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**СУЧАСНА ПАРАДИГМА ІНШОМОВНОЇ БІЗНЕС-КОМУНІКАЦІЇ:
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ТА МІЖКУЛЬТУРНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ**

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За зміст наукових праць та достовірність наведених фактологічних і статистичних матеріалів відповідальність несуть автори публікацій та їхні наукові керівники. У збірнику зберігається стилістика та орфографія авторів матеріалів.

Для студентів та аспірантів закладів вищої освіти.

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СЕКЦІЯ 1

ЕКОНОМІЧНІ НАУКИ: МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ, МАРКЕТИНГ, МІЖНАРОДНА ЕКОНОМІКА/ ECONOMIC SCIENCES: MANAGEMENT, MARKETING, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

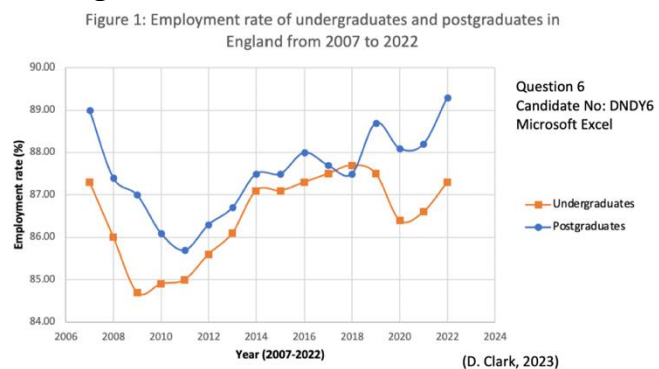
HOW THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AFFECTED EDUCATION AND LABOUR MARKET

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Problem statement. The Covid-19 pandemic affected many aspects of people’s everyday lives across the world. For younger people this often manifested itself as disruption to their education. How will this “lost learning” affect labour market outcomes for those affected?

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify ways educational institutions worldwide responded to pandemic, analyse significant risk to the career prospects of younger generations and changes in the labour market.

Year	Undergraduates	Postgraduates
2007	87.30	89
2008	86	87.40
2009	84.70	87
2010	84.90	86.10
2011	85	85.70
2012	85.60	86.30
2013	86.10	86.70
2014	87.10	87.50
2015	87.10	87.50
2016	87.30	88
2017	87.50	87.70
2018	87.70	87.50
2019	87.50	88.70
2020	86.40	88.10
2021	86.60	88.20
2022	87.30	89.30



Methods. The COVID-19 pandemic drastically altered the educational landscape, causing “lost learning”; detrimental disruption to young people due to the closing of schools, lack of access to technological means provided to disadvantaged young people, and facilitation of the exam process. Students returned to school in Autumn 2020 with less than 70% of the expected acquired knowledge and skills, resulting in long term consequences such as less competitive future workforce. (Zafar, et al., 2020).

In countries like South Korea where the budget dedicated to pre-tertiary education is 81 trillion Won, education is even used as a supply-side policy [8]. However, in the UK, students of low socioeconomic backgrounds were disproportionately impacted by losing connection with educational institutions during the pandemic as in the poorest third of families, around 20% had no access to computers and E-learning [1]. This was the case with students in every stage of education, leading employers to create assumptions that the current workforce has a

low level of knowledge and skills, seen in Figure 1. This reveals a fall in the employment rate of undergraduates from 2018 to 2020: 87.70% to 86.40%, the lowest rate since 2013, demonstrating the decline in employers' confidence in current graduates due to lack of competences [2].

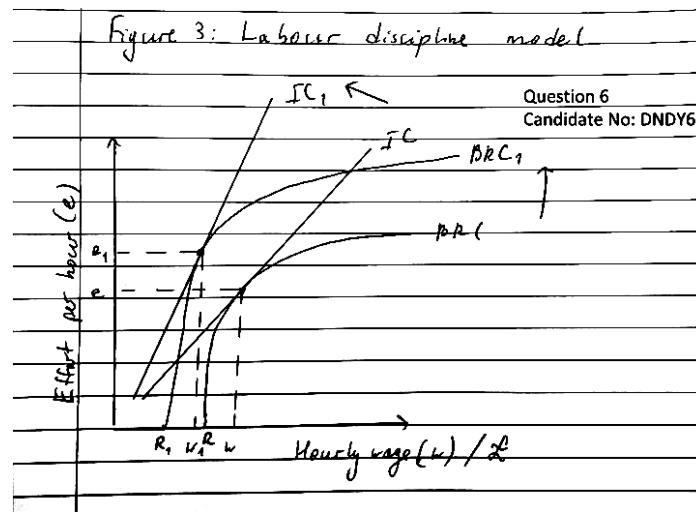
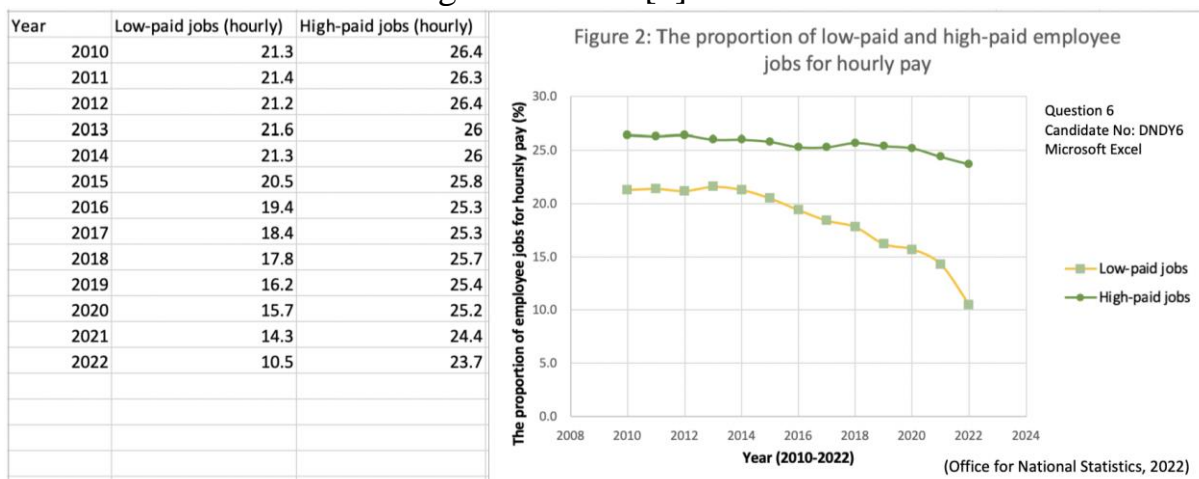


Figure 3 shows how employers and employees will respond to loss of skills in current students using the framework of the Labour Discipline model. Best-response curve shifts from to BRC1 because of the lower reservation wage as undervalued employees will accept lower pay due to loss of bargaining power resulting from dramatic decrease in job supply shown by Figure 2: low-paid sectors have decreased 40% from 2018 to 2022. (Office for National Statistics, 2022) Because the opportunity cost of losing a job becomes higher as time in involuntary unemployment increases, workers' utility decreases and causes loss of employment rent. Hence, workers aged 18-24 put in 8.5 extra working hours per week, compared to 5.23 of those 55+ to gain previously 'lost' skills making BRC1 steeper as marginal rate of transformation of effort into wages increases [6].



On the other hand, employers decide to spend less pounds per unit of effort for their future employees due to 'lost learning', rendering the isocost steeper and shifting it outwards as mathematically the gradient of the isocost curve is effort/wage, but cost of effort is wage/effort: this relationship is inversely proportional. The optimal wage for students affected decreases from w to w_1 , ceteris paribus,

maintaining wages of older generations and unemployment constant. From the perspective of the procedural judgement of fairness, this allocation is unfair as decreases in wages would be accepted due to high competition with older generation.

Conclusions. In summary, “lost learning” due to the pandemic poses significant risk to the career prospects of younger generations, resulting in decreased bargaining power and increased competition in the labour market, causing stagnating wages and a need for further training. It is imperative that interventions are developed to mitigate consequences and support the future workforce.

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KREISLAUFWIRTSCHAFT UND IHRE INNOVATIVEN ANSÄTZE

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Problemstellung. Die Frage der Umweltsicherheit ist weltweit von Bedeutung und dringlich, da Umweltverschmutzung, Abfall und andere Umweltprobleme negative Auswirkungen auf die öffentliche Gesundheit und die Wirtschaft des Landes haben. In diesem Zusammenhang ist es notwendig, innovative Ansätze zur Lösung von Umweltproblemen in Betracht zu ziehen.

Ziel. Kennenlernen der Kreislaufwirtschaft und Analyse der verschiedenen Ansätze zur Lösung von Umweltproblemen in der Welt.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, haben wir uns die folgenden Ziele gesetzt:

- die Vorteile des Modells der Kreislaufwirtschaft gegenüber dem linearen Modell zu verstehen;
- Lernen Sie die Ansätze und Prinzipien der Kreislaufwirtschaft kennen.

Präsentation des Materials. Die Auswirkungen menschlicher Aktivitäten auf die Umwelt nehmen heute ständig zu. Begrenzte Ressourcen, zunehmende Abfälle und steigende Umweltverschmutzung können zu einer Verschlechterung des menschlichen Wohlbefindens und - aus wirtschaftlicher Sicht - zu einer zunehmenden Bedrohung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, der Gewinne und der Nachhaltigkeit von Unternehmen führen. Es ist die Anwendung der Kreislaufwirtschaft, die das Recycling, die Wiederverwendung und die Rückgewinnung von Rohstoffen fördert und eine Abkehr vom traditionellen linearen Modell des "Nehmens, Produzierens und Wegwerfens" bedeutet, das die Wirtschaft seit Jahrhunderten beherrscht hat [3].

Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse beim Übergang zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft wurden bisher von der Europäischen Union (EU) erzielt, wo die Europäische Plattform für Ressourceneffizienz, in der die EU-Länder vertreten sind, den Übergang zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft auf der Grundlage der Wiederverwendung und des hochwertigen Recyclings von Primärrohstoffen gewährleisten soll [1].

Im EU-Aktionsplan für die Kreislaufwirtschaft wird definiert, dass sie die Umwelt schützt und wächst, ohne den Verbrauch zu erhöhen. Das heißt, ohne übermäßige Abfälle und Emissionen. Nach Schätzungen der EU wird dieses Modell bis 2030 2 Millionen Arbeitsplätze schaffen. Und jeder Haushalt wird jedes Jahr bis zu 500 Euro an Energiekosten sparen können. Bis dahin hofft man, den Bedarf an Rohstoffen auf allen Produktionsstufen um bis zu 24 % zu senken. Außerdem sollen die jährlichen Kosten der Unternehmen um 630 Milliarden Euro gesenkt werden.

Der globale Übergang zu einer Kreislaufwirtschaft ist ein langer, arbeitsintensiver, aber unumkehrbarer Prozess. Der Bericht "The Circularity Gap" von 2019, der jährlich auf dem Weltforum in Davos vorgestellt wird, stellt fest, dass die Weltwirtschaft nur 9 % der Materialien wiederverwendet [2].

Die meisten Länder verwenden bereits verschiedene Ansätze/Prinzipien der Kreislaufwirtschaft, hier einige davon:

- 1) **Design für die Zukunft** bedeutet, traditionelle Materialien durch umweltfreundlichere zu ersetzen und Produkte so zu gestalten, dass sie repariert werden können.
- 2) **Wiederverwendung** in der Produktion, wenn Produkte oder Komponenten zur Herstellung neuer Produkte verwendet werden.
- 3) **Wiederverwendung** beim Verbrauch, wenn Unternehmen den Lebenszyklus eines Produkts durch Optimierung des Service verlängern können.
- 4) **Saubere Energie** bedeutet, dass sichergestellt wird, dass die Energie aus umweltfreundlichen Quellen gewonnen wird.

Die "3R"-Regel ist eine der wichtigsten Strategien des Modells der Kreislaufwirtschaft und steht für "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle". In dieser Regel werden drei Ansätze für die Abfall- und Ressourcenbewirtschaftung beschrieben, die dazu beitragen, Abfälle zu reduzieren und Ressourcen zu schonen.

Bei Reduce geht es um die Verringerung von Abfall und Ressourcenverbrauch durch den rationellen Einsatz von Materialien und Energie. Wiederverwendung bedeutet, dass Produkte und Materialien mehr als einmal verwendet werden. Recyceln ist die Sammlung und Verarbeitung von Abfällen zur Wiederverwendung von Materialien und Energie [4].

Abschluss. Wir verstehen also, dass das traditionelle lineare Modell der Wirtschaft "nehmen, produzieren und wegwerfen" ist, während die Kreislaufwirtschaft neue Möglichkeiten für Wohlstand und Reichtum schafft, die Umweltsicherheit für die Menschen und die industrielle Entwicklung gewährleistet und die Hauptantriebskraft für das Erreichen der Ziele der nachhaltigen Entwicklung der Gesellschaft ist. Gegenwärtig gibt es verschiedene Ansätze und Strategien wie die "3R", die dazu beitragen, die Kreislaufwirtschaft im Land umzusetzen, was sicherlich für alle von Vorteil ist.

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ZUSAMMENHANG VON NACHHALTIGER ENTWICKLUNG UND ENERGIESICHERHEIT: HERAUSFORDERUNGEN UND PERSPEKTIVEN

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Problemstellung. Nachhaltige Entwicklung und Energiesicherheit sind zwei wichtige Themen, die für die Sicherung der lebenswichtigen Bedürfnisse der Menschheit von entscheidender Bedeutung sind. Eine unzureichende Berücksichtigung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung kann die Energiesicherheit gefährden, und wenn die Energiesicherheit nicht gewährleistet wird, kann dies zu einer Störung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung führen.

Ziel. Die Erforschung des Zusammenhangs zwischen nachhaltiger Entwicklung und Energiesicherheit sowie die Ermittlung möglicher Wege zur Lösung von Herausforderungen und die Formulierung praktischer Empfehlungen zur Gewährleistung der Wechselwirkung zwischen nachhaltiger Entwicklung und Energiesicherheit auf internationaler Ebene sind wichtige Themen.

Um das Ziel zu erreichen, stellen wir uns folgende **Aufgaben:**

- Analyse der Herausforderungen und Hindernisse, die einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung und Energiesicherheit im Wege stehen.
- Recherche möglicher Lösungen und Implementierung neuester Technologien.

Forschungsmethoden: Analyse, Beobachtung, Vergleich.

Präsentation des Materials. Die identifizierten Veränderungen im Weltenergiesektor bestehen im Übergang von einem veralteten, von großen Produzenten dominierten, unzivilisierten Wettbewerbsmodell auf den Energiemärkten zu einem neuen Wettbewerbsmodell mit gleichen Chancen für die Entwicklung aller Energiearten, Produktion, Quellen und Versorgungswege von Kraftstoff- und Energieressourcen.

In der globalen Energiewirtschaft findet ein Übergang von einem veralteten Modell zu einem neuen wettbewerbsfähigen Modell statt, was zur Entwicklung aller Arten der Energieerzeugung beiträgt. Während der Unabhängigkeit der Ukraine bleibt die Energiebranche der am stärksten gefährdete Wirtschaftszweig. Trotz der strategischen Ziele hinsichtlich der Energiesicherheit bevorzugen die herrschenden Teams das Modell der externen Energieabhängigkeit. Das Problem der Energiesicherheit wird für Länder, die von Energieimporten abhängig sind, immer kritischer. Für die Ukraine ist es wichtig, die eigene Produktion mit den Importen in Einklang zu bringen und ein System der Energiesicherheit als Garantie für Überleben und Entwicklung zu schaffen [2].

1. Da Energie die Grundlage der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung eines jeden Staates ist, lauten die vorrangigen Aufgaben der Entwicklung der Energiesicherheit wie folgt.
2. Schaffung einer strategischen Kohlenwasserstoffreserve (Lagerung von Öl, Erdölprodukten, Gas und Kohle) sowie Erhaltung einer Reihe verfügbarer Kohlenwasserstoffvorkommen.
3. Steigerung der Energieeffizienz und Reduzierung des Energieverbrauchs in Wirtschaftssektoren.
4. Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen und technischen Basis und umfassende Modernisierung der Wirtschaft des Landes mit dem Ziel, alternative Energiequellen, einschließlich Kernenergie, auszubauen.

Eine Änderung des Energieentwicklungsparadigmas ist ohne die Lösung komplexer wissenschaftlicher und technischer Aufgaben sowie den Einsatz enormer materieller Ressourcen unmöglich, was eine größere Offenheit und Freiheit der Informations-, Technologie- und Kapitalströme erfordert [1, 37].

Abschluss. Die Entwicklung eines nachhaltigen Energiesektors ist ein Schlüsselfaktor für die Energiesicherheit der Ukraine, da sie ein nachhaltiges Wirtschaftswachstum gewährleistet und die Abhängigkeit von importierten Energieressourcen verringert. Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, ist es notwendig, sich nicht nur auf die Entwicklung erneuerbarer Energien zu konzentrieren, sondern auch die Energieeffizienz der Produktion und des Verbrauchs von Energieressourcen zu steigern. Es sollte auch mit anderen Wirtschaftszweigen wie Verkehr, Baugewerbe, Industrie und Landwirtschaft integriert werden. Dadurch wird der Einsatz von Energieressourcen reduziert und die Energieeffizienz in allen Wirtschaftsbereichen gesteigert.

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BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN MODERN CONDITIONS

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Problem statement. Modern business faces numerous challenges, including negative trends in the development of national entrepreneurship, especially small and

medium-sized businesses. These challenges require constant research and analysis to develop effective strategies and solutions. This topic is part of the broader context of business and economic research. It affects various aspects of business, including strategic planning, risk management, marketing, finance, and much more. [1]

Objectives of the research are to analyse the main problems and difficulties faced by business entities. [2]

Methods. Solving modern business problems requires innovative approaches and the use of different methods. Here are some methods that may be useful:

1. Troubleshooting: This method includes various tools and methods, and depending on what task or problem in the business needs to be solved, the optimal tool is selected [3].
2. Problem Management: Its essence, in most cases, is not to fix problems, but to identify and eliminate the cause. Problem management includes such methods as: Pain Value Analysis, Chronological Analysis, Ishikawa Diagram, Pareto Analysis, Solution Testing, Brainstorming [3].
3. Innovative and creative solutions: Entrepreneurial problem solving is the process of using innovation and creative solutions to address social, business or technological problems.

Results. Modern business faces a number of challenges: globalisation, technological changes, political instability, and economic challenges. These problems require business to be flexible, innovative and strategic planning for successful development in the current environment.

Conclusion. Modern entrepreneurship has reached a high level of development due to innovation and effective management, but its future is currently determined by adaptability to external challenges. It has been established that for those countries that implement innovation management for the development of entrepreneurship, the level of GDP per capita is at least 20 to 40 thousand USD per year and higher. At the same time, more attention is paid to the social impact of entrepreneurship development in countries with lower per capita incomes (information for 2023).

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HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. The problem of inefficient personnel management is manifested in insufficient communication between management and employees, a low level of motivation among personnel, and the lack of a system for motivating and developing employees. This leads to reduced productivity, the loss of talented employees and a threat to the sustainability of the business as a whole.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is the analysis of the theoretical foundations of personnel development management and the classification of factors affecting this process in order to increase the efficiency of the functioning of business entities.

Methods. The personnel development system of each enterprise is its prerogative to increase the level of profitability and achieve high market positions. Under the conditions of the growing role of the human factor in the modern production process, one of the most important tasks of modern management systems is the development of various abilities of employees in order to ensure a high level of competitiveness and profitability of domestic economic entities [1].

Krushelnyska O.V. and Melnychuk D.P. define personnel management, as purposeful activity of the management of the organization, aimed at the development of concepts, strategies of personnel policy and methods of human resource management. According to their approach, personnel management involves systematic, planned and organized influence through a system of interrelated organizational, economic and social measures aimed at creating conditions for normal development and use of workforce potential at the enterprise level [2].

In the economic encyclopedia, personnel management is interpreted as a complex of means of personnel work, the purposeful active influence of managers (personnel managers) of an enterprise (firm, company) with the help of interconnected organizational, economic and social means to increase the production and creative activity of an employee and the development of a perspective personnel policy [3].

Strategic aspects of personnel development are partially covered in the works of such domestic economists as: V.M. Kolpakov, V.A. Savchenko, G.V. Shchekin. etc. Based on the developments of the above-mentioned scientists and the results of our own scientific research, we have singled out several possible strategies for personnel development. Among them: 1) strategy of continuous development of personnel; 2) development of management personnel; 3) knowledge management; 4) promotion of

self-development of employees; 5) use of "ready" workforce; 6) personnel training directly in the work process [4].

Results. Increasing productivity and work efficiency due to system motivation and providing opportunities for employee development. Retention of key talents in the company due to possible creation of a favorable working atmosphere and provision of services for career growth. Improvement of the internal climate of the organization through open communication, development of leadership qualities in managers and creation of a platform for joint learning and exchange of ideas. Reducing staff turnover by ensuring the protection of employees from their work is satisfied with opportunities for self-realization. Improving the quality of the product/service through increasing the skills and professional development of the staff.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the results of effective HR management include increased productivity, retention of talent, product/service internal climate, reduced employee turnover, and product/service quality.

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IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 CRISIS ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Problem Statement. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic in late 2019 led to unprecedented disruptions in global economic activity. The rapid spread of the virus prompted governments worldwide to implement strict lockdown measures to contain transmission, resulting in widespread closures of businesses, disruptions to supply chains, and a sharp decline in consumer demand. These factors collectively contributed to an economic crisis of unparalleled magnitude, posing significant challenges to businesses, workers, and policymakers globally.

Objective. In response to the COVID-19 crisis, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of its impact on the global economy. Specifically, it seeks to examine how the pandemic has affected key economic indicators such as gross domestic product (GDP) growth, employment levels, international trade volumes, investment patterns, and fiscal policies across different countries and regions. By understanding these effects, policymakers can better formulate strategies to address the economic fallout and facilitate recovery efforts.

Methods. To achieve the study's objectives, a multifaceted approach will be employed. Firstly, a thorough review of economic data from reputable sources such as international organizations, central banks, and research institutions will be conducted to assess the magnitude and trajectory of the COVID-19 impact. Quantitative analysis techniques, including statistical modeling and econometric methods, will be utilized to analyze trends and patterns in economic indicators before, during, and after the onset of the pandemic. Additionally, qualitative methods such as case studies and expert interviews may be employed to provide deeper insights into the specific challenges faced by different sectors and regions.

Results. Preliminary findings indicate that the COVID-19 crisis has led to a severe contraction in global economic activity. Many countries experienced negative GDP growth rates, with some entering recessionary territory. Unemployment levels soared as businesses shuttered and layoffs ensued, exacerbating social and economic inequalities. International trade volumes plummeted as travel restrictions and supply chain disrupted global commerce. In response, governments implemented various fiscal stimulus measures, including monetary easing, fiscal spending programs, and targeted support for affected industries, in an attempt to stabilize economies and mitigate the adverse effects of the crisis.

Conclusions. The COVID-19 crisis has underscored the fragility and interconnectedness of the global economy. While the immediate focus remains on containing the virus and mitigating its economic impact, long-term recovery efforts must prioritize building resilience and sustainability. This entails strengthening healthcare systems, enhancing social safety nets, promoting inclusive growth, and accelerating digital transformation. Moreover, international cooperation and coordination are essential to address global challenges such as vaccine distribution, debt relief, and climate change. By learning from the lessons of the COVID-19 crisis, policymakers can chart a path towards a more resilient, equitable, and sustainable global economy.

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THE ART OF NETWORKING

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Problem statement. Networking is crucial in today's professional world as it enables individuals to establish meaningful relationships, exchange valuable information, and unlock various opportunities. Developing effective networking skills is essential for advancing one's career and personal growth. However, many individuals face challenges in networking, such as not knowing how to network effectively or maximize their connections. This research seeks to explore the art of networking, identifying key strategies and best practices for successful networking in professional and social settings. By understanding and addressing these challenges, individuals can enhance their networking abilities, leading to increased career success and personal development.

Objectives of the research are the following ones.

1. To understand why networking is important for career development.
2. To identify effective networking strategies.
3. To explore how social media and technology can help with networking.
4. To provide practical tips for improving networking skills.

Methods. This research presents literature review on networking including academic studies and articles.

Results. Networking is crucial for career success. Effective networking can lead to more opportunities for career advancement. Key strategies for successful networking include building genuine relationships, having a strong online presence, and actively seeking networking opportunities. It is important to attend industry events, join professional groups, and engage with others in your field to expand your network. Additionally, maintaining regular contact with your network and offering support to others can help strengthen your relationships and lead to new opportunities. Overall, networking is an essential skill that can greatly benefit your career growth and development.

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HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. In today's competitive business landscape, effective human resources management (HRM) is crucial for organizational success. It plays a vital role in attracting, retaining, and developing a talented workforce, which is essential for achieving strategic objectives and gaining a competitive edge. Effective HRM can lead to numerous benefits for organizations, including increased productivity, improved employee morale, reduced turnover costs, and enhanced innovation. Conversely, poor HRM practices can have detrimental consequences, such as low employee morale, high turnover rates, and decreased productivity. This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge on HRM by examining the latest trends and best practices in the field. It also provides practical insights and recommendations that can help organizations improve their HRM practices and achieve their strategic goals [1].

Objectives. Human resources objectives are the following ones:

- 1) attract and retain top talent: HR (Human Resources) should develop strategies to find and hire the best candidates for the job, and then create a positive work environment that encourages employees to stay.
- 2) improve employee productivity: HR can help employees be more productive by providing them with the training and resources they need to do their jobs effectively.
- 3) reduce costs: HR (Human Resources) can help reduce costs by streamlining HR processes, negotiating better deals with vendors, and reducing employee turnover.
- 4) maintain compliance with employment laws: HR (Human Resources) is responsible for ensuring that the company complies with all applicable employment laws. This includes laws related to discrimination, harassment, wages and hours, and workplace safety.
- 5) promote a positive work culture: HR can help create a positive work culture by fostering communication and collaboration between employees, promoting

diversity and inclusion, and recognizing and rewarding employee achievements.

Methods. The research will be conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection methods. The following data collection methods will be used:

- 1) literature review: an extensive review of relevant literature, including academic journals, books, and reports, will be conducted to gather information on the key concepts, theories, and practices of HRM.
- 2) case studies: in-depth case studies of successful organizations will be conducted to examine their HRM practices and identify the factors that contribute to their success.
- 3) interviews: interviews with HR professionals will be conducted to gain insights into the challenges and opportunities facing HRM in the 21st century.

Results. The research is expected to yield the following results: a comprehensive understanding of the key challenges faced by organizations in managing their workforce effectively. Identification and analysis of best practices in HRM that can help organizations overcome these challenges. Development of recommendations for organizations on how to improve their HR practices and achieve their strategic goals. The research is expected to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in HRM by providing new insights into the challenges and best practices in this field. The research findings will also be of practical value to organizations by providing them with actionable recommendations on how to improve their HR practices and achieve their strategic goals.

The research findings will provide insights into the key components of effective HRM, such as talent management, performance management, and employee engagement. The research will also explore the impact of HRM on organizational outcomes, such as productivity, turnover, and innovation. The research will identify best practices for effective HRM in different contexts.

Conclusions. HRM is the process of managing people in an organization to achieve its goals. It is a complex and challenging field, but it is also a very rewarding one. HRM professionals play a key role in the success of any organization. The importance of HRM cannot be overstated. It helps to ensure that the organization has the right people in the right roles, with the right skills and knowledge, to do the right job. HRM also helps to develop and maintain a high-performing workforce, and to create a positive work environment. The future of HRM is bright. The field is constantly evolving, and HRM professionals are in high demand. With the right skills and experience, HRM professionals can have a successful and rewarding career.

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INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

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Problem Statement. Innovation is an essential critical driver of economic competitiveness. It shapes the trajectory of nations and industries in a dynamic global landscape. However, despite its recognized importance, various challenges hinder the effective integration of innovation into economic strategies, thereby impeding the overall competitiveness of economies. Addressing these challenges innovation requires a strategic and coordinated efforts from governments, businesses, as well as from scientific and educational institutions.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to investigate the link between innovation and economic competitiveness in order to enhance it on a global scale.

Methods. There is a close link between innovation and competitiveness so there is no point to consider them separately.

The methodological basis of the research is such general scientific methods as analysis, synthesis, induction and deduction, which were used to evaluate the views, conclusions and recommendations of scientists regarding the impact of innovation on economic competitiveness; combining the abstract method with quantitative analysis to determine the quantitative characteristics of phenomena and processes that occur in the interconnection between innovation and economic competitiveness. The methods of observation, analysis, evaluation and comparison were used to study the factors of innovation impact on the economic competitiveness.

The understanding of innovation as a key driver to competitiveness was considered in the works of Schumpeter, who described the market dynamics as a process of creative destruction. Later he developed this very concept, referring it as a process of “creative accumulation”. The accumulated technological competencies are the key drivers of firm innovation and competitiveness. The minimum of required technological capabilities is also a barrier to market entrance by new firms. [3, p.1]. Achieving a higher competitiveness level by using innovation tools means to reduce cost on production of goods of better quality compared to those manufactured by competitors.

Results. The more recent concepts of competitiveness consider innovative activity as a process in which most innovations are mostly improvements on existing products and processes, based on past experience.

In the epoch of rapid technological advancements and global interconnectedness, understanding the dynamics of innovation becomes paramount for nations and industries seeking to enhance their economic standing. The study delves into the multifaceted aspects of innovation, encompassing technological breakthroughs, research and development initiatives, and the fostering of a culture conducive to creative thinking.

Conclusions. Competitiveness has been becoming a rapidly developed global landscape due to development of innovations over the past few decades. Over time, innovation will become one of the key factors in increasing competitiveness as a catalyst for economic growth.

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THE PROCES AND PROBLEMS OF BUSINESS START-UPS

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Problem Statement. New businesses do not emerge by chance. There is abundant evidence to suggest that the establishment of a new enterprise is a deliberate endeavor, often driven by the recognition of a need for a new product or personal fulfillment. This phenomenon of new venture creation, which will be thoroughly examined in this study in light of existing theories and research, involves individuals persistently engaging in various activities over months or years to bring a new firm into existence. Initially, entrepreneurs are deeply involved in decision-making processes.

Objectives. Therefore, this paper aims not only to outline the process of creating a new business but also to address the common challenges encountered along the way.

Methods.

