

more than the desire of the authorities to demonstrate the desire for European ideals of justice and respect for human rights.

There was a need to widen the scope and competence of the jury by making real changes to national legislation regarding the delimitation of the jurisdiction of juries and professional judges, creating panels of 6 or 8 jurors and raising the state's interest in the administration of justice by allocating funds for material and technical resources. jury conditions and remuneration.

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### **MODERN METHODS OF INTERVIEWING WITNESSES IN UKRAINE**

The law enforcement authorities use interviewing of person, as a rule, with the aim of implementation of providing of full and impartial investigation of criminal offences. The interviewing consists in collection of law enforcement authorities employees according to the polled face of primary factual information, that matters for the decision of tasks of operational search activity by a motive by them this person to the grant of

answers for a question, that interest them and included in their competence.

Through interviewing witnesses is possible to find out a public idea about reasons of crimes and offences, about latent crimes, about efficiency of prophylactic measures, and also punishment; moods, motivation of offenders, criminals, victims. To obtain reliable information, it is necessary that the witness perceived the necessary information, understood it correctly, chose the correct answer to the question, was able to recall events of the past and adequately speak.

There are two modern methods of interviewing: a survey and an interview (an conversation). These methods are used after formulation of hypothesis and study plan. Usually the survey is used after the interview.

The survey is methods of interviewing based on the indirect interaction of the questionnaire and the interviewer, in which the latter independently fills in a form that contains a list of questions. The survey can be group or individual. The group survey is widely used at the place of work, study.

In the case of individual questionnaires, questionnaires are distributed at workplaces, at the place of study, residence, and the term of their return is stipulated in advance. Today, surveys remain one of the most expeditious means of collecting primary sociological information. An important role in improving the quality of information gathering technology is the compilation of tools, among which there is a criminological questionnaire. The creation of the questionnaire is preceded by a long stage of development of the research program, since the questionnaire sets out the basic hypotheses, formulated the tasks that need to be solved in the course of the research. Each questionnaire is the result of creative actions that require knowledge of sociology, psychology, mathematics, sociolinguistics. This is kind of a organization of a conversation with a respondent.

The basis of the questionnaire structure is the system of united by a single research concept of questions and possible answers, the purpose of which is to identify the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the object and the subject of analysis. In order for the questionnaire to successfully and efficiently fulfill its purpose, it is necessary to know and adhere to a number of rules and principles of its design, to know the

specifics of the questions on which it consists.

The second method of interviewing witnesses is interviewing. The primary purpose of interviewing witnesses is to obtain accurate and reliable information about the events being investigated, which can be used in litigation.

The task of interviewing the police is to get accurate, reliable and practical information. Interviews are not conducted to confirm version of the officer or force the suspect to provide information or to confess. A procedural interview is intended to prevent false recognition or mistakes in the course of implementation justice. This method helps employees conduct interviews systematically and impartially and avoid common mistakes associated with premature conclusions. It is also important that the procedural interview facilitates communication and information sharing that leads to discovery crimes. From a human rights perspective, a procedural interview helps put the presumption of innocence into practice.

Consider the practical application of the interview method. When inspecting a scene, it becomes essential to interview the witnesses of the crime or those who are the first to discover the signs and traces of the crime. They can provide information about the sign of the offender, the circumstances of the event, the situation of the scene, the changes that occurred in it. Witnesses should be questioned most intensely, as their testimony may indicate that the offender has motive for racial, national or religious hatred. Equally important can be played by surveys of citizens who have information about the victim, including their race, nationality, religion, place of residence, education, lifestyle, relationships, behavior, and habits. Witness surveys should be conducted taking into account the national nature of the interests of the investigator, the socio-psychological situation and the potential natural impact of the crime on the level of social tension in the region.

It is necessary to interview the persons who were the first to find themselves at the scene or find the corpse of the victim. In doing so, they find out how they got there for what purpose did they make before the arrival of law enforcement officers, or change the situation of the scene, which objects touched their hands, their feet, which left traces. By

interviewing first-time citizens, they determine the primary location and location of the corpse, each object, and changes that have occurred due to them, such as negligence or ignorance.

To interview witnesses should do separately from each other to prevent them from being influenced by other citizens, and to prevent disclosed data. The investigator warns the respondents about the non-disclosure of information they have become aware of. The information obtained during the survey should be treated critically and verified both by comparison with the objective survey data and by the intelligence services' search capabilities. First of all, it should be ensured that the interviewees do not include the offender, his accomplices or other persons interested in the case, who may intentionally report false information. All information received is for reference. All information is specified in the course of an oral conversation, briefly recorded in a notepad with the names and addresses of the persons who reported it, as the interviewee may later be interrogated as a witness.

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#### **PROBLEMS OF USING FOREIGN LANGUAGE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHEN PERFORMING THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES**

With the beginning of the new National Police of Ukraine new positive and prestigious ideas about it have been formed.

The new reform aims to create new priorities and tasks for police. As we know, communication is the most important aspect of police officers.