions among the citizens concerning the integrity of the legislative process. Compounding their cynicism is that election to parliament often allows members to rapidly acquire wealth. A hole in the law permits members of parliament to obtain consultancies from foreign governments, foreign and Ukrainian institutions, and other organizations. Despite the rapid turnover in these high offices, individuals use their short terms in office for rapid enrichment.

The common belief in Ukraine is that Ukrainian organized crime is as equally powerful as the state; it is running the economy; and it is immune from criminal prosecution. Its presence undermines Ukrainian attempts to normalize market relations and combat economic criminal activity. Ukrainian law enforcement agencies and supervisory bodies require restructuring aimed at increasing the qualitative effectiveness of law enforcement activities. The need for the NBI or a similar agency responsible for pretrial investigation, removing the sources of corruption and economic crime, and forecasting the dynamics of crime in Ukraine is urgent. Reforming law enforcement agencies and supervisory bodies before new legislation and directives are developed must be a prerequisite to help state agencies battle and overcome organized economic crime.

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LINGUISTICS AND LAW IN THE SECURITY SPHERE

The security sphere of Ukraine is characterized by a high level of uncertainty, a significant influence of global processes and development trends, the presence of a number of unsolved problems in the system of public administration and the system of ensuring national security.

International cooperation is important both for an individual country and for the global community.

As we know, the word is the main means of communication, it can save and take life, to establish and withdraw laws, to call for both humanity and violence.

Language and law as forms of social consciousness form a unique legal phenomenon - the language of law.

Scientific research in recent decades is characterized by activation the interest of linguists in studying the language of law.

The dramatic events currently taking place in the world, first of all, the war waged by the Russian Federation, a state that possesses nuclear weapons and is still a permanent member of the UN Security Council, against Ukraine, which at one time gave up nuclear weapons in exchange for international security guarantees, test the strength and viability of existing mechanisms for ensuring peace and security, test the effectiveness of international organizations and alliances in practice, intensify the search for new mechanisms for ensuring global, regional and national security [1].

In Art. 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine says: «In the state language Ukrainian is the language in Ukraine. The state provides comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres social life throughout the territory of Ukraine. The state contributes the study of languages of international communication».

The history of each of the languages is studied in an inextricable connection with the history of the people who are the speakers of this language, its creator. So, periodization of the Ukrainian literary language is closely related to periodization of the history of the Ukrainian people.

The desire of Ukrainians to build their own statehood was always associated with the struggle for the rights of the native language (native consider the language of their nation, their ancestors, which connects a person with theirs people, previous generations). World experience proves that that the basis of the spiritual unity of people in a certain community is first of all, language.

The national language is not only a cultural heritage, but also one of foundations of the state's protection of its right to exist.

An example of that is language politics of Israel. The state language in Israel is Hebrew, or whatever more often it is called the Israeli language.

In the case of Hebrew, the linguist is dealing almost with a biblical one the legend of the resurrection of Lazarus: when Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, who or not contributed the most to the development of Hebrew at the end of the 19th century came to Palestine, Hebrew was practically a dead language.

The revival of its spoken version, which began at the end XIX century and gained momentum from the middle of the 20th century. (when it was announced independence of Israel), preceded by centuries of purely written existence.

The efforts of a small group of Hebrew language enthusiasts were training manuals were created, dictionaries were compiled, developed educational programs and implemented in schools, open periodic edition. A lot of effort and money was invested in this case, and by mistake it would be considered that the language policy of the government has just been announced of a state that was just seeking recognition and was in a state

permanent conflict with Palestine, did not encounter resistance from the side own citizens, for whom this language was foreign at that time.

The Israelis were not going to think of themselves as bearers of values that they had learned under the pressure of foreign cultures, or the continuation of a way of thinking, imposed on them under foreign rule, and therefore by speakers of a language that is not reflects their uniqueness. This would indicate the second nature of the nation.

So through a system of thought-out cultural and educational and quite the government of the newly created state took tough political and legal measures a language that has long since ceased to be spoken and which supposedly has ceased to exist «native» for Jews, the language of daily communication among millions. And this is for half a century of the existence of the state.

Measures and methods of introducing Hebrew to young people at that time the state of Israel should not even be compared with the language politics of Ukraine, they are not equal [2, p. 54].

Therefore, the state politics in the language sphere should contribute spread of the Ukrainian language to all spheres of broadcasting and promotion the prestige of everything Ukrainian.

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THE PROBLEM OF PUNISHMENT IN THE FORM OF PENAL POINTS FOR ROAD TRAFFIC VIOLATION AND ITS PREVENTION

Due to the reforming of the Ukrainian society in all spheres of legal relationship, it was decided to go way of liberalization and humanity, availability and clarity.

Reforms concern also road safety. In this regard some changes were made to the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, namely now according to Article 24 part one of Paragraph 21 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses for commission of offenses it can be applied collecting in the form of penalty points.

The problem of our work consists in expediency and validity of a newly introduced system of penal points and its ensuring with means automatic video fixing.