

DOI <https://doi.org/10.51647/kelm.2021.4.29>

## INFORMACJA W PRAWIE JAKO CECHA FUNKCJONALNA NAJNOWSZEGO DYSKURSU PUBLICZNEGO

**Olha Balynska**

*doktor nauk prawnych, profesor,  
prorektor*

*Lwowskiego Państwowego Uniwersytetu Spraw Wewnętrznych (Lwów, Ukraina)*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0168-143X*

*e-mail: olga\_bal@ukr.net*

**Iryna Skovronska**

*kandydat nauk filologicznych, docent,*

*kierownik Katedry Języków Obcych i Kultury Mówienia Zawodowego*

*Lwowskiego Państwowego Uniwersytetu Spraw Wewnętrznych (Lwów, Ukraina)*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6261-3393*

*e-mail: skovronskairyna@gmail.com*

**Tetiana Holovach**

*kandydat nauk filologicznych, docent,*

*docent Katedry Języków Obcych i Kultury Mówienia Zawodowego*

*Lwowskiego Państwowego Uniwersytetu Spraw Wewnętrznych (Lwów, Ukraina)*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6665-4416*

*e-mail: tetianaholovach@gmail.com*

**Adnotacja.** Na podstawie badania kategorycznego znaczenia informacji jako specyficznej właściwości prawa, jako jego różnoaspektowej charakterystyki filozoficznej (semantycznej, aksjologicznej, semiotycznej, komunikacyjnej, epistemologicznej, przypadkowej i innych), wyznaczono i przeanalizowano nową koncepcję filozofii prawa pojęcia – informacja w prawie. Analiza jej istoty, treści, właściwości, metodologii i funkcjonalności daje podstawy do rozróżnienia informację prawną i informację w prawie, które są skorelowane zarówno z umocowaniem normatywnym, jak i filozoficznym uzasadnieniem funkcjonalności prawa. W tym przypadku prawo działa jako symboliczny przekaznik informacji o znaczeniu społecznym.

Źródłem informacji w prawie jest właściwa informacja prawna, a także wszystkie informacje społeczne jako prawdopodobny przedmiot wiedzy społeczno-filozoficznej. Oznacza to, że informacja prawna jest pojęciem konkretnoprawnym, informacja w prawie – filozoficzno-prawnym; przy czym ta pierwsza jest przedmiotem i podstawą badania drugiej.

**Słowa kluczowe:** informacje, informacja w prawie, prawo, informacja prawna, funkcje informacyjne, znaczenie publiczne.

## INFORMATION IN LAW AS A FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MODERN SOCIAL DISCOURSE

**Olha Balynska**

*Doctor of Law, Professor,  
Vice-Rector*

*Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (Lviv, Ukraine)*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0168-143X*

*e-mail: olga\_bal@ukr.net*

**Iryna Skovronska**

*Ph. D. in Philology, Associate Professor,*

*Head of the Department of Foreign Languages and Culture of Professional Speech*

*Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (Lviv, Ukraine)*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6261-3393*

*e-mail: skovronskairyna@gmail.com*

**Tetiana Holovach**

*Ph. D. in Philology, Associate Professor,  
Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Culture of Professional  
Lviv State University of Internal Affairs (Lviv, Ukraine)  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6665-4416  
e-mail: tetianaholovach@gmail.com*

**Abstract.** Based on the study of the categorical meaning of information as a specific quality of law, as its multifaceted (semantic, axiological, semiotic, communicative, epistemological, casual, and other) philosophical characteristics, a new concept for philosophy of law – information in law – is outlined and analysed. Analysis of its essence, content, features, methodology, and functionality gives grounds to distinguish between legal information and information in law, which are correlated as normative establishment and philosophical justification of the functionality of law. In this case, law acts as a symbolic relay of socially significant information.

The sources of information in law are legal information itself, as well as all social information as a probable object of socio-philosophical knowledge. That is, legal information is a special legal concept, information in law is a philosophical and legal concept; and the first is the subject and basis of the study of the second.

**Key words:** information, information in law, law, legal information, functions of information, social discourse, semantics, pragmatics.

