

## SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE USE OF LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD OF LAW

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the culture of speech of a lawyer, the role of the culture of speech of a lawyer in court cases, the role of speaking with a minor, the mistakes that can be made in speech.

**Key words:** speaker, lawyer, legal dialogue, court, witness, suspect, language methods, court discussion.

In the field of law, the issue of language is considered as a separate element. The reason is that the implementation of all legal actions requires the skillful use of its various means. At the same time, language emphasizes its importance in animating events and happenings.

Although legal dialogue is of a contradictory nature, its effectiveness depends not only on the tools of language, but also on logic, eloquence, ability to behave appropriately, and the ability to adhere to educational norms. Obscenity and non-compliance with educational norms in the course of legal activity often hinder effective dialogue.

It is especially important to observe the rules of language in court proceedings, because the negative consequences of the indecency of the parties to the judicial dialogue will inevitably affect the decision of the court. During legal counseling, the client's trust may be lost as a result of the counsel's professional misconduct, and this confuses the discussion of the legal issue. The use of obscene language by a person participating in a discussion related to political or professional circumstances in a public place will inevitably affect the quality of the discussion.

It should be noted that professional etiquette implies, first and foremost, that the participant treats the audience with respect. Dialogue should not be turned into a quarrel with rude, obscene words. In dialogue, it is necessary to speak at the level of as clear and logical sequence as possible, taking into account the specific mood of the audience and the interlocutor.

Respect for the participants in the dialogue, and most importantly, the ability to listen to the interlocutor and himself, is reflected in his ability to analyze the evidence he presents.

Psychologists have noted hearing as an effective method of communication. Hearing - facilitates interaction with the interlocutor during communication. This is especially true when it comes to interviews, legal advice, or service interviews.

Also, the etiquette of dialogue implies the avoidance of two situations during the dialogue. First, the stubborn refusal to accept the interlocutor's thematic and substantiated arguments is the opposite of dialogue tactics. Such a tactic is completely wrong, even from the operational-tactical point of view during the interrogation of the defendant, witness or suspect.

In some dialogues, it is very correct and expedient to acknowledge the arguments put forward by the opponent or to accept his well-founded objection. These debates increase confidence and respect for the individual, as well as expand his or her proof of proof at the expense of the evidence criteria adopted by the defender.

However, the right choice of rhythm, the right emphasis, the absence of stereotypes, specific speaking movements, the level of speech and the ability to accurately assess the experience of the interlocutor - all this is related to the mood of the participants during the discussion. In this case, the speed of information exchange is of particular importance, depending on the temperament and behavior of the participants in the dialogue. For example, it causes indifference in fast-thinking and fast-talking individuals, while an increase in the opponent's opinion and speed of speech begins to provoke the listener's anger.

Thus, the skillful and unmistakable use of the lexical possibilities of language, its imagery and possibilities of description, is the key to the emergence and delivery of thought. Ignoring the content or failing to use a language tool will not only affect the speaker's reputation, but also the level he or she occupies.

In conclusion, the effective use of language tools during speech is of great importance in conducting a legal dialogue. Any legal dialogue that arises on this or that professional discourse inevitably has educational norms and certain ethical principles. For example, the tactical-operational method also differs from its educational basis in the dialogue on conflict resolution (on the confession of the suspect) or the testimony of impartial witnesses. However, it should be noted that in a legal dialogue, we must be able to correctly assess the importance of the point of view of the representative of state power, not the point of view of the speaker in the first place.

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