1. Literature Review: to conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature on business start-up, entrepreneurship, and related fields to gather ideas, theories, and empirical evidence.
2. Content Analysis: to analyze textual data from a variety of sources, such as business reports, articles, and online forums, to identify patterns, trends, and common challenges startups face.
3. Benchmarking: to compare and contrast different startup models, strategies and approaches to identify best practices and lessons learned.
4. Statistical analysis: to use statistical techniques to analyze quantitative data and identify correlations, trends, and predictions of business startup success.

Results. A new venture creation can be defined as the act of assembling on going independent actions into sensible sequences to generate new organizations. In this sense a new venture creation is synonymous of the definition of new organization according to the Strategic Planning Institute which uses the following definitions: 1) an independent entity, 2) a new profit centered within a company that has other established business, or 3) a joint venture which satisfies the following criteria: a) its founders must acquire expertise on products, process, market and/or technology, b) results are expected beyond the year in which the investment is made, c) it is considered a new market entrant by its competitors, and d) it is viewed as a new source of supply by its potential customers [3]. This definition was suitable because it acknowledged the multidimensional aspects of a new venture creation emphasizing the fact that individuals with expertise are a key element of the new venture. At the same time it recognized the new venture as an organizational entity, and stressed that the new venture is not instantaneously produced but evolves over time. However, this phenomenon is seen within the context of each particular environment. There are four dimensions from which the creation of a new firm can be defined : individuals are the entities involved in starting a new venture, organization is the kind of firm that is started, environment is the situation surrounding and influencing the new venture, and new venture process are actions undertaken by individual(s) to start the venture. The following figure shows the framework describing the creation of new firm:

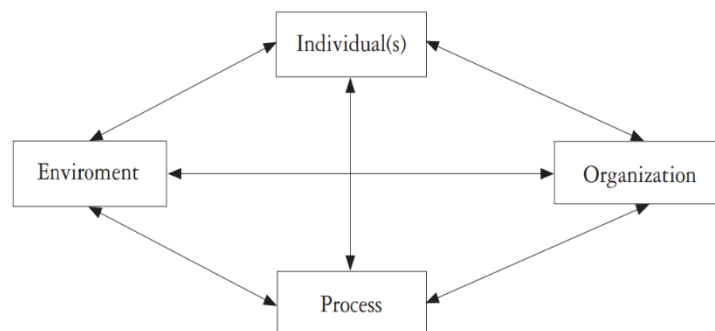


Fig. 1

Conclusions. The concept of new venture creation encompasses a multifaceted process that involves assembling independent actions into coherent sequences to establish new organizations. This definition, aligned with the Strategic Planning

Institute's criteria, recognizes new ventures as independent entities, profit centers within established companies, or joint ventures meeting specific criteria. It emphasizes the importance of expertise among founders and acknowledges that new ventures evolve over time rather than being instantaneously formed. However, the creation of a new firm is contingent upon various dimensions, including individuals, organization, environment, and the new venture process, each influencing and shaping the outcome differently. By understanding these dimensions and the intricate dynamics involved, we can better navigate the complexities of new venture creation, fostering innovation and economic development in the business ecosystem.

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PROSPECTS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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Problem Statement. Assessment of the current state of small and medium business sector development in Ukraine, identification of key barriers hindering its growth, and determination of possible ways to overcome these barriers to ensure sustainable and balanced economic growth.

Objectives. Identify the factors influencing the development of small and medium enterprises in the country.

Methods. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) have long been recognized as the backbone of Ukraine's economy, contributing significantly to economic growth, job creation, and innovation. However, despite their importance, SMEs in Ukraine face numerous challenges that impact their development and hinder their full potential.

SMEs constitute a significant portion of Ukraine's business landscape, accounting for a large share of total employment and GDP. They operate across various sectors, including manufacturing, services, agriculture, and IT, playing a crucial role in driving economic activity and fostering entrepreneurship [1].

Despite their importance, SMEs in Ukraine encounter several obstacles that impede their growth. These challenges include bureaucratic barriers, complicated tax regulations, limited access to financing, inadequate infrastructure, and corruption. As a result, many SMEs struggle to survive and expand, particularly in the face of fierce competition and economic instability.

Despite the challenges, there are reasons to be optimistic about the future of SMEs in Ukraine. The government has recognized the importance of SMEs in driving economic growth and has implemented various initiatives to support their development. These include simplifying business registration procedures, reducing taxes for small businesses, and providing financial assistance and incentives for SMEs [2].

Moreover, Ukraine's strategic location, abundant natural resources, and skilled workforce present opportunities for SMEs to thrive, especially in sectors such as agriculture, IT, renewable energy, and tourism. The country's integration into global markets and the ongoing digital transformation offer new avenues for SMEs to expand their reach and tap into international markets.

Furthermore, the growing interest in sustainable and socially responsible business practices presents an opportunity for Ukrainian SMEs to differentiate themselves and attract investment. By embracing innovation, adopting modern technologies, and focusing on quality and customer satisfaction, SMEs can enhance their competitiveness and contribute to Ukraine's economic development.

Results. We've explored the present status and potential of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) development in Ukraine. It's evident that SMEs are pivotal in economic advancement, yet their progress is impeded by various obstacles. Nevertheless, future growth opportunities arise from governmental initiatives and the accessibility of natural resources. Through innovation adoption and a commitment to sustainable practices, Ukrainian SMEs can bolster their competitive edge and foster economic expansion.

Conclusions. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine play a significant role in the country's economic development by creating jobs, fostering innovation, and ensuring competitiveness in the international market. While the SME sector has considerable potential for further growth, it also faces a range of challenges that require attention and effective measures.

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DOING BUSINESS DURING WARTIME

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Problem Statement. In the context of military operations, doing business becomes an extremely difficult task, as businesses are forced to operate in conditions of economic and political instability, security threats and unpredictable content of markets. This requires entrepreneurs to have a high level of strategic thinking, flexibility and the ability to quickly adapt.

Objectives. One of the main goals is to ensure the safety of personnel and property. In addition, it is important to maintain the financial stability of the enterprise, adapt to changes in the market and preserve the reputation of the business.

Methods. In efforts to achieve their goals, businesses use a variety of strategies and methods. First and foremost, this includes the development and implementation of emergency plans, including the evacuation of personnel and critical equipment to safe areas. Diversification of business and expanding the geography of markets allows to reduce the risks of dependence on certain regions. Optimizing processes and reducing costs are also becoming key factor, as efficient use of resources can ensure sustainability in challenging environments.

Ironically, martial law not only closes certain doors, but also opens new ones. Yes, the number of orders for the Ministry of Defense has increased. Public safety regulations are stricter, and this allows certain companies to increase sales of related products (for example, fences). The fact that currently the export of products, for which the sea was traditionally used, is complicated due to logistics, is also an opportunity for some. The war greatly affected the demand for various products. These days part of the territory of Ukraine is under temporary occupation, part is in close proximity to hostilities, which has a bad effect on business activity. In addition, many Ukrainians were forced to leave some regions of Ukraine or to go abroad, for safety reasons that had a negative impact on dynamics sales of goods and services. It is about expanding the geography of sales and releasing a more diversified product line. Most companies are okay with this (although in general, Ukrainian exports decreased by 35% last year).

Results. The development of SMEs (social market economy) in Ukraine takes place despite the full-scale war. After a sharp decline in the economy in 2022, a year later business began to grow, new firms and enterprises are opening, existing companies are returning to stable work.

New investments, grants and financing contribute to the support of initiatives of the business community. However, problems with unstable state policy, pressure from state institutions, etc, remain unchanged.

Representatives of the Ukrainian business community are optimistic - 36% of them plan to increase business in the next year, so if provided favorable conditions are created, these plans will be quite realistic.[3]

Conclusions. Doing business during wartime is a challenging task, but with the right strategy and approach, businesses can ensure their resilience and even find new opportunities in challenging environments. Flexibility, strategic planning and the ability to quickly adapt are critical success factors in such situations.

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HOW THE LABOR MARKET SUFFERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF WAR IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. A full-scale war in Ukraine has a serious impact on the labor market. The armed aggression of the Russian Federation led to the destruction of infrastructure, the destruction of enterprises and a decrease in economic activity in a number of regions. Due to this, the level of unemployment in Ukraine increased and the level of income of the population decreased significantly. As of the end of 2022, at least 5 million people have lost their jobs due to hostilities in Ukraine, and about 7 million more have been forced to leave the country.

Objectives. The main task of this study is to investigate how the consequences of war affect the labour market in general and what factors of the economy suffer the most.

Methods. In the fall of 2022, the Government proposed a mechanism for involving all those who temporarily lost their jobs in the country's Recovery Army. People who are from different reasons left now without work, can join this army

through the implementation of socially useful works on the reconstruction of Ukraine. It is worth noting that a separate section has been created for processing enterprises grant program to encourage them to create more jobs. Leading researcher at the M. Institute of Demography and Social Research V. Ptukhi NASU Lydia Tkachenko emphasises that currently there is no reliable data on the state of the labour market in Ukraine, because the State Statistics Service has stopped researching the labour market [1].

For each employed number of internally displaced persons, the state pays compensation to the employer. Equally important is the issue of retraining, because in conditions when it is difficult to find a job in the one's specialty, you can try yourself in a fundamentally new field. There are many resources that help Ukrainians master new professions or improve their own qualifications. In 2022, the key task was to give people confidence that companies would work. After all, in addition to salary, the emotional state of colleagues and a sense of confidence in the future are very important. In 2023, a big challenge for us is the shortage of workers. We have more and more vacancies. And it's not just that we don't have time to pick up new people - we see the outflow of those who worked before [2].

Results. At the same time, enterprises were allowed not to report on their work. However, according to the data presented to us over the past year, the number of unemployed has decreased by 37% of labour market in Ukraine in 2023.

In particular, 80% of companies are currently operating in the pre-war regime, 12% work partially, but plan to recover. Moreover, the increase in income over the past year was noted by 28% of companies, 23% – that profits did not change and 19% – noticed a decrease in income by 25-50%.

Conclusions. Now business faces three tasks during the war. The first is, contrary to all external factors, to reorganise and change the business model. The second task is that along with the need for new investments, there is a need to raise the salary of those people who stayed in the company. The third task is to understand how to work with employee reservation. The labour market continues to stabilise, but Ukraine is facing major territorial imbalances. Due to security risks, the business relocated mostly to the western regions – there one can see the largest job offer. Instead, the closer to the front line, the more difficult the situation in the labour market.

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AUTOMATION OF LOGISTICS OPERATIONS

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Problem Statement. In today's highly competitive marketplace, efficient logistics is a key element of any business's success. However, as the volume and complexity of the supply chain grows, problems arise related to instability, delays, or high costs. This is what pushes companies to manage their supply chains more efficiently, and logistics process automation is a potential solution to these problems.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to improve the efficiency of logistics processes and increase the competitiveness of enterprises through automation. The main objectives of the study are to analyze existing logistics processes, select technologies and evaluate the benefits of automation.

Methods. The introduction of logistics process automation is associated with the desire of companies to increase efficiency, minimize costs, speed up time and improve delivery reliability. Today, the most advanced digital technologies in logistics include:

– *Real-time supply chain (SCV).* The real-time supply chain became widespread in 2020 and is used by most companies in the world [3];

– *Internet of Things and RFID.* The Internet of Things is based on the use of radio frequency identification chips, a tracking method that uses radio frequency to transmit information using tags attached to an object. It is used when prompt and accurate control, tracking and accounting of numerous movements of various objects are required [4, p. 64];

– *Robotization of warehouse operations.* An example is the Boston Dynamics robot called Handle, which is fully autonomous, has an extended field of view, and can access any hard-to-reach places. This allows it to quickly unload trucks, stack pallets, etc;

– *Digital twins.* Many logistics professionals note that goods or services cannot exactly match their computer prototypes because modeling does not take into account that structural parts wear out and are replaced. However, the technology of digital twins has eliminated this problem, because now the physical and digital worlds can be combined into one, and this allows you to interact with a digital model of an object in the same way as with its physical counterpart [3];

– *Blockchain.* Blockchain allows all participants in the supply chain to create a transparent and efficient system for recording transactions, tracking assets, and managing all related documents. Blockchain technology is expected to increase global GDP by 5% and international trade by 15%. international trade by 15%. [2, c. 619];

– *3D printing*. The use of 3D printing will make it possible to introduce fundamental changes in the logistics sector. This technology is capable of changing the model of existing supply chains, namely, to establish: printing of spare parts to order; individual production of goods or spare parts; delay of production operations; "services on the runway services"; 3D printing shops [5];

– *Delivery of goods by unmanned vehicles*. Unmanned vehicles are used for courier delivery of parcels to end consumers, as well as for road freight transportation. The use of such vehicles can reduce costs in the logistics sector by 47% [1].

Results. In general, the study showed that automation helps solve such tasks as address-to-address storage of TNCs, reduction of cargo flow processing time, optimization of the number of personnel involved in warehouse processes, full control over labor productivity (online monitoring), a transparent accounting system with an accuracy of up to 99, 9%, minimization of losses, accounting of product batches and their storage terms, clear determination of the level of costs for storage and processing of goods and reports.

Conclusions. Therefore, the need to automate logistics processes is becoming more and more relevant in the modern business environment. The speed, accuracy and efficiency of logistics tasks become critical factors for the competitiveness of enterprises. The implementation of automated logistics management systems allows to significantly reduce the risk of errors and optimize the expenditure of time and resources.

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THE USE OF AI AND NEUROMARKETING IN EMOTIONAL MARKETING

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Problem Statement. The rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and neuromarketing offer promising avenues for revolutionizing emotional marketing. AI, when applied to the domain of neuromarketing, can help to model consumers' preferences, which can be leveraged by marketers in creating products or brand strategies that yield a good market value.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to explore the intersection of neuromarketing and AI, revealing how these complementary forces are reshaping the way businesses connect with their audiences.

Methods. Marketing professionals incorporate the consumer's emotions into their communication plans and product designs in order to achieve a high conversion rate. This will benefit the business in terms of profit and customer relations as well as the customer's experience and best use. Neuromarketing's main goal is to overcome the limitations of traditional marketing and establish an accurate consumer's judgement that is free from bias. It does this by analyzing implicit and unconscious aspects of the consumer's behavior in order to measure and, more importantly, to understand his or her emotional response to marketing incentives [1].

AI and its data-processing capabilities transform the data gathered from neuromarketing studies into actionable insights. It unravels the patterns in brain activity and emotional responses, allowing to refine strategies with remarkable precision. For example, through the analysis of neuromarketing data, AI can forecast which aspects of an advertisement provoke significant emotional reactions in the audience. Subsequently, it can suggest refinements to messaging, design, or product attributes to better resonate with consumer preferences. Consequently, marketing campaigns are not only customized but intricately adjusted to target the emotional triggers of the audience.

AI's real-time feedback capabilities ensure that marketing strategies remain adaptive and responsive. Campaigns can be adjusted on the fly, leading to quicker optimizations and improved engagement [2].

The combination of neuromarketing and AI presents numerous benefits for enhancing marketing strategies and establishing deep connections with target audience:

1. **Deeper Consumer Insights:** Merging neuromarketing and AI techniques provides marketers with a profound understanding of consumer behavior, emotions, and preferences.

2. **Enhanced Personalization:** AI's ability to analyze neuromarketing data empowers you to deliver highly personalized marketing content.
3. **Predictive Analytics:** The fusion of neuromarketing and AI enables the prediction of future trends and consumer responses.
4. **Improved Product Development:** By using neuromarketing data analyzed by AI, you can refine product designs and features.
5. **Efficient Advertising:** AI-driven algorithms optimize ad placement, ensuring that marketing materials reach the right audience at the most opportune times [2].

Results. Neuromarketing, focusing on emotional and subconscious triggers, unveils profound insights into consumer behavior and desires. Complementarily, AI excels in data analysis, predictive modeling, and automation. Their integration creates a synergy enabling the delivery of more personalized, efficient, and emotionally impactful campaigns. This synthesis aligns with neuromarketing's objective of forging emotional connections with consumers.

AI translates neuromarketing insights into actionable strategies, eliciting desired emotional responses from the audience. Its predictive capabilities ensure campaign adaptability, keeping marketers ahead of market shifts and consumer trends.

Conclusions. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with Neuromarketing is revolutionizing how consumers interact with products and brands. Consequently, marketers are compelled to reassess their strategies, moving beyond outdated approaches. Continuous advancements and technological innovations are set to bolster Neuromarketing, offering a more profound understanding of consumer behavior towards advertisements, branding, and product/service appreciation. By combining traditional marketing research with scientific methodologies, AI is expected to provide unbiased insights and facilitate the resolution of complex marketing challenges. It empowers marketers to swiftly incorporate subconscious consumer insights into rapid testing, leading to more informed decision-making and improved outcomes.

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MARKETING IN E-COMMERCE AND ONLINE RETAIL: NAVIGATION THE DIGITAL LANDSCAPE

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Problem Statement. In the ever-evolving realm of business, the landscape of commerce has witnessed a significant shift towards the digital domain. With the proliferation of e-commerce platforms and online retail stores, marketing strategies have undergone a profound transformation. This article aims to delve into the intricacies of marketing in the realm of e-commerce and online retail, highlighting its significance and relevance in the contemporary business milieu.

The emergence of e-commerce and online retail has posed both challenges and opportunities for marketers. In a highly competitive digital marketplace, businesses are constantly grappling with the need to stand out amidst the noise and capture the attention of their target audience. The efficacy of traditional marketing approaches is being questioned, necessitating a deeper understanding of the dynamics at play in the digital realm.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to explore the nuances of marketing in e-commerce and online retail, elucidating the strategies and tactics that businesses employ to engage consumers effectively. By examining current trends and practices, this study seeks to identify the key factors driving success in the digital marketplace. Furthermore, it aims to provide insights into the challenges faced by marketers and propose potential solutions to overcome them.

Methods. This research adopts a multifaceted approach, drawing upon both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the intricacies of marketing in e-commerce. A comprehensive review of existing literature on the topic forms the basis for understanding the evolving trends and best practices. Additionally, empirical data and case studies are utilized to glean practical insights into the strategies employed by successful e-commerce ventures.

Results. Through an in-depth analysis of the data collected, several key findings have emerged. Firstly, personalization emerges as a cornerstone of effective e-commerce marketing, with consumers increasingly seeking tailored experiences. Secondly, the integration of social media platforms has become indispensable for reaching and engaging with target audiences. Furthermore, the importance of data analytics and customer insights in driving marketing strategies cannot be overstated. Finally, the significance of omnichannel marketing approaches in creating seamless shopping experiences across multiple touchpoints is underscored.

Conclusions. In conclusion, marketing in e-commerce and online retail represents a dynamic and multifaceted domain that requires a nuanced understanding

of consumer behavior and digital trends. While the landscape continues to evolve rapidly, businesses must adapt their strategies to stay relevant and competitive. Future research in this field could explore emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and augmented reality and their impact on e-commerce marketing. Additionally, further investigation into consumer privacy concerns and ethical considerations in data-driven marketing practices is warranted.

In essence, marketing in e-commerce and online retail is an ever-evolving discipline that necessitates continuous innovation and adaptation to thrive in the digital age. By embracing emerging trends and leveraging technology effectively, businesses can capitalize on the vast opportunities presented by the digital marketplace.

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STRATEGIC FORESIGHT OF UKRAINIAN BUSINESS

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Problem Statement. Strategic foresight is a social technology that was created abroad more than 30 years ago and is actively used in business and public administration. This technology enables participants to jointly create a forecast of the development of the industry, region or country and, based on this forecast, agree on actions to achieve the desired future.

Objectives. The target of research is to reveal the essence of the concept of strategic foresight and to analyze the possibilities of its practical implementation in the world and in Ukraine.

Methods. An effective and powerful tool for modeling the future at national and regional levels, for industries and large enterprises, is the foresight, which has become one of the main tools of the innovation economy. The term «foresight» now means the process of systematically identifying strategic scientific trends and technological advances that can, over time, have a significant impact on the economic and social development of the country [1]. Developing a business organization's strategy begins with designing its future. The vision of the future is a figurative representation of the meaning of activity, an imaginary picture of what an organization should become in the future in the political, economic, social situation that has developed in the country. Properly formulated vision affects the mission and goals of the organization. Clearly defined guidelines for the development of a business organization are its competitive advantage [3]. Forecasting and scientific foresight are the most important for evaluating the prospects of business organization development.

Results. Large firms with long-term existence become customers of the corporate foresight. For strategic planning it is extremely important for them to know the prospects of development of industry, country, and world economy. But corporations are also beginning to conduct their own foresight researches, which becomes part of foresight management [2]. The subjects of the latter are organizational fore sighters. Their task is to shape the desired future of the organization and its individual units, independently or with external experts involved, in order to survive in an unstable environment. The difference between foresight and other tools for studying future development is identified: orientation to the use of specific measures; consideration of different alternatives for future enterprise development; interdisciplinary nature. The implementation of this methodology in our country will allow us to identify the technologies to which the maximum investment should be directed. Conducting a foresight will allow all structures to be interested in achieving the set goals. Foresight will involve all stakeholders involved in the adoption and implementation of strategic decisions, will help to formulate different scenarios for future development and accordingly plan actions for the long-term perspective of enterprise development.

Conclusions. Developing a business organization's strategy begins with designing its future through forecasting, foresight, and business planning. Ukrainian companies must involve organizational strategists, business consultants and fore sighters.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF TIME MANAGEMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

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Problem statement. Many people find it difficult to manage their time effectively while working. As a result, they experience burnout and an imbalance between work and personal life. Employees lose productivity and experience increased stress, leading to missed deadlines and poor quality work. In this article, we will consider the importance of time management and the benefits of this technique.

Objectives. Time management promotes increased work efficiency, business development, and improved well-being.

Methods. 1. Pareto analysis. This is useful for classifying action plans according to their importance or value in a particular context. It helps people use resources efficiently.

2. The Eisenhower matrix. The Eisenhower Matrix is a prioritization tool that divides tasks into urgent and important tasks.

3. Time blocking. Time blocking is a time management method that divides the day into specific time blocks.

4. The Getting Things Done method. Getting Things Done is a task management approach that helps people stop overthinking big and small tasks and start prioritizing them in order to reduce stress for increased productivity and clarity of thought.

5. Pomodoro technique. The Pomodoro Technique breaks time into 25-minute intervals of focused work, alternating with five-minute breaks, with a longer break after four consecutive intervals of work. This helps people resist the urge to procrastinate and multitask.

6. Programs for productivity. Productivity apps can be used to set reminders and create schedules [1].

Results. By using time management, individuals can achieve a better work-life balance, improve self-discipline and focus while completing tasks. Work is completed within deadlines, and overall morale improves.

Conclusion. Effective time management is a crucial skill for individuals to achieve career success. The methods and strategies provide a comprehensive

framework for goal achievement. By prioritizing tasks and utilizing time wisely, individuals can take control of their time and achieve success.

Additional Benefits of Time Management:

1. Reduced stress and anxiety
2. Increased energy and motivation
3. Improved decision-making
4. Enhanced creativity and problem-solving skills
5. Greater sense of accomplishment and satisfaction.

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AI-POWERED MARKETING ANALYTICS AND FORECASTING

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Introduction. The marketing landscape is constantly evolving, and businesses need to be able to keep up with the latest trends and changes in order to stay ahead of the competition. Traditional marketing methods are no longer enough, and businesses need to adopt new technologies and strategies in order to reach their target audiences and achieve their marketing goals.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the most promising new technologies for marketing. AI can be used to analysis large amounts of data, identify patterns and trends, and make predictions about future customer behaviour. This information can then be used to develop more effective marketing campaigns that are more likely to reach and convert target audiences.

Problem Statement. The marketing landscape is rapidly changing, and businesses need to be able to keep up with the latest trends in order to stay ahead of the competition. That's why traditional marketing methods and businesses need to use new technologies and strategies in order to reach their marketing goals.

Objectives. The study aims to analyse the use of AI for improving decision-making, increasing efficiency and enhancing customer experiences in marketing analytics and forecasting.

Methods. There are a number of different ways that AI can be used for marketing analytics and forecasting. Some of the most common methods include:

- Machine learning: Machine learning algorithms can be used to analyze large amounts of data and identify patterns and trends. This information can then be used to predict future customer behavior and market trends.
- Natural language processing: Natural language processing (NLP) can be used to analyze customer feedback and social media data in order to understand customer sentiment and identify areas where businesses can improve their products or services.
- Predictive analytics: Predictive analytics can be used to forecast future customer behavior and market trends. This information can then be used to develop more effective marketing campaigns.

Real-world examples.

There are a number of real-world examples of businesses that are using AI to improve their marketing analytics and forecasting. For example, Netflix uses AI to recommend movies and TV shows to its users.

Amazon uses AI to predict what products customers are likely to buy. And Google uses AI to target ads to users based on their interests.

Results. The use of AI in marketing analytics and forecasting can lead to a number of the following positive results for businesses.

Increased sales: AI can help businesses increase sales by providing them with insights into customer behavior and market trends. This information can then be used to develop more effective marketing campaigns that are more likely to reach and convert target audiences.

Improved customer satisfaction: AI can help businesses improve customer satisfaction by providing them with a better understanding of customer preferences and needs. This information can then be used to create more personalized and relevant customer experiences.

Reduced costs: AI can help businesses reduce costs by automating many of the tasks involved in marketing analytics and forecasting. This frees up time and resources for other activities, such as developing new products or services.

Conclusion. AI is a powerful tool that can be used to improve marketing analytics and forecasting. By using AI, businesses can gain a better understanding of customer behavior and market trends, which can help them develop more effective marketing campaigns and improve their overall marketing performance. Using of AI in marketing makes services professional, efficient and convenient.

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MODERN BUSINESS STRATEGIES

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Problem Statement. Contemporary businesses need a modern business strategy built on strategic and operational agility to thrive and grow, especially in today's turbulent times. As we navigate through the intricacies of the modern business environment, the relevance and efficacy of business tactics become paramount. The advent of technology, shifting consumer preferences, and the interconnectedness of global economies have catalyzed a paradigm shift in the way organizations conceive, formulate, and execute their programs.

Objectives. The main task is to explore and analyze innovative approaches utilized by organizations in response to contemporary business challenges.

Methods. Modern business strategy is focused on creating a competitive advantage and sustainable success for a business by aligning its resources, capabilities, and external environment with a clear mission, vision, and values. It involves a systematic approach to analyze the market, customers, competitors, and technology trends to identify opportunities and threats, and then make strategic choices that can differentiate the company from its rivals [1].

Startups to enterprise-size companies can successfully develop and execute modern business approach by enabling two key pillars: an agile, flexible workforce and project-based work. Building an agile, flexible workforce and shifting to a project-based work mindset are critical. Without these fundamental building blocks of modern programme, businesses are forever conceding the potential for first-mover advantage [2].

Innovative business strategies lay stress on using the latest communication tools such as video conferencing and e-mail for improving communication within the organization as well as with clients. Modern business schemes encourage knowledge-based innovation and help develop the ability to execute on commitments and deliver higher standards of customer satisfaction. Recent business strategies revolve around producing and marketing international products and brands that are then tailored to local markets[3].

There are six key components of a business strategy: vision and business objectives, core values, SWOT analysis, tactics, resource allocation plan, measurement. Here are 10 examples of great business strategies: cross-sell more products, most innovative product or service, grow sales from new products, improve customer service, cornering a young market, product differentiation, pricing strategies, technological advantage, improve customer retention, sustainability [4].

Results. Contemporary business strategy aims to establish a competitive edge and enduring prosperity for a company through aligning its resources, capabilities, and external surroundings with a well-defined mission, vision, and values.

Conclusions. Overall, modern business strategy requires a dynamic and flexible approach that adapts to changing market conditions and customer demands while staying true to the company's core values and mission. It involves continuous learning, experimentation, and improvement to sustain a competitive advantage over time.

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THE IMPACT OF GEOPOLITICAL FACTORS ON LOGISTICS SUPPLY CHAINS

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Problem Statement. When companies consider new opportunities and assess supply chain risk, it's crucial to understand how geopolitical events can impact their markets and business.

Objectives. The objectives and research tasks outline the specific goals and aims of the study.

Results. The Global Risks Report 2021 by the World Economic Forum placed social cohesion erosion, interstate relations fracture, involuntary migration, digital power concentration, resource geopolitization, and geophysical disasters as some of the highest impact and nearest term global risks, all capped by the heightened risk of

failing to take climate action. The COVID-19 pandemic further highlighted many of these underlying weaknesses across geopolitical relations and social and economic infrastructures.

As we start looking ahead towards rebuilding our post-pandemic world, understanding where (and why) these breakdowns occurred, can help leaders and businesses not only address future global risk, but better assess and mitigate those risks to the supply chain.

Geopolitical events, both large and small, can affect the supply chain. Of course, events with some of the highest impact include wars, revolutions, and major political conflicts. However, even small, local events that don't hit front page news outlets can impact your supply chain—yet they can be difficult to discover.

For example, extreme weather or local political events (even for a short time) can disrupt operations and have a ripple effect down the supply chain. Recently, high temperatures in the Guangdong province of China have caused significant disruption to both local and global supply chains.

Several cities asked local industries to cut power usage causing factories to suspend operations for hours, and sometimes even days, to reduce strain on the region's power system. This is combined with already lower production levels due to the recent surge in the cost of raw materials, such as steel, aluminum, glass, and paper, in addition to a late rainy season in the Yunnan province that resulted in 11% less hydropower production. This has led businesses, like one local Dongguan-based electric products company, to look to alternative suppliers outside the region to fulfill demand.

These relatively smaller but significant disruptions highlight the need for deeper visibility into supply chains and geopolitical risks so businesses can identify and respond to issues with greater speed. Of course, this is only one example of many types of geopolitical risk. Protests, riots, and civil unrest - all amplified by climate change and growing limitations of raw materials - can all have an impact on local manufacturing, production, employment, and ultimately the ability for companies to deliver on promises.

Relying on a single supply channel (or even multiple suppliers centralized in one location or region) heightens your risk in the event of a geopolitical disruption. Find alternative suppliers before it's too late. Diversifying your supply chain spreads the risks across multiple suppliers and locations, minimizing the impact of an adverse event and reducing the likelihood that a single event will disrupt your entire pipeline.

In conclusion, the impact of geopolitical factors on logistics supply chains is profound and multifaceted. Geopolitical risks such as trade conflicts, political instability, and regional tensions can significantly disrupt transportation networks, alter trade flows, and lead to delays or interruptions in the supply chain. These risks are particularly pronounced in regions prone to conflict or instability, such as the Middle East, the South China Sea, and Eastern Europe.