**ІНФОРМАЦІЯ У ПРАВІ ЯК ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА  
НОВІТНЬОГО СУСПІЛЬНОГО ДИСКУРСУ**

**Ольга Балинська**

*доктор юридичних наук, професор,  
проректор*

*Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ (Львів, Україна)  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0168-143X  
e-mail: olga\_bal@ukr.net*

**Ірина Сковронська**

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,  
завідувач кафедри іноземних мов і культури фахового мовлення  
Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ (Львів, Україна)  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6261-3393  
e-mail: skovronskairyna@gmail.com*

**Тетяна Головач**

*кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,  
доцент кафедри іноземних мов і культури фахового мовлення  
Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ (Львів, Україна)  
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6665-4416  
e-mail: tetianaholovach@gmail.com*

**Анотація.** На основі дослідження категоріального значення інформації як специфічної властивості права, як його різноаспектної (семантична, аксіологічна, семіотична, комунікативна, гносеологічна, казуальна тощо) філософської характеристики окреслено і проаналізовано нове для філософії права поняття – «інформація у праві». Аналіз її сутності, змісту, властивостей, методології та функціональності дає підстави розрізнити правову інформацію й інформацію у праві, що співвідносяться як нормативне закріплення і філософське обґрунтування функціональності права. У цьому разі право виступає символічним ретранслятором суспільно значущої інформації.

Джерелами інформації у праві є власне правова інформація, а також уся соціальна інформація як імовірний об'єкт соціально-філософського пізнання. Тобто «правова інформація» – поняття спеціально-правове, «інформація у праві» – філософсько-правове; причому перше є предметом і підґрунтям вивчення другого.

**Ключові слова:** інформація, інформація у праві, право, правова інформація, функції інформації, суспільне значення.

**Introduction.** Using the philosophical categories of general, special, and individual character, it is possible to assume that information is a general concept (generic), social information is a special concept (specific), and legal information is an individual concept (typical). Note that the concepts of “legal information” and “information in law” have slightly different content. Legal information is a set of documented or openly disclosed records on law, its system, sources, implementation, legal facts, legal relations, law enforcement, infringement of law, fight with it and preventive measures, etc. (Law of Ukraine “On Information”, 2020). The analysis of information in law

involves the study of the categorical meaning of information as a specific quality of law, as its multifaceted (semantic, axiological, semiotic, communicative, epistemological, causal, and other) philosophical characteristics. Sources of legal information are the Constitution of Ukraine, other legislative and delegated normative legal acts, international treaties, and agreements, standards and principles of international law, as well as non-normative legal acts, mass media reports, public speeches, other sources of information on legal issues. The sources of information in law are legal information itself, as well as all social information as a probable object of socio-philosophical knowledge. That is, legal information is a special legal concept, information in law is a philosophical and legal concept; and the first is the subject and basis of the study of the second.

**Theoretical Framework.** Numerous studies over the past decades have been devoted to the issue of socio-philosophical understanding of the category of information, information approach, its significance for the disclosure of the dialectical picture of the world, and the place of a man in it.

Depending on the context of understanding, scientists have interpreted the information differently. For example, the position of American scientists on this concept was as follows: according to K. Shannon's (Claude Elwood Shannon, 1971) theory of connection, information was interpreted as communication, in the process of which uncertainty is eliminated through a linear model of the communication cycle; N. Wiener (Norbert Wiener, 1988) used this term to denote the content obtained from the outside world in the process of adapting to it us and our feelings and so on. The French in this area of scientific knowledge considered information from the standpoint of thermodynamics (as a denial of entropy, a measure of chaos in the system (L. Brillouin, Léon Nicolas Brillouin, 2013) or as a measure of the complexity of structures (A. Mole, Abraham Moles, 1986). Instead, the English philosopher W. Ashby (William Ross Ashby, 1999) took the information in a more simplified way – as a transmission of diversity; Russian scientists A. Yahlom and I. Yahlom (Akiva Moiseyovych and Isaak Moiseyovych Yahlomy, 2007) called it as the probability of choice due to cybernetics, linguistics, biology, etc.; instead, A. Ursul (Arkadiy Dmytrovych Ursul, 2010) took it as reflected diversity, without which no science can do. Modern scientists have developed a whole science – information science (see: Yuzvyshyn, 2000; Kononyuk, 2011). Ukrainian researchers of information (for example, V. Hlushkov, 2008) studied this phenomenon as a measure of the heterogeneity of the distribution of matter and energy in space and time, a measure of changes that accompany all processes occurring in the world.

