

СЕКЦІЯ 4. ДИСКУРС ГУМАНІТАРНИХ НАУК

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LEGAL SOCIALIZATION OF PERSONALITY

Organization of the legal culture of Ukrainian society is the most important task of the present, which is conditioned by Ukraine's efforts to build a free democratic society and a law-governed state. Legal socialization is an awareness of the personality of his social role through the inclusion in the socio-legal relations of the society. Therefore, individuals need to master the social and legal knowledge, skills of realization of rights, experience of relationships with social institutions in order to find themselves in society.

Many scientists were engaged in the study of this problem: I. M. Zharovska, V. Baranov, L. Vyhotsky, I. Kovalenko, V. Kylichenko, O. Nesterenko, A. Mydryk and others. In particular, the scientists considered legal socialization as a process of formation of legal culture and legal education, and examined the mechanisms of its actions.

The problem of personality entering into specific social communities is one of the central ones, because it is precisely that the realization of their own interests and desires is realized. This process is called socialization. During its development, the individual assimilates certain values, social norms and principles of the society to which he belongs, as well as determines are a priority for him. The legal aspect of socialization of the individual is the most fundamental, since it covers the process of incorporating the person into legal relations that arise in society in connection with the operation of law and in accordance with legal requirements both to individual individuals and to social institutions [1, p. 129].

Legal socialization is the main focus of the formation of a personality as a citizen. It serves as the acquisition of the personality of such qualities as are necessary for entering the society as a legal system. I. Zharovska distinguishes two main features of legal socialization. The first is related to the status of law in society, with the status of legal norms and values in relation to other norms and values. In this case, legal socialization is closely linked to the problem of the right to understanding, that is, a special way of social activity, aimed at knowing the general laws of the functioning of law, to represent the knowledge gained in the form of scientific knowledge. The second feature is the general binding of legal norms. The legal norm differs from other social norms in the mind of the legislator. It applies to all, claims to be effective in achieving its goals. The principle implies liability even in the case of ignorance of the law. At the same time, the value of law is that the knowledge of the law allows everyone to uphold their rights [2, p. 194 - 195].

It is worth agreeing with V. Golovchenko and A. Potemkin, who consider legal socialization as "a process through which people learn to think and behave in accordance with the learning and active reproduction of the social and legal experience acquired in the context of communicating with other people and society as a whole, as well as various types of social and legal reality" [3, p. 103]. So, people learn to interact with each other, transfer social experience and cultural values through socialization. Each in its own way understands the legal system, establishes certain rules of its own behavior in the course of interaction with society. This is due to the need for a differentiated approach to the specific problems of socialization, depending on the level of legal relations these problems are connected with.

As noted by O. Nesterenko, the content of legal socialization of the individual includes the assimilation of the legal language of the social community and the appropriate methods, methods of thinking, inherent in the legal culture. An individual is socialized, including various forms of legal life, learning the social roles that are their characteristics. That is, a person assimilates the legal system through the prism of his own beliefs and interests, the level of justice. Legal socialization is directly related to individualization. [4, p. 186].

I. Kovalenko defines legal socialization as a permanent process of involving a person in legal relations, forming a sense of justice and lawful

behavior. He notes that a special case of legal socialization is legal education, which distinguishes purpose from the general process of legal socialization. The effectiveness of legal socialization is determined by the action of objective factors of this process and legal education [5, p. 6].

In our opinion, the main thing in the process of socialization is respect for the law. So the mechanism of legal socialization is considered as the unity of three processes: 1) the individualization of the application and use of law-sanctioned by society; 2) the transformation of legal behavior and observance of the rules of law into the internal need of an individual; 3) fixing the individual experience and transforming it as a part of the general experience, into the practical plane of change in the legal system and its norms [6, p.132-133]. A person will be able to adapt to the legal system of society only in the event that he understands the internal need for the law.

Conclusions:

1. Legal socialization is the process of a legal personality formation. It is established that the socialization of a person directly depends on a person and is determined primarily by the internal being of this person.

2. The main consequence of the process of legal socialization is the formation of a legal culture. A separate case of legal socialization is legal education.

3. The right to socialization involves the inclusion of the individual in real life, mastering it with all the necessary social (including legal) knowledge and skills provided by the existing institutions of socialization in the state.

4. Legal socialization is determined as a mechanism for the individual's acquisition of legal values, norms, principles and skills of lawful conduct, the formation of respect for the right in the process of including a person in the legal environment.

5. Legal socialization and the phenomenon of respect for law can not exist separately from each other - they are mutually related and complementary phenomena.

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LINGUAKULTUROLOGISCHE ASPEKTE BEIM FREMDSPRACHENLERNEN

In meinem Artikel möchte ich über Linguakulturologische Aspekte beim Fremdsprachenlernen erzählen, weil ich finde, dass dieses Thema heutzutage aktuell ist. Die Linguokultur ist eine komplexe wissenschaftliche Disziplin des synthetisierenden Typs, die die Verbindung und Interaktion von Kultur und Sprache in ihrer Funktionsweise untersucht und diesen Prozess als integrale Struktur von Einheiten in der Einheit ihrer sprachlichen und kulturellen Inhalte zusammenfasst, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf modernen Prioritäten und kulturellen Rahmenbedingungen liegt. Linguakulturologische Aspekte beim Fremdsprachelernen, meiner Meinung nach, sind alle Bereiche des Lebens in Ausland, was für unsere Sprachkenntnisse sehr wichtig sind: die geographische Lage und