Conclusions. Effective management of geopolitical risks requires a proactive and strategic approach. Companies must diversify their suppliers and transportation routes to reduce dependency on politically unstable regions. Enhanced risk assessment, scenario planning, and collaboration with government agencies and

geopolitical analysts are essential for anticipating and responding to geopolitical events. Moreover, technological innovations such as blockchain, predictive analytics, and smart logistics solutions can help mitigate geopolitical risks by enhancing transparency, agility, and decision-making in supply chain operations.

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MANAGEMENT DURING A PANDEMIC COVID-19

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Problem Statement. During a pandemic like the COVID-19, management faces several challenges and issues that need to be addressed in order to ensure the well-being of employees, maintain business operations, and adapt to the changing circumstances.

There is a need to implement effective health and safety measures to protect employees and customers from the spread of the virus. Employee Engagement and Motivation: during a pandemic, employees may experience fear, anxiety, and uncertainty, which can affect their productivity and motivation. Management should focus on employee engagement strategies to boost morale, maintain team cohesion, and support employee well-being. This may include regular check-ins, virtual team-building activities.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to identify the main problems in the field of management during a pandemic.

Methods. There are different approaches to management during a pandemic:

Crisis Management: Implementing a structured crisis management approach that includes clear roles and responsibilities, an effective communication strategy, and decision-making protocols to address the evolving situation.

Remote Work Strategies: Developing and implementing remote work policies and strategies to enable employees to work from home effectively.

Health and Safety Measures: Implementing stringent health and safety measures in the workplace, such as social distancing protocols, regular sanitization, temperature checks, and providing personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure the well-being of employees.

Financial Management: Monitoring and managing the financial impact of the pandemic on the organization. This includes assessing the financial implications,

implementing cost-cutting measures, seeking financial assistance through government programs, renegotiating contracts, and exploring new revenue streams or business models [1].

Results. As a result of the research we can distinguish three main problems:

- 1) challenges that include the development of a COVID-19 crisis management plan;
- 2) reducing the staff of the companies;
- 3) psychological problems.

In order to solve these problems some measures should be implemented: changes in work schedules for staff, the exchange process, improvement of medical care, training of staff. And organizational support includes both support at an organizational level and support at an individual level.

Conclusions. This study revealed that managers are faced with many challenges in the management of COVID-19, requiring good practices and organizational support. This study offers evidence for managers to expect problems that may arise during the pandemic.

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HOW THE WAR AFFECTS UKRAINIAN BUSINESS

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Problem Statement. The full-scale war unleashed by Russia against Ukraine on 24 February 2022 had a devastating impact on Ukrainian business. According to the Kyiv School of Economics, as of 14 November 2023, the war has caused \$126 billion in losses to Ukrainian businesses. It has also had a significant impact on all areas of Ukrainian society, including business. Many companies have been forced to cease operations, while others have had to significantly change their operations under martial law.

Objectives. The main objective of this study is to analyse the impact of a full-scale war on Ukrainian business, to investigate its resilience and adaptation to new conditions.

Methods. Since the beginning of the war, almost 91% of Ukrainian enterprises have managed to resume their operations. «However, 9.6% of companies are still under the threat of closure or have suspended their operations»[1].

Ukraine, which has been experiencing the most serious obstacles in recent years due to the military conflict on its territory, also faces significant challenges in the sphere of economy and business.

One of the key aspects of the negative impact of the war on business is economic instability. «A recorded decline in economic activity, rising inflation and a general decline in the country's investment attractiveness have had a negative effect on the financial condition of enterprises and their ability to develop and expand»[2].

In addition, the destruction of infrastructure in the conflict zone and the disruption of supply chains lead to serious obstacles in the normal functioning of business. «Enterprises are forced to look for alternative ways of supplying raw materials and delivering finished products, which increases their costs and complicates operating conditions» [2].

Also the drop in consumer demand is another consequence of the war for business. Repeated economic difficulties, security threats and price increases lead to reduced consumer demand, which can affect sales in many sectors of the economy.

Finally, improving safety for workers and property is becoming a priority for many businesses. They may be forced to increase spending on security, insurance and other security measures, which may affect their financial sustainability and competitiveness.

Despite all these factors, 88% of businesses adapted to martial law: 38% developed new strategies, 51% chose the path of managing companies intuitively. The share of businesses refocusing on export development has increased sharply (up to 40%) - which means that in the near future we will expect a change in product certification standards, improvements in attention to quality management at enterprises, an increase in the professionalism of management, business culture, etc. This has caused a number of problems for businesses.

Results. After of full-scale war, Ukrainian businesses are finding ways to continue operating and even succeed in extremely difficult conditions. They demonstrate valor and readiness to adapt to new realities. Despite the obstacles, 30% of businesses are looking to grow, and 36% plan to hire more staff this year. Other challenges, such as limited access to financial resources and logistical difficulties, are also affecting businesses. Ukrainian entrepreneurs continue to maneuver in one of the most difficult situations imaginable.

Conclusions. The war has had a significant deterioration on Ukrainian business, causing the destruction of infrastructure, loss of sales markets, rising costs and a drop in business activity. Support from the government and international organisations plays an important role in this adaptation. It is important to note that the war has also opened up new opportunities for Ukrainian business: growing need for products and

services that help people live and work in a time of war. Ukrainian business has great potential for development.

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FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Problem Statement. The main problem with corruption is that it undermines the rule of law, weakens institutions, and distorts the allocation of resources. It leads to inefficiency, inequality, and a lack of trust in government. Moreover, corruption can also have serious economic consequences by stifling competition, reducing investment, and hindering economic growth.

Objectives. The purpose of the findings is to find out possible ways to overcome corruptive institutions.

Methods. There are several methods to combat corruption, including implementing anti-corruption laws and regulations, promoting transparency and accountability in government, encouraging citizen participation and oversight, establishing independent anti-corruption agencies, conducting regular audits and investigations, providing whistleblower protection, and promoting ethical behavior and integrity in all sectors of society [2]. There are legislative measures to battle corruption: improving anti-corruption legislation, including the adoption of strict laws and regulations that prohibit corruption; establishment of anti-corruption bodies, establishment of specialized bodies involved in the fight against corruption, conducting investigations and punishing the guilty; creating transparency: ensuring access to information for the public and reporting by authorities to avoid corruption scenarios; raising public awareness. Educating citizens to identify and prevent corruption. It is essential to have a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to effectively tackle corruption [3].

Results. By improving anti-corruption legislation, establishing independent agencies to investigate and punish corrupt practices, ensuring transparency and access to information, educating citizens on how to identify and prevent corruption, we can work towards a society free from corruption. Corruption undermines the foundations of a fair and just society, so it is crucial to take proactive steps to address this issue.

Conclusions. The fight against corruption is extremely important for any society, without it it harms the economy, health and democracy. In order to successfully deal with this phenomenon, it is necessary to strengthen legislation, increase transparency in the activities of state structures, ensure the independence of the judicial system and close work of law enforcement agencies. In addition, it is fatefully to cultivate zero tolerance for corruption in society, to involve citizens in controlling the government and to promote the expansion of ethical standards in public and state life. Only joint efforts can make up for corruption and build an honest and transparent society.

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IMPACT FACTORS ON TRADE NETWORKS DEVELOPMENT IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Quick spreading of trade networks in Ukraine during the last decade hasn't been stopped by russian aggression against our country. However, changes in functioning area and trading networks development in Ukraine, peculiarities of retail business need identification and investigation of their main impact factors.

Objectives. The purpose of the study focuses on the exploring of main influence issues concerning trade net streaming.

Methods. Main factors which effect chains can be defined as following:

1. *Connection availability between all elements of the network with the highest speed and the lowest time and capital costs.* Such connections help activate

every participant's duty as quick accomplishing of their main and additional tasks is provided. For example, network pharmacies immediately respond to the needs of customers and offer to purchase the necessary medicine somewhere else if it isn't available in the definite place. And time expenses are minimal for both a seller and a customer.

2. *Value and influence increasing of network is directly proportional to the increasing in the number of its participants* which is explained by enlargement the market share of this network, visits gaining of its sites; at the same time retailer's image is also growing as well as his non-material assets capitalization rises (brand, goodwill, know-how etc.).
3. *Economic return increasing on network created and shared by all participants.* During trade network functioning the principle of synergy is activated meaning that total effect received by the trading net is significantly bigger than simple every member effects sum. An average shopper while visiting shopping unit of the definite retailer who offers him cheap and quality products, forms a view of the whole trading net, he becomes loyal towards it and gets ready to become his core client regardless of the location and recommends it to his friends, relatives and so on [3].

Besides mentioned above points, development of the trading chains influenced by macroeconomic aspects common for the state economic system. There should be included real GDP changes as the key macroeconomic indicator which shows economy. Ukrainian GDP 2018-2023 period changed to the rapid falling of 30,6% due to known reasons.

Development of Ukrainian trading nets is formed by changes of consumers' interests. Studies data show that consuming interests in Ukraine in 2023 stated 80 points that indicates their negative side (comparing to 100 points) [4], and common trend demonstrates the decreasing explained by active phase of the war – when people can't buy expensive goods etc.

Results. Retailing in Ukraine is impacted by political, economic and social markers. The value of the solvent demand of the population depend upon them as well as possible investors' interest in the prospects of our economy renewing during the post-war period. There can be pointed out optimistic predictions of trading sphere which nowadays shows the tend to retailing turnover rising. Trading, as a branch of economy, has taken up some part of GDP forming functions.

Changes in geographical location of the national retailing can also be seen. Since the war started there has been shown a specific vector – the further from the front, the more new shops are appearing. Thus, according to the analytics “major number of new shops was opened in the western part of Ukraine – about 34,9%, this fact is explained by safety of these regions and an increased number of customers who were evacuated” [2]. Such chain shops as “Sim 23”, “Simi” and “Blyzenko” – can be the example to mark this process. But in the second quarter in 2023 new shops opened in eastern and southern parts of Ukraine while the number of shops in the central and northern parts remains stable.

Conclusions. So, we can come to the conclusion that trade networks in Ukraine are perspective, in spite of all difficulties and barriers. It is explained by quick costs

turnover in the sphere, quite low entrance barriers, consumers' requirement for food etc.

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ECONOMIC PROBLEMS DURING THE WAR

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Problem Statement. The problem of economic challenges during wartime is to balance the needs of defense and the standard of living of the population, to maintain economic stability and to continue the functioning of economic systems in the face of limited resources and growing costs for military purposes.

Objectives. The main purpose of the study is to study the impact of military conflicts on the country's economy and to develop strategies to minimize losses and restore economic development after the end of hostilities. The study includes an assessment of losses in production and various sectors of the economy, an analysis of the financial burden on the budget and the country's financial system due to increased defense spending, as well as the development of recommendations for optimizing resources and reducing losses during military operations.

Methods. During a war, a large number of industrial and infrastructure facilities can be damaged or destroyed, resulting in losses in production and job losses. For example, explosions, shelling, and bombings can damage factories, plants, bridges, roads, and other infrastructure, making it impossible for businesses to continue operating normally. In general, economic losses from war include not only the destruction and damage of infrastructure, but also the loss of human capital and the expenditure of resources on military confrontation[1]. Among the losses of human capital can be noted the loss of life and injuries among the civilian population and military personnel, as well as the mass migration of the population through conflict

zones. This can lead to serious social and economic problems, including a general decline in the labor force and the growth of the health care and social care system. An assessment of the financial burden includes an examination of expenditures for military purposes, as well as reparations for losses in the postwar period. This may require significant expenditure from the country's budget and lead to an increase in public debt and financial difficulties. Russia and Ukraine are major suppliers of exchange goods. Because of the war, they do not work as before. World prices for oil, gas and wheat jumped sharply. Given that it is about 30% of world exports of wheat alone, food prices have reached record levels. Price increases have their consequences. Inflation rises, which devalues incomes and increases demand. Countries that depend on gas imports face worse fiscal and trade deficits, while some exporters in the Middle East and Africa benefit from higher prices [2].

Recovery strategies should cover a wide range of activities, including rebuilding damaged infrastructure, stimulating economic activity, providing humanitarian assistance and providing social support to those affected. In addition, it is important to carry out reforms to increase the stability and efficiency of the country's economy after the war. Recommendations for minimizing losses may include consideration of peaceful solutions to the conflict, placing civilians in safe zones, establishing effective defense systems, and reducing the risk of hostilities in civilian settlements. It is also important to actively work on peace negotiations and diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict.

Results. During a war, defense spending increases, which can lead to budget deficits and limited investment in social and economic spheres. Military action can damage infrastructure and equipment, reduce productivity, and trigger financial instability. After a war, complex recovery strategies are required, including infrastructure rebuilding, social programs, and fiscal reforms.

Conclusions. It can be noted that military conflicts have a serious impact on the economic development of countries. Increased defense spending, loss of production and infrastructure, economic instability, rising unemployment and poverty are just some of the problems that arise in times of war. Successfully meeting the economic challenges of wartime requires comprehensive strategies that take into account the efficient use of resources, the protection of economic stability, and the ability to rapidly recover from hostilities. At the same time, it is also important to develop preventive measures and international mechanisms to prevent the emergence of military conflicts, which will help maintain economic and social stability in the world.

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WARTIME MANAGEMENT INNOVATIONS: THE CASE OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The ongoing war in Ukraine has disrupted traditional business operations, forcing companies to adapt the current conditions to survive. This research aims to explore the specific wartime management innovations Ukrainian businesses are implementing and how these innovations impact their success.

Objectives. Identify the key wartime management innovations adopted by Ukrainian businesses across various sectors; analyze the effectiveness of these innovations in order to improve business efficiency, customer service, and overall resilience; understand the challenges associated with implementing wartime management innovations in Ukraine.

Methods. The study used a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection. The qualitative data was collected through semi-structured interviews with managers from Ukrainian businesses across different industries. The quantitative data was collected through a survey of Ukrainian businesses.

Results. In this environment, innovation has become essential for survival. Businesses that are able to innovate should found new markets to serve, new ways to operate and to connect with customers. There are many examples of wartime management innovations in Ukraine. There are some ways:

1. The use of technology to connect with customers and employees: many businesses have turned to technology to stay connected with customers and employees. For example, some businesses have used social media to provide updates on their operations and to connect with customers. Others have used video conferencing to keep in touch with employees who are working remotely [5].
2. The development of new products and services: some businesses have developed new products and services to meet the needs of the wartime environment. For example, some businesses have developed food delivery services for people who are unable to leave their homes. Others have developed new products to help people stay safe, such as bulletproof vests and helmets [1].
3. The adoption of new business models: some businesses have adopted new business models to adapt to the wartime environment. For example, some businesses have moved their operations online. Others have shifted to a more

decentralized model, with employees working from home or from other locations.

Wartime management innovations can provide a number of benefits for businesses. These benefits include: increased efficiency - wartime management innovations can help businesses to operate more efficiently. For example, the use of technology can help businesses to automate tasks and to streamline processes; improved customer service - management innovations can help businesses to improve customer service.

For example, the use of social media can help businesses to connect with customers and to resolve complaints quickly and efficiently; increased innovation: wartime management innovations can help businesses to become more innovative. For example, the development of new products and services can help businesses to meet the needs of the changing market [2].

The results of the study showed that wartime management innovations can provide a number of benefits for businesses, including increased efficiency, improved customer service, and increased innovation. However, the study also found that there are a number of challenges associated with these innovations, including the cost of innovation, the risk of failure, and the need for change.

Conclusion. Wartime management innovations can provide a number of benefits for businesses. However, there are also a number of challenges associated with these innovations. Businesses that are considering implementing wartime management innovations should carefully weigh the benefits and challenges before making a decision.

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СЕКЦІЯ 2 ФІНАНСИ ТА ОБЛІК / FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

INNOVATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN BUSINESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE "DIIA. BUSINESS" PROJECT

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Problem Statement. Due to the prolonged military aggression and active hostilities on the territory of Ukraine, the level of business activity has significantly decreased. It has to do with the fact that a large number of factories were destroyed, some moved or underwent reorganization both abroad and in other cities of Ukraine, and also a significant number of enterprises were liquidated due to the inability to carry out their activities. Since taxes are the main source of state functioning, the need to ensure active business activity is critically important for the country. In order to provide business entities with competitive advantages and strengthen their market positions, it is necessary to introduce innovations for starting and developing modern business in today's conditions. In this context, the study of the possibilities of the online platform "Diia.Business", created by the Ministry of Digital Transformation for entrepreneurs, becomes especially relevant.

Objectives. Investigate innovative directions of state support for Ukrainian business activities with the help of the Diia.Business project.

Methods. During the research innovations in the development of modern business to identify logical relationships between state authorities and entrepreneurs, determine their financial capabilities, as well as formulate conclusions based on the results of the research using the following methods: abstract-logical, observation, comparison and generalization.

Results. "Diia.Business" is a large-scale national project for the development of entrepreneurship and export, which was initiated by the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine in February 2020. Since May 2021, the project will be implemented by the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine together with the Office for the Development of Entrepreneurship and Export, a state institution responsible for the development and support of Ukrainian entrepreneurship on domestic and foreign markets. The project has two components: an online portal and a network of support centers for entrepreneurs [1].

– Offline component is a network of support centers for entrepreneurs Diia.Business and a space where Ukrainians can get free consultations, attend

educational events for entrepreneurs, rent halls for events, test their product at a special pop-up location. Centers for entrepreneurs have already opened in Kharkiv, Mykolayiv, a center for students on the basis of the Taras Shevchenko KNU, a pilot format of a consultation stand in Cherkasy, support centers for entrepreneurs in Odesa, Poltava, Uzhhorod, Bucha, Ternopil, Kryvyi Rih, Kremenchuk, Lutsk, Rivne. Also, a consulting center for Ukrainians abroad has been opened "Diia.Business" in Warsaw.

The Diia.Business portal in the format of a one-stop shop displays all the necessary information for the establishment and development of one's own business, where the online platform for entrepreneurs includes: a guide for an entrepreneur, 150+ business ideas, templates of necessary legal documents for starting a business, cases of Ukrainian entrepreneurs, current news, free online and offline consultations, National Online School for Entrepreneurs, exhibitions in online format, virtual center "Diia.Business", marketplace of financial opportunities for business, analysis of the state of Ukrainian business, a platform for attracting impact investing and other initiatives. Entrepreneurs can also familiarize themselves with the necessary financial program, read the detailed conditions for obtaining financing, and apply directly to banking and other institutions.

After the start of a full-scale war, the "Export in wartime" section was created as part of the "Diia.Business" project, which contains useful information for entrepreneurs about conducting export activities in a state of war: finding partners, changes to exports, initiatives, information about marketplaces, public and private wartime business support programs/initiatives, etc. [2]. This is especially valuable, because during the war, the state needs a reliable rear - a strong economy. Therefore, every business that has not stopped, but on the contrary, is improving products and services, has kept its team — this is an important puzzle of the economy of Ukraine. Despite all the Russian strikes, it is necessary that economic activity in Ukraine be revived as soon as possible.

During the existence of the project, more than 1.2 million Ukrainians have already used the services of "Diia.Business" and received more than 5,000 free consultations. The general level of satisfaction of entrepreneurs from consultations is 91% [3].

Conclusions. The Diia.Business program is a comprehensive and effective innovative tool for business development and support in Ukraine. In wartime, the Diia.Business project becomes even more important for entrepreneurs. Thanks to this program, it is possible to ensure the economic stability of the country, create new jobs, support entrepreneurs in solving difficulties, stimulate the development of innovation and maintain social stability.

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CATEGORIES OF DISABLED PEOPLE

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Problem Statement. Disability - a measure of loss of health due to illness, injury (its consequences) or congenital defects, which, when interacting with the external environment, can lead to a limitation of a person's vital activities, as a result of which the state is obliged to create conditions for the exercise of rights at the level with other citizens and ensure her social protection.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to determine the causes of disability and its groups.

Methods. The procedure for establishing disability. Persons, on the referral of a medical and preventive health care institution, after carrying out diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation measures, in the presence of information confirming a persistent violation of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or congenital defects that cause limitation of life activities, with the aim of establishing disability, have the right to apply to the Medical and Social Expert Commission at their place of residence or treatment.

A social security specialist must possess the following traits:

- Respect for the dignity of every person
- Prioritizing the interests of clients
- Tolerance
- Trust and interaction in solving the client's problems
- Confidentiality
- Compliance with professional ethics

A client of social welfare is an individual, a group of people, a family, a community who cannot independently overcome their problems, get out of a life crisis, function independently and therefore need the help of professional social workers, are recipients of social welfare.

Recipients of social services are individuals/families who belong to vulnerable population groups and/or are in difficult life circumstances to whom social services are provided.

Results. The causes of disability are:

1. disability from childhood;
2. general illness;
3. accident at work (work-related disability or other health damage);
4. occupational disease related to labor activity;
5. injuries, contusions, mutilations and other diseases.

Group I includes persons with the most severe health conditions, who are completely incapable of self-care, need constant external supervision, care or assistance, are completely dependent on other people in the performance of vital social and household functions, or who are partially capable of performing certain elements of self-care .

The basis for the establishment of the II group of disability is persistent, severe functional impairment in the body, caused by a disease, injury or congenital defect, which leads to a significant limitation of the person's vital activities, while maintaining the ability to self-care and does not cause the need for constant external supervision, care or assistance.

The criteria for establishing the III group of disability is the degree of loss of health, which causes limitation of one or more categories of life activities in the moderately pronounced I degree.

Conclusion. So, disability is a measure of loss of health due to illness, injury (its consequences) or congenital defects, which, when interacting with the external environment, can lead to limitation of a person's vital activities. There are three main groups of disabilities.

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THE CURRENT TRANSFER SYSTEM IN UKRAINE: MAIN DISADVANTAGES

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Problem Statement. The tax system of Ukraine plays an important role in the formation of state revenues; for the past three years, there have been constant changes in the tax legislation, aimed at its thorough development. Today, there is an acute problem in the stability of the Ukrainian tax system. Parts of the changes in legislation encourage tax payers to continuously monitor and analyze the official tax legislation. Regardless of reforms to the tax legislation, today there are problems with the effectiveness of the functioning of the tax system of Ukraine, which is explained by gaps in the legislation and ineffectiveness of innovation. In addition, considering Ukraine's progress before joining the European Union, there is a need to bring Ukraine's tax system into line with the norms of European legislation.

Objectives. Investigation of the filing system of Ukraine, a comprehensive analysis of its main shortcomings and features of its functioning

Methods. During the research, scientific works of Ukrainian scientists, legislative and government materials, and statistical data were processed. The following general scientific methods were used: the method of cognition, the method of system analysis, the method of analysis and synthesis, and the method of comparison.

Presenting main material. The tax system of Ukraine is a set of national and local taxes and fees, which are paid according to the procedure established by law to the budgets of different levels. It is worth noting that the tax system is one of the most complex in the legal system of Ukraine, while a tendency towards its instability has been observed for many years, this is due to constant changes in legislation.

Constant changes taking place in the tax system of Ukraine, although aimed at its improvement, in reality do not always work for the benefit of taxpayers.

In the context of Ukraine's ongoing European integration process, an alignment of the nation's existing taxation system with the institutional requirements of the European Union is necessary. This can be achieved through a systematic analysis of the current tax structure and a subsequent implementation of adjustments to ensure compatibility with the EU's fiscal regulations. Within the European Union (EU) legal framework, taxation is governed by a series of Directives that establish harmonized principles for member states' tax system structures. They aim to achieve uniformity and coherence in the application of national tax laws across the EU. Currently, Ukraine is not a member country of the European Union, and the norms of the Directives are not universally mandatory for implementation, but it should be noted

that it will be quite difficult to talk about the possible implementation of the above norms by Ukraine at the moment [2, p. 110]. It is necessary to state that the level of economic, social and political development of Ukraine does not correspond to the European level, and accordingly, the norms and institutions of tax law adapted for European countries cannot be applied in Ukraine.

Despite certain steps of our state in the direction of harmonizing the tax legislation of Ukraine to the requirements of the European Union, the tax system of Ukraine, unlike the countries of the European Union, does not contribute to the construction of a socially oriented competitive market economy.

The state of functioning of the tax system today cannot be compared with any European state either in terms of economic development, tax culture, or the level of awareness of tax payers.

Conclusions. Having analyzed the tax system of Ukraine and its mechanisms of activity, it is possible to identify fundamental shortcomings that do not allow building a stable economic system. The serious shortcomings are: firstly, it is the imperfection of the current tax legislation and constant minor changes in laws that do not solve old problems, but only create new ones; secondly, it is a priority of fiscal policy, which keeps the tax legislation within limits and does not allow focusing attention on other problems; thirdly, the complex and unclear taxation system.

Therefore, the problems of implementing the modern tax system remain unresolved to this day. All existing problems arise precisely because of the imperfection of the current tax legislation. And this means that now the main task of the state is to update the tax system, to ensure its stability and clarity.

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SOCIAL ASSISTANCE: ITS TYPES AND FORMS

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Problem Statement. Social assistance is an important tool in ensuring social justice and supporting people in difficult life situations. However, not all people have access to it, and existing forms of assistance may be insufficient or ineffective. It is

therefore important to examine the various types and forms of social assistance in order to understand how they work and how they can be improved.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to analyze various types and forms of social assistance, to determine their features, advantages and disadvantages. In addition, the aim is to identify opportunities for improving the social assistance system in order to provide more effective and fair support for those who need it.

Methods. In the science of social security law, the category "social assistance" is considered in a broad and narrow sense. Yes, social assistance in the broadest sense is all types of state social security that are paid in cash or in kind. In particular, in the Great Economic Dictionary, social assistance is defined as the care of the state and society for citizens who need help, assistance in connection with age, health, social situation, and insufficient means of livelihood. Social assistance (social protection, social security) is manifested in the form of pensions, benefits, provision of material assistance, care for the sick and elderly, care for children. Thus, in a broad sense, social assistance is fully identified with the system of state social security of citizens.

In a narrow sense, social assistance is exclusively a cash payment (one-time or periodic), which is assigned to certain categories of citizens in the manner and amounts provided for by law.

Social assistance, as a form of social security for the population of Ukraine, should be divided according to the following criteria:

- 1) according to the intended purpose;
- 2) depending on the legal basis for the emergence of the right to social assistance;
- 3) according to the form of appointment and payment;
- 4) by category of citizens to whom social assistance is assigned.

The variety of types of social assistance is due to the fact that the legislator, when determining them, takes into account the majority of life situations in which the right to social assistance may arise. At the same time, the legislation of Ukraine allows local self-government bodies to establish additional types of social assistance in their region. However, taking into account that budget funds are barely enough to finance the main types of social assistance, the practice of determining additional types of social assistance in individual regions is usually absent [1].

The practice of protection in the family and community system was reflected in specific forms of aid and mutual aid, the main of which were:

- 1) religious with various sacred (that is, those related to religious worship and ritual) attributes;
- 2) communal and ancestral within the framework of the clan, family, settlement;
- 3) economic [2].

Results. The study of various types and forms of social assistance confirmed their importance in ensuring social justice and supporting people in difficult life situations. The main conclusions are as follows:

1. Material assistance: This form of assistance helps to provide people with basic needs in life such as food, shelter and clothing. However, it is necessary to ensure that this assistance does not stimulate unemployment and dependence on the state.

2. Pensions: Pension support systems are an important element of social security for the elderly. However, issues of stability and insurance coverage need to be addressed to ensure the long-term sustainability of pension systems.
3. Social services: Access to quality social services, such as kindergartens, medical care and psychological support, helps support people in difficult life situations and increases their quality of life.
4. Medical insurance: Ensuring access to quality medical care for all citizens is an important aspect of social care. Effective health insurance systems provide financial security in the event of illness or injury.
5. Unemployment benefit: Unemployment benefit helps support people during periods of job change or emergency situations. However, it is also important to provide retraining and support programs for changing occupations and employment.

Conclusions. Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that social assistance plays an important role in supporting people in difficult life situations. However, there are problems with the accessibility and effectiveness of social assistance systems that need attention and improvement. There is a need to constantly analyze and improve these systems in order to ensure greater fairness and support for all citizens.

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PROFESSIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGIES AND LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the demand for efficient and sustainable transportation solutions continues to rise. The significance of professional prospects in the realm of transport technologies and logistics lies in the need to understand the evolving landscape and skill requirements within the industry. This knowledge is crucial for both individuals seeking career opportunities and organizations looking to meet future labor demands.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to explore the professional perspectives in the sphere of transport technologies and logistics. Specific goals include: evaluating the current state of the industry and its role in the global market; identifying the skills and qualifications necessary for professionals within this field; analyzing the influence of emerging technologies on job opportunities in transport technologies and logistics; assessing the challenges and trends shaping the future of the industry.

Methods. To accomplish these objectives, a combination of literature reviews, interviews, and analysis of industry data will be carried out. Both primary and secondary sources will be utilized, including academic articles, industry reports, and expert opinions.

Results. As a result of the research, the following main findings are emphasized:

1. The transport technologies and logistics sector underpins global trade and commerce, thus significantly contributing to economic growth.
2. The increasing incorporation of automation, the Internet of Things (IoT), and advanced analytics is creating new job opportunities while also transforming the skill set required within the industry.
3. Professions such as transportation planner, logistics manager, supply chain analyst, and operations manager are expected to be in high demand in the future. Success in this field will require a blend of technical skills, problem-solving abilities, critical thinking, and adaptability.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the field of transport technologies and logistics offers promising professional prospects for individuals with the right skills and qualifications. The industry's growth is propelled by advancements in technology and the demand for sustainable transportation solutions. To stay competitive, individuals and organizations need to keep pace with emerging trends and adapt accordingly. Future research should focus on exploring the potential impacts of artificial intelligence, blockchain, and green logistics on the industry.

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THE IMPACT OF WAR ON SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND PROTECTION OF CONFLICT PARTICIPANTS

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Problem Statement. The occurrence of war and armed conflicts disrupts social structures, leading to widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods, and violations of human rights, exacerbating vulnerabilities and inequalities within affected communities. Despite international humanitarian efforts, the protection and social security of conflict participants, including civilians, refugees, and combatants, remain inadequate, resulting in prolonged suffering and hardship. The complex interplay between conflict dynamics, social structures, and institutional responses poses significant challenges in effectively addressing the needs and rights of conflict-affected populations, necessitating comprehensive and context-specific interventions.

Objectives. To examine the multifaceted impact of war on social structures, including changes in family dynamics, community cohesion, and institutional capacities, with a focus on understanding the underlying mechanisms and implications for social security. To assess the effectiveness of existing social security mechanisms and protection frameworks in meeting the diverse needs and rights of conflict participants, identifying gaps, barriers, and opportunities for improvement. To explore innovative approaches and strategies for enhancing the resilience, empowerment, and social inclusion of conflict-affected populations, with an emphasis on promoting human dignity, justice, and sustainable peace.