The concept of formation, functioning, and development of information culture of a person as a holistic system in the context of modern humanistic orientations was developed by Ukrainian Researcher N. Dzhyncharadze. She gave the most complete list of features and characteristics of information as one of the priority categories of the general philosophical thesaurus. Taking into account the multifaceted approaches to specifying the definitions of information, the researcher interpreted it as follows: “information is the highest, most complex result of orderly reflection in the form of messages, knowledge, information about nature, society, reality in general, covering all areas of human activity and used in the process of management, production, cognition, creativity, upbringing, education, etc.” (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 9).

**Methodology.** Analysis of the problem of information in law involves the use of several leading approaches. In particular, one of the newest fundamental approaches is synergetic, its essence is to study the processes of self-organization and the formation of new ordered structures and systems of different nature. Law is such a self-organized information system in which the mechanism of spontaneous formation and preservation of complex open subsystems functions, that directly interact with the external environment (this environment is the source of law – provides information for law-making, as well as the sphere of its realization – perceives legal information as a verbal regulator of public relations).

The hermeneutic approach in scientific cognition means to “understand” oral or written speech (communication), and also involves the ability to convey this process in terms of general significance (explain, interpret). The application of this approach to information in law is made possible by the fundamental kinship of the one who comprehends its content and the content itself due to their presence in one intersubjective world of life. The main methodological principle here is to establish relevance (semantic correspondence): first, between legal reality and its reproduction in information in law, and secondly, between the perceived information from law and its reproduction in behaviour. This, in turn, requires the application of the method of understanding that in the context of legal relations acts in accordance with the law of widespread reproduction of information. Law is a prism through which the beam (information flow) of the reflection of legal reality is refracted, and at the same time, it is focused at the point of perception by a specific social subject and sprayed on an unlimited number of such right-recipients. Hermeneutic approach to understanding information in law provides a process of original information interaction within the legal reality, legal communication.

Phenomenological approach (or it is also called the method of eidetic analysis, which involves the ability of the object under study to store vivid images for a long time (Fukuyama F., 2004: 28), allows establishing general relationships between the parameters that characterize the phenomena in general. In the context of the problem information functioning in law is a careful description of what and how we contain in legal consciousness; all things and phenomena of objective legal reality – phenomena that are symbols of the content contained in the information in law and then reproduced in legal consciousness.

That is, there is double modelling: the creation of a symbolic information model of legal reality in law and the activity model of reproduction of the perceived. It is a question of expediency of application in studying the information in law of model and activity approaches. The modelling method is used to study the internal

and external relationships of the object of study. In this case, it is used to analyse those processes and phenomena of legal reality that cannot be directly studied, and can be reproduced only in verbal form.

The activity approach is spoken of in the context of the functional method, which has become widely used in modern scientific developments. The activity of a social subject is considered in the general sense of the word – as a dynamic system of its interaction with legal reality, as well as in a narrow, specific – as a specific professional, scientific, educational, etc. form of its activity, in which it achieves consciously set tasks that are formed as a result of certain legal needs.

According to the functional approach, information is considered as a functional phenomenon that is organically related to the processes of self-organization and management. In the context of the functionality of information in law, it is necessary to emphasize its principles of reflection and diversity. And it is a reflection that has a specific meaning and is in some way ordered. That is, information in law is a reflection of social reality, which is obtained by law from the outside world in the process of its adaptation to this world, as well as in order to organize it. In this case, information in law does not change the reflection of social reality, because the latter is a concept broader in its content and properties, while information is only an information model of this reality.

**Results and Discussion.** Instead, the principle of diversity of information in law is considered the basis of the content of the concept of information as such (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 14). On the one hand, in this context, diversity can be interpreted as the ability of law to be casuistic and prognostic at the same time, to take into account different aspects of legal cases, and to anticipate the multiplicity of manifestations of these cases in legal reality. On the other hand, information in law is a combination of two types of information: connecting (according to N. Dzhyncharadze, “connected”) and free (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 15). Here, the connecting information plays the role of a rigid structure, it is the current legal matter, which symbolizes the organization, order in the legal system; and free is the information that is a reflection of the constantly changing environment, society, legal reality. As a result of combining free information with a link, the so-called relevant information in law is created, which becomes a certain effective management system that can provide the process of legal communication (transmission of information from the law by means of certain verbal signals to the law receiver with the subsequent decoding of these signals in the behaviour of the latter).

