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ADDRESSING SOCIETAL CHALLENGES: ENSURING VALIDITY IN ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

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Every psychological test must have good validity, otherwise it may lead to false results. There are several main reasons why tests cannot be valid. Firstly, not all tests are made clearly. It can lead to people understanding statements in different ways, which means they may not answer correctly. The next problem is translating tests, as standardized rating scales/questionnaires may not be available in the desired language. One more reason is using unsuitable words in statements, as every person can think about different contexts of one word. For example, the word "often" could mean one time per week for one person and every day for another. The last reason is the bad choice of criteria that we want to identify. All of these reasons can render a test useless.

The primary aim of this research is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the process involved in creating psychological tests. This process includes the identification of the construct or trait that the test aims to measure, the development of test items and scoring procedures, and the evaluation of the test's psychometric properties, such as reliability, validity, and sensitivity. [1]

Moreover, the research also aims to explore ways to enhance the level of validity in psychological tests. This objective involves examining the sources of invalidity, such as construct under-representation or construct-irrelevant variance, and identifying strategies to mitigate them. Furthermore, the research will investigate the role of different sources of evidence in establishing the validity of psychological tests, such as content validity, criterion-related validity, and construct validity.

The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to the development of more accurate and reliable psychological tests that can provide valid and meaningful information about individuals' psychological characteristics, such as personality traits, cognitive abilities, and emotional states. This research will have practical implications for various fields, including clinical psychology, educational

assessment, and personnel selection, where the use of valid psychological tests is critical for making informed decisions.

When it comes to validation, there are four types (predictive validity, concurrent validity, content validity, and construct validity). The first two can be combined as criterion-oriented validity. When an investigator creates a test, they aim to research a specific criterion. If the criterion is obtained after some time of the test being given, it's predictive validity. If the test score and criterion score are determined at the same time, it's concurrent validity. Content validity shows whether the proper items are used to investigate the desired criterion. Construct validation is used when the investigator wants to interpret the test as a measure of some attribute or quality.[3]

It's essential that all the questions in the test are correctly formulated. One type of question can elicit a "yes" or "no" response without indication of the severity, the second type can make the respondent defensive, and they might falsely respond, and the third type can show us not only whether the person feels depressed, but also how severely. For example, the following three questions aim to understand whether a person is depressed: "Are you terribly depressed?", "Considering your family's complaints about your constantly low mood, would you say you are depressed?", "On a scale of 1–10, with 10 being very high, can you rate your level of depression?". We must choose the right formulation every time [2].

The correct choice of criteria will help us identify what we want. Correspondence of the items to the measured criteria provides convergent validity of the test (checking the degree of closeness of direct or inverse relationship), balance of items with respect to irrelevant factors - discriminant validity (establishment of lack of connection). Empirically, this validity is expressed in the absence of a significant correlation with a test measuring an independent property.

When it comes to psychological tests, the problem of improper translation is common. We can avoid this problem by following three steps when translating the test to keep it still valid. The first step is forward translation, where two independent translators have to translate the test into the desired language. The best way is when one of them is the language expert, and the second is the subject expert. Then, two test versions are compared and discussed between translators and an investigator or another translator who wasn't involved in the previous translation. The next step is backward translation, where two other translators who didn't take part in the previous translation have to translate a single agreed-upon version back and then compare it with the original. The requirements are the same as in the first step. After all, the test has to be checked by a committee of experts. Only if all these steps are followed, the test remains valid.

It is essential to pay close attention to whether psychological tests are valid, as our mental health depends on it. All types of validity must be followed. When translating the test, we mustn't miss any of the steps. It is essential to check the validity of every test before using it; otherwise, it's better not to use it.

In conclusion, in psychological diagnostics, validity is a crucial aspect of psychological diagnostics, as it provides information on the degree of agreement between test results and other information obtained from various sources about the individual being diagnosed. Moreover, validity determines the focus of the methodology and the conclusions drawn under specific conditions when using the test.

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FEE-BASED PRACTICE OF A LAWYER: PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS

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The existence of a modern civil society is impossible without a properly developed institution of advocacy, which provides the protection of the legitimate interests and rights of citizens by providing protection, representation and legal assistance.

The Bar acts as an independent institution that should not bow to the state, protected from any outside interference. At the same time, it acts as a specific human rights institution, and its independence is guaranteed by the state.

In this regard, the functioning of the civil state is impossible without the proper functioning of the institution of advocacy. One of the issues that can be problematic from the point of view of intervention in the activities of the institute may be the problem of setting the attorney's fee.

The fee-based practice of a lawyer in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Advocacy", the Rules of Lawyer Ethics, as well as the Civil Code in the context of concluding, changing or terminating a contract on the provision of legal assistance between a lawyer and his client.

As for the foreign countries, the issue of attorney's fees is usually resolved by specific legislation that regulates the activities of the advocacy institute, namely, the Law on Courts and Legal Services in England, the Law "Law on Advocacy" in Poland, the Basic Law on the Status of Advocates in France and the Federal Provision on Advocacy and on Payment of Services of a Lawyer in Germany.

One of the most urgent issues in the context of attorney's fees is the problem of calculating the amount of the fee. At the same time, this issue was discussed