Methods. Conducting a comprehensive review of scholarly literature, policy documents, and empirical studies on the impact of war on social structures and the provision of social security to conflict participants. Utilizing qualitative research methods, including interviews, focus groups, and participatory observations, to gather insights and perspectives from key stakeholders, including humanitarian actors, government officials, and affected individuals. Employing comparative analysis and case studies to examine the experiences and outcomes of social security interventions in different conflict contexts, identifying promising practices and lessons learned.

Results. Analysis of findings reveals the profound and multidimensional impact of war on social structures, including disruptions to social networks, breakdown of trust, and erosion of community resilience, which exacerbate vulnerabilities and hamper recovery efforts. Evaluation of existing social security mechanisms highlights both strengths and weaknesses in the protection and support provided to conflict participants, underscoring the need for context-specific and rights-based approaches. Identification of innovative interventions, such as cash assistance programs, psychosocial support services, and community-based protection initiatives,

demonstrates promising results in addressing the diverse needs and rights of conflict-affected populations, fostering resilience and empowerment.

Conclusion. The findings of this study underscore the urgent need for strengthened efforts to address the impact of war on social structures and enhance the protection and social security of conflict participants. By adopting a holistic and rights-based approach, informed by evidence and guided by principles of inclusivity, dignity, and accountability, policymakers, humanitarian actors, and practitioners can contribute to building more resilient, cohesive, and inclusive societies in the aftermath of conflict. Continued investment in research, capacity-building, and collaboration is essential to ensure that social security systems and protection frameworks are responsive, adaptive, and effective in meeting the evolving needs and rights of conflict-affected populations.

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STATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

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Problem Statement. The problem is that many families who find themselves in difficult financial situations due to unemployment, disability or other circumstances do not receive enough government social assistance to provide for the basic needs of themselves and their children. This leads to poverty, social exclusion and limits the opportunities of these families to improve their standard of living and participate in society. Insufficient assistance may not be enough to pay for housing, food, health care and other basic needs, leaving families in a vulnerable position and making their lives more difficult.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are aimed at ensuring their sufficient material and social well-being.

Methods. Methods of state social assistance to low-income families can be diverse and include:

1. Cash payments or assistance in kind: financial assistance or charitable assistance in the form of food, clothing, etc. is provided.
2. Social services and support: provision of free or subsidized medical care, educational services, counseling and psychological services.
3. Employment and training programs: implementation of professional training programs, entrepreneurship support, training for advanced training.
4. Subsidies for the payment of housing and communal services: help in reducing the costs of housing and communal services for low-income families.
5. Social partnership and cooperation with non-profit organizations: interaction with public organizations to provide additional support and services to low-income families.

Results. Public social assistance contributes to the reduction of poverty among low-income families and helps to reduce social inequalities by enabling them to have access to basic needs.

Studies show that receiving assistance improves the health and education level of low-income families, which helps to improve their social status.

Research shows that public assistance helps low-income families integrate more fully into society, reducing their social exclusion and stigmatization.

The introduction of social programs and assistance, such as social benefits, subsidies for utility payments, unemployment benefits, etc., contributed to the reduction of poverty among low-income families. However, this process is not always unambiguous, there are cases of inefficient use of resources and unequal access to assistance.

Some studies show that government social assistance promotes the social integration of low-income families, but there are cases where assistance programs can encourage social dependency.

Studies also indicate a low level of sufficient assistance, bureaucratic obstacles in accessing social programs, insufficient mechanisms for monitoring and controlling the use of assistance, as well as problems with excluding necessary categories of families from the lists of assistance recipients.

Conclusions. Public welfare does help low-income families meet basic needs such as housing, food, medical care, and education.

Receiving assistance helps improve the social status of these families, reducing their vulnerability and feeling of alienation.

The program helps provide children with the right environment for development and learning, which contributes to their future success. Some social assistance programs help low-income families find work or receive vocational training, which contributes to their financial independence. Although the program is having a positive impact, additional reform may be needed to improve its effectiveness and ensure broader coverage of low-income families.

In general, the research findings confirm the importance and necessity of state social assistance for low-income families and indicate opportunities for further development and improvement of these programs.

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NON-STATE PENSION PROVISION

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Problem Statement. Non-state pension provision is an important topic in today's society, the last social pension system, built mainly on public funding, faces significant challenges and limitations. Non-state pension provision plays an important role in ensuring financial stability during retirement age. Given demographic changes and increased life expectancy, non-state pension funds can become an important addition to the state pension system.

Objectives. The object of the study is the system of pension funds, programs and tools that provide financial support for persons of retirement age outside the state pension system

Methods. Conducting an analysis of the current state of the non-state pension system. Development and implementation of legislative and regulatory acts in this area. Organization of information campaigns for the public about the benefits of non-state pension programs. Monitoring and control over the activities of non-state pension funds.

Results. The results of the study show that non-state pension provision is an important complement to state pension systems. It contributes to increasing the amount of pension savings among the population, increasing the financial stability of the pension system, and providing additional opportunities for investing and increasing pension investments. However, for the effective functioning of this system, it is necessary to develop the legal framework, create favorable conditions for attracting citizens to participate in non-state pension programs, and ensure control over the activities of pension funds in order to protect the interests of the population.

Conclusions. Therefore, on the basis of the conducted research, it can be concluded that non-state pension provision is an important component of the pension system. This system complements the state pension program and enables citizens to

ensure financial stability during retirement age. However, for the successful functioning of non-state pension provision, it is necessary to develop an effective system of regulation and control over the activities of pension funds, to ensure transparency and protection of depositors' rights. It is also important to carry out information work among the population regarding the advantages and opportunities of non-state pension provision. Taking into account these aspects, it is possible to ensure the effective operation of this system and improve the financial security of citizens in the retirement period.

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SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINIANS DURING THE WAR

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Problem Statement. The conflict in Ukraine has led to a humanitarian crisis, compelling the urgent need for social assistance to mitigate the suffering of affected individuals and communities. The primary challenge is to address the multifaceted needs arising from the conflict while ensuring equitable distribution and efficient delivery of aid.

Objectives. Assess the immediate and long-term needs of Ukrainians impacted by the war, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Design and implement targeted social assistance programs to address identified needs and challenges effectively. Develop strategies to overcome logistical barriers and ensure the fair allocation of aid to all affected regions. Evaluate the impact of social assistance initiatives on improving the well-being and resilience of beneficiaries. Derive insights and recommendations to inform future humanitarian efforts in conflict-affected areas.

Methods. Conduct comprehensive needs assessments through surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions with affected individuals and communities.

Collaborate with local authorities, NGOs, and community leaders to design and implement tailored social assistance interventions. Utilize diverse delivery channels, such as mobile outreach teams and community centers, to reach vulnerable populations in remote areas. Engaging in participant observation by immersing researchers in the daily activities of social assistance programs, accompanying frontline workers during field visits. Participant observation allows researchers to gain firsthand insights into the operational dynamics, challenges, and successes of assistance delivery in real-world settings. Employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of social assistance programs. Analyzing specific examples of successful social assistance programs to extract lessons learned and potential replicable models.

Results. Needs assessments revealed significant challenges, including food insecurity, lack of access to healthcare, and psychosocial distress among affected populations. Implementation of social assistance programs, including food distribution, cash transfers, and psychosocial support services, addressed immediate needs and enhanced community resilience. Strategies like community-based distribution networks facilitated the equitable delivery of aid to hard-to-reach areas. Evaluation findings demonstrated positive outcomes, such as improved food security, increased access to healthcare, and enhanced psychosocial well-being among beneficiaries. Insights gleaned from program implementation highlighted the importance of community engagement, adaptive programming, and coordination among stakeholders in ensuring effective social assistance delivery.

Conclusions. Providing social assistance to Ukrainians during the war is imperative for mitigating the impact of conflict and promoting the well-being of affected populations. By addressing diverse needs, overcoming logistical challenges, and fostering community resilience, humanitarian efforts play a vital role in supporting recovery and rebuilding efforts in conflict-affected regions. Continued collaboration, innovation, and learning from experiences will be essential in delivering effective and sustainable assistance to those in need.

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FINANCIAL STABILITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE

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Problem Statement Russia's invasion of Ukraine caused catastrophic destruction of residential, industrial, and transport infrastructure, while also increasing threats to Ukraine's financial stability. This resulted in a significant deterioration of economic activity during the war's first two months (according to various estimates, the drop was 30–50%), which, in turn, caused the growth of the fiscal deficit. About 50% of Ukrainian enterprises faced the need to reformat their business. During the war, they were forced to migrate to other regions of Ukraine, to diversify their entire product line and to switch to new business models, which involve changing the financial system of the enterprise, forming new types of cash flows, etc. Such realities encourage business entities to form "financial safety cushions" that will allow them to quickly respond to unforeseen situations.

Objectives. Assessment of the influence of martial law on the financial stability of enterprises and the development of adaptation strategies to ensure their functioning in conflict conditions

Methods. The financial stability of the enterprise plays an important role in ensuring extended reproduction and profitability. This is the ability of the enterprise to carry out its activities and grow in a changing environment, while maintaining its balance. Financial stability can be achieved through effective management of cash, inventories, fixed assets, and their sources of equity and debt capital. The analysis of the financial stability of an enterprise under normal operating conditions is traditionally carried out by analyzing ownership structure, dynamics of changes in assets and sources of their formation, liquidity indicators, profitability index etc.

The business sector is the foundation of a national economy. It provides the market with essential goods and services, generates tax revenue that fills the budgets of various government levels, and fosters fair market relations within a country. In today's globalized world, a nation's development is heavily reliant on a strong business sector. However, ensuring the stability of business operations requires effective state support and incentives.

This aspect became particularly crucial with the onset of war. The continued operation of enterprises, especially small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs), now largely hinges on the government's strategy for countering the crisis caused by unforeseen losses and risks. Additionally, successful adaptation of entrepreneurship to the martial law regime is critical. As a result, adjustments to the financial system were necessary to support business viability.

Therefore, under martial law, the state implemented the following significant measures:

- 1. Simplified Taxation System:** Large businesses with an annual turnover limit not exceeding UAH 10 billion and without restrictions on the number of employees can now benefit from the simplified taxation system and pay a single tax, similar to SMBs.
- 2. Voluntary Single Tax for PIFs:** Private Investment Funds (PIFs) belonging to Groups I and II can voluntarily choose to pay a single tax. Additionally, they are exempt from paying the unified social security contribution (EUV) if they experience a lack of income during martial law.
- 3. ESSV Payment Relief:** PIFs of Groups II and III are allowed to temporarily suspend social security contributions (ESSV) for employees serving on the front lines or who are mobilized. The state budget will cover these contributions.
- 4. Land Tax Exemption:** From February 24, 2022, until the end of 2022, property owners are exempt from paying land tax for land located in occupied territories.

These measures demonstrate the government's commitment to supporting businesses during this challenging time. By easing the tax burden and providing financial assistance, the state aims to ensure the continued operation of businesses and foster economic recovery.

Results The results of the study allow for generalizing the peculiarities of the enterprise's activity during the war and the peculiarities of its solvency, financial status, turnover, and profitability.

Conclusions. Summarizing the above, we come to the conclusion that ensuring financial stability in Ukraine in wartime conditions, as well as post-war economic recovery, necessitate significant, progressive restructuring of economic institutions. This will allow building a dynamic economy that can give impetus to rapid economic growth and prosperity.

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PENSION SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The current pension system of Ukraine is imperfect because it does not ensure the welfare of pensioners. Despite the fact that the pension reform in Ukraine is accompanied by extensive information and clarification work, a significant part of society does not yet take an active part in the formation of social insurance funds. There are a number of socio-economic reasons for this - low level of salaries, high rates of pension contributions, high level of "shading" of the economy, insufficient motivation for participation of citizens and employers in the pension insurance system.

Objectives. The goal is an in-depth study of the current state and dynamics of the development of the pension system of Ukraine, an analysis of problems that hinder the further implementation of the pension reform.

Methods. In addressing the financial challenges facing Ukraine, the concept of launching an accumulation system emerges as a promising long-term solution. However, this endeavor is not without its hurdles, primarily revolving around the need for additional funds and reliable investment avenues, which are currently lacking in the country.

The essence of an accumulation system lies in its structured approach to saving and investing funds over an extended period. It typically involves consistent contributions to designated accounts or investment vehicles, aimed at wealth accumulation or specific financial objectives.

One of the primary challenges hindering the implementation of such a system in Ukraine is the scarcity of additional funds. This scarcity stems from economic constraints, limited disposable income among individuals and businesses, and a general lack of awareness regarding the benefits of long-term saving and investment. Without adequate funds, the viability and sustainability of an accumulation system remain questionable.

Another critical challenge is the dearth of reliable investment options within the Ukrainian financial landscape. Concerns about investment security, transparency, regulatory frameworks, and access to diversified investment instruments contribute to investor hesitancy. Without trustworthy investment avenues, individuals and institutions are reluctant to participate in long-term saving and investment schemes.

Results. The main task of the country's pension system is to create conditions for providing people with a decent income in old age in accordance with everyone's personal contribution. At the same time, the system should not be a burden for the

development of the state, that is, it should not create excessive pressure on state finances, working citizens, and business.

Conclusions. Determining factors for the sphere of non-state pension provision are the stability of the economic situation in the country and the related tendency to increase the incomes of the population and increase trust in financial institutions. In order to increase the level of financial literacy of the population, the state must, together with employers, funds and insurance companies, carry out explanatory work among the population about the need for independent accumulation of pension funds. In addition, long-term in-depth transformations of the economic content of the pension system can and should be the main source of long-term financial resources of the country.

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SOCIAL POLICY OF UKRAINE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATION GROUPS

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Problem Statement. Insufficient funding: Budget resources, allocated to social programs, are often insufficient to meet the needs of vulnerable groups.

Inefficiency and fragmentation: Social programs are often fragmented and inefficient, making it difficult for vulnerable groups to access the support they need.

Insufficient targeting: Social programs are not always targeted at the most vulnerable groups, meaning that those most in need may not be receiving the help they require.

Stereotypes and discrimination: Vulnerable groups may face discrimination and prejudice, which can limit their access to opportunities and resources.

Methods. The document analysis is used to conduct this research.

Results. Currently, there is a wide variety of social benefits in Ukraine. During the war, this area began to develop rapidly, including assistance to internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities, and assistance with burials, and the families of fallen soldiers. Over the past 20 years, most European countries have been using the term "person with functional limitations" or "person with disabilities" instead of "disabled". In Ukraine, the term "person with special needs" is more common.

There are 2 million 703 thousand people with disabilities in Ukraine. This data was provided by the State Statistics Service (2021), while on January 1, 2020, 2.7 million people in Ukraine had disabilities. That is the difference is 3 thousand people. Ukraine has been funding state social programs to support and protect people with disabilities since July 18, 1991.

Ukraine has also developed a comprehensive program of education and vocational training for disabled persons aimed at creating favorable pedagogical, psychological, organizational and legal conditions and guarantees for the realization of the rights of the disabled persons to education in accordance with the intellectual and physical capabilities of the individual. The main objective of this program is to ensure the constitutional rights of disabled persons to career guidance, education, vocational training, broadly promote the integration of disabled persons into society, create favorable conditions for physical, mental and spiritual development, ensure their legal and social protection, and form a positive attitude towards disabled persons among the population, provide education and professional training for employment, self-service, self-sufficiency and family life.

We must remember that the inalienable right of disabled people is the right to work, despite their limited ability to work. The right of disabled persons to work is established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Fundamentals of Social Protection of Disabled Persons in Ukraine" in accordance with Article 18, which states that the rights of the disabled persons to employment and paid work, including work from home, are ensured by their direct application to enterprises, institutions, organizations or the state employment service.

The Employment Law of Ukraine and the Labor Code define the general principles of employment and employment of the population [3, p. 529]. To help people with disabilities, Ukraine has created a fairly developed system of rehabilitation institutions, developed and implemented a number of social programs and activities. One of the priority tasks of the State Employment Service has always been to help vulnerable groups of the population, including people with special needs. Such citizens receive significant attention at employment centers during individual work with a consultant to explore possible ways of their labor rehabilitation and employment. The State Employment Service, in accordance with the Employment Law of Ukraine and Laws of Disabled Persons Social Protection in Ukraine facilitate the labor rehabilitation and employment of citizens with special needs, taking into account the recommendations of the Medical and Social Expert Commission for vacant and newly created or adapted jobs offered by enterprises. However, an important step in ensuring the rights of disabled people in the field of

employment is the *National Program of Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities*.

Conclusion. The State Employment Service supports persons with disabilities and tries to improve the system of measures aimed at improving their life, restoring their social status, creating real opportunities for disabled people to work productively and providing specific mechanisms for their realizing and achieving material independence and comprehensive integration into society.

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

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Problem Statement. Having an efficient financial system, a country can ensure its economic development. The financial system, being complex, helps to balance the interests and contradictions between financial policy and the economy.

Objectives. The global financial system is a network of international currency, credit, and settlement relations that interact through global financial markets and international institutions. The development of this system is constantly changing, opening up new opportunities in various sectors and contributing to the development of the global economy. Harmonious and efficient functioning of this system in the conditions of globalization requires the joint work of its structural elements.

Methods. When analyzing the structure and principles of Ukraine's financial system, peculiarities of its formation are revealed. Each of its elements develops at its own level, indicating different degrees of legal and organizational support.

Currently, state finances, especially the budget, are pivotal both in terms of resource volume and their role in society. However, there is a trend towards centralization of financial resources, which may negatively affect economic and social processes in the country.

Enterprise finances are undergoing transformation, and profit distribution does not yet meet optimal norms. It is necessary to develop regulatory mechanisms to increase investments in the production sector.

Financial institutions, including the insurance system and the financial market, are still in the formative stage. Problems with their financial capacity and trust from business entities and the population need to be addressed. The biggest challenges are associated with the development of the financial market, which has limited capabilities and low activity among the population.

The American model is characterized by a unique approach based on individual principles and liberalism, promoting entrepreneurial activity and the desire for enrichment of the active part of society, while also providing an acceptable standard of living for the less privileged through various benefits and assistance. The financial system of the United States shows a tendency towards self-regulation, manifested in a large number and reliability of financial instruments. The structure includes finances at the federal, state, and local levels, covering various sectors.

The Western European model appears less unified, complicating the determination of its main features. It has various variations, including the traditional continental, British, and Scandinavian models. Overall, it can be described as corporate, based on group interests, where economically strong state harmonizes various interests.

The Japanese model is characterized by dedication to communal values, where collective interests prevail over individual ones. The monetary and credit system includes central and commercial banks, which support large industrial associations. The financial aspects of state-owned enterprises are included in the state budget as special accounts, and their functions are usually limited to infrastructure support.

Results. The financial system acts like a complex but well-oiled machine, facilitating the flow of money between those who have it (savers and investors) and those who need it (borrowers and businesses).

Conclusions. All these models reflect important aspects of an effective financial system, which is ensured by state and local management, including budgeting and execution on a medium-term basis with extensive powers for local authorities.

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SOCIAL PROTECTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

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Problem Statement. It is noted that the phenomenon of unemployment is the most acute problem faced by the population today of Ukraine. If previously the cause of such a widespread phenomenon was inefficiency of use workforce in the past and the lack of economic conditions that would enable people to apply their skills in productive work for decent pay, then today is war. Unemployment in Ukraine is increasing of a mass nature and constitutes a real threat to state and public well-being. Today, the labor market in Ukraine is rather unstable, the number of jobs is decreasing and the imbalance between labor supply and demand is increasing, and a high level of unemployment is expected. Problem unemployment is a key issue in a market economy, and if it is not solved, it is impossible establish effective economic activity and the level of unemployment will increase. And therefore, protection against unemployment should be an integral component of state policy aimed at solving important social and economic problems. The employment policy must guarantee social protection of the population by ensuring proper living conditions, regulating wages, and stimulating new ones places and payment of benefits to the unemployed, etc.

Objectives. Social protection of the unemployed aims to provide social support and assistance to persons who have temporarily or permanently lost their jobs. The main goals of social protection of the unemployed can be as follows: Ensuring a minimum level of material well-being for the unemployed and their families, support for the unemployed in finding a new job or retraining to change their professional direction, ensuring access to medical care and other necessary services for the unemployed and their families, encouraging the active participation of the unemployed in programs of social reintegration and professional development.

The main tasks of social protection of the unemployed can be as follows: Provision of material assistance to the unemployed in the form of wage supplements, unemployment benefits or other types of social benefits, organization of professional retraining and advanced training programs for the unemployed, conducting informational and educational work on employment and social protection issues, developing and implementing active job search programs, including support in creating one's own business, ensuring access to medical care and other social services, such as housing and assistance in case of crisis situations, monitoring and analysis effectiveness of social protection programs for the unemployed in order to improve the support system.

Methods. Social protection of the unemployed is a system of measures aimed at supporting persons who are temporarily out of work and cannot independently provide themselves with a sufficient level of income. The main methods of social

protection for the unemployed may include: Unemployment benefit is financial assistance provided to the unemployed during a certain period of time. Vocational retraining and education Some welfare programs can provide unemployed people with retraining or education to improve their vocational skills and job prospects. Job search and counseling services This may include providing job search counseling, resumes, interview tips, and access to job and job site databases. Social benefits and services include health insurance, housing assistance, and rehousing assistance. emergency situations, etc. These methods may vary depending on the country and its legislation, as well as on economic conditions and political preferences. It is important that social protection programs for the unemployed are effective and provide support to those who need it, while promoting return to work and reducing unemployment.

Results. Social protection of the unemployed plays a key role in overcoming unemployment through a number of mechanisms. Firstly, it provides financial assistance through unemployment benefits or social safety nets, ensuring a minimum standard of living and preventing crisis situations during temporary joblessness. Secondly, social protection contributes to reintegration into the labor market by offering vocational rehabilitation and advanced training programs that equip individuals with in-demand skills. Thirdly, job search support services, such as placement assistance, resume consultations, and interview training, can significantly improve employability. Finally, social protection may encompass medical and psychological support to safeguard mental and physical well-being during the job search period.

Conclusions. Ways to improve the system of social protection of the unemployed:

1. Providing the unemployed with access to active employment programs, which include training, retraining, entrepreneurship support and other measures aimed at ensuring their quick return to the labor market.
2. Increase of benefits, the term of their provision and expansion of the criteria for receiving insurance benefits for the unemployed.
3. Ensuring access to health care, education and other social services for the unemployed and their families in order to support their well-being during the period of unemployment.
4. Creation of specialized social protection programs for vulnerable groups, such as youth, disabled, migrants, etc., providing them with additional support during unemployment.

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СЕКЦІЯ 3
ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ ТА АГРОНОМІЯ /
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND AGRONOMY

**LOGISTICS AS A KEY COMPONENT OF MODERN BUSINESS AND
ITS IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

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Problem Statement. Logistics is the system of organizing and managing the movement of goods, information, and finances in the process of production, distribution, and consumption. It is an integral part of any business and plays a key role in its success. In today's world, logistics is becoming increasingly complex and dynamic. This is due to a number of factors, including: globalization of the economy and growth in international trade volumes; increased competition in global markets; development of new technologies.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to investigate the role of logistics in modern business; identify the factors that influence the efficiency of logistics; analyze the impact of logistics on the global economy.

Methods. The following research methods were used to achieve the set goals: analysis of scientific literature and publications on logistics; studying the experience of leading world companies in the field of logistics; statistical analysis of data on logistics flows.

Results. The study found that logistics is a key component of modern business that ensures timely delivery of goods and services to end consumers; cost reduction for companies; increased competitiveness and sustainability of companies.

Logistics also has a significant impact on the global economy, promoting growth in trade volumes; investments; economic development.

Conclusions. Logistics will continue to play an increasingly important role in modern business and the global economy. Further research in this area should focus on developing new methods and tools to optimize logistics processes.

Companies are advised to invest in logistics development to improve their efficiency and competitiveness. Governments are advised to create favorable conditions for the development of logistics infrastructure.

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DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY AUDIT IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Energy efficiency is a critical aspect of sustainable development, and Ukraine faces significant challenges in this regard. Despite abundant energy resources, inefficient energy use and outdated infrastructure contribute to energy waste and environmental degradation. The lack of comprehensive energy audit practices exacerbates these issues, hindering efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Thus, there is a pressing need to develop and implement effective energy audit methodologies in Ukraine to address these challenges. Moreover, enhancing energy efficiency through effective audit methodologies not only benefits the environment but also fosters economic growth and social well-being. By reducing energy waste and optimizing resource utilization, Ukraine can lower energy costs for businesses and households, thereby improving competitiveness and affordability. Additionally, investing in energy efficiency measures creates job opportunities in sectors such as renewable energy, construction, and technology, contributing to overall socio-economic development [1, p.30].

Objectives. Assess the current state of energy audit practices in Ukraine. Identify barriers and challenges impeding the widespread adoption of energy audits. Explore potential strategies for enhancing the development and implementation of energy audits. Evaluate the role of energy audits in promoting energy efficiency and sustainability goals in Ukraine.

Methods. To achieve the objectives outlined above, a mixed-methods approach will be employed, combining quantitative and qualitative research methods:

Literature Review: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature, including academic papers, government reports, and industry publications, to gather

information on energy audit practices in Ukraine and relevant international best practices.

Survey and Interviews: Administer surveys and conduct interviews with key stakeholders, including government officials, energy professionals, and representatives from the private sector, to gather insights into current energy audit practices, challenges, and opportunities.

Case Studies: Analyze case studies of energy audit projects implemented in various sectors (e.g., industrial, commercial, residential) to assess their effectiveness and identify best practices.

Furthermore, data collection methods will also include site visits and observations to supplement findings from literature reviews, surveys, interviews, and case studies. This holistic approach ensures a comprehensive understanding of energy audit practices in Ukraine and allows for the identification of nuanced factors influencing their effectiveness and implementation. Additionally, stakeholder engagement workshops will be conducted to gather feedback, validate findings, and foster collaboration among key actors in the energy sector.

Results. Current State of Energy Audits in Ukraine: The research findings reveal a lack of standardized energy audit practices in Ukraine, with inconsistent methodologies and varying levels of implementation across sectors.

Barriers and Challenges: Key barriers to the widespread adoption of energy audits include limited awareness, insufficient technical expertise, regulatory barriers, and financial constraints.

Strategies for Enhancement: The study identifies several strategies for improving energy audit practices in Ukraine, including capacity building initiatives, regulatory reforms, financial incentives, and public awareness campaigns.

Role of Energy Audits: Energy audits are found to play a crucial role in identifying energy-saving opportunities, optimizing energy use, reducing operational costs, and promoting sustainable development in Ukraine [2, p.75].

Conclusions. The development and implementation of effective energy audit practices are essential for achieving Ukraine's energy efficiency and sustainability goals. Addressing the barriers and challenges identified in this study, along with the adoption of recommended strategies, can facilitate the widespread adoption of energy audits and contribute to significant energy savings, environmental protection, and economic growth in Ukraine. By leveraging energy audits as a tool for informed decision-making and resource optimization, Ukraine can enhance its energy security, competitiveness, and resilience in the face of evolving energy challenges.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. In today's environment of rapid technological development, innovative technologies in the field of logistics define new realities and requirements for optimizing logistics processes. Despite the potential to improve efficiency, reduce costs and increase competitiveness, there are challenges and problems associated with the implementation and use of innovations in logistics systems. One of the key issues is the high costs of implementing the latest technologies, which may call into question the economic benefits in the medium and long term.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to define the role of innovative technologies in logistics, to study and analyze the impact of innovative technologies on logistics processes in detail to determine their contribution to improving the efficiency and competitiveness of logistics systems.

Methods. Increasing innovation in technology is causing major changes in both industries and logistics and supply chain. Known for its extensive use of manual processes and the large amount of data stored in different ways and in different places, the logistics industry benefits perhaps the most from the adoption of new technologies and following innovative trends in supply chains and logistics. Innovations in the field of logistics are not only related to the desire of logistics companies to introduce new technologies in order to keep up with the development of the industry – to a large extent, this is demanded by the clients of logistics – representatives of trade businesses and large industrial enterprises that require that their goods or services come to the customer faster and with lower costs.

Here are some of the latest innovations:

- Artificial Intelligence – over the past few years, the logistics industry has begun to integrate artificial intelligence (AI) solutions into its operations, including intelligent transportation, route planning and demand planning, and this is just the beginning.
- Blockchain – since its inception in 2008, blockchain has become one of the buzzwords in any industry. However, the complex concept of blockchain has been difficult for the general public to understand, and there has been a lack of

real development, despite its great potential for use both in and outside of logistics. There are pilot projects and small-scale operations: CargoX is one startup that is fully dedicated to bringing blockchain to the logistics industry using the public Ethereum network to verify document transactions reliably.

- Digital twins – are one of the most exciting areas of logistics technology. As many logistics professionals know, products are never exactly the same as their computer models. The modeling in its current state does not take into account how parts wear and replace, how fatigue accumulates in structures, or how owners make modifications to suit their changes. However, digital twin technology changes this once and for all: now the physical and digital worlds can be merged into one.

Results. The use of automation, artificial intelligence and other innovative technologies can lead to logistics processes optimization, delivery time reduction and overall efficiency improvement. Innovative technologies can improve the accuracy of order tracking, provide real-time information to customers and improve the overall service experience, and effective use of innovation can help reduce overall logistics costs, including fuel costs, labor costs and freight management.

Conclusions. Undoubtedly, logistics enterprises need constant development and improvement, as well as a detailed study of all possible factors of influence and individualization of each innovation. Science is developing, new technical inventions appear, which are successfully used by logistics companies, which significantly simplifies the process of material and technical support of production and increases the efficiency of the enterprise.

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RISKS AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN LOGISTICS: STRATEGIES TO MINIMIZE LOSSES

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Statement of the Problem. Effective risk management of a modern enterprise's logistics system is a crucial scientific and practical challenge currently attracting significant attention from researchers worldwide. By addressing this challenge, we

can identify the source of logistical risks, assess their impact on different parts of the system, and determine their influence on individual elements. This knowledge allows us to establish methods for neutralizing these risks, pinpoint the areas within the logistics system most susceptible to them, and estimate the extent of potential losses. Ultimately, these goals are achieved through the implementation of appropriate methods and tools for managing risks within the enterprise's logistics system [1].

Objectives. The objectives and research tasks outline the specific goals and aims of the study. The aim of the research is to reveal the risk management of the logistics system as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon.

Results. Risk management has two main interpretations: broad and narrow. In a broad sense, it includes a complete set of tools for predicting, identifying, measuring, and reducing risks. In a narrow sense, it focuses on minimizing or eliminating the potential negative impacts of identified risks.