Another interpretation of the principles of reflection and diversity of information in law is possible, in particular in the context not of law itself, but its perception (or, as N. Dzhyncharadze notes, “biological reflection realized through perception, processing, storage and use of information in management and self-government” (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 16). In this case, the information in law becomes a reflective system, while the social entity that perceives it – reflective. And there is already a reflection of the reflected legal reality, which, in turn, can also be different – identical to the information contained in the law or the opposite, i. e. law-abiding or illegal. Here is a fundamental change: information in law is transformed into information from the law. In this case, the biological reflection of information from the law is a kind of selection of this information depending on their own internal needs, values, and so on. And the higher the ability of the social subject to such a selection of information from the law the greater is the probability of its adaptation to legal reality; the higher the quality of the information received from the law, the higher will be the level of adequacy of “biological reflection”, i.e. the obedience of the behavioural reaction of the social subject.

However, much more valuable for legal reality is not biological, but its social reflection. In this context, biological reflection can be called direct (as a process of reproduction of perceived being in consciousness), and social – reverse (objectification of ideal images in material objects (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 19). That is, the reverse perception of information from the law is the perception of “ideal images” laid down in the precepts of the law, through their reproduction in behaviour, the transfer of information in law from the ideal to the material plane.

Such information and reflective processes in the field of legal relations (ideal and material) can be called a kind of information sphere (infosphere (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 40), which is a certain segment of the general information sphere of society. In addition, this legal infosphere is distinguished, among others, by special normativeness, orderliness, formality, unification, universality, systematization, i.e. all the features and principles on which law is built as a certain functionally oriented environment.

Any information is associated with those who create it and those who perceive it, that is, subjects and objects, addresser and addressee. In the case of information in law, there may be a double perception of the object and the subject. On the one hand, they can be distinguished up to complete diversity of polarity. That is, the subject can be considered the one who produces or creates information in law through certain modelling of legal situations – the lawmaker (or, in general, the state); object – the person to whom the action of information in law is directed, the law-receiver (individuals and legal entities, government agencies, stateless persons, foreigners, etc.). On the other hand, if we consider the object of legal influence in the general social context, it will act both as a subject and as an object (lawmakers are also individuals). In other words, a singular subjective-observational system is formed, in which a person immediately becomes a creator of information in law, and the law itself is a channel of accumulation and transmission of the information.

Abstracting from the division of information by purpose into interpersonal, special, and mass, we can consider the information in law (as well as legal information) special. Although there is a tendency to perceive law as a kind of mass information, because of its universality and dissemination through the media. This position has grounds for existence, but now we are going to consider law as the result of specific work – legal practice – which involves a combination of the results of purposeful work of lawyers (scholars and practitioners in various

fields). The result of such information and legal production is messages, knowledge, which become special information only when they are materialized by material carriers, in the role of which are normative and legal documents. That is, laws and regulations are material objects that contain fixed information, intended for its transmission and implementation (compliance, use of permits and powers, refraining from prohibitions, compliance with regulations, and application of sanctions) in the process of legal relations. In this case, the normative legal act is the unity of the ideal and material, information and its printed (it is given a legal advantage over the Internet version) text media.

However, information in law can be not only normative (this is the prerogative of legal information), but also doctrinal. It is a question of scientific information in law. After all, the development of scientific jurisprudence is now a very important area of social development. It should be noted that scientific information in law is not the product itself (law), but its reflection. Designing for scientific information in law some "commodity" characteristics of information in general (Law of Ukraine "On Information"), we can identify certain features: firstly, when transferring knowledge from the teacher to the student (cadet) in the process of information interaction (learning) both become carriers of this information product; secondly, information in law has the ability to be reusable without losing its "subject" value (although with the change of social relations there may be a tendency to aging); thirdly, the production of scientific information in law is impossible to predict, so it has a high level of stochasticity (probability, randomness); fourthly, the use of information resources of law is different from the use of material resources, so we can talk about the use of scientific information on law as an accumulation of knowledge, characterized not only by personal interest but also the vital needs of the social subject; fifthly, scientific information on law cannot be misappropriated (except in the case of plagiarism), it applies to all consumers of law, and therefore belongs to them and should be available to all.

