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Тітаренко К.,
курсантка ННІ № 1
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скринник М.В.**

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF POLICE INTERROGATION IN THE USA AND UKRAINE

Modern interrogation is a study in human nature. Most of us are more likely to talk to people who appear to be like us. Once we start talking, it's hard for us to stop. Once we start telling the truth, it's harder to start lying. When a police officer tells us our fingerprints were found on the inside doorknob of a home that was robbed two days ago, we get nervous, even if we wore gloves the whole time we were inside [1].

The specifics of interrogation in the United States depend on the state, but the main provisions are defined at the federal level by the US Constitution and federal laws. In addition, US intelligence services are suspected of illegal interrogations and torture in Guantanamo Bay , Iraq . At the same time, there are known cases of bringing servicemen to justice for violating the Code of Military Justice, according to which torture is a federal war crime and has no statute of limitations.

In the United States, police interrogations are conducted under an adversarial system, in which the police seek to obtain material that will aid in convicting a suspect rather than discovering the facts of the case. To this end, a variety of tactics are employed:

- Tactics. Police interrogations in the United States involve the suspect voluntarily giving information when being questioned. Police use

several different tactics in order for the suspect to elicit information voluntarily. Interrogations are often presented by the cops in a way where the person in question is not presented as a suspect. Investigators often state that they need to ask a couple questions in order to get more information about the crime committed. Police like to refer to this process as an "interview" rather than an interrogation as this allows the suspect to feel less threatened. The suspect is asked to come into the police station so that the suspect is not around anyone or anything familiar. Getting the suspect on police territory and in a new environment allows for the police to have better control of the situation, including preventing the suspect from resisting the interrogation operations. Once suspects are in the interrogation room, police often begin by asking background information questions and engaging in small talk. This allows for the suspect to feel less threatened which will elicit voluntary responses to the questions. The interrogation continues and questions about the crime are asked.

- Reid technique. The Reid technique is a technique widely used by law enforcement in the U.S. for interrogation purposes. It involves steps to obtaining a confession as well as methods for detecting signs of deception in the suspect's body language. The technique has been criticized for being difficult to apply across cultures and eliciting false confessions from innocent people.

- Maximization and minimization. Police interrogation tactics can be classified into two general categories: maximization and minimization. Maximization techniques involve eliciting information from the suspect by emphasizing potential consequences for refusing to admit guilt, presenting false evidence, or accusing the suspect of having committed the act. Minimization techniques entail minimizing the suspect's hand in the crime and the associated consequences of his or her actions for the purposes of eliciting a confession.

- Linguistic techniques for maximization. As a maximization tactic inspired by the Reid technique, presupposition-bearing questions (PBQs) are questions that interrogators may use to indirectly gain from suspects confirmation of incriminating information. This is because in answering a PBQ one may inadvertently accept and confirm backgrounded information

in the question.

- Fifth Amendment protections for suspects. Although police can use linguistic strategies to elicit confessions from suspects, they do not have unconditional power to intimidate suspects into providing information. A number of protections exist for suspects under interrogation, including the Fifth Amendment, Miranda Rights, and other legal mandates. [2]

The criminal investigation interrogation procedure in Ukraine depends on how suspicious the investigator is about the person they are interrogating, there are typically three types of interrogation procedures.

There is one for a witness to a crime, a second procedure for a suspect of a crime and a third procedure for someone accused of a crime.

During the interrogation, the interrogator and the person being interrogated may be joined by a lawyer, a translator, an assistant to the prosecutor and a video recorder operator, if applicable (ibid.). Everyone present during the interrogation must sign every page of the final transcribed document.

Before the interrogation, the person is identified, his / her rights are explained, as well as the procedure for the interrogation.

In the case of interrogation of a witness, he is warned of criminal liability for refusing to testify and for giving knowingly false testimony, and the victim - for giving knowingly false testimony. If necessary, an interpreter is involved in the interrogation.

In case of refusal to testify in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, the interrogation shall be terminated immediately.

The interrogation may not last more than 2 hours continuously, and in general - more than 8 hours a day.

In addition, during the interrogation he can use photo and video shooting, and the interrogated person can use notes, notebooks, etc.

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