Currently, there is no universally agreed-upon definition of "risk management of the enterprise's logistics system." However, to address this gap, we can define it as follows. Risk management of the enterprise's logistics system is the process of proactively identifying, analyzing, and mitigating potential disruptions within the logistics chain. This is achieved by employing specific methods and tools to ensure the stability of flow parameters relative to established targets.

We should agree with the opinion of V. Hryshko that "risk management in the logistics system of the enterprise should be carried out taking into account the specific features of logistics activity and with the adaptation of generally accepted management methods and techniques to these specific conditions"[2]. Although there is currently no universal approach to building such a system, the international standard ISO 31000:2009 "Risk management. Principles and recommendations" can be taken as a basis [3].

The international standard ISO 31010:2009 [4] is used for the selection and further application of risk assessment methods in practice. However, its use is recommended for studying the influence of systematic risks, that is, those that arise under the influence of external factors affecting the market in general (dynamism of inflation, exchange rate, interest rates). Whereas this standard has limited application to systematic risks that arise (industry-wide risk, financial (investment) risk, commercial risk). Logistic risks are classified as unsystematic. In order to develop the international standard of risk assessment methods, in 2015, a corresponding National Standard was introduced in Ukraine [5].

In order to further manage the risks of the enterprise's logistics system, it is necessary to consider the implementation of methods of overcoming risks, evaluate their effectiveness and establish a set of measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of such risks or minimizing their negative consequences in the future.

Although some aspects of risk management of logistics systems can be solved already now, for example, in crisis situations at the enterprise, provided that the efficiency of material flows and the impact of risk management on the added value of goods are evaluated, the existing approaches and methods remain partial or highly specialized and require further improvement.

The analysis of modern scientific publications shows that the risk management of the enterprise's logistics system needs to be interpreted as a systematic process of the subject's influence on the possibility of danger in the logistics chain in order to avoid changes in flow parameters. The results of the study confirm that risk management of the enterprise's logistics system should be based on principles, in accordance with international standards, and use defined methods and means of analysis for risk assessment.

Conclusions. It was established that the sequence of risk management of the logistics system of the enterprise should include the following stages: data collection and processing, study of the state of the system and analysis of its environment, risk assessment, assessment of the effectiveness of management methods and their implementation.

The recommended interaction scheme of risk management methods of the enterprise's logistics system, risk allocation criteria and possible minimization strategies will help to avoid large losses during the operation of the system.

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DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN OPTIMIZING LOGISTIC PROCESSES: THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, BLOCKCHAIN, AND INTERNET OF THINGS ON MODERN LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. Digital technologies in everyday logistics: impact on efficiency and optimization of postal services. Logistics and postal services are an integral part of our modern world, where the speed and efficiency of goods and information delivery are critically important. With e-commerce on the rise and the constant expansion of global logistics networks, the tasks of logistics companies and postal departments are becoming increasingly complex. Accordingly, the need for modern technological solutions to optimize and improve the quality of services becomes more relevant than ever.

Objectives. Digital technologies have become a key tool in achieving these goals. Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and other innovations are transforming logistics and postal services, helping to increase their productivity and competitiveness.

Results. In a world where time is money, logistics becomes a crucial industry for businesses and society as a whole. Digital technologies prove to be powerful tools for process optimization, improving customer service quality, and reducing costs. Here are some of the key digital technologies impacting logistics.

Internet of Things (IoT). This technology integrates the physical world with the digital, allowing real-time tracking of shipments. IoT-connected sensors and devices gather data on cargo status, transportation vehicles, and storage conditions, simplifying tracking and route planning.

Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI systems can analyze large volumes of data and make forecasts. In logistics, AI is used to optimize routes, allocate shipments, plan inventory, and forecast demand.

Blockchain. This technology can provide security and reliability in logistics. It allows for immutable, irreversible records of every operation in the supply chain, reducing the risks of tampering and errors.

Automation and Robotics. Robots and automated systems help perform routine tasks such as cargo sorting faster and more accurately, reducing the risks of human error and increasing efficiency. These technologies not only help address challenges associated with logistical demands but also create new opportunities to enhance competitiveness and improve customer service in the postal and logistics sectors.

Digital technologies play a significant role in transforming postal services and improving their offerings. They address many challenges related to efficiency, accuracy, and customer convenience. Here are some examples of specific applications of digital technologies in postal services.

Parcel tracking. Real-time tracking systems based on IoT allow both customers and postal services to precisely know the location of parcels throughout the delivery process. This not only ensures peace of mind for customers but also helps identify and address potential issues such as delays or losses.

Automated sorting lines. Robotic sorting systems use computer vision and machine learning technologies to efficiently allocate parcels to the correct locations. This speeds up the processing of large volumes of shipments and reduces the likelihood of errors.

Delivery route optimization. Using artificial intelligence algorithms and extensive data on road conditions, traffic, and other factors, postal companies can find the most optimal delivery routes. This reduces fuel costs and shortens delivery times.

Electronic communication and mobile apps. Enhanced electronic communication allows customers to track the status of their parcels and interact with postal services through mobile applications. This provides greater convenience and interactivity for customers.

Effective inventory management. With the help of AI and analytics, postal services can plan inventory more accurately, reducing the risks of shortages or excess inventory.

Thanks to these applications of digital technologies, postal services can increase their efficiency, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. They are also poised to become more flexible and adaptive in a changing world where the demands for logistics and postal services are constantly growing.

Conclusions. Digital technologies are already transforming logistics and postal services today, increasing efficiency and providing better customer service. However, along with the benefits come challenges such as cybersecurity and integration with existing systems. Successful implementation of these technologies requires careful planning and management. Nevertheless, digital solutions have the potential to enhance competitiveness and service quality in the world of logistics and postal departments.

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LOGISTICS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: MATERIAL SUPPLY, COORDINATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. In the construction industry, material supply, coordination of construction processes, and resource management are crucial aspects that influence the efficiency and success of construction projects. However, there is a need for a more sophisticated logistics system that can ensure optimal material supply, effective process coordination, and efficient resource management.

Research Objective. This study aims to analyze the role of logistics in the construction industry, with a focus on material supply, coordination of construction processes, and resource management. The research will identify the main problems that arise in these areas and propose possible solutions to address them.

Research Methods. The research will be based on analyzing scientific sources, statistical data, and empirical studies. Both qualitative and quantitative research methods will be used to collect and analyze data.

Discussion. The study will examine the problems associated with material supply, coordination of construction processes, and resource management in the construction industry. The main factors influencing these aspects will be analyzed, and solutions will be proposed. The study will also explore methods and tools that can be used to optimize logistics processes and improve resource management.

Conclusions. The study will conclude on the importance of logistics in the construction industry and its impact on material supply, coordination of construction processes, and resource management. The conclusions will also provide recommendations for implementing optimal logistics practices and improving the management system in the construction industry.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND OPTIMIZATION OF LOGISTIC PROCESSES

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Problem Statement. In today's rapidly evolving business environment, efficient logistic operations play a crucial role in ensuring competitiveness and customer satisfaction. With the emergence of digital technologies, there's a significant potential to optimize logistic processes, but there are also challenges to overcome.

Objectives. To explore the impact of digital technologies on logistic operations. To identify the challenges faced in integrating digital technologies into logistic processes. To highlight the opportunities presented by digitalization for optimizing logistic operations.

Methods. This report is based on a comprehensive review of existing literature on the relationship between digital technologies and logistic process optimization. Data was gathered from reputable sources including academic journals, industry reports, and expert analyses. Additionally, case studies of companies implementing digital solutions in their logistic operations were examined to provide practical insights.

Results. Digital technologies such as IoT (Internet of Things), AI (Artificial Intelligence), blockchain, and data analytics have the potential to revolutionize logistic operations by providing real-time visibility, predictive analytics, and automation. Challenges in integrating digital technologies include high initial investment costs, data security concerns, interoperability issues, and resistance to change within organizations. Opportunities for optimization arise from improved efficiency, reduced costs, enhanced decision-making capabilities, and better customer experiences.

Conclusions. The relationship between digital technologies and logistic process optimization is complex, but the benefits outweigh the challenges. Companies that embrace digitalization in their logistic operations stand to gain a competitive edge in today's dynamic marketplace. However, successful implementation requires strategic planning, investment in technology infrastructure, and a willingness to adapt to the changing landscape of logistics.

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THE INTERNET OF THINGS TECHNOLOGY IN LOGISTICS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

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Problem statement. The rapid expansion of global trade and the increasing complexity of supply chains have presented significant challenges for logistics management. Traditional logistics systems often struggle to meet the demands for efficiency, transparency, and real-time tracking. In this context, the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) technology holds immense potential to revolutionise logistics operations. However, there is a need to assess the extent of this significance and its implications on the industry.

Objectives. The objectives of the research is

- to examine the role of IoT in enhancing visibility and transparency across the entire logistics process;
- to analyse how IoT-enabled devices and sensors can optimise inventory management, asset tracking, and fleet management;
- to evaluate the impact of IoT on reducing costs, improving operational efficiency, and minimising risks in logistics operations;
- to explore the potential challenges and barriers to the widespread adoption of IoT in logistics and propose solutions.

Methods. Conducting a comprehensive literature review to gather insights into the current state of IoT in logistics and its potential benefits; utilising case studies and

industry reports to analyse real-world applications and success stories of IoT implementation in logistics; surveying logistics professionals and stakeholders to gather empirical data on the perceived significance and challenges of IoT adoption; employing qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques to assess the impact of IoT on key performance indicators in logistics operations.

Results. The findings reveal that IoT technology significantly enhances visibility, traceability, and real-time monitoring in logistics, leading to improved decision-making and operational efficiency; IoT-enabled devices such as RFID tags, GPS trackers, and sensors play a crucial role in optimising inventory management, reducing theft, and minimising stock-outs; cost savings, reduced lead times, and enhanced customer satisfaction are among the tangible benefits observed in logistics operations with IoT integration. However, challenges such as data security concerns, interoperability issues, and the high initial investment pose barriers to the widespread adoption of IoT in logistics.

Conclusion. The Internet of Things presents a transformative opportunity for the logistics industry, offering unprecedented levels of visibility, efficiency, and optimisation. While the significance of IoT in logistics is evident, addressing challenges related to data privacy, standardisation, and investment requirements is essential to realise its potential. Embracing IoT technology can help logistics companies to thrive in an increasingly competitive and dynamic environment, shaping the future of supply chain management.

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COOPERATION AND PARTNERSHIP IN LOGISTICS: SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIES

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Problem Statement. The formulation of a research problem involves highlighting its relevance, significance, and its position within the broader context of the study. This section aims to provide a clear overview of the issues addressed in the research.

Objectives. The objectives and research tasks outline the specific goals and aims of the study. These components serve as a roadmap for the research, guiding the investigation towards its intended outcomes.

Methods. The methodology section describes the approach taken to conduct the research and present the findings. It provides insight into the techniques, tools, and procedures employed to gather and analyze data.

Results. The results section presents the main findings of the research and highlights its key achievements. Cooperation and partnership in logistics have become increasingly vital in today's globalized and interconnected business environment. Collaboration among logistics stakeholders, including manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and service providers, is crucial for optimizing supply chain efficiency and effectiveness. Successful cooperation and partnership in logistics lead to improved cost savings, enhanced customer satisfaction, and streamlined operations. Examining case studies of companies that have implemented successful partnership strategies provides valuable insights into best practices and potential challenges. Clear communication channels and information sharing among partners are essential for fostering trust and collaboration in logistics networks. Utilizing technology platforms and digital tools can facilitate seamless integration and coordination among logistics partners. Implementing robust risk management strategies is crucial for mitigating potential disruptions and ensuring continuity in logistics operations. Remaining flexible and adaptable to changing market conditions and customer demands is key to sustaining successful partnerships in logistics. Establishing key performance indicators (KPIs) and regular performance evaluations enable partners to monitor progress and identify areas for improvement. Aligning goals and objectives among logistics partners fosters a shared vision and promotes collaborative problem-solving. Embracing a culture of continuous improvement encourages innovation and drives ongoing enhancements in logistics processes and practices. Ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and industry standards is essential for maintaining the integrity and reliability of logistics partnerships. Integrating sustainable practices into logistics operations not only reduces environmental impact but also enhances the reputation and attractiveness of partnership opportunities.

Conclusions. The conclusion summarizes the main findings and implications of the research, offering insights into its broader significance. Additionally, it discusses potential avenues for future research and areas that warrant further exploration. It is essential to note that theses should not include detailed evidence or descriptions of research procedures. Instead, they should provide a concise overview of the conducted research, offering a clear understanding of its scope and findings.

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INTERNATIONAL LOGISTICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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Problem Statement. In the contemporary global economy, international logistics plays a pivotal role in facilitating the movement of goods and services across borders. With the rapid pace of globalization, businesses face numerous challenges and opportunities in managing their supply chains efficiently. This article delves into the significance of these challenges and opportunities within the broader context of globalization. The increasing interconnectedness of economies worldwide has intensified the complexity of international logistics. Issues such as transportation, warehousing, inventory management, and customs regulations have become more intricate, requiring innovative solutions. Understanding these challenges is crucial for businesses to adapt and thrive in the global marketplace.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to analyze the challenges and opportunities presented by international logistics in the context of globalization. Specific goals include identifying key areas of concern, assessing the impact of technological advancements, and exploring strategies for enhancing efficiency and competitiveness.

Methods. This study employs a combination of literature review and empirical analysis to examine the complexities of international logistics. Data from industry reports, academic journals, and case studies are utilized to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject matter. The research material is presented systematically, allowing for a clear understanding of the issues at hand.

Results. Through our research, several key findings have emerged. Firstly, globalization has led to increased market access but has also amplified logistical challenges such as supply chain disruptions and coordination issues. Secondly, advancements in technology, such as blockchain and artificial intelligence, offer promising solutions for streamlining logistics operations. Finally, collaboration among stakeholders and proactive risk management are essential for mitigating challenges and capitalizing on opportunities in international logistics.

Conclusions. In conclusion, international logistics presents a dynamic landscape shaped by globalization. While challenges abound, they are accompanied by significant opportunities for innovation and growth. Future research should focus on emerging trends such as sustainability, digitalization, and geopolitical shifts, which will continue to shape the landscape of international logistics.

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EFFECTIVE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT: COST OPTIMIZATION AND CUSTOMER SERVICE

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Problem Statement. The problems of optimizing the company's material stocks and their effective management are determined by the fact that the state of stocks characterizes the impact on the competitiveness of the company, its financial condition and financial results. It is impossible to ensure a high level of product quality and the reliability of its supplies to consumers without creating the optimal amount of stock of finished products, as well as stocks of raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, work-in-progress products and other resources necessary for the continuous and rhythmic functioning of the production process. Low inventories of material resources can lead to losses related to downtime, unsatisfied demand and, therefore, to a loss of profit, as well as a loss of potential buyers of products. On the other hand, the accumulation of excess stocks binds the working capital of the enterprise, reducing the possibility of its profitable alternative use and slowing down its turnover, which affects the amount of total production costs and financial results of the enterprise. [1]

Objective. The purpose of my work is to study the general patterns of material inventory management of an industrial enterprise based on the logistics concept.

Methods. Inventory management is the optimization of operations, directly related to processing, cargo registration and coordination with procurement and sales services, calculation of the optimal quantity warehouses and their locations. This is an area in which a lot can be done gain from the use of effective methods, and this

gain is directly measured in monetary terms. Effective inventory management allows an organization to meet or exceed customer expectations by maintaining an inventory of each product that maximizes net profit. One of the strongest incentives to stockpile is cost their negative level (deficit). If there is a shortage of stocks, there are three types of possible costs, listed below in order of increasing their negative impact: costs due to non-fulfillment of the order, costs due to loss of sales - in cases, costs due to loss of the customer [2, p.1]. At industrial enterprises, production logistics provides for the constant, timely and cost-effective movement of material flows at all stages of the production process, in accordance with the forecasted plans of the enterprise. Material flows, including production stocks, arise as a result of transportation, storage and other processes related to raw materials, semi-finished products and finished products. The use of a logistics system for managing material flows allows you to quickly respond to changes in the client base, save time between the arrival of raw materials and materials, as well as the delivery of finished goods to the end consumer. In addition, this system helps to minimize inventory, save delivery time, speed up the process of obtaining information and increase the level of service. Logistics processes at an industrial enterprise include several stages: warehousing and transportation of finished products, customer service, management of stocks of finished products, transportation of raw materials and materials, sales forecasting, management of stock of materials, procurement of raw materials, materials and design of logistics systems. In order to evaluate the efficiency of logistics, the company conducts a systematic analysis of its activities, comparing indicators with quality standards. When companies combine all functional areas of logistics and take into account the laws of different countries, they can operate on a global level, which also covers customs operations and the use of integrated documentation [3].

Results. Therefore, an optimized production logistics system is a key success factor for effective management of production stocks and ensuring the stability and profitability of industrial enterprises.

Conclusions. The logistic approach to the management of production stocks is expedient, as it allows you to regulate logistics operations and effectively display them in the management accounting system. A properly built logistics system contributes to the economic stability of the enterprise and helps to quickly respond to changes.

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NAVIGATING CROSS-BORDER LOGISTICS CHALLENGES IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY

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Problem statement. Businesses face significant challenges in effectively managing cross-border logistics due to complex customs regulations, transportation logistics, regulatory compliance, and cultural barriers.

Objectives. To streamline customs clearance, optimize transportation logistics, ensure regulatory compliance, and overcome cultural barriers in cross-border logistics.

Results. In today's interconnected world, businesses are increasingly reliant on global trade to source materials, manufacture goods, and reach new markets. However, the process of moving goods across borders comes with its own set of challenges. From navigating complex customs regulations to managing transportation logistics, cross-border logistics requires careful planning and execution. In this article, we'll explore the key challenges faced by businesses engaged in cross-border trade and strategies to overcome them.

One of the primary challenges in cross-border logistics is customs clearance. Each country has its own set of regulations governing the import and export of goods, including tariffs, quotas, and documentation requirements. Navigating these regulations can be time-consuming and costly, particularly for businesses shipping goods to multiple destinations. To streamline the customs clearance process, businesses can leverage the expertise of customs brokers who specialize in navigating regulatory requirements and ensuring compliance.

Another challenge in cross-border logistics is transportation logistics. Moving goods across international borders often involves multiple modes of transportation, including air, sea, road, and rail. Coordinating these different modes of transportation while ensuring timely delivery can be complex, especially when dealing with long distances and varying infrastructure standards. To overcome transportation challenges, businesses can work with experienced freight forwarders who can optimize shipping routes, consolidate shipments, and track goods in transit to minimize delays and reduce costs.

Regulatory compliance is another key consideration in cross-border logistics. In addition to customs regulations, businesses must also adhere to a range of international trade agreements, sanctions, and export control laws. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in costly fines, shipment delays, and reputational damage. To ensure regulatory compliance, businesses should invest in robust

compliance programs, provide training to staff involved in international trade, and stay informed about changes in regulations that may affect their operations.

Cultural and language barriers can also present challenges in cross-border logistics. Doing business in foreign markets requires an understanding of local customs, business practices, and communication styles. Miscommunication or misunderstandings can lead to delays, disputes, and damage to business relationships. To overcome cultural and language barriers, businesses can invest in cross-cultural training for their employees, hire local staff or consultants with knowledge of the target market, and leverage technology such as translation services and video conferencing to facilitate communication.

Conclusions. Through strategic measures such as streamlining customs processes, optimizing transportation logistics, ensuring regulatory compliance, and bridging cultural gaps, businesses can effectively navigate the complexities of cross-border logistics, ultimately fostering smoother international trade and facilitating sustainable growth in the global marketplace.

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OPTIMIZING ROUTES AND REDUCING COSTS IN TRANSPORTATION LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. Transport logistics plays a pivotal role in supply chain management, ensuring the efficient movement of goods from producers to consumers. One of the key challenges in transport logistics is optimizing routes to minimize costs while maintaining timely delivery. This issue is of significant importance in the broader context of transportation management and has attracted considerable attention from researchers and practitioners alike.

Objective. The primary objective of this study is to explore methods for optimizing transport routes with the aim of reducing costs. Specific tasks include analyzing existing route optimization techniques, evaluating their effectiveness in reducing transportation expenses, and identifying potential areas for improvement.

Methods. The study employs a comprehensive review of literature on transport logistics, focusing on route optimization strategies and cost reduction techniques. Various mathematical models and algorithms used in route optimization are examined, including but not limited to genetic algorithms, ant colony optimization, and simulated annealing. The research material is presented through a systematic analysis of each method's strengths, weaknesses, and applicability in real-world scenarios.

Results. The analysis reveals that route optimization algorithms can significantly reduce transportation costs by minimizing distance traveled, optimizing vehicle capacity utilization, and avoiding congestion-prone routes. Moreover, integrating advanced technologies such as GPS tracking, real-time data analytics, and machine learning algorithms enhances the accuracy and efficiency of route planning and execution. Through simulations and case studies, it is demonstrated that implementing optimized routes leads to substantial cost savings for transportation companies.

Conclusions. In conclusion, this study highlights the importance of route optimization in transport logistics and its potential to lower operational expenses. Moving forward, further research is needed to explore emerging technologies and innovative approaches for enhancing route optimization algorithms. Additionally, practical implementation strategies and considerations for integrating optimized routes into existing transportation systems warrant further investigation to realize the full potential of cost reduction in transport logistics.

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СЕКЦІЯ 4
ПРАВО ТА ДЕРЖАВОТВОРЕННЯ /LAW AND STATE
FORMATION

ATTORNEY’S information request

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Problem Statement. At the present stage of development of Ukrainian judiciary and litigation practices, the procedural principle of adversarial proceedings requires special attention as it is the cornerstone of independence of judiciary as one of the pillars of state governance. However, the adversarial proceeding can only be reached in the case of actual procedural equality of the parties. As one of the mechanism providing the fair legal way for the adversarial proceedings the legislator has introduced in the Law of Ukraine “On advocacy” the concept and legal mechanism of attorney’s informational request. Attorney’s request is a written demand of an attorney to state and local self-governance bodies, their officials and employees, enterprises, establishments and organizations to provide information required by the attorney for provision of legal aid to the client. It is a common understanding that any right provided by to any subject of legal relations is only effective in the case, when the law provides a very specific legal mechanism of implementation of such right. Moreover, a right, to be effectively exercised should be reflected by the corresponding obligation and sanction for failure to fulfill should strengthen the obligation. The comprehensive analysis of the current legal practice of all instances of Ukrainian judiciary unfortunately shows that the case of ignoring the information requests by attorneys are not rare, unlike the cases of imposing effective sanctions for non - providing the information per request, which are rare indeed. All of the above provides solid grounds for the research on the statutory regulations and law-enforcement practice of the attorney’s request be taken.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify the flaws of the statutory regulatory provision and drawbacks of the law-enforcement practices of the subject of research and to work out proposals to refine legal mechanisms.

Methods. As every research standing on the edge of theoretical constructs and actual law application, our research shall require a comprehensive, complex methodology. Both textual analyses and theoretical modelling shall be applied, however the main method of the research is statistical analyses and comparative

study. We analyze the total number of attorneys' requests filed annually, the percentage that have received satisfactory response, and compare the difference with the number of cases of imposing penalty for a failure to respond, untruthful or incomplete response.

Results. The survey shows that, although legal mechanisms and declarative regulations about the attorney information request are provided by the laws of Ukraine, the actual practice of law-application is far from perfection.

Conclusions. The legal mechanism of attorney requests requires a scientific and regulatory developments, which should be aimed at inevitability of imposing penalty for the failure to provide information as per request.

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THE INFLUENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. While international organizations play a crucial role in safeguarding human rights in Ukraine, their effectiveness is hampered by several key challenges:

1. Limited Access: Restricted access to conflict zones impedes comprehensive documentation and investigation of potential human rights violations.
2. Politicization: Politicization of the human rights discourse undermines the neutrality of international bodies, potentially hindering their effectiveness.
3. Enforcement: Enforcing international human rights law remains a critical challenge, raising questions about effective mechanisms to hold perpetrators accountable.

These challenges highlight the complexities of ensuring human rights protection during times of conflict, necessitating collaborative efforts between international organizations, governments, and civil society to find sustainable solutions and ensure the meaningful protection of human rights for all.

Objectives. The main objective is to highlight the crucial role of international organizations in safeguarding human rights in Ukraine. This emphasizes the importance of their intervention and contributions to upholding fundamental rights during the ongoing conflict.

Results. The dignity of human rights is a fundamental pillar of international law. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has brought the issue of human rights protection to the global forefront and highlighted the vital role of international organizations in protecting human rights in times of crisis. This article examines the impact of international organizations in protecting human rights in Ukraine, exploring their mechanisms, achievements and challenges.

International organizations have a multifaceted impact on the protection and promotion of human rights in Ukraine. Foremost among them is the UN. The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) is active on the ground and meticulously documents potential human rights violations and abuses by all parties to the conflict. This meticulous documentation is essential to establish accountability and ensure that perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity are brought to justice in the future. The HRMMU's work with the International Criminal Court (ICC) and other bodies sends a strong message that human rights violators are not immune from scrutiny and consequences [3, p. 40].

Another influential international organization is the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), whose Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) to Ukraine plays a valuable role in impartially observing and reporting on the security situation in Ukraine. It monitors ceasefire violations and contributes to transparency in the face of complex and often misleading information; the OSCE also plays a role in promoting dialogue and conflict mediation, improving communication channels between the parties and supporting steps towards conflict de-escalation.

As a pan-European human rights organization, the Council of Europe uses its influence through mechanisms such as the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), which provides a legal remedy for Ukrainian citizens whose rights have been violated. Victims of human rights violations can file complaints to the ECtHR and ECtHR judgments can improve both individual victims and institutional reforms in Ukraine. In addition, the Council of Europe provides expert advice to the Government of Ukraine on human rights legislation and its implementation [2, p. 270].

The European Union (EU) also plays a crucial role: The EU provides significant financial and humanitarian assistance to Ukraine, with a particular focus on supporting human rights initiatives; the EU lobbies for accountability for war crimes, supports the work of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and is a key partner in the international legal system, emphasizing the importance of justice for victims.

Despite notable achievements, international organizations face significant challenges in protecting human rights in Ukraine. Access restrictions, particularly in conflict-affected areas, limit comprehensive documentation and investigation of violations. The politicization of the human rights discourse undermines the impartiality of international organizations and hinders their effectiveness. Moreover, the implementation of international human rights law remains a constant challenge,

raising the question of how best to hold states and non-state actors accountable for violations [1].

Conclusions. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine has exposed the dire need for robust mechanisms to safeguard human rights. While international organizations play a critical role in monitoring, reporting, advocating, and offering support to local human rights defenders, their effectiveness is currently hampered by limitations in access, politicization of the discourse, and challenges in enforcing international legal frameworks.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AS THE SUBJECT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

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Problem Statement. In order for the country's economy to function with constant growth and provide each of its sectors with the necessary resources, it is necessary to mobilize temporarily available financial resources and redistribute them in accordance with the needs and requirements of the economic system. To conduct transactions in the financial market, its participants use financial instruments.

Objectives. The aim of my research paper is to establish what financial instruments are.

Methods. In most countries, financial instruments are understood as a means of investing, acquiring and distributing capital, as a means of payment and as a means of credit, or in general terms, as financial assets and financial liabilities.

Scholars have different approaches to understanding this phenomenon. In particular, a financial instrument is:

- "Any contract with clearly defined economic consequences, the subject of which is cash (or a valid right to receive cash or cash equivalents) and which gives rise to a right of one business entity and a liability or equity instrument of another." (L. Primostka);
- Instruments that provide for the receipt of income and may exist in the form of contracts or securities. (O. Sohatska).

These are financial liabilities, equity instruments or any written documents that have a monetary value or certify monetary transactions and provide for the receipt of income after their sale or transfer.

Financial instruments are the subject of financial services. The concept of financial services was introduced in the early 1980s in the United States. Financial services were seen as the performance of one or more financial functions.

Under the Law of Ukraine "On Financial Services and Financial Companies", a financial service is a transaction or several transactions related to the same legal purpose with financial means carried out in the interests of persons other than the provider of such financial service, as well as services directly defined by special laws as financial services.

The Law also establishes the types of relevant services, namely:

- 1) insurance;
- 2) lending of funds and banking metals;
- 3) attraction of funds and bank metals subject to return;
- 4) financial leasing;
- 5) factoring;
- 6) issuing guarantees;
- 7) trading in currency values;
- 8) financial payment services;
- 9) financial services provided within the framework of professional activities in the capital markets (activities in financial instruments trading; activities in organizing financial instruments trading; clearing activities; depository activities; asset management activities of institutional investors; property management activities for financing construction projects and/or real estate transactions; activities in administering non-state pension funds).

The state regulates and supervises financial services and related activities to protect clients' legitimate interests, ensure the financial market's stability and sustainable development, and foster favorable conditions for the Ukrainian economy's growth and a competitive financial market environment. The National Commission on Securities and Stock Market oversees the regulation and supervision of financial services related to capital markets, while the National Bank of Ukraine is responsible for other financial services.

Conclusion. Financial instruments are the means used to fulfil the tasks stipulated by the financial policy. As the role of the state in the economy increases significantly during the period of martial law, the scope of use and influence of financial instruments increases accordingly. Given that financial instruments are a market segment that converts savings into investments and redistributes financial

resources between sectors, they are practically becoming a component of national security.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The research project focuses on the principles of the Constitution of Ukraine. The importance of this research lies in understanding how these principles shape the legal and political landscape of Ukraine [2]. Specifically, the research aims to identify and analyze the key principles that underpin the Constitution of Ukraine, examining their historical development, legal significance, and impact on the country's governance.

Objectives. The objectives of the research on the principles of the Constitution of Ukraine include:

- Comprehending the foundational legal principles and values on which the Ukrainian state is built.
- Analyzing the structure of government institutions outlined in the Constitution and their roles and responsibilities.
- Exploring how the Constitution reflects and promotes democratic values such as the rule of law, human rights, and political freedoms.
- Understanding how the Constitution addresses issues related to national identity, cultural diversity, and language.

- Comparing the principles of the Ukrainian Constitution with those of other countries to identify similarities, differences, and potential areas for improvement.

Methods and Presentation of Research Material. The methods used in researching the standards of the Constitution of Ukraine may include a combination of legal analysis, comparative studies, historical research, and textual interpretation.

Legal analysis entails a detailed examination of the text of the Constitution itself, as well as relevant laws, court decisions, and legal commentary [1]. It provides insight into the specific provisions and their implications within the legal framework of Ukraine.