At the same time, regardless of the scale of distribution, the information in law (both normative and doctrinal) remains isomorphic (similar in verbal and textual form) to the object it reproduces (legal reality), its producer (lawmaker, scientist, lecturer) and the style introduced for the first time, method of presentation (legal act, scientific concept or educational material). Therefore, it is inappropriate to talk about the possibility of appropriation of information on law and knowledge which the law contains. This could only involve perception, assimilation, awareness, etc.

Given the universality of the information in law, the question arises: is it characterized by such a feature as personification? The problem of personification in the context of information in law is quite important because it concerns the subject-object dialectic as the basis of legal relations and raises questions about the level of consumption of information on the law, the degree of agreement with the proposed ideas, the attitude of a law-consumer to current law (starting from trust in its creators and ending with a high level of legal awareness or, conversely, legal nihilism) and others. In this context, we will not consider the mechanism of perception of information in law through the processes of formation of individual legal awareness. Instead, we will pay attention to the manifestation of the personification of information in law through individual (or law enforcement) legal acts. In this context, it is a process of personification of general ideas of law in, as a rule, their one-time application to a specific person (physical or legal). However, the personification of information in law can be manifested not only through the law-consumer, i.e. depending on the addressee, but also depending on its addresser, the author. The information in law may be with a relatively specific personalized subject (for example, decrees are issued only by the President) and without it (laws are adopted by the Verkhovna Rada as a collegial legislative body or by a national referendum, although the last example of legal practice in Ukraine does not exist). In any case (whether it is creation or consumption), the problem of personalization of information in law remains important and relevant.

In general, information in law has a narrow and broad meaning. In the first sense, information covers legal relations between subjects of law at the interpersonal level, between a person and the state, between states, etc. In a broader sense, the importance of information in law covers not only jurisprudence and the legal sphere of public life but also notices of events, facts, phenomena occurring in other social spheres (economy, politics, culture), but at the same time, this information has some legal significance. Thus, information in law is not only an important component of general social information but also a certain functional sphere, the projection of intersecting social information, which interacts with its other types.

Regardless of the categorical level (narrow or broad meaning), information in law has certain functions. Abstracting from a number of general functions of social information (Dzhyncharadze, 1999: 115–117), we can define the functional purpose of the information in law. Being in itself an informational dimension of law, information in law, however, is not limited to the transmission of messages, information, knowledge. And even the branches of closely related to the information functions of law (encoding, decoding, perception, storage, distribution, conversion of information, etc.) do not convey the full range of potential information capabilities, which can be implemented. Therefore, we will consider the most important functions of the information in law.

Certainly, the most important is the communicative function, the content of which lies in the transfer of information from the object (source of information, which can be both printed textual reflection of legal reality in normative information – normative legal act, and audio reproduction in dogmatic information – concept, theory of law understanding and its significance in society, etc.) to the subject (law-receiver).

The management function of information in law is no less important and includes two accompanying processes: management, which involves change, the transformation of legal reality, and management, the purpose of which is to adapt to this reality. Moreover, it should be noted that these processes are cyclical: management-transformation

is associated with the perception of information coming from outside, from reality (which without legal mediation cannot yet be called legal), involves processing its essential content and regulation through a regulatory framework, offers the result to law recipients who either, following the instructions of legal norms, adapt to the requirements of legal reality (there is a management-adaptation), or, violating them, are trying to use legal reality to satisfy their interests; and again the information about it enters the sphere of law, where there is a piece of new relevant information (management-transformation), in order to again go to the law recipients and resolve the situation that has arisen in legal reality.

The scientific and cognitive function of information in law reflects its connection with legal knowledge and therefore depends on the communicative function (much of the information in law comes in the process of data exchanging between legal reality and law as a material carrier of this information), as well it depends on management function (exchange of knowledge in the opposite direction – during the information transmission from the law to the law-consumer to regulate and manage his behaviour). However, it would be a mistake to assume that the communicative and management functions can completely substitute the scientific and cognitive function of information in law. The latter is most fully disclosed in the context of doctrinal (or dogmatic) information in law when it comes to the scientific processing of information coming from legal reality to law. And the transfer of the results of this study (scientific information in law) during information exchange (training, legal education, legal nurturing, etc.) is revealed in another function, which can also be considered a branch of management – teaching and educational.

