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СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ В ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯХ МОЛОДИХ НАУКОВЦІВ

МАТЕРІАЛИ

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takes time, and you should make an effort to test yourself in situations that are out of your comfort zone. Do not get frustrated at slow progress, and make sure you keep going with it. Do not be afraid of making mistakes, your goal is to solve communicative problem. Relax and smile, your communicator will be glad to help positive person. Our vocabulary is of two types: active and passive. If you understand but cannot say a word, you should up your passive vocabulary. It is possible by repeating and roleplaying topic dialogues. Shadow reading will also help you. While watching the film try to imitate the phrases repeating them several times.

To be successful in learning your goals should be real, every step or stage should have the aim. Do not stop learning or teaching, otherwise you forget the language. Learn by heart is boring, read books, watch films, write emails, listen to music, and use each possibility to practice the language.

LITERATURE

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF LIES' RECOGNITION

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Psychological features of lies' recognition are a very important topic in modern psychology. Today, it is an object for scientists, because this question hasn't studied enough. So, it is *topical*.

There is an experiment: Craig smiles confidently and answers 'yes' to the question while rubbing the back of his ear. The interviewer continues to ask him questions about his CV. Darren Stanton is sitting quietly next to the interviewer throughout the interview. Mr Stanton says nothing, but intensely studies Craig as he answers each question. Craig knows a little, but he has been hired by the company to tell them when interviewees are lying. After Craig has left, Mr Stanton points out which of his answers were lies and which were truthful. By analysing Craig's body language, such as when he rubs his ear, he is able to distinguish between lies and the truth. Stanton, now known as «the human lie detector», picked up these skills during the time he was working as a forensic psychologist and a police officer. Studies have shown that in an average 10 minutes'

conversation, people tell at least 3 'lies'. Our bodies give off a mixture of subconscious signals and signs which cannot be concealed even by the cleverest of liars. According to Stanton, most of these lies are told to avoid hurting someone's feelings or in awkward situations. They are simply a part of human nature. If this is true, what can the average person do to know if they are being spun a yarn [1]? Mr Stanton gives his top tips for spotting a fibber in action [1].

Look me in the eye, but not for too long...

If is often said that liars are unable to look you straight in the eye. This can be true and they may rub their eyes, for instance, to avoid eye contact. But it may surprise you to know that really good liars often overcompensate by maintaining eye contact longer than normal in order to convince you they're telling the truth. If they hold eye contact for longer than normal in order to convince you they're telling the truth. If they hold eye contact for longer than six seconds, be suspicious about what they are telling you.

Busy hands...

While telling a lie, people often instinctively use their hands to touch their faces, scratch their heads or cover their mouths which show their discomfort. Sometimes they will even hold an object in front of them such as a book to create a subconscious barrier to hide behind.

Right or left-handed...

Whether a person is right - handed or left-handed also plays a role when telling lies. Right-handed people tend to look right when lying while left-handed people tend to look left.

Face to face...

Most liars will have a telltale sign on their face such as going as white as a sheet, or the exact opposite – blushing. Such changes are subconscious responses to stress brought on by lying. Also, look out for micro-expressions, little nervous twitches or muscle spasms around the eyes, cheeks or neck which flash across people's faces, giving away their true emotions. Someone may be smiling at you, for example, but suddenly you spot their eyelids, eyebrows and the corners of their mouths dropping. This could mean they are actually feeling sad. Be warned, trough –micro-expressions last for less than a second, so they're really tricky to spot.

Above all, trust your instincts! If you think someone is trying to pull the wool over your eyes, you're probably right. Having said that, don't take things too far. Your friends might scratch their heads while they're talking to you, but maybe it's just itchy [2].

So, there are a lot of psychological features of lies' recognition. We can recognize lies by eyes, hands, etc. It's a very interesting and instructive topic which is worth studying.

LITERATURE

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