Comparative studies play a significant role, enabling researchers to compare the standards of the Ukrainian Constitution with those of other countries [2]. By identifying similarities, differences, and best practices utilized elsewhere, valuable insights can be gathered to potentially inform future developments within Ukraine's legal landscape.

Historical research studies the historical context in which the Constitution was written, including the political, social, and cultural factors that influenced its development. Understanding this context is crucial for interpreting the intent and significance of the constitutional provisions.

Textual interpretation involves a close reading of the language and structure of the Constitution to understand its meaning and intent. This method allows researchers to delve deeper into the nuances of the constitutional text and uncover implicit meanings that may not be immediately apparent.

Overall, employing these diverse research methods allows for a comprehensive analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine, providing valuable insights into its standards, development, and implications for the legal and political landscape of the country.

The principles outlined in the Constitution of Ukraine embody the fundamental values and norms upon which the state structure of Ukraine is built [1]. These principles, as defined in Article 8 of the Constitution, include:

1. Sovereignty: Ukraine is an independent and sovereign state, exercising authority within its territory, with its unity and indivisibility guaranteed [3].
2. Territorial integrity: The territory of Ukraine is singular and inviolable, and any changes to its borders can only be made through a decision of the Constitution of Ukraine.
3. Human rights and freedoms: The life, honor, dignity, and inviolability of individuals, as well as their rights and freedoms, are regarded as the highest value and are guaranteed in Ukraine.
4. People's power: The people are the sole source of power in Ukraine, which is exercised through elected bodies, referendums, and other forms of direct democracy.
5. Separation of powers: Power in Ukraine is divided among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, each exercising its functions independently and subject to mutual control within the limits established by the Constitution.

6. Local self-government: Local councils have the authority to manage local affairs within the boundaries of the law.
7. Democracy: Ukraine is a democratic state where power belongs to the people and is exercised exclusively based on constitutional principles and norms [3].
8. Social orientation: Ukraine is a social state that ensures the development of every individual and guarantees social justice and the protection of human rights.

These principles are foundational to Ukrainian statehood and reflect the core values and principles upon which modern Ukraine is established.

Results. The research outcomes yield a comprehensive understanding of the foundational principles delineated in the Constitution of Ukraine, with a focus on democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and the separation of powers. Comparative analysis sheds light on both commonalities and distinctions with other constitutional frameworks, while historical research provides context to the evolution of Ukraine's Constitution. Overall, the research delivers valuable insights into Ukraine's constitutional principles and governance structure.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the research on the principles of the Constitution of Ukraine effectively underscores the necessity for a robust legal framework that mirrors the values and aspirations of the Ukrainian state. Through methods such as legal analysis, comparative studies, and historical research, the research has elucidated a comprehensive understanding of constitutional principles such as democracy, rule of law, human rights, and separation of powers. These findings offer significant insights into Ukraine's constitutional framework and governance structure, thereby enriching our understanding of its legal landscape.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE KYIVAN STATE – UKRAINE-RUS UNDER THE RULE OF YAROSLAV THE WISE

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Problem Statement. The study of the historical heritage of Yaroslav the Wise, which has not only scientific, but also significant socio-political significance. His activity on the territory of Kyivan Rus testifies to his outstanding abilities as a politician, diplomat, legislator and enlightener. Yaroslav the Wise's experience in the field of state building, diplomacy, cultural development and education can be useful for modern Ukraine, which is currently experiencing a difficult period in its history.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to explore and summarize the main directions of development of the Kyiv state during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. Determine the role of Yaroslav the Wise in the formation and strengthening of Kyivan Rus. Assess the impact of his rule on the further development of Ukrainian statehood.

Methods. Under the reign of Yaroslav were made many efforts to strengthen the unity and centralization of the state. Yaroslav put a lot of effort to transform Kyiv into a cultural and political center. In the capital, the Golden Gate, St. Sophia Cathedral, St. George and Irininsky monasteries and other stone churches were built. In the main church of Rus (St. Sophia Cathedral), Yaroslav arranged the first library.

The main priorities of foreign policy were strengthening borders in the east, building defensive lines against nomads and restoring western borders. The most successful was the Polish direction. He managed to increase the state territories and put his son-in-law Casimir on the Polish throne and help him defeat his enemies. Relations with European countries were quite friendly. At the same time, Yaroslav tried to change relations with Byzantium, which at that time remained one of the most powerful empires in the world. Extensive international contacts of Rus during the rule of Yaroslav are confirmed by numerous marriages of his family members with representatives of the ruling dynasties of the West. That is why Yaroslav the Wise was called the "father-in-law of Europe."

Russka Pravda is a collection of norms of law among the greatest legal documents of Kyivan Rus. The collection consisted of 4 paragraphs. The pravda of Yaroslav (articles 1-18), which was based on ancient common law, was intended to regulate everyday relations. The pravda of the Yaroslavichs (articles 19-41) was concluded after the death of Yaroslav by his sons Izyaslav, Vsevolod and Svyatoslav. Pocon virnyy (Article 42) was concluded by Yaroslav the Wise in order to regulate the size of the tribute. Urok mostnykiv (Article 43) is a special charter for road masters.

Results. Yaroslav the Wise is undoubtedly one of the most prominent figures in the history of Ukraine. His reign (1019-1054) was the period of prosperity of Kyivan Rus, when it turned into one of the most powerful states in Europe. The ruler finally secured the status of a European state for Kyivan Rus, establishing dynastic ties with many European courts. During his reign, new cities were built, borders were strengthened, and successful military campaigns were conducted. Well-known cultural monuments such as St. Sophia Cathedral was built, the first library was founded, many books were translated into Slavic language. Yaroslav the Wise concluded the first collection of laws of Kyivan Rus – "Russka Pravda," which became the basis for the further development of law.

Conclusions. The development of the Kyivan state – Ukraine-Rus under Yaroslav the Wise – is a bright page in the history of Ukraine. Studying this topic is essential to understanding our past, present and future. The research of this topic will continue to be relevant, as it gives us the opportunity to understand the origins of Ukrainian statehood and ethnic identity. Understanding the historical context helps us better understand the current events and challenges facing Ukraine. The history of Kyivan Rus is an inexhaustible source for study. Academics will continue to explore various aspects of the life of Kyivan Rus in order to better understand this magnificent and unique state.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE: PROSPECTS FOR IMPROVEMENT

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Problem Statement. In the conditions of modern state formation, the problem of analysis and improvement of the form of state government becomes extremely acute, first of all, in transitional states, which Ukraine may be one. The effectiveness of the implementation of the principle of distribution of power, as one of the main

principles of the high-quality functioning of the state mechanism of any modern democratic state, depends on the level of perfection of the form of government. The historical experience of state building confirms that the effective interaction of all branches of government ensures the proper, progressive functioning of not only the state apparatus, but also the state mechanism as a whole, which contributes to the development of a democratic, social and legal state.

Objectives. In the context of constant changes in the political, social and economic environment of Ukraine, as well as in view of the need to strengthen democratic institutions, conducting a constitutional and legal analysis of the form of government is an extremely important task. The research will contribute to the understanding of the modern political landscape, the identification of problematic aspects and potential ways to solve them, as well as contribute to the activation of public participation in the process of forming constitutional changes.

Methods. To solve the tasks set, the following methods of scientific research were used: theoretical analysis of scientific literature sources, synthesis, generalisation, specification and abstraction.

Results. In this historical period, Ukraine belongs to mixed polyarchies according to the type of government. Among the peculiarities of the mixed republican, namely the parliamentary-presidential form of government, scientists include:

- formation of the government with the participation of the head of state (president) and the parliament;
- responsibility of the government to the head of state and to the parliament;
- bicephality. (dualism) of executive power;
- lack of constitutional definition of the president as the head of the executive branch power or as head of the government;
- the status of the President as an arbitrator or (and) guarantor in certain spheres of state activity;
- replacing the post of the President through general direct elections.

Thus, the question of the place and role of the President in the system of separation of powers is practically resolved.

These and other features of this form of government indicate that organization of state power in such republic is more complex than in the presidential or parliamentary one. From the presidential model, the mixed republic borrows the popular election of the president and the partial distribution of his powers to the executive branch. It borrows the responsibility of the government before the parliament from the parliamentary republic. Therefore, the parliamentary-presidential form of government involves competition between the president and the parliament for the control over the executive branch of government.

Conclusions. The mixed form of government in Ukraine, in my opinion, is optimal in current conditions. It allows to combine and preserve the advantages of the parliamentary and presidential models, to some extent neutralizes the disadvantages of each of them.

But at the constitutional level, the issue of the optimal separation of powers between the parliament, the President, the government, state authorities and local

self-government bodies in the conditions of the parliamentary-presidential form of government remained unresolved.

In modern constitutional and legal realities, the President of Ukraine occupies a special place in the state mechanism. Experience shows that all previous presidents tried to expand their powers in an extra-constitutional way at the expense of other state authorities. In this regard, proper constitutional and legal conditions should be provided for the balance and functioning of a mixed form of state government based on a clearer definition of the President's powers and ways of their implementation.

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HUMAN PROBLEMS IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCRATES

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Problem Statement. To date, the problems of Socrates' philosophy are quite relevant, most of the participants themselves consider the question of the essence of a person, his morals and ethnicity. Now people focus more on the material world and learn about spirituality. However, it is important to remember why spirituality remains a priority. The spiritual world is the basis for building healthy relationships in the family and society. The ability to understand others, show tolerance and compassion, suffer from deep inner development. Relationships built on values become more stable and healthy. Therefore, money or other matter will not allow you to achieve the goal you want to achieve. Various obstacles will await you, and it is prayer, a calm state that will help you survive failures.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to consider the human problem in Socrates' philosophy and to form a conclusion regarding the importance of his contribution to the development of philosophical thinking.

Methods. Socrates, the ancient Greek philosopher, is famous for his methodology of public dialogues and the search for truth through questioning and reflection. Socrates emphasized self-knowledge and the inner development of the individual. He believed that ignorance is the root of most human evils and failures, and he always called his students and interlocutors to self-knowledge and self-criticism. To solve these problems, Socrates used the dialogical method. He asked questions and held dialogues with others, encouraging them to self-discovery and reflection. Dialogues have become a means of reaching the truth and revealing the unknown.

We believe that in a society where the flow of information is constantly growing, it seems that access to knowledge should be limitless. However, it is this information overload that can lead to an important form of obscurity. Consuming superficial facts without a deeper understanding can lead to the formation of stereotypes and prejudices. People who do not have the opportunity to obtain the necessary knowledge remain in the shadow of ignorance, which can be the root cause of many social problems. Ultimately, the unknown can be overcome through constant learning and critical thinking. In today's world, where information is a key resource, analytical skills become extremely important. It is also important to work to reduce social inequalities by giving everyone equal access to education and opportunities.

One of the famous phrases of Socrates is: "Know thyself." The philosopher also actively discussed issues of morality and ethics. He argued that morality is based on knowledge, and knowledge of good always leads to right actions. He emphasized the importance of ethical values and responsibility towards oneself and society. Because these traits are now important not only in personal life, but also in the future profession and activity. For example, ethical values play an important role in legal activity, as they are the basis for building trust in society. They also help determine fairness in legal decisions and actions and ensure equality before the law. Thus, Socrates posed questions about his inner world, morality and ethical values to man, prompting him to self-discovery and moral improvement. His methods of dialogue and self-discovery continue to influence philosophy and psychology to this day.

One of the central concepts that Socrates posed to philosophy was the problem of self-knowledge. It was one of the key ideas of Socrates. He encouraged people to question themselves and analyze their own beliefs, values and weaknesses. He believed that only by understanding himself, a person can achieve moral improvement. Most people still cannot recognize themselves. Because it is quite difficult to do and you need to make maximum efforts to gain self-knowledge. Knowing your strengths and weaknesses allows focus on development and improvement. Understanding your own emotions and how they affect decisions and interactions helps you manage your life more effectively. That is why Socrates emphasized this idea because a person helps himself and only he can achieve his goals.

An important idea was Socrates' belief that knowledge is the key to achieving morality and happiness. He asked how one could be good and just without knowing what good and justice are.

These ideas and concepts developed by Socrates remain important in the history of philosophy and psychology, and they have influenced the further development of philosophical thought.

Man's role in Socratic philosophy is to understand himself and his inner beliefs, values and weaknesses. Self-knowledge is recognized by him as the main step towards morality and personal development. Socrates believed that self-knowledge helps a person to better understand his capabilities and limitations, as well as to achieve moral improvement. My opinion coincides with Socrates, I want to emphasize that understanding oneself is important for the formation of a healthy inner world, preservation of mental health and effectiveness in interpersonal relations. Knowing one's own personality contributes to a deep understanding and acceptance of oneself, which is an important step towards achieving personal harmony and a happy life.

Results. In general, the philosophy of Socrates set before man the task of understanding himself, finding morality and righteousness in his own life, and actively postulating questions about knowledge and truth. His philosophical views and methods of dialogue significantly influenced the development of philosophy and psychology in the future.

Conclusions. Therefore, the philosophy of Socrates has a profound contribution to the development of philosophical thinking, especially in the context of consideration of the human problem. The importance of these ideas and approaches of Socrates remains relevant to this day. His philosophy encourages us to consider our own role in the world, develop self-knowledge, overcome the unknown and improve our morality. Socrates contributed greatly to the philosophy that inspires us to continue to explore human problems and search for truth.

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WHAT NEW RIGHTS SHOULD BECOME FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS?

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Problem Statement. Fundamental rights are rights that are the basis for all other human rights and freedoms. They are recognized and guaranteed by the state as inalienable and inalienable. When we talk about the fourth generation of human rights, the following rights immediately come to mind: the right to euthanasia, same-sex marriage, artificial insemination, access to the Internet and virtual reality.

Objectives. To study the rights of the fourth generation of human rights, as well as to determine which of them should become fundamental and justify why they should be recognized by society and legislated by the state.

Methods. The following methods were used in this article: the method of analysis, as each of the modern rights was analyzed and it was determined which one should become the fundamental one; the comparative method, which consisted of researching various sources of information, which helped to consider the advantages and disadvantages of each right; the method of generalization, which was used to formulate conclusions.

Results. Human rights are the rights that every person in the world has simply because they are human [2]. They exist to preserve and ensure the safety and security of everyone so that everyone can lead a normal life. Everyone has human rights, regardless of sex, age, gender, nationality, political or religious beliefs, including children, men, women, the elderly, the state, and even criminals.

The fourth generation of human rights is considered to be the "newest rights". This generation includes: the right to euthanasia, the right to gender reassignment, the right to organ transplantation and cloning, the right to same-sex marriage and artificial insemination, the right to use virtual reality and access to the Internet.

Speaking about the fourth generation of human rights, we can confidently say that it is more about human independence and freedom of choice. For the first time, these newest human opportunities reject the norms of morality and religion. In fact, religion and law coexist in close connection, because legal norms often enshrine religious and moral customs. Most of the rights of the fourth generation are actively denied by the church, which makes it extremely difficult to legalize such rights. Even a large part of society tries to fight against the fact that such rights are not legally fixed.

In our opinion, the right to euthanasia should become one of the main human rights. Euthanasia is one of the ways to artificially deprive a person of life if he or she

requests it. The main condition is an incurable disease that causes physical or moral suffering [3].

Often, a person suffers greatly from a terrible illness, fights with pain and wants to get rid of it as soon as possible. Many people are ready to commit suicide in order not to suffer, because people are different and not everyone is able to live in anticipation of death. When considering the right to euthanasia, we are faced with the question of whether it is a sin from an ethical and religious point of view, because euthanasia is an artificial termination of life, and life is an integral human right. However, this question should be considered more from a philosophical point of view, since none of us chose when to be born, no one choose to be sick or not. Therefore, the permission to terminate one's life is a freedom of choice. It's not about wanting to leave this world instantly, it's about ending moral and physical suffering.

The next human right that is quite important is the right to same-sex marriage. This issue is indeed controversial and requires precise and logical justification, since the old traditions of each state state that only a man and a woman can be a couple.

First and foremost, the church, of course, is against homosexual relations. However, many countries have long legalized civil partnerships, including same-sex marriages, and have proven that such people pose no threat to society. For example, Switzerland legalized civil partnerships back in 2007 to provide a certain foundation for the legalization of same-sex marriage, which happened in 2020. According to 82% of the Swiss population supported the adoption of such a law [1]. Also, the World Health Organization excluded "homosexuality" from the International Classification of Diseases in the 1990s, which means that it cannot be considered a disease or disorder.

So, we suppose this right should belong to a person, because no one can forbid anyone to love and choose who to connect their lives with. Many people who belong to the LGBTQ+ community are discriminated against by society, restricted in employment, subjected to physical and moral violence, which should not happen.

Another right that should become an absolute human right is the right to access the Internet. Historical experience shows us that humanity establishes new fundamental rights as a result of the evolution of both individuals and society as a whole. For example, the United Nations has recognized the right to access the Internet as one of the fundamental rights. According to the UN resolution of 2010, the dissemination of information on the Internet should be free [4, p. 65].

The right to access the Internet is also interconnected with the right to information and the right to freedom of thought and expression. This is reflected in the fact that the Internet provides everyone with the opportunity to receive information from anywhere in the world, read news, books and magazines, watch movies, and allows them to express themselves on different online platforms.

Conclusions. Thus, the right to euthanasia, same-sex marriage, and access to the Internet should be among the fundamental rights of the fourth generation of human rights. However, none of the other rights, which are actively discussed and to some extent necessary for humanity, are less important. The state must legislate such rights to prevent discrimination and to be in line with international standards. Everyone

should remember to respect and understand each other, because only knowledge of values, kindness and love can help build a harmonious and really human society.

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LIFE CARE CONTRACT: LEGAL REGULATION AND BASICS OF THE PROBLEM

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Problem statement. An important aspect of the development of any civilized state is to ensure high-quality and clear regulation of relations between citizens and the state. Particular attention should be paid to the protection of the rights of minors, persons with disabilities, the elderly and other groups who need support and care due to their mental or physical condition. In this regard, civil law provides for the institution of a contract for life care, which aims to ensure proper conditions for the upbringing, care and treatment of the holders of this payment.

However, practice shows the need for detailed and clear regulation of this type of legal relationship by improving civil law, as well as developing a legal doctrine on this issue. Ukrainian legislation does not always provide an exhaustive definition of the content and sequence of concluding a life care contract.

It is worth noting that this legal transaction may be regulated by both contractual and non-contractual legislation. The issue of legal protection of the positions of citizens who have entered into or will enter into future life care agreements before the legal rules on this type of transaction are enshrined in competent procedural legislation is of particular interest.

Goals and objectives. The purpose of this article is to study the content of a life care agreement as a legal construct in Ukrainian law, to identify the main problems arising in the practical application of this agreement, and to find ways to solve them.

Methods. "A life care contract is one of the contracts that require a written form and notarization. Failure to comply with this requirement regarding the form of the agreement entails invalidation of the agreement. The consequences of invalidation of a contract entail bilateral restitution. It is believed that it is from the moment of conclusion of the notarized form of a contract for life care that the purchaser acquires ownership of the property" [1, p. 38].

Its legal regulation in Ukraine is based on the Civil Code and other legislative acts. To solve these problems, one can apply the method of legal analysis, comparative analysis of legal acts. It is also important to take into account the practice of applying legislation and court decisions.

The content of life care agreements needs to be more precisely and clearly regulated by law to prevent possible disputes and misunderstandings between the parties.

Result. When studying the analytical basis of the topic, it is worth taking the following concepts as a basis: "Under a contract of lifetime maintenance (care), one party (the alienator) transfers to the other party (the acquirer) the ownership of a residential house, apartment or part thereof, other real estate or movable property of significant value, in return for which the acquirer undertakes to provide the alienator with maintenance and (or) care for life" [2, p. 268]. Its content may include issues related to medical care, food, accommodation and other aspects of the recipient's daily life.

Theoretically, the legal regulation of the contract in Ukraine is based on the Civil Code, but in practice, a number of problems arise, including the lack of clarity of the terms and scope of services provided under the contract and cases of violation of consumer rights regarding the quality of maintenance or care. To address these problems, constructive solutions can be introduced, such as the development of standard contract forms with clear service specifications and payment terms, control by the authorities over the quality of services provided, and prevention of fraud by strengthening control over the functioning of institutions providing services under life care contracts.

Thus, legal regulation and resolution of practical problems in the field of life care agreements is necessary to ensure harmony between the parties to the agreement and to protect the rights of the parties.

Conclusions. Thus, a life care agreement in Ukraine is a relevant issue that requires attention and a systematic approach. The shortcomings in the legal regulation and practical aspects of the application of these agreements need to be improved through the development of standard forms of agreements, control over the provision of services and quality of maintenance or care, as well as strengthening the mechanisms for monitoring the functioning of institutions providing these services. Solving these problems will not only promote harmonious relations between the parties to the agreement, but will also ensure the protection of the rights of the parties and improve the quality of life of people who need some attention and support.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGAL CERTAINTY AND THE PRACTICE OF ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Problem Statement. At the current stage of Ukraine's development as an independent state, our society is on the way to democratic transformation, which requires the modernization of legal procedures that would be able to ensure the stability of each individual's legal position in the state. Therefore, it is significant for protection of legal rights and interests of citizens. Unanimity of legal interpretation in the context of the application of law in administrative legal relations is relevant for reasonable and foreseeable stability of the rules of law. However, in order to prevent the arbitrariness of state authorities, social and economic destabilization in the country, there is a need for the reformation of practical realization of the principle of legal certainty.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the legal issues that arise in connection with the implementation of the principle of legal certainty and to determine the tendencies and prospects of improving legal mechanisms for implementing the principle of legal certainty in administrative law nowadays in Ukraine.

Methods. Among the most fundamental methods, which help greatly to explore the topic of the scientific work are: a description of the main provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" on the principle of the rule of law, comparison of Ukrainian legislation with European legislation. Another essential method is the legal analogy with foreign practice in administrative regulation, in particular, with Ukraine's international partners' experience and practice of the European Court of Human Rights. In addition, the historical analysis helps to outline the chronological development of the

implementation of the principle of legal certainty during the years of Ukraine's independence.

Results. Today, the conditions of the development of Ukrainian administrative law demand effective protection against the arbitrariness of state power and the guarantee of the citizens' interests and rights. Legal certainty must be understood through its following components: clarity, comprehensibility, unambiguity of legal norms, the right of a person in his actions to count on the reasonable and predictable stability of the existing legislation and the ability to foresee the consequences of the application of legal norms (legitimate expectations). Thus, legal certainty implies that the legislator should strive for clarity and comprehensibility in the presentation of legal norms [1]. Key issues should be given further consideration: providing accurate information about the conditions of receiving administrative services, necessary documents, terms of provision, etc., as well as ensuring that all citizens have equal access to the relevant information regardless of physical disabilities or socioeconomic status. One of the urgent tasks is to provide transparency and openness to the different procedures for the regulations of administrative-legal relations.

Conclusions. Legal certainty is a fundamental legal institution in administrative law, the effect of which extends to the sphere of legal relations between the state and the individual, in order to prevent illegal restrictions on human rights and freedoms. Clarity presupposes an adequate perception of the meaning of the legal norm by the subjects of the law. Accuracy means compliance of the wording of the law with established legal concepts, terms, and constructions. Non-contradiction implies its consistency with the system of current legal regulation. The prospects of modernization depend on high-quality legislative regulation, the legitimization of political institutions, clear definition of official powers, certainty of court decisions and a high level of transparency and openness which will assure public trust in government.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF DIGITAL CONTENT

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Introduction. The digital revolution of the 20th century radically changed the idea of things, as objects of the material world, in respect of which civil rights arise and responsibilities. The appearance of digital content in the form of audiovisual works, computer programs, e-books, cloud technologies the need to develop an effective mechanism for their legal regulation circulation.

Objectives. The main task of this research is to study the mechanism of legal regulation of digital content

Methods. I would like to start with a definition of «digital content». Digital content is data created and provided in a digital form. Digital content includes, but is not limited to, computer programs, applications, video files, audio files, music files, digital games, and e-books. Those kind of content appeared and began to gain its so-called popularity, in accordance with the deepening of digitalization of our life and society as a whole. This type of content exists in the digital environment. Digital environment is hardware, software and any other kind of network connection used for the purpose of obtaining access to digital content and/or digital service and providing the possibility of their use by the consumer.

A special feature of digital content is its dual legal nature. After all, concluding civil law contracts, the subject of which is acting digital content, the parties are often faced with the need for additional regulation of relations related to the protection of intellectual property rights creators of digital content. In the field of civil law – key elements that require regulatory regulation are: method conclusion of the contract, rights and obligations of the parties, including the obligation to provide access to the online service or payment for the services provided. Instead, the right of intellectual property, in particular, copyright, regulates the use digital content as a work. It is worth noting that domestic legislation, Laws of Ukraine «On Copyright and Related rights», «About Digital Content and Digital Services» do not give a general concept of the work, but it defines its separate categories, including service work, architecture work, work fine and applied arts. These acts contain definitions of some objects that act as digital content, namely: computer program, videogram, audiovisual work, etc.

Domestic legislation does not contain any binding restrictions or reservations regarding the effect of intellectual property rights on the Internet. At the same time, the main areas of protection of the above-mentioned rights are: text content (content) of the website as an object of copyright on literary work, graphic elements (design) of the site as an object of copyright rights to a graphic work, a domain name as an object

of a trademark right or trade name, site as software (object copyright), databases and computer programs as objects copyright, etc.

With the distribution of works in the form of digital content on the Internet the emergence of a new type of licence – «Creative Commons». This type of licence is specially designed for protection copyright in the digital environment. Creative Commons provides the possibility for authors to determine the principles of use of their works on the network The Internet, and also contains special resources that allow you to identify and prevent unauthorized use of works online. Licences of the specified type are distributed on the network to an unlimited number of users, that is, the author gives permission to use his work throughout term of validity of copyright and related rights. This type of licence use such well-known digital online platforms as You tube, Flickr, SoundCloud, through search engines that the user can easily find a suitable essay.

Conclusion. To sum up all mentioned above, we can notice that digitalization and digital content as well still require an effective legislative regulation. The emergence of digital in civil circulation content containing dualism of rights (both the usual list of property rights and intellectual property rights) necessitates the development of a mechanism legal regulation for protection as authors of works that have taken shape digital content, owners of digital platforms and other services, through which access to digital content and consumers is made possible.

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RECODIFICATION OF CIVIL LEGISLATION

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Problem Statement. Civil legislation defines legal relations between subjects of civil legal relations and regulates the basic rights and obligations of citizens and legal entities. In today's realities, this legislation needs to be recodified, as this process is necessary to improve the legal framework, take into account changes in public life and bring legislation in line with international standards. In this paper, we will consider the main aspects and prospects of recodification of civil legislation in Ukraine.

Objectives. The object of the article is to study the recodification of civil legislation and its peculiarities in this context.

Methods. The following methods are used in the study of this topic: empirical - to analyse court practice and study court decisions; comparative - to compare Ukrainian civil law with the laws of other countries; dogmatic - to interpret and determine the content of civil law provisions relating to recodification.

Results. Recodification is the process of developing new legislation, which consists of systematic study and revision of existing legislative acts with a view to providing them with a unified, modern version and harmony with changes in the social, economic and political spheres. The concept of "recodification" in the legal system means the process of amending and reformulating legislation in order to unify, harmonise and simplify the legal framework [1, p. 147-148].

To begin with, one of the main problems for the normal functioning of civil legislation in Ukraine is its regular and chaotic revision. The reason for such numerous and haphazard changes is the rule established by para. 3 of Part 2 of Article 4 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, which provides that "in case of submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of a draft law other than the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine on civil relations, which regulates civil relations differently from the Civil Code of Ukraine, it is necessary to simultaneously submit a draft law on amendments to the Civil Code of Ukraine" [5]. At the same time, due to the rather lengthy legislative process, the amendments are not always up-to-date when they are finally approved by the Parliament. While all these processes are ongoing, the needs of society may change.

The Government defines the main tasks of the working group as follows: conducting a comprehensive analysis of the current civil legislation of Ukraine and identifying areas of private law relations that should be in line with global trends in the development of private law; studying the experience of recodification of civil legislation in other countries and formulating proposals for recodification of the

updated civil legislation of Ukraine. In this context, it should be noted that to date, joint efforts of the world's leading experts have found optimal legal norms for many areas of private law relations. These rules are reflected in many international documents on the unification of private law. On this basis, European countries have embarked on a modernisation of their national civil codes and private law doctrines. Thus, the global trend towards unification and harmonisation of private law rules is an important factor in the current re-codification of civil codes in many countries, including Ukraine.

The recodification of civil legislation in Ukraine is aimed at further improving the civil law system so that it can effectively regulate new social relations that arise and will arise in modern society. In particular, a number of issues related to the use of information technology, personal data protection and intellectual property issues need to be regulated in Ukraine today. In our opinion, the Supreme Court's case law can serve as an empirical basis for the recodification of civil legislation, i.e., by indicating the direction of improvement of the established rules at the practical level and identifying gaps that need to be filled in the process of institutionalising the legislative process.

Harmonisation with international standards, in our opinion, is one of the key aspects of recodification of civil legislation at the current stage of development of Ukrainian society. Ukraine seeks to provide its citizens and foreign partners with proper conditions in civil legal relations and must adapt its legislation to international standards, in particular to the legislation of the European Union and other international organisations. It is worth noting that a great deal of work has been done in this area, the results of which have been reflected in a number of laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in recent years. For example, one of the most recent such laws is the new Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", which was drafted with a focus on harmonising Ukraine's national legislation in the field of copyright and related rights. The rights are in line with current EU legal protection standards. In general, recodification is an integral part of the process of harmonisation of Ukrainian civil legislation with EU law.

We hope that the recodification of civil legislation will bring the Ukrainian judicial system even closer to the European Union. This will facilitate Ukraine's speedy integration into the global legal space and ensure compliance with the fundamental principles of human rights and freedoms. The recodification will also involve a lot of work to systematise, harmonise and unify the Civil Code. This requires not only legal knowledge but also knowledge of other areas with which civil law interacts.

Conclusions. Thus, the foregoing emphasises the importance and complexity of the process of recodification of civil legislation in Ukraine at the present stage and the need for it to be carried out to ensure stable and predictable development of the country's legal system and to promote the progress of society as a whole. The process of improvement is ongoing in order to create a modern, flexible and efficient system of civil law regulation.