The teaching and educational function of information in law is a logical continuation of scientific and cognitive because it characterizes the purposeful process of perception (adoption) of experience and knowledge by the social actor, which offers him for possible further active participation in legal relations as a kind of information interaction. Unlike the scientific-cognitive function, which is associated with completely new information in law, the teaching and educational function refer to information that is already known and generalized by other subjects and is known through the previous (scientific-cognitive) function.

Another type of management function is considered to be agitation and propaganda, which also involves the dissemination of information in law in order to influence the consciousness of social subjects (right-recipients), rising their legal awareness and legal culture. In this case, legal information is disseminated through various channels of transmission: from regulatory legal acts to their interpretation through the media – press, radio, television, Internet, etc.

A separate function of information in law is storage and documentation (otherwise it can be called the function of transmitting information in time and space). In this context, there are two options for the materialization of information in law: in special documents, regulatory legal acts (normative information in law), and non-binding documents. The latter, in turn, can be divided into several types: doctrinal information in law – legal concepts, scientific theories, and developments, etc.; competent information in law – explanation of legal information by lawyers-practitioners and specialists in auxiliary fields (biology, medicine, philology, and others); everyday information in law – emotions, feelings, ideas related to legal understanding (this information is formed on the basis of all previous, but it largely depends on the level of law-abiding actions of social actors).

Such extensive multifunctionality of information in law is associated with certain features of this information as a separate kind of general information. Thus, the main characteristics of information in law can be considered: objectivity and subjectivity, completeness, accuracy, reliability, adequacy, accessibility, relevance. All these features reflect the level of qualitative (rather than quantitative) content of information in law, that is, they have a meaningful character, are semantic in nature.

The semantic features of information in law appear as abstract, but under certain conditions, they acquire specific features and forms. The main one among them is the relevance of information in law, which combines the legal reality, the law-creator (which reflects it), and the law-consumer, taking into account the needs and interests of all these parties to the info-interaction (legal relations).

The valuable aspects of information in law, built on the basis of semantics, also have a ramified orientation: from the legal reality (interests and needs of society) and from the side of a social subject (his personal needs, desires, aspirations, etc.). That is, on the one hand, the valuable features of information in law can affect the semantic ones, which as a result can be changed at the request of the law-creators for a greater effect of ideological influence on the law-recipients; on the other hand, the axiological nature of information in law expresses the degree of its usefulness, efficiency, and effectiveness for meeting the interests and needs of social subjects.

Semiotic characteristics of information in law are associated primarily with the fact that legal terms contain certain concepts, certain symbols; the sign component of information in law is on a par with the personified content, embedded in words (law-symbols). In the sense of words, three aspects are generally distinguished (Zarkhin, 2005: 11), this also applies to the concepts that constitute information in law, namely: referential (the word refers to a certain reality with legal reality), associative (the word evokes in the mind of law-recipients chain of interconnected images), emotive (the word affects the mental state of the law-recipients). That is, information in law as a set of terms and concepts is inseparable from an extra-lingual situation associated in the mind of a person with a certain socionormative environment with this word (in particular, with its semantic meaning – this is the relationship between the semantics and pragmatics of information in law).

The epistemological features of information in law also provide for a reflexive form of activity of a social subject, manifested in his attitude to legal reality through cognitive and evaluative activity. Legal reflection of information is possible at two levels – ideological and psychological reproduced in certain “reflected forms”: either in

a theoretical model, an abstract idea, an ideological doctrine (doctrinal information in law), or in a psychological attitude or sensation (normative information in law, but on the level of its reproduction in the psyche, and then – behaviour). Such a dualism of the epistemology of information in law makes it possible to comprehend the complex mechanism of legal activity of social subjects formed under the influence of the interaction of the idealistic (concentrated in legal consciousness) and materialistic (according to which, ideas are nothing more than a reflection of material socio-economic interests) understanding of the law.

Causality as a philosophical attribute of information in law reflects its essence, a direct connection with the socionormative space from which it originates and to which it returns as one of its permanent attributes. In other words, information in law can be considered a dynamic characteristic and at the same time a means of reproducing social (including legal) reality.

**Conclusions.** Thus, based on the study of the categorical meaning of information as a specific feature of the law, as its multi-aspect (semantic, axiological, semiotic, communicative, epistemological, casual, and others) philosophical characteristics, it is possible to define a new concept for the philosophy of law – information in law. Analysis of its essence, content, features, methodology, and functionality gives grounds to distinguish between legal information and information in law, correlate as a normative consolidation and philosophical justification of the functionality of law. In this case, the law acts as a symbolic relay of socially significant information.

