

to another, there remains a final, unbridgeable gap; each of us enters existence alone and must depart from it alone» [2, p. 21]. The existential conflict is thus the tension between our awareness of our absolute isolation and our wish for contact, for protection, our wish to be part of a larger whole.

Meaninglessness. A fourth ultimate concern or given of existence is meaninglessness. If we must die, if we constitute our own world, if each of us is ultimately alone in an indifferent universe, then what meaning does life have? Why do we live? How shall we live? If there is no pre-ordained design for us, then each of us must construct our own meanings in life. Yet, can a meaning of one's own creation be sturdy enough to bear one's life? This existential dynamic conflict stems from the dilemma of a meaning-seeking creature who is thrown into a universe that has no meaning [3].

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MORAL CULTURE AS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A LAWYER

Moral qualities are what fill the concept of moral culture. Moral qualities have always been a valuable characteristic of a person. They play an important role in all spheres of human life, especially in spheres where vital public interest is implemented-economy, politics, law enforcement and education. In addition, with the complication of a specific situation in which one has to fulfill one's professional duty, the role of the moral factor increases significantly, as proved by the examples from the history of our society.

As noted in their work, professors S.D. Husarev and O. D. Tikhomirov: "Moral culture occupies one of the most important places in the professional activity of lawyers" [1, p. 332]. This statement is explained by the scope and nature of the activity of lawyers, in addition to the tasks that appear before them within the limits of professional duty. The work of lawyers is connected with fulfilling the duty to the state and society, ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens, serving the law, and, therefore, justice, which places high moral demands on all lawyers. This is especially true for law enforcement officers who work in more difficult conditions and solve sometimes very difficult problems. Even in peacetime, the activities of law enforcement officers are often associated with a risk to life and health, which leads to significant moral injuries and psychological stress. That is why the high level of their professional and moral culture is an important factor in the quality solution of the tasks set before the employees. The importance of moral culture in the conditions of the crisis of modern society, in the conditions of reforming the state apparatus, as well as the system of law enforcement bodies, should be especially emphasized. Under such circumstances, there is a growing need to involve the most morally educated and mentally stable workers in law enforcement work. This is due to the fact that in the state of reforming our society, significant hopes are placed precisely on law enforcement agencies, on dedicated professionals who know how to compromise their own interests for the sake of the common good. For employees of legal institutions, knowledge about the principles and ideals of morality is considered necessary, as it allows them to make a moral choice, in other words, to determine their model of behavior in accordance with the social ideal, to make decisions within the limits of the law, which would not contradict public interests and needs. This helps to increase the authority of the law, and, therefore, to strengthen the legal order and the regime of legality. Immoral actions of lawyers cause significant material and spiritual losses.

In his work S. S. Slyvka notes: "The moral culture of a lawyer is the result of the formation of one's own harmony: between the achieved maximum level of higher morality and the active use of moral norms in legal activity" [2, p. 177].

Personal harmony is primarily moral, which the lawyer "constructs" himself, while the creation of harmony has a dynamic and imperative character. Moral culture enables a worker in the legal field to understand his mistakes and work out ways to eliminate them, to feel his moral responsibility to the people, to each client, remembering the "credit of trust" to him and the need to defend the truth. The moral culture of a lawyer focuses on preventing a violation of the harmony between the spiritual and the material aspect in professional activity. Mostly, every crime is aimed at satisfying material needs, thereby devastation of the soul. The task of a lawyer's moral culture is to fill this void with moral values. If the activity of a law enforcement officer is carried out in accordance with the requirements of high morality, then his views have the right to be realized in reality, and this is precisely what contributes to progress in legal regulation. Focusing on the implementation of personal progressive views, a lawyer should not be afraid to be a "white crow", should not give up his own views if he is convinced of his rightness, but act according to the call of conscience, in accordance with moral and spiritual convictions. Sometimes the wrongful actions of a lawyer in the past prevent him from decisively changing his professional behavior in a positive direction. However, an appropriate level of moral culture always enables a legal worker to change his own views for the better, albeit with a delay. And this is the guarantee of a civilized legal order. The complexity of legal activity can sometimes cause a lawyer to wish not to interfere in some legal situations. Overcoming despair will help in each specific case, this or that function of moral culture, thanks to which there is always a chance to get out of any situation. In other words, in general, the functions of moral culture help in the formation of spirit and will, which are extremely necessary for successful professional activity.

The moral culture of a lawyer's professional activity is not only a requirement, but also a sign of competence and professionalism. And these are also qualities that are formed during professional education, and then activities in the legal field. Intellect and reason, which testify to harmony and disharmony in actions, are most evident in a lawyer's decision on a case, because it is the level of moral culture that

is revealed when contacting a client, which boils down to the condition: to protect the interests of the citizen without yielding to the interests of others. And with the help of consciousness, which is realized by making a legal decision, moral feelings are balanced. Also, a very important component of a lawyer's moral culture is the active use of moral standards in legal activity, since the existence of morality lies in its manifestations. In the practice of legal regulation of social relations, morality prompts action and reveals the essence of a lawyer as a person. A lawyer must be aware of the individual uniqueness of each person, creating favorable conditions for the protection of the most precious thing – human life, his rights and freedoms. Moral culture enables a lawyer to realize his own mistakes and think of ways to correct them, to feel his responsibility to the client, to every citizen, remembering the need to defend the truth.

So, we see that moral culture occupies a very important place in the professional activity of a lawyer.

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A TACTIC OF DISTRACTING ATTENTION AS ONE OF THE TACTICS OF A HYPOCRITE

Hypocrisy is pretence, discrepancy between the words and deeds of personality and his/her real feelings, beliefs, and intentions. Hypocrisy as a negative moral quality is an impetus for deception, lie, and insincerity, which are its related notions [2, p. 224]. The hypocrite puts on a mask, trying to hide his true feelings and emotions in order to achieve his own goal.