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REASONS FOR LIMITING THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY AND PERSONAL SECURITY IN THE DECISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. Today, ensuring human rights and liberties is one of the key focus areas of European countries. Among the generally recognized fundamental human rights is the right to liberty and personal security enshrined in Article 5 of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties of 1950 (hereinafter - the Convention). While guaranteeing the relevant law, the Convention also establishes an exhaustive list of legitimate cases of liberty deprivation. The above is due to the need to protect an individual's personal sphere from arbitrary breach and illegal interference by the state. At the same time, it is the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter - the Court) that is the key legal guarantor of compliance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to determine the peculiarities of interpretation grounds for restricting the right to liberty and personal security provided in Article 5 of the Convention in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights.

In order to achieve the goal set above it is necessary to solve a number of tasks, namely:

- Determine the grounds for legitimate restriction of the right to liberty and personal security based on the analysis of the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention;
- Reveal the conceptual apparatus for restricting the right to liberty and personal security institution through the analysis of the relevant Convention provisions;
- Investigate the practice of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the limitation of the right to liberty and personal security.

Methods. According to Article 5 of the Convention, the right to liberty and personal security belongs to everyone. No one may be deprived of liberty, except in clearly defined cases and in accordance with the procedure established by the law. As for the practice of the Court, it should be noted that in its decisions, as a rule, it does not distinguish between the concepts of “liberty” and “personal security”. The Commission, which was one of the Convention control bodies until 1998, noted in one of its decisions that “the words “liberty” and “personal security” should be read as one and, therefore, the phrase “personal security” should be considered within the context of “liberty”.

It is important to emphasize that Article 5 of the Convention contains a list of key international standards in the field of ensuring the right to liberty and personal security. It particularly defines universal grounds for a legitimate restriction of the corresponding right. All of them can lead to a lawful imprisonment, arrest or detention of persons who act with a clearly defined purpose. Moreover, a lawful arrest or detention of a person for the purpose of bringing them before a competent court is allowed, but only if there is a well-grounded suspicion that they have committed an offense. Also, a lawful arrest or detention of a person in order to prevent their unauthorized entry into a country, or if a deportation or extradition procedure is being carried out in relation to them, may serve as a basis for restricting the right to liberty. A total of 6 cases of lawful deprivation of liberty have been identified during our investigation. This testifies to the exhaustiveness of the given list and prevents a frivolous interpretation of the relevant provisions of the Convention.

The above grounds are universal as they are recognized by the prevailing majority of national legislations of the world. This said, they, albeit in slightly modified words, still give the right to authorized persons to restrict the right to liberty and personal security.

Results. As a result of the research conducted, it has been established that the right to liberty and personal security is not absolute and may be limited. At the same time, the list of grounds for such a restriction is clearly defined and enshrined in Article 5 of the Convention. Taking into account modern circumstances, these issues are becoming particularly topical in Ukraine. After all, under the conditions of war, the state is faced with atypical and quite controversial cases regarding the restriction of human rights, which require a specific analysis and search for appropriate approaches to their solution.

Conclusions. To sum up, it should be emphasized that enshrining the right to liberty and personal security in the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties has become a strong confirmation of its importance as one

of the fundamental human rights. The protection guaranteed by the Convention is essential primarily due to the establishment of an exhaustive list of cases of lawful restriction of this right. In this regard, the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, which serves as a legal guarantor of compliance with the relevant convention provisions, is of great importance. This way, clear boundaries of state actions are ensured to reduce the risk of arbitrariness on the part of state bodies to a minimum and to protect human liberty as one of basic values.

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THE INSTITUTION OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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Problem Statement. Today, the issue of dual citizenship around the world is quite topical. Globalization processes do not allow it to lose its relevance. Many states have changed their policy regarding the existence of dual citizenship, because the dominant position of the 20th century was the prohibition of this institute and avoidance of its origin in all possible cases. In contrast to this, the states of the 21st century are much more flexible in this question. Different trends in the international

arena are due to different levels of the development of the countries, their economy, culture, customs, principles, etc. Of course, each state has its own regulations, its own permits and restrictions, rules and exceptions. Undoubtedly, this issue has both positive and negative sides. But still, the institution of multiple citizenship is worth being studied, because it reflects much more aspects of both domestic and international relations than it might seem at first glance.

Objectives. The aim of the research is to investigate the characteristics of the dual citizenship institute and the regulation of this issue based on the comparison of its manifestation in different countries.

Methods. Research methods include the presentation of theoretical material on this issue for the better understanding of the topic. Both the concept of dual citizenship itself and the terms related to it are considered. Possible advantages and disadvantages of dual citizenship for the state and for the person, who pretends to apply for such status, are outlined here.

The main part of the study is a research of the problem on the basis of the experience of the states in this sphere: the actual features of each of them and the principles by which they are governed are presented. All cases are analysed separately and thanks to it, it is possible to clearly follow the different attitude to the issue of each state.

Results. For now, there is a completely different attitude towards dual citizenship. Some states completely reject it, while others, on the contrary, encourage and provide opportunities to obtain it. However, the world is changing fast and these changes need to be monitored. We cannot know for sure, but we can try to predict future trends in this area, having experience and practice, which just happens to be increasing every year. In this research I tried to analyze all possible aspects of the topic. Considering it, I tend to believe that, most likely, more countries will implement dual citizenship into their commonness in the near decades.

Conclusions. The study of the phenomenon of bipatrimism is of great importance for understanding the process and reasons for the formation of relations between countries in this context and for understanding the nature of such relations. Further, understanding of such basic aspects can help to introduce new phenomena and processes in the future development of international and domestic relations.

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PROHIBITION OF FORCED LABOR IN UKRAINE AND ITS LEGAL SUPPORT

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Problem Statement Forced labour remains a pressing issue globally, and Ukraine is no exception. Despite legal prohibitions, instances of forced labor persist within its borders, posing significant humanitarian and legal challenges. The problem stems from various factors, including economic disparities, trafficking networks, and insufficient enforcement mechanisms.

While Ukraine has enacted legislation to combat forced labour, including the Criminal Code and the Law on Combatting Trafficking in Persons, gaps exist in its legal framework, hindering effective prevention and prosecution. Challenges such as corruption, inadequate resources, and limited awareness contribute to the persistence of forced labour practices.

Moreover, the implementation of existing laws faces obstacles, including weak enforcement mechanisms, lack of coordination among relevant agencies, and limited capacity-building efforts. As a result, victims of forced labor often go unnoticed, and perpetrators evade accountability.

Objectives The purpose of the research is to examine the problem of forced labour in Ukraine and find ways to combat it.

Methods To address these challenges effectively, a comprehensive approach is necessary. This entails strengthening legislative measures, enhancing law enforcement capacities, improving victim identification and support mechanisms, raising public awareness, and fostering international cooperation.

Ultimately, tackling forced labor in Ukraine requires concerted efforts from government agencies, law enforcement authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners. By addressing the root causes, enhancing legal protection, and ensuring effective implementation, Ukraine can work towards eradicating forced labor and upholding fundamental rights and dignity of all individuals within its borders.

Results As a result forced labour is typically addressed under various laws and regulations pertaining to labour rights, human rights, and criminal law. Here are some key aspects: Constitutional Protection, Labour Code of Ukraine, Criminal Code, International Agreements, National Action Plans, Civil Society and NGOs.

It is important to note that while legal frameworks exist, enforcement and implementation can vary, and forced labour may still occur despite legal prohibitions. Efforts to combat forced labour require a multifaceted approach involving legislative

measures, law enforcement actions, public awareness campaigns, and international cooperation.

Conclusions In conclusion, forced labour remains a significant challenge in Ukraine despite the existence of legal frameworks aimed at its prevention and prosecution. The persistence of this issue underscores the need for a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving various stakeholders. While legislative measures provide a foundation for addressing forced labour, their effectiveness is hindered by gaps in enforcement, corruption, and limited resources.

Making an effort, Ukraine can work towards eradicating forced labour and upholding the fundamental rights and dignity of all individuals within its borders. It is imperative that the government, law enforcement authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners collaborate closely to achieve meaningful progress in combatting this egregious violation of human rights. Only through collective action can Ukraine move closer to a future free from forced labour and exploitation.

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PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS DURING THE CONFLICT

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Problem Statement. Armed conflicts, such as the war in Ukraine, lead to massive human rights violations. People's lives are threatened, and access to basic needs like housing, food, water, medical care, and education becomes limited. This topic is extremely relevant currently as we are facing an increasing number of violated rights during the war.

Objectives. Investigate the challenges of protecting human rights during armed conflict. Analyze the mechanisms and institutions used to protect human rights during conflicts. Identify problematic areas where human rights protection is weakest. Examine the example of the Russian invasion of Ukraine to demonstrate aspects of human rights violations during conflict.

Methods. In writing this article, the following research methods were used: comparative - comparing different sources of information to obtain a more objective picture of the human rights situation during armed conflicts; inductive - generalizing based on the analysis of specific cases of human rights violations during armed conflicts, as well as generalization - analyzing scientific sources on topics of human rights, international humanitarian law, and armed conflicts. This allows for obtaining a theoretical basis for the research and forming one's own opinion on the topic.

Results. Conflict is a situation where two or more parties have contradictions or different interests, which can lead to unresolved confrontation or tension. Conflicts can arise at different levels: between individuals, groups, organizations, countries, or social systems. Conflicts can be provoked by various factors, such as differences in values, interests, resources, territory, power, or views. Major types of conflicts include ethnic, religious, political, economic, and personal conflicts [1]. Any conflicts, regardless of their nature and causes, always lead to serious and problematic violations of human rights. During such emergency situations that disrupt the generally established system of human rights, protecting fundamental rights is of great importance. There are many key mechanisms and reasons that lead to human rights violations during conflicts, but the most dangerous for all humanity that cause tremendous harm can be highlighted: military actions, bombardments and shelling, forced migration and loss of housing, destruction of infrastructure, restricted access to basic services (medical care, education, etc.), gender and sexual violence, impunity and violations of justice, censorship, and restrictions on freedom of expression. These are the main reasons that create contradictions in society and limit the normal functioning of individuals in the social environment, as they involve depriving a person of the ability to realize their ideas and desires. Population displacement and the destruction of social infrastructure resulting from armed conflicts often significantly limit access to education, work, medical care, and other services that are important for a dignified life and providing the necessary means of subsistence [2, c. 133]. Ignoring economic, social, and cultural rights during conflicts and other emergency situations can lead to further human rights violations and, consequently, create preconditions for new conflicts. Unfortunately, there are currently a large number of armed conflicts between states (approximately four dozen) in the world, where people are being killed, shot, tortured, and abused among the civilian population. In other words, people are losing all the benefits that should be provided for their decent existence and living. For example, conflicts are currently taking place between the following countries: Russia and Ukraine, Palestine and Israel, Afghanistan, India, Syria, and others. The number of conflicts has notably increased after World War II, and this negatively affects all spheres of society, especially human rights, as people lose everything and cannot live peacefully in their own country due to constant fear and uncertainty about what will happen tomorrow.

We are now experiencing a period of armed conflict that Russia started against Ukraine in February 2022, and we have come very close to seeing how the rights of Ukrainian citizens are significantly limited. Among us are children, women, servicemembers, and prisoners of war who fall into the category of people who have special guarantees for the protection of their rights during war. At the legislative level

of our state, it is defined that human life, health, dignity, and security are the highest values according to the Constitution. The state is responsible for ensuring that the protection and guarantee of rights is a priority, especially during times of various conflicts.

In the world, there are quite a few mechanisms for protecting human rights, expressed in institutions, conventions, and other international documents that directly include the protection of rights during armed conflicts, namely: the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, the International Court of Justice, the International Committee of the Red Cross - these are arguably the most important organizations and institutions that should control all issues related to human rights violations by the aggressor party. The most important documents are the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the Additional Protocol to them from 1977, and customary international law. For its part, Ukraine ratified the four Geneva Conventions in 1954 and the Additional Protocols in 1990. By doing so, we showed that we are committed to acting as a subject of customary international law and have legal obligations regarding the rules of warfare and adherence to humanity.

There are several problematic areas that receive the most attention during armed conflict, namely: the right to life, the right to housing during war, the right to social protection, the right to equality and protection from discrimination during armed conflicts, and labor rights. These areas are the most vulnerable because without elementary protection of such rights, a person loses everything they need for a dignified existence in a particular territory [3, c. 418]. Presumably, using the example of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, we can examine more broadly all aspects of human rights violations during conflict, as we have been most closely affected by this since February 2022. With the start of Russia's full-scale invasion, many humanitarian organizations around the world provided significant assistance to refugees and all Ukrainians in general, including social protection of the civilian population, providing food, water, shelter, and medical care. However, everyone saw that providing assistance on such a large scale is an extremely difficult task, and the evacuation of those who decided to remain in their homes, despite Russia's continued destruction of civilian objects, homes where people remained, torture, and killing of civilians, which is prohibited under the rules of warfare, proved difficult. Despite the fact that the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols clearly state the obligation of parties to a conflict to protect the population during hostilities, Russia is doing the opposite, destroying children, women, and all civilians. Such people, who are effectively "in the hands" of the enemy and are in places where active hostilities are taking place, have the greatest need for protection under international humanitarian law.

Conclusions. It is important to recognize that protecting human rights during conflict is not only a moral obligation but also a strategic necessity for ensuring stability, peace, and development in the future. International cooperation, humanitarian aid, and peacemaking efforts play a key role in restoring violated rights and supporting victims of conflicts. However, attention must also be paid to strategies for preventing conflicts and addressing the root causes that underlie conflicts. This includes addressing social inequalities, promoting diplomacy, and developing a

global system for early warning of conflicts. Protecting human rights during conflict requires commitment from the international community, active participation of civil society, and the development of comprehensive strategies aimed at restoring dignity and justice. Only through joint efforts can real change and improved conditions be achieved for those affected by conflict, and stability and peace ensured for the whole of society.

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LAW-MAKING: CONCEPT, FEATURES, TYPES, STAGES. CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW-MAKING IN UKRAINE.

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Problem Statement. Yevhen Petrushevich is one of the most prominent figures in Ukrainian political life. His views and state-building activities significantly influenced the formation of Ukrainian statehood in the 20th century.

The study and analysis of his legacy can help to better understand the complex historical processes of that time. Also, the study of the life, views and activities of E. Petrushevich contributes to the education of patriotism and national consciousness in modern youth. His example can encourage modern youth to actively participate in public life and state building. The experience of Yevhen Petrushevich in the struggle for Ukrainian statehood is extremely important for us.

The first half of the 20th century was marked for Ukrainians by a real struggle for the establishment of statehood in the conditions of the Ukrainian Revolution. This difficult period for Ukraine is characterized by the activities of the lawyer, Ukrainian public and political figure Yevhen Petrushevich, better known as the President and Authorized Dictator of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. Despite all the

difficulties, thanks to him, a democratic state built in the best traditions of the Habsburg political culture emerged and functioned in the western Ukrainian lands.

An important stage in the state-building activities of Yevhen Omelyanovich Petrushevich was the formation of ZUNR.

On October 18, 1918, a congress of Ukrainian deputies of both chambers of the Austrian parliament and delegates of national-democratic, radical, Christian-social, and social-democratic parties was held in Lviv, and representatives of the UGCC and academic youth were also present at these meetings. They announced the formation of a new independent state on Ukrainian ethnic lands - the Ukrainian National Council (UN Council), and elected Ye. Petrushevich as president. Unfortunately, as the president of the UNRada, he performed purely representative-representative functions, therefore he had no real rights to implement his own views on the internal and external policy of the state.

Objectives. The object of the research is the state-building activity of E. Petrushevich.

Methods. The following research methods are used in the work: a search based on the available scientific and methodical literature with an analysis of the material found, an analysis of documentation, documentation and the results of the activities of scientists on the problem of the conducted research and expert assessment and practical experience, clarification of cause and effect relationships, comparison, deduction and induction, extrapolation.

Results. The ZUNR government in exile concentrated its efforts on the diplomatic sphere. E. Petrushevich appealed to the Entente states with notes and memorials in the case of Halychyna, reported on the violence of the Polish occupation authorities against the Ukrainian population in the region. Some researchers believe that the mistake of the UNR Council of Ministers and E. Petrushevich was that they did not work with the population of Galicia, warned them against any movements, demanding from them blind obedience and waiting for the decision of the international community. E. Petrushevich believed that further activities should be determined not by the people, but by the political center abroad.

Conclusions. Indeed, the figure of Yevhen Petrushevich in the history of Ukraine is extraordinary, because he was a true patriot of his country, he made a lot of efforts to unite Ukraine. An equally important achievement is the parliamentary experience that Yevhen Omelyanovych gained with his own efforts, so his efforts laid an excellent foundation for building an independent and democratic state.

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REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAW OF UKRAINE "ON THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION" AS GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

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Problem Statement. Ukraine has one of the highest places in the world ranking of corruption and needs the biggest changes. That is why in 2014 a new Law of Ukraine was adopted - "On Prevention of Corruption". The law defines legal and organizational principles of functioning of this corruption prevention system in Ukraine, the content and procedure for applying preventive anti-corruption mechanisms.

This Law is one of the key tools in the fight against this harmful phenomenon. Adopted in 2014, this law aims to create an effective system for preventing corruption in all spheres of Ukrainian society, including the public sector, business, and public organizations. The main provisions of this law include the establishment of the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NAPC), which is responsible for coordinating and supervising compliance with anti-corruption legislation.

Objects. The purpose of this study is to analyze the articles of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" and to familiarize with the possible cases of termination of employment relationship between the employer and the employee in case of violation of the norms of this Law, as well as to familiarize with the entities that support the action under this Law.

Methods. A considerable number of sources are used to describe and analyze the topic of this research. Still, the biggest source is usually the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", as well as a scientific and practical commentary to the Law, written by such outstanding representatives of jurisprudence as: Banchuk O.A.; O.O. Dudorov; Lutsik V.V.; V.P. Popovych; Soroka O.V.; Havronyuk M.I.

Results. As a result of the analysis of the Law, cases of cancellation of legal relations due to violation of the norms of this Law and the commission of illegal corrupt actions were investigated. It was analyzed which of the employees are subject to this Law and can be held responsible in case of corruption in the workplace.

Conclusions. The Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" indicates that this legal act changes the key role in the fight against corruption in Ukraine. The law establishes clear norms and mechanisms for the prevention, detection and termination of corruption in various spheres of public life. The law strengthens transparency and openness in power structures, helping to increase citizens' trust in state institutions. It is also necessary to constantly improve its mechanisms and ensure the impartial work

of control bodies to ensure its effective implementation and the achievement of the set goals in the fight against corruption in Ukraine.

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ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY. HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

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Problem Statement. The scientific problems of civil society are studied in a certain way, because they are based on significant and diverse experience of their functioning. Throughout the history of political, legal and philosophical discourse, there have been notable breakthroughs regarding the concept of civil society. Nevertheless, the remarkable achievements of scientists in all fields have not yet exhausted the potential for further research. It is important to have a strong foundation for the promotion and maintenance of a functional civil society. The term "civil society" is used to understand the qualitative level of social development. Currently, Ukrainian civil society is in the process of developing self-organization practices and popularizing the idea of "active citizenship." Therefore, it needs further development.

Objectives. Carrying out a thorough analysis and coverage of both historical and legal aspects related to the creation and development of civil society.

Methods. This topic has been studied many times by different scientists, for example: E. Arato, V. Babkin, S. Bobrovnyk, V. Bordeniuk, M. Kennedy, T. Kovalchuk, M. Kozyubra, A. Kochetkov, M. Kravchuk, V. Nersesyants,, P. Rabinovych, J. Rawls, O. Skakun, Y. Todyka. I used the following methods to research the given topic. The main one is comparative and historical, I followed the evolution of the concept of "civil society" through the prism of time.

For centuries, the concept of civil society embodied humanity's desire for a more ideal way of coexistence. Such a society would give priority to the individual in all its aspects and would provide him with ample opportunities for self-realization in

society. Many scientists have pondered the search for the most efficient social structure, one that would satisfy the interests of the majority while taking into account the needs of each individual. The same scientists defined the ideal of social progress: a society where every person has the greatest opportunities for self-realization [1, p.6].

Most researchers are convinced that the first scientific and philosophical thoughts on the creation and development of civil society "go back to the times of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome." Aristotle first used the term "civil society", deriving it from the word "citizen". Thus, it was about a "civil society" that was free and educated. [2, p.15].

The formation of civil society began much later. This process is associated with the struggle against feudalism and status privileges for obtaining civil rights and freedoms, ensuring the principle of legal equality. Scientists who studied the development of civil society as early as the early 1900s claimed that in the New Age, the narrow politics of dynastic interests was successfully hidden behind a broad formula of general welfare in order to artificially cover up class disputes [3, p.219-220].

In particular, some authors claim that "the vision of the peculiarities of civil society as a relatively separate phenomenon from the state, which has its own content and structure, is characteristic of philosophers and lawyers, starting from the 18th century", based on Hegel's idea, however, that civil society reveals the structure bourgeois relations, which gives reason to believe that bourgeois society is the basis of civil society. Therefore, we tend to claim that civil society is the result of bourgeois society, which arose after the transition to capitalist society [4, p.7].

In the modern world, the concept of "civil society" has become even broader and includes a wide range of social phenomena, which are not always homogeneous. In particular, it refers to various non-political relations, such as socio-economic, moral, religious and national, as well as the social institutions associated with them. Various social subjects, such as family, classes, social strata and the nation, are the center of these relations and are linked by common interests of a cultural, socio-economic and spiritual nature [3, p.220].

Here it is appropriate to pay attention to the fact that society is a collection of citizens. There is no society without citizens. And the name civil society is used to indicate its qualitative level of development. According to M.V. Kravchuk: "Civil society is a community of free, equal people who live in a defined territory, united by a system of social relations that serve as the basis for the realization of their general and personal interests, provided by the state." But civil society is most fully characterized when highlighting its features, in particular: "the priority of society over the state, which exists primarily as a regulator of social relations and a guarantor of the exercise of individual rights; recognition of a person, his rights and freedoms as the highest social value; ideological and political freedom of the individual, the presence of democratic institutions and mechanisms that provide every person with the opportunity to actively influence state policy; presence of pluralism in all spheres of material and spiritual life; ensuring economic freedom of citizens and their associations; a reliable and effective system of social protection for every person;

equality and protection of all forms of property, primarily private, etc." [5, p. 66, 67]. And it is advisable to agree with this.

In our society, public life is often ignored when it comes to the process of formation of civil society in Ukraine today. It is true that a large number of citizens have participated in demonstrations and strikes over the past few years. Thus, the main reason for people's participation in these public events is social problems. Thus, citizens continue to refuse to participate in public life, which negatively affects the progress of democracy. Another obstacle to the development of civil society in Ukraine is the weakness of individual people's politics. Citizens of Ukraine are still undecided about their policy. On the other hand, people are often perceived as potential enemies. In light of such a problem, it is impossible to create a modern society that requires a certain level of trust from its citizens [4, p.4].

Results. So, the above confirms that the concept of civil society has deep historical roots that go back to the times of Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome. Even then, the ideas of freedom, equality, and the importance of legal categories of citizenship were formulated. We can also see the evolution of the concept of civil society from the idea of civil society as a separate phenomenon from the state to its broader and all-encompassing understanding, which combines socio-economic, moral, religious, and national aspects. We can also outline the challenges for Ukrainian society, such as the lack of sufficient participation of citizens in public life and the lack of politicization of social problems, which can affect the development of democracy, the presence of political weakness and unclear political positions. All these aspects emphasize the importance of civil society as a basis for the development of democracy, the protection of human rights and the provision of general welfare. It is necessary to understand that without the creation of a developed civil society, it is impossible to build a democratic, social, legal state, and this is a constitutional task for building the Ukrainian state.

Conclusions. The experience of European countries in creating civil society institutions and increasing trust in state power will be useful for Ukraine. The participants of the Vienna Declaration on Strengthening Trust in Government proposed a number of methods that can be used to increase trust in public authorities. These strategies include strengthening the legitimacy of the government, setting priorities for the provision of services and access to them, increasing transparency in the fight against corruption, expanding access to information and communication technologies, involving civil society and encouraging constructive public interest [4, p.4].

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FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Corruption in the security sector is particularly dangerous, because this sphere generally accounts for a large part of the budget. This means that there will be less of such necessary resources left for other important sectors, such as education and health care. The consequences of corruption in the security sector can lead to insecurity, regional instability and fuel conflicts. Therefore, the fight against corruption should be conducted on an international scale, based on regional and international cooperation.

Objectives. To combat corruption in Ukraine's judiciary, legal reforms, anti-corruption measures, and judicial independence are crucial. Training, public awareness, international cooperation, whistleblower protection, and technology also play vital roles. These efforts aim to restore trust and uphold the rule of law.

Methods. Fighting corruption in Ukraine's judicial system is a critical endeavor to uphold the rule of law, ensure fair and impartial justice, and restore public trust in the legal system.

First and foremost, implementing legal reforms is paramount. Ukraine must enact legislation that enhances transparency, accountability, and judicial independence. By establishing clear rules and regulations, including stringent anti-corruption laws, the judiciary can be held to higher ethical standards, minimizing opportunities for corrupt practices. However, vested interests have continued to block the full potential impact of these measures. [1]

Moreover, establishing effective oversight mechanisms is essential. Independent bodies tasked with monitoring judicial conduct and investigating allegations of corruption can help maintain integrity within the judiciary. The main mechanisms for preventing corruption with the participation of civil society institutions include: monitoring the activities of public authorities in terms of transparency and openness

of their actions; organisation of legal education work with the population and certain social groups that are directly involved in the implementation of anti-corruption policy in the state. [3]

In addition to internal measures, raising public awareness is vital. Citizens must understand the damaging effects of judicial corruption and be encouraged to report any instances of misconduct. Public awareness campaigns can help empower individuals to hold judicial authorities accountable and demand transparency in court proceedings. However, there is still a poor understanding in wider society of what constitutes corruption on an everyday level. [2]

Results. A comprehensive strategy to combat corruption in Ukraine's judicial system yields increased transparency, accountability, ethical standards, public trust, international recognition, efficiency, and fair justice, contributing to the restoration of confidence in the judiciary and the advancement of democratic institutions.

Conclusion. In conclusion, fighting corruption in Ukraine's judicial system requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach. By implementing legal reforms, establishing oversight mechanisms, providing training, raising public awareness, protecting whistleblowers, fostering international cooperation, and leveraging technology, Ukraine can make significant strides in combating corruption within its judiciary. These methods are essential for restoring public trust in the legal system and upholding the principles of justice and the rule of law.

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THE ANNEXATION OF THE CRIMEA AND RUSSIAN AGGRESSION IN THE TERRITORY OF THE DONETSK AND LUHANSK REGIONS

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Problem statement. Preconditions of armed aggression: Territorial claims towards Ukraine from Russia were made even before the collapse of the USSR. Several Russian deputies expressed these claims during the ratification of the

agreement between the Ukrainian SSR and the Russian Federation in 1990. In response to Ukraine's declaration of independence, threats from President Boris Yeltsin of Russia resurfaced. During negotiations regarding the dissolution of the USSR and the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Yeltsin attempted to raise the issue of Crimea's status. Further incentives for aggressive actions by Russia included the fate of nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian territory, subordination, and eventually the terms of dividing the Black Sea Fleet of the USSR. Pressure was exerted through increased energy prices, fostering separatist sentiments in Crimea and Transcarpathia, and the Russian parliament declaring the city of Sevastopol as Russian, among other actions. After the signing of the Budapest Memorandum in 1994 and the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation in 1997, Russia's aggressiveness somewhat decreased. Russia began to prefer methods of "soft power" aimed at keeping Ukraine within its sphere of influence and integrating it into new integration projects. This approach intensified with the election of Vladimir Putin as the new president of the Russian Federation on December 31, 1999.

Objectives. The new phase of Russian aggressive policy was associated with the prospect of signing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, planned for November 2013. Since the summer, pro-Russian civil organizations and media in Ukraine became more active, opposing the signing of the Agreement. In August, the Russian government complicated customs procedures for the import of Ukrainian goods. Vladimir Putin held a series of negotiations with Viktor Yanukovich, during which he threatened to annex part of Ukrainian territory in case Ukraine acquired associated membership in the European Union. Eventually, the Ukrainian president agreed to abandon the European course and move towards the Customs Union. The Euromaidan Revolution of 2013–2014 stood in the way of this decision. Putin urged Yanukovich to use force to suppress the protests. After the Euromaidan on February 18–19, 2014, despite the storming by internal troops and the "Berkut" unit, the Russian leadership realized that Yanukovich's loss of power was only a matter of time and that Ukraine would continue to adhere to the European integration vector. Then they resorted to armed aggression.

Methods. In the night of February 27, 2014, Russian special forces seized and blocked the Supreme Council of Crimea and the Council of Ministers of Crimea. Representatives of the so-called "Crimean self-defense forces," with the support of Russian Federation Armed Forces servicemen, seized other administrative buildings, airports in Simferopol and Sevastopol, communication facilities, media outlets, and so on. At their demand, a part of the Crimean parliament came to vote for holding a referendum on expanding the autonomy of Crimea on May 25, 2014, the day of the presidential elections in Ukraine. On March 16, 2014, an illegal "referendum on the status of Crimea" took place, in which, according to Russian official data, 96.77% of residents of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol voted for the "reunification" of the respective territories with the Russian Federation. On March 17, the Supreme Council of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea declared independence as the Republic of Crimea.

The first large-scale pro-Russian uprisings in eastern and southern Ukraine occurred on March 1, 2014, in Donetsk, Luhansk, Kharkiv, Dnipro, Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, Kherson, and Odesa. The situation escalated rapidly in April. Attempts to declare People's Republics took place in these regions: on April 7 - Donetsk and Kharkiv, April 28 - Luhansk. In other cities, these attempts were suppressed by Ukrainian law enforcement. Soon, the separatist movement in Kharkiv was also suppressed. Armed groups appeared on the side of the separatists in Donbas. Citizens of Russia became leaders of the Donetsk and Luhansk People's Republics.

Results. By the end of April, separatists had seized Donetsk, Luhansk, Horlivka, Kramatorsk, Sloviansk, Lysychansk, and Mariupol; half of the territory and population of Luhansk and Donetsk regions came under their control. From April 18, Russian flags on seized administrative buildings were replaced by flags of the DPR and LPR, which resembled Russian symbols. To legitimize their power in the DPR and LPR, pseudo-referendums were held on May 11, allegedly supporting the independence of the "republics." The initiators of the referendums announced predetermined results: voter turnout in Donetsk region was 75%; 90% voted "for" the DPR, 10% voted "against". In Luhansk region, 96% of voters supported the independence of the LPR, with 4% voting "against".