#### Bibliography:

1. Balynska O., Blahuta R., Zhyvko Z. Information as a Means of Conducting of Modern Hybrid Wars. *Knowledge, Education, Law, Management*. 2019. № 2 (26). P. 5–22.
2. Balynska O., Rudyi T. Illegal collection of information. Scientific Center of Innovative Researches, International Conference on Economics, Accounting and Finance. 2013. URL: <https://conf.scnchub.com/index.php/ICEAF/ICEAF/paper/view/92>.
3. Brillouin L. Science and Information Theory. Courier Corporation, 2013. 351 p.
4. Гаврильців М. Інформаційна безпека держави у системі національної безпеки України. Юридичний науковий електронний журнал. 2020. № 2. С. 200–203.
5. Джинчарадзе Н. Інформаційна культура : монографія. Київ : Українські пропілеї, 1999. 148 с.
6. Джинчарадзе Н. Інформаційна культура особи: формування та тенденції розвитку (соціально-філософський аналіз) : дис. ... докт. філос. наук. Київ, 1997. 25 с.
7. Kovaliv M., Krasnytskyi I. Information that is important for taxation as an element of the legal regime of secrecy in tax legal. Teza komisji prawniczej oddzial pan w Lublinie. Commission of legal sciences, 2020. T. XIII. 2. P. 367–374.
8. Модель інформаційно-комунікативного впливу суб'єктів забезпечення національної безпеки на джерело загроз / О. Комісаров та ін. *Traektoriâ Nauki = Path of Science*. 2019. Vol. 5. № 1. P. 3001–3011. URL: <https://doi.org/10.22178/pos.42-3>.
9. Кононюк А. Информациология. Общая теория информации. Киев : Освіта України, 2011. 476 с.
10. Moles A. Théorie structurale de la communication et société. Paris : Masson, 1986.
11. Про інформацію : Закон України від 2 жовтня 1992 р. № 2657–XII (редакція від 16 липня 2020 р.). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12#Text>.
12. Романів Х. Роль інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій у формуванні професійної правосвідомості студентів-юристів. *Інформація і право*. 2020. № 3 (34). С. 110–118.
13. The W. Ross Ashby Digital Archive. URL: <https://web.archive.org/web/20090208020827/http://www.rossashby.info/index.html>; Ashby W. Ross. Introduction to cybernetics. Chapman & Hall Ltd. ; Internet, 1999. 295 p.
14. Сергієнко І. Наукові ідеї академіка В.М. Глушкова та розвиток сучасної інформатики. *Вісник Національної академії наук України*. 2008. № 11. С. 35–60.
15. Урсул А. Природа информации : философский очерк. 2-е изд. Челябинск, 2010. 231 с.
16. Фукуяма Ф. Конец истории и последний человек. Москва : ООО «Изд-во «АСТ»»; ЗАО НПП «Ермак», 2004. 588 с.
17. Shannon C., Weaver W. The Mathematical Theory of Communication. The University of Illinois Press ; First Edition (US), First Printing edition, 1971.
18. Юзвишин И. Основы информации. 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. Москва, 2000. 216 с.
19. Яглом А., Яглом И. Вероятность и информация. 5-е изд. Москва : КомКнига, 2007. 512 с.
20. Wiener N. The Human Use of Human Beings : Cybernetics and Society. Da Capo series in science, 1988.
21. Зархіна С. Мова права як предмет філософсько-правового аналізу : дис. ... канд. юрид. наук. Харків, 2005. 205 с.

#### References:

1. Balynska O., Blahuta R., Zhyvko Z. (2019). Information as a Means of Conducting of Modern Hybrid Wars. *Knowledge, Education, Law, Management*, 2(26), 5–22.
2. Balynska O., Rudyi T. (2013). Illegal collection of information. *Scientific Center of Innovative Researches, International Conference on Economics, Accounting and Finance*. URL: <https://conf.scnchub.com/index.php/ICEAF/ICEAF/paper/view/92>.
3. Brillouin L.N. Science and Information Theory. Courier Corporation, 2013. 351 p.
4. Havryltsiv M.T. (2020). Informatsiyna bezpeka derzhavy u systemi natsionalnoyi bezpeky Ukrayiny [Information security of the state in the national security system of Ukraine]. *Yurydychnyi naukovyi elektronnyi zhurnal*, 2, 200–203. [in Ukrainian].
5. Dzhyncharadze N. (1999). Informatsiyna kultura [Information culture]: [monohrafiya]. Kyiv: Ukrayinski propileyi, 148 s. [in Ukrainian].

