

тентності студент повинен оперувати широким спектром теоретичних знань. Він повинен знати і застосовувати на практиці технології статистичних досліджень, роботу виконувати грамотно, охайно, без стилістичних помилок і мовних огріхів.

Аналітична компетенція включає до свого складу такі компоненти: уміння опрацьовувати наукову інформацію, аналізувати її, обробляти, діставати достовірні відомості; уміння аналізувати різноманітні інноваційні технології, застосувати передовий досвід науковців, узагальнювати і переосмислювати власний досвід, Саме під такою аналітичною компетенцією ми розуміємо професійну якість особистості, її здатність до наукового пошуку, до знань, умінь і навичок, до організації дослідження, до ефективної роботи у галузі права, до розуміння своєї ролі в суспільстві, до саморозвитку творчої особистості.

1. Головань М.С. Компетенція і компетентність: досвід теорії, теорія досвіду // Вища освіта України. – 2008. – № 3. – С. 23-30.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL SIDE OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

People think that to be a lawyer means to be rich and successful person. But, according to some scientists' opinion, lawyer is profession with the highest rate of suicide. It would be happened for a variety of reasons, for example ordinary overwork because to be a good lawyer means to consult your client in any time. University of Oxford psychologist Kevin Dutton demonstrated that the second most psychopathic profession is lawyer. Lawyer should have clear mind, minimum emotions, self-confidence, cold-heartedness, and very strong character. Dutton consider that psychopathic traits such as charisma, ruthlessness, manipulating etc. are the main qualities to become professional lawyer. It is easy to understand that if you are honest and «play nice», you would constantly forget about your career. All this factors will subdue your obstinacy if you are not a strong one.

A lawyer is called to approve and protect the main values of society, protecting the rights of citizens. Therefore, the main good lawyer's qualities:

- to esteem people;
- to desire to give yourself a complete fight for a person, his rights, spiritual health, the safety of personal property;
- readiness to come to the aid, support a citizen;
- politeness, tact and ethics in communication;
- the culture of collective behavior, among people;
- principle and justice in solving human problems;
- demanding, humanitarian, democratic, respect for the rights of another person in his opinion, position and choice of decision.

Also, we can formulate several rules of the general character of the behavior of a lawyer who must be basic in his everyday work:

1) justice and objectivity in decision-making, that when condemning or defending a person, a lawyer should deprive his own sense of bias and strictly follow the letter of law;

2) the exclusion of kindness from professional feelings, that kindness hinders an objective and sober assessment, forms a lenient attitude where it is inappropriate;

3) the lawyer must contemptuously treat all the feelings that impede the pursuit of professional activities, except when the internal imperative is strongly opposed to the implementation of a particular professional act, since to go against their own principles is not true from the point of view of general legal philosophy, nor from the standpoint of universal Attitude towards own appointment in society.

Psychologists know that emotion permeates everything we do. This is certainly true for the types of situations that lawyers tend to encounter — disputes that are clearly emotional, such as divorce, personal injury, breach of contract, discrimination or criminal charges, but also such matters as the incorporation of a business, an adoption or estate planning. Lawyers need to know how emotions can complicate decisions that they and their clients need to make, even when the decisions may not have an obviously emotional aspect.

At the same time, psychological research can also help lawyers understand the ways in which they can use emotions — their own emotions or their clients' — as a source of information or motivation, as a way to communicate with others, or as a window into different ways of approaching an issue. For example, an attorney might use her client's emotional reaction to a proposal as a source of information about the client's priorities. Or the attorney might structure her time to draw on the effects of different moods — brainstorming when she is in a positive mood and doing detail work when she is not.

All of this is complicated by the fact that lawyers — like most of us — have a hard time accurately gauging other people's emotions. This has many consequences, including miscommunication, but is also one reason why it can be very difficult to tell whether someone is lying. We help readers of our book better understand and use emotions by highlighting the functions of emotions as well as their costs, and by describing the complex ways that emotions can be experienced.

Research finds that being aware of emotional triggers, using distraction or trying to reappraise the situation can be more effective at managing emotions than suppression, venting or rumination.

Pessimism is seen as a plus among lawyers because seeing troubles as pervasive and permanent is a component of what the law profession deems prudence. A prudent perspective enables a good lawyer to see every conceivable snare and catastrophe that might occur in any transaction. The ability to anticipate the whole range of problems and betrayals that non-lawyers are blind to is highly adaptive for the practicing lawyer who can, by so doing, help his clients defend against these far-fetched eventualities. If you don't have this prudence to begin with, law school will seek to teach it to you. Unfortunately, though, a trait that makes you good at your profession does not always make you a happy human being.

To summarize, lawyer is a difficult profession not for everybody. But, if you have already chosen legal profession, you should study hard the law and moreover, to be assertive while working you should to be a specialist in different spheres, such as medicine, psychology, economic, politic etc., but most of all, you have to be really good in psychology because 80% of the legal profession is communicating with emotional people.

1. Martin E. P. Seligman. Why Are Lawyers So Unhappy? access mode: <http://www.lawyerswithdepression.com/articles/why-are-lawyers-so-unhappy/>.

2. Ruth Lee Johnson Are Lawyers All Raging Psychopaths? access mode: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/blog/so-sue-me/201408/are-lawyers-all-raging-psychopaths/>.

3. Професійно-особисті якості юриста. Електронний ресурс – Режим доступу: <https://ukrreferat.com/chapters/istoriya-derjprava/profesijno-osobisti-yakosti-yurista.html/>.

4. Морально-психологічні особливості особистості юриста. Електронний ресурс – Режим доступу: <http://um.co.ua/10/10-16/10-161326.html/>.

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ПІДХОДИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ КОНСТИТУЦІЙНОГО ДИСКУРСУ

Потреба комплексного вивчення конституцій демократичних та економічно розвинутих країн пов'язана з великим значенням їхнього досвіду для