Conclusion. On its part, the central government in Kyiv declared the beginning of the "anti-terrorist operation" (ATO) in Donbas on April 15, while the Prosecutor General's Office recognized the DPR and LPR as terrorist organizations on May 17. Despite the bold statements, the Ukrainian side did not rush to initiate combat operations. A full-scale war only began in the last decade of June. The main problem for Ukraine in the conditions of war became the shortage of combat-ready units. To address this issue, the forced formation of volunteer battalions within the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Armed Forces began, which had high combat and patriotic spirit.

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PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LAW OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Problem Statement. The problem of the interaction of the primary and secondary law of the European Union lies in the instability and heterogeneity of their interaction, as well as in insufficient coherence, which can lead to conflicts in law enforcement and violation of the main principles of the EU.

Objective. The purpose of this statement of the problem is to carefully analyze the interaction of primary and secondary law of the European Union to determine the impact of disagreements and conflicts on ensuring the unity of the legal space and stability in European legislation. This objective is aimed at revealing the key problematic aspects of this interaction, identifying their consequences and identifying possible solutions to improve the efficiency and stability of the EU legal system.

Methods. The following methods are used to solve the problem of interaction between primary and secondary law of the European Union:

- Legislative analysis;
- Comparative analysis;
- Sociological research;
- Empirical studies;
- Political analysis.

Results. The primary law of the EU includes the norms of international treaties, which form the legal basis for the functioning of all constituent elements forming the European Union. The primary law of the EU creates the legal basis for the adoption of legislative and other legal acts of the European Union.

Secondary EU law is a more complex subsystem of norms. It includes the norms established in the acts of the bodies of the European Union, as well as in international agreements concluded between the European communities and other subjects of international law. Secondary law should not conflict with primary law, which is the basis of the EU legal order.

The most important features of EU law include culturalism, pluralism, rationalism, dynamism, integralism, professionalism, instrumentalism, legalism, Europeanism. The unique nature of the organization of the European Union combines features of both a typical international organization and a federation.

Primary law comes from treaties concluded between EU member states. The most important of them are the Treaties of Rome: the Treaty of Rome (1957), the European Economic Community, which later became the European Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom). Later, the Treaty of Maastricht (1992), the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), the Treaty of Nice (2001) and the Treaty of

Lisbon (2007) were added to it. These treaties establish the basis for the functioning of the EU, allocate powers between the various EU institutions and define decision-making procedures and secondary law arises on the basis of primary law to implement its provisions. It includes acts adopted by the EU institutions for the implementation of treaties. This includes various acts such as regulations, directives, decisions and recommendations.

Further development of the judicial practice of the Court of Justice of the EU in the interpretation of legal acts of the EU may contribute to the resolution of conflicts between primary and secondary law. Judicial practice can clarify and develop the content of the law, providing a clearer understanding of its provisions. It is important to ensure consistency and correspondence between primary and secondary law by carefully studying and analyzing the texts of acts, as well as applying the principles of legal interpretation. It is also necessary to establish consultation and dialogue mechanisms between EU institutions, national governments and other interested parties to discuss issues related to conflicts between legal acts. If necessary, changes to EU or national legislation can be made to eliminate conflicts and achieve greater consistency. When resolving conflicts between EU law, it is important to ensure a balanced approach that takes into account the needs of different parties and ensures compliance with key EU principles, such as the principles of upholding human rights and the rule of law.

Conclusion. Resolving conflicts between primary and secondary law in the European Union (EU) system requires a comprehensive approach and final analysis of legal aspects. Ensuring the unity and stability of the EU legal system is critical to ensuring the functioning of the European Union as a single and effective union of countries. Mechanisms for resolving conflicts between primary and secondary law may include case law, consultation and dialogue between stakeholders, and necessary legislative changes. It is important to ensure consistency and compliance between legal acts, as well as a balanced approach to conflict resolution that takes into account the interests of different parties.

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THE CONCEPT AND LEGAL MEANING OF THE COMPOSITION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the study of the composition of a criminal offence is due to its key importance in the functioning of the criminal law system. Understanding and analyzing the elements of the composition allows not only to accurately classify criminal offences, but also to develop effective measures to counter and prevent them. Carrying out such research contributes to the improvement of legislation, the identification of trends in crime and the improvement of the effectiveness of justice, which makes this topic extremely important in the context of the modern legal environment.

Objectives. Definition of the concepts of "criminal offence" and "composition of a criminal offence", the correlation of these terms, definition of the elements of the composition of a criminal offence and their features, disclosure of the meaning of the composition of a criminal offence as a tool for the qualification of a criminal offence and sentencing person for the commission of a criminal offence.

Methods. Providing a general description and definition of the concepts of a criminal offence, the composition of a criminal offence, its elements and their features. Study of the essence and meaning of the composition of a criminal offence, its elements and their characteristics in the qualification of a criminal offence and sentencing person for the commission of a criminal offence. Conducting a comparison of the concepts of a criminal offence and the composition of a criminal offence. A detailed study of each of the elements of the composition of a criminal offence, their features and characteristics of these features, the significance of these features in the qualification of a criminal offence and the appointment of punishment for the commission of a criminal offence.

Results. The doctrine of the institution of the composition of a criminal offence is fundamental in the theory of criminal law. Establishing the specific elements of a criminal offence in the actions of a person who committed a socially dangerous act is the only basis for criminal charge.

The composition of a criminal offence is a set of legal features (objective and subjective) established in the law on criminal liability (Criminal Code of Ukraine) that determine the committed socially dangerous act as a specific criminal offence.

The composition of a criminal offence is a single and universal legal construction. It does not simply contain features and characteristics of a certain behavior of a person, but models the combination of such behavior with other circumstances (legal facts), and only such a specific combination gives this behavior

the character of a criminal offence of a certain type. No other legal structure can perform such function, and all criminal law institutions that are related to a criminal offence (for example, the stages of the commission of a criminal offence, complicity and plurality in a criminal offence) in their respective provisions must "fit" into the legal structure criminal offence.

The legislator defines the presence of the composition of a criminal offence in the actions of a person as the only basis for criminal charge, therefore, taking into account that any socially dangerous action is characterized by many signs of an objective and subjective nature, the law on criminal liability should, first of all, establish permanent, typical features of the majority of actions.

It is worth noting that the elements of a criminal offence are determined only by the law on criminal liability, and not by any other legislative act. As an exception, there are legal acts supplementing criminal law norms with blanket dispositions, the content of which specifies the signs of specific elements of criminal offences.

Conclusions. The composition of a criminal offence, which is a set of objective and subjective features of it, is an extremely important, in fact, fundamental construction in the system of criminal law, which serves as a tool for qualifying acts as criminal offences and assigning punishment to people who committed them. The presence of all characteristics of a criminal offence in a person's actions is the only basis for criminal charge, and the characteristics of a criminal offence can only be determined by the Criminal Code.

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DELIMITATION OF LEASE AGREEMENT FROM RENT AGREEMENT

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Problem Statement. In modern civil legal relations, lease and rent agreements have become widespread. These contracts are used to settle property relations related to the transfer of property for temporary use or ownership for a fee. Despite the similarity of the name, leases and rents have significant differences, in fact, they are two different concepts with their own characteristics and essence that are not.

Objectives. The purpose of this thesis is to review and analyze the main legal differences between lease and rent agreements. The task is to consider in detail the legal aspects of both types of transactions, including the definition of the rights and obligations of the parties, the duration and conditions of the transaction. Also, it is necessary to study the legal aspects of financial obligations and responsibilities of the parties in the context of rent and rent.

Methods. Lease and rent agreements are important instruments in the modern legal environment. When considering these agreements, the question arises about their differences.

According to Article 731 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the rent agreement is an agreement of the parties, according to which one party (the rent recipient) transfers property to the other party (the paying rent), and the rent payer in return undertakes to periodically pay the rent recipient in the form of a certain sum of money or in another form. [1. C.265]. The main characteristics of the rent agreement include the definition of the object of rent for example: real estate, equipment, determining the duration of the transaction, and the amount of rent. The rent agreement is concluded in writing, and the agreement on the transfer of movable property for payment of rent is certified by a notary. The parties to the rent agreement are the recipient and the rent payer.

Under the lease agreement, the landlord transfers or undertakes to transfer to the tenant property in possession and use for a fee for a certain period. The subjects of the lease agreement in accordance with Art. 760 of the Civil Code of Ukraine can be: things that are determined by individual characteristics and that retain their original appearance during repeated use, that is, non-surviving things, as well as property rights. [1. C.272]. The lease agreement is concluded in writing. The parties to the contract are the landlord and the tenant tenant.

Results. The main differences between rent and rent are revealed in the possession of property, duration of use and grounds for payment. First, when renting, the owner of the property remains the owner, while in the case of rent, the resource or property belongs to the owner completely, and the tenant can use it for a certain fee.

The second differs in the temporary nature of the lease, where there is a well-defined term, while the rent can be constant and have no time limits. Regarding the grounds for payment, when renting, payments are made to the owner of the property and determined by the agreement, while in the case of rent, the resource or property is essentially the property of the owner, so the rent is their natural consequence.

Conclusions. Thus, rent and rent are two different terms used to describe the relationship between the owner and the user of the property. Both concepts have their own characteristics and are used in different areas. It is important to take into account all aspects of rent and rent when concluding relevant contracts in order to avoid possible disputes and misunderstandings.

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THE MAIN MODERN CONCEPTS OF THE STATE

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Problem Statement. Modern global society faces numerous challenges that require a reevaluation of traditional views on state organization. The formation of civil society and new types of social relations leads to the establishment of a new state and legal thinking. This approach is based not on class positions, but on the priority of universal values. The state can no longer remain strictly centralized or, conversely, remove itself from addressing social issues. There is a need for updated concepts of the state that would meet the needs of society and be able to effectively respond to new challenges.

Objectives. The aim of the research is to determine the key characteristics of leading modern state concepts and their influence on understanding the role and functions of the state in the modern world.

Methods. Any research is based on the use of different approaches that allow for a comprehensive understanding of a particular issue. One of the approaches used in the study of the chosen topic is classification, which is based on categorizing state concepts according to certain criteria such as ideology, functions, and form of government. Its advantage is to contribute to a better understanding of the essential characteristics and features of each concept, their systematization, and generalization.

On the other hand, using a historical approach allows us to trace how different concepts of the state emerged, developed, and changed under the influence of historical events, political, economic, and social factors. Equally important is the comparative legal approach, which enables the comparison of key concepts of states and the identification of common and distinctive features in their formation and development. Using of the above-mentioned approaches allows for making research on the main modern concepts of the state more comprehensive, thorough, and reliable.

Results. The study found that legal doctrine distinguishes a number of different concepts of the State. Among the key ones, it is worth highlighting the following: the concept of the legal and social state, the welfare state, the nation state and pluralistic democracy. In contrast to others, these concepts are mostly based on the idea that the state's activities should be aimed at improving the lives of citizens, guaranteeing human dignity, ensuring equality and freedom. In particular, the rule-of-law state is considered to be a state of real existential human rights and freedoms, since in it rights and freedoms are the highest value of state policy, and their guarantee and protection are considered to be its main vocation. Today, the concept of the rule of law is one of the most widespread political and legal ideals. At the same time, the welfare state embodies a special, socially oriented type of state with a high level of social protection of citizens and the establishment of the principle of social justice.

It should be underlined that none of the above concepts is universal and was formed under the influence of a number of factors. Moreover, modern conceptions of the state are not static. They are constantly evolving and changing under the influence of new challenges. However, despite the fact that each of these concepts has both strengths and weaknesses, they all have a right to exist.

Conclusions. Thus, societies at different stages of their formation choose unique ways of development, looking for the optimal model of state structure. Each of the concepts considered in this study offers its own approach to state governance and principles of organization of the political system of society. Given this, the analysis of the key concepts of the state allows for a deeper study of the legal nature of the state as a whole, its goals and functions in the modern world.

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RESTRICTION OF DEMOCRACY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. Nowadays democracy is considered to be one of the greatest achievements of mankind for all time of its existence. It is the best form of state regime that recognizes the people as the only source of power.

In connection with the beginning of a full-scale invasion of the aggressor state in Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" was introduced, which limits the main forms of direct democracy. That is why it is necessary to investigate whether the relevant restrictions violate the principles of democracy, whether they are proportional in accordance with world experience.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze the limitations of democracy in the conditions of the legal regime of martial law, the normative grounds of such restrictions, to check their proportionality according to international practice.

Methods. The main method that has been used in the research is the method of analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, other normative grounds of restrictions on democracy under the legal regime of martial law.

The restriction of human rights is provided for in the Constitution of Ukraine, among these rights is the right of citizens to participate in the management of state affairs, in all-Ukrainian and local referenda, to freely elect and be elected to public authorities and local self-government bodies [1]. Under Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," it is prohibited to hold elections, referenda, and mass gatherings [3]. In international practice, a mechanism for the legal restriction of human rights has long been developed. They must meet three conditions: the legality of the restriction, the legitimate purpose, the need for a democratic society [2].

Results. Based on the analysis of this problem by various methods, it can be noted that in the national legislation of Ukraine there are grounds for restricting democracy, under the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, these restrictions are introduced for a legitimate purpose, and there are no other mechanisms for holding elections and referenda, the restrictions provided for in the Constitution of Ukraine are proportional, that is, they meet all three criteria.

Conclusions. To ensure the democracy of the state under martial law better, it is necessary to develop new mechanisms for the participation of citizens in the management of state affairs. Democracy is one of humanity's greatest assets. But the main thing at the moment is the victory in the war, since no one will care about democracy in Ukraine if such a state does not exist.

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JURY: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. From the very beginning of its formation, the legal system of Ukraine was included in the continental group, which in the future will determine the direction of its development. Besides that, Ukraine is one of the post-soviet countries. It means that its legal system started to develop in the late 1990s. In 2016 the Ukrainian government carried out a huge reform that made this system more pro-European. However, there are still things that become a debate between different scholars and practicing lawyers. One of them is the implementation of a jury. This question bothers society too, as it means involving an average citizen into litigation and increasing public trust in the judiciary and involves such an element as "spirit of the law".

Objectives. The goal of this study is to give general characteristics and features of Implementation of the jury system in Ukraine. This study also focuses on the future form of the jury Institute.

Methods. To start with we have to analyze the Ukrainian law "On the Judicial System and Status of Judges" and such codes as "The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine", where it is stated that "To serve as a juror, an individual must be a citizen of Ukraine who has reached the age of thirty and permanently resides in the territory to which the jurisdiction of the relevant district court extends, except as otherwise provided by law.". In the same Code we have found the requirements for jury and conditions under which a person cannot become one.

The next step is to give characteristics of The Jury Institute and its models. Afterwards we research the implementation and features of the jury system in Ukrainian legal system

Results. We analyze the current legislation of Ukraine, especially its Procedural laws. As it is mentioned in Anatolii Perepelchenko's article "The Constitution of Ukraine (Articles 124, 127, etc.) provides for a jury trial. But the development of these constitutional principles did not receive further legislation by the legislator". However we have discovered that there were 2 bills in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine that were meant to change the Ukrainian jury system forever, as now it is in the form of German Scheffen court that causes severe problems in its work. It is time-consuming, costly, and difficult to form, which leads to minimizing the use of jury trials. These bills caused a debate in the society and were not adopted for many reasons. Moreover, we have discovered the difference in implementation of the jury system in criminal and civil procedure. This gives us understanding of the current placement of the jury system in Ukrainian legal system

Conclusion. In conclusion, we can point out that Implementation of the jury system in Ukraine is based on German Scheffen court and is regulated by Ukrainian legislation. Also, the step of implementation of the jury system makes legal proceedings more subjective and includes such an element as the "spirit of the law". In the future this topic can be one of the most important to research as changes need to be made due to disadvantages that we mentioned before.

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LEGAL SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN THE CONTEXT OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM

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Problem statement. One of the most pressing issues facing the governmental institutions of the Ukrainian state throughout its independent existence has been the need for administrative reform in Ukraine. The persistent relevance of this problem is due to the fact that it is the state system of governance, the principles of its structure and operation, and the established norms of the administrative system that determine the effectiveness of society's achievement of its development goals and the improvement of the welfare of both the general public and each citizen. Administrative reform in Ukraine is an important step towards the country's democratization and European integration. Its goal is to create an efficient and transparent public administration system that meets the needs of citizens and businesses. The relevance of the research topic is stipulated by the need for scientific substantiation and development of practical recommendations on legal support for administrative reform in Ukraine.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to study the legal aspects of administrative reform in Ukraine, to identify problematic issues and ways to resolve them in the context of modern Ukrainian constitutionalism.

Methods. Constitutionalism is a public legal system of constitutional organization of modern society based on law, democracy and the establishment of constitutional and legal human freedom, the content of which is the constitution and constitutional legislation, constitutional legal relations, constitutional legal consciousness, constitutional legal order; the functioning of this system is aimed at limiting of public power in favor of civil society, human rights and freedoms. The "modernity" of Ukrainian constitutionalism makes it possible and justified to identify constants and determine changes in its scientific and practical paradigm in the existing constitutional and legal realities of the Ukrainian State and society.

Among contemporary researchers, the issue of implementing administrative reform has been raised by both those who deal mainly with constitutionalism and constitutional law and those who specialize in administrative law. The fact that the implementation of the Constitution of Ukraine requires an effective system of interaction between all branches of state power hardly needs any theoretical proof. It is not for nothing that the thesis that administrative reform should ensure the development of a new ideology of the executive branch that would allow for a radical change in both its essence and its perception by citizens is often voiced. By its very nature, administrative reform is a set of coordinated measures aimed at significantly

increasing the level of controllability of vital processes in society, ensuring and protecting human rights and freedoms through the scientifically based creation of an efficiently functioning public administration mechanism, development of administrative legislation, improvement of personnel, information technology, financial and economic support of executive authorities.

An important consequence of the introduction of administrative reform in terms of implementing the Constitution of Ukraine is its internal structural and functional reorganization, changing the relations between state executive authorities and local self-government bodies. This aspect was the main focus of the preparation and implementation of the administrative reform concept. It also means creating conditions for the realization of citizens' rights and freedoms, as well as taking specific measures to create appropriate conditions for ensuring and protecting the full range of human and civil rights and freedoms provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine.

Results. The problem of reforming the executive branch goes far beyond purely administrative and legal studies. Moreover, if we study this topic from the point of view of the implementation of the Constitution of Ukraine, we find an extremely large number of tangents between the process of practical implementation of administrative reform and improvement of the system of constitutional and legal relations and constitutional and legal regulation.

Conclusion. In terms of the problem of implementing the Constitution of Ukraine, we should analyze at least three components of the administrative reform process: reforming the mechanisms of interaction between the executive branch and other branches of government; internal structural and functional reform of the executive branch; and ensuring human rights in the executive branch.

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF LOCAL EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. The life of every Ukrainian was divided into “before” and “after” due to a full-scale invasion. However, the difficult situation also affected the state apparatus, and especially the local authorities. Under the conditions of martial law, the activities of local executive authorities (LEA) acquire extraordinary importance and relevance. Executive authorities are obligated to ensure the safety of the population, the normal functioning of vital systems and infrastructure. Studying this topic allows us to understand how local authorities operate in an emergency situation, identify ways to improve their effectiveness and respond to the challenges of martial law.

Objectives. The objectives of the study are to establish the characteristic features of LEA; determine the peculiarities of the activities of LEA, as well as the problems of the functioning of local governments and executive authorities under martial law.

Methods. Several methods of research have been used in the work process. We began with a theoretical study and used analysis methods to develop a literature list and gather basic theoretical information on the administrative and legal status of local executive bodies. After consolidating and structuring the information, several conclusions were drawn.

Results. Analyzing the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Local State Administrations”, we can distinguish the following features of LEA: 1) LEA is an organizational and structural unity, acting on behalf of the state, must be a legal entity that carries out the relevant executive and administrative functions; 2) LEA have a limited territorial scale of activity – they operate within a certain administrative – territorial unit; 3) The activities of LEA are controlled and coordinated by the higher executive authorities in relation to them [2]. Such bodies corresponding to the above characteristics are local state administrations, territorial bodies of ministries and other central executive bodies.

Under martial law, the state faced the challenge of finding a model to replace LEA and local governments. This led to the creation of a new form, military administrations [4]. These bodies have specific tasks, both of a general nature (similar to local authorities) and of a special nature (involving law enforcement tasks). As noted by D. Kuzmenko, the tasks are divided into: 1) of a general nature (tasks inherent in LEA) – the provision of the Constitution, the normalization of the life of the population, the preparation and implementation of relevant budgets, the provision of interaction with local self-government bodies, the implementation of powers granted by the state should be attributed; 2) of a special nature (the tasks that the state

imposes on law enforcement agencies) – the protection of state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the state, counteracting sabotage and terrorist acts, preventing a humanitarian catastrophe [1].

The above-mentioned bodies proved their effectiveness in conditions, but at the same time created another problem regarding local self-government bodies. It is worth agreeing with M. Zagorodnyi that in the controlled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the military administrations actually decided to replace local self – government. Self – government control mechanisms cannot effectively counteract abuse on the part of administrations due to the ability of the head of administration to almost single – handedly dispose of budget funds.[3] The constant increase in the number of these bodies is also not beneficial, since thereby they causing conflicts with the central government.

Conclusions. Martial law conditions prioritize security issues and necessitate the formation of military administrations to address executive authority functions and local self-government. To resolve certain problems, clear distinction of powers between selfgovernment bodies and executive power, along with legislative-level control.

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COURT AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE ZAPORIZHZHIA SICH

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Problem statement. In modern realities, the study of the history of Zaporizhzhya Sich, the peculiarities of its legal system, cultural and legal customs of the Cossacks is a very important factor in the formation of self-awareness, identity and cultural development of Ukrainian society. First of all, it should be noted that understanding of the judicial system gives us an idea of the state system of the Cossacks. Also, the growing interest to the history of Ukraine and the Cossacks dictates the need for a thorough study of all aspects of the life in the Cossack republic, including the judicial system. In practical terms, the experience of the judiciary in Sich can be useful for the development of the modern Ukrainian legal system and its reformation.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is a broad and comprehensive study of the judicial system and the peculiarities of the judicial system in Zaporizhzhya Sich. This includes, in particular, a study of the types, composition and competence of judicial bodies, classification of crimes and punishments, analysis of the principles and basic principles of the judiciary, study of the sources of Cossack law, determination of the peculiarities of the judicial process among Cossacks, comparison of the judicial system of Sich with other judicial systems of that time, as well as with elucidating the influence of the Cossack judiciary on the modern domestic legal system, determining the influence of Zaporizhzhya Sich on the formation of Ukrainian statehood and legal culture.

Methods. In the research process, mainly general scientific research methods were used, in particular, analysis of special literature and legal acts, synthesis, induction and deduction, generalization, abstraction, historical and logical methods.

The peculiarity of the judicial system of Zaporizhzhya Sich was that the judicial power was not separated from the administration, so the role of the court was actually played by the entire Cossack foremans. The trial was open, it was controlled by the entire Cossack society. It is worth noting that the Cossacks did not have their own written laws or legislation, and therefore used customs and common sense to resolve disputes. The following groups of crimes can be distinguished: against life, person, nature and morality, honor and freedom, military discipline. The purpose of punishment in Zaporizhzhya Sich was to convict the criminal for the crime committed, to warn others against crimes, and also to ensure the safety of other Cossacks. The punishments included confiscation of property, whipping, chaining, imprisonment, mutilation, and the death penalty.

Results. In the process of researching the topic special scientific literature was analyzed and the features of the judicial system in Zaporizhzhya Sich were determined. Also, the nature of the judiciary and the judicial process was revealed, the types of crimes were classified, the purpose of punishments and their system were investigated.

Conclusions. Summarizing the acquired knowledge, we can see a complete picture of the court and legal proceedings in Zaporizhzhya Sich and use the information obtained for the development and reform of the modern Ukrainian judicial system.

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HISTORICAL STAGES OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL LAW IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement: The study of historical stages in the development of criminal law in Ukraine is not only of scientific but also practical importance, as it can be used to improve legislation, law enforcement practices, and legal education.

Objectives: To conduct a comprehensive study of the historical stages of formation and development of criminal law in Ukraine.

Methods: historical-legal, comparative-legal, systemic-analytical, formal-legal.

Exposition: The construction of an independent democratic legal state in Ukraine requires the creation of an effective legal system. However, ensuring optimal regulation of social relations is impossible without a well-formulated and substantive normative base. Only on the basis of relative stability of legislation can a stable, purposeful, and predictable state policy in the fight against crime be built.

The current Criminal Code of Ukraine was adopted on April 5, 2001, and entered into force on September 1, 2001. It replaced the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR from 1960.

The modern Criminal Code of Ukraine has undergone significant reforms compared to its initial version adopted on April 5, 2001, however, legislative changes to it are not systematic.

The earliest information about criminal law in Ukraine I found in the "Ruska Pravda". The concept of crime in the "Ruska Pravda" was interpreted as "offense," that is, a violation of public peace in any form, regardless of causing physical, material, or moral harm. Criminal crime did not differ from civil wrongdoing. Crimes committed intentionally and unintentionally were distinguished, for example, they distinguished between murder committed intentionally, accidentally, in a state of affect, in a fight, in a state of intoxication, and so on.

Next, let's consider the Lithuanian Statutes. In the 16th century, on the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, legal norms were consolidated in sets of laws - Statutes of 1529, 1566, and 1588. Here, the norms of legal traditions were combined: Russian law, Polish law, German law, Roman law, customary law. It should be emphasized that the first statute was based on the "Ruska Pravda" of Yaroslav the Wise.

It is appropriate to emphasize that the concept of crime in the law of the Lithuanian-Russian state underwent transformation. At the stages of customary law, crime was understood as causing harm, later it was interpreted as a misdemeanor. Different terminology was also used to denote a crime. Depending on the nature and consequences of criminal acts, crimes against health, personal and property integrity were called rape, injury, mischief, harm.

Overall, criminal law of this period was characterized by a fairly high level of development for its time. The statutes legislatively enshrined such legal principles as legality, individualization, equality before the law, justice, punishment. The first Lithuanian Statutes were of great importance for the development of criminal law regarding complicity in crime and participation in crime.

During the era of the Ukrainian People's Republic, criminal and criminal procedural legislation was based, on the one hand, on criminal and criminal procedural legislation of the Russian Empire with changes made by the Provisional Government, and on the other hand, on its own regulatory acts. The latter established new criminal norms, supplemented, changed, or repealed existing ones. Sometimes legislative acts of local authorities were issued, defining which actions in a certain county or volost were considered criminal and establishing punishments for them.

It is advisable to take into account the Criminal Code of 1960. Let's consider some articles of this code Article 100. Threat to commit murder

The threat to commit murder, if there are real grounds to fear the execution of this threat, is punishable by imprisonment for up to one year.

Article 102. Intentional medium gravity bodily harm

Intentional medium gravity bodily harm, that is, intentional bodily harm that is not dangerous to life but has caused prolonged impairment of the functions of any organ or other prolonged health disorder without the consequences specified in

Article 101 of this Code, is punishable by imprisonment for up to four years or corrective labor for up to two years.

Article 94. Intentional homicide

Intentional homicide committed without the signs specified in Article 93 of this Code is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to fifteen years.

For comparison, let's analyze the same content articles of the current Criminal Code of Ukraine. Article 129. Threat of murder

1. Threat of murder, if there were real grounds to fear the execution of this threat, - punishable by probation supervision for up to two years or restriction of liberty for the same term.

Article 122. Intentional medium gravity bodily harm

1. Intentional medium gravity bodily harm, that is, intentional harm that is not dangerous to life and has not resulted in the consequences provided for in Article 121 of this Code, but has caused prolonged health disorder or significant stable loss of capacity to work by less than one third, - punishable by corrective labor for up to two years or restriction of liberty for up to three years, or imprisonment for up to three years.

Article 115. Intentional homicide

1. Homicide, that is, intentional unlawful infliction of death on another person, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to fifteen years.

It can be observed that in the first two articles, the term of imprisonment differs.

Conclusion: The historical stages of formation and development of criminal law in Ukraine indicate its complex and multifaceted path, which has evolved from customary norms to modern codified legislation. This path was characterized by the influence of various factors such as political system, economic development, cultural values, and social norms.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF PERSON AND CITIZEN IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Personal human rights are enshrined in the Fundamental Law of Ukraine, namely in Articles 27-35.

The relevance of the topic of constitutional and legal regulation of personal rights and freedoms of human and citizen in Ukraine is becoming more and more actual because of:

1. Full-scale Russian invasion. The country aggressor violates personal human rights every day. The occupier takes the lives of innocent people, subjects Ukrainian defenders and civilians to torture, humiliates their honor and dignity.

2. The fundamental nature of personal rights. Personal rights are fundamental, they provide the possibility of existence and realization of other related rights.

Thus, given the above, the issue of personal rights requires a detailed analysis.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is the need to give a comprehensive definition of the concept of personal human rights, to give a brief description of them, to indicate constitutional guarantees of their implementation and functioning, as well as to study the trends and problems of their constitutional and legal regulation and provision.

Methods. The main method that was used is the method of analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, other normative legal acts regulating personal rights and freedoms of human and citizen. The method of synthesis of scientific literature on the topic of research was also used. Comparative legal analysis of constitutional and legal regulation of personal rights and freedoms in Ukraine and other countries were applied.

Results. Personal rights are inalienable human rights that belong to a human being since the moment of their birth, relate to ensuring his physical, moral and psychological individuality, enshrined in normative legal acts guaranteed by the state and the international community.

Personal rights and freedoms are the basis of the legal status of a person and these include rights: to life; respect for dignity; freedom and personal integrity; on the inviolability of housing; on the secrecy of correspondence, telephone conversations, telegraph and other correspondence; on non-interference in personal and family life; free choice of place of residence; on freedom of thought and speech; on freedom of faith and religion (Articles 27 - 35 of the Constitution of Ukraine)

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine believes that the state, in fulfilling its main duty - the approval and provision of human rights and freedoms (Part 2 of Article 3

of the Constitution of Ukraine) - should not only refrain from violations or disproportionate restrictions on human rights and freedoms, but also take appropriate measures to ensure the possibility of their full realization by everyone under its jurisdiction.

Conclusion. Personal rights are exclusive, inalienable from a person, inalienable and inviolable by anyone, in particular the state. Personal rights make possible the existence of political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Constitutional rights and freedoms are the fundamental basis for the existence and development of the Ukrainian people.

To this end, the legislator and other public authorities should ensure effective legal regulation that complies with constitutional norms and principles, and create mechanisms necessary for human