6. Dzhyncharadze N.H. (1997). Informatsiyna kultura osoby: formuvannya ta tendentsiyi rozvytku (sotsialno-filosofskyi analiz) [Information culture of the person: formation and tendencies of development (social and philosophical analysis)]. dys. na zdobuttya nauk. stupenya doktora filos. nauk. Kyiv, 425 s. [in Ukrainian].
7. Kovaliv M., Krasnytskyi I. (2020). Information that is important for taxation as an element of the legal regime of secrecy in tax legal. *Teka komisji prawniczej oddzial pan w lublinie. Commission of legal sciences*, T. XIII, 2, 367–374.
8. Komisarov O., Chystokletov L., Shyshko V., Khytra O., Kostovska K. (2019). Model informatsiyno-komunikatyvnoho vplyvu subyektiv zabezpechennya natsionalnoyi bezpeky na dzherelo zahroz [Model of information and communication impact of national security actors on the source of threats]. *Traektorîa Nauki = Path of Science*, Vol. 5, № 1, 3001–3011. URL: <https://doi.org/10.22178/pos.42-3>.
9. Kononyuk A.E. (2011). Informatsiologiya. Obshchaya teoriya informatsii [Informationology. General information theory.] Kiyev: Osvita Ukrainy, 476 s. [in Russian].
10. Moles A. (1986) *Théorie structurale de la communication et société*, Paris: Masson.
11. On information: Law of Ukraine dated 02.10.1992 № 2657–XII (as amended on 16.07.2020). URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12#Text>.
12. Romaniv Kh.B. (2020) Rol informatsiyno-komunikatsiynykh tekhnolohiy u formuvanni profesiyanoi pravosvidomosti studentiv-yurystiv [The role of information and communication technologies in the formation of professional legal awareness of law students]. *Informatsiya i pravo*. 3 (34), 110–118. [in Ukrainian].
13. The W. Ross Ashby Digital Archive. URL: <https://web.archive.org/web/20090208020827/http://www.rossashby.info/index.html>; W. Ross Ashby. (1999). *Introduction to cybernetics*. Chapman & Hall Ltd.; Internet, 295 p.
14. Serhiyenko I. (2008). Naukovi ideyi akademika V.M. Hlushkova ta rozvytok suchasnoyi informatyky [Scientific ideas of academician V.M. Hlushkov and the development of modern informatics]. *Visnyk NAN Ukrainy*, 11, 35–60. [in Ukrainian].
15. Ursul A.D. (2010). Priroda informatsii: filosofskiy ocherk [The nature of information: a philosophical essay]; 2-ye izd. Chelyabinsk, 231 s. [in Russian].
16. Fukuyama F. (2004). *Konets istorii i posledniy chelovek* [End of story and last person]. Moskva: OOO “Izd-vo AST”; ZAO NPP “Yermak”, 588 s. [in Russian].
17. Shannon, C.E. & Weaver, W. (1971). *The Mathematical Theory of Communication*. The University of Illinois Press; First Edition (US), First Printing edition.
18. Yuzvyshyn I.I. (2000). *Osnovy informatsiologii* [Fundamentals of Information Science]. 2-ye izd., pererab. i dop. Moskva, 216 s. [in Russian].
19. Yahlom A.M., Yahlom I.M. (2007). *Veroyatnost i informatsiya* [Probability and information]. Izd. 5-ye. Moskva: KomKniga, 512 s. [in Russian].
20. Wiener N. (1988). *The Human Use of Human Beings: Cybernetics and Society*. Da Capo series in science.
21. Zarkhina S.E. (2005). *Mova prava yak predmet filosofsko-pravovoho analizu* [The language of law as a subject of philosophical and legal analysis]: dys. na zdobuttya nauk. stupenya kandydata yuryd. nauk. Kharkiv, 205 s. [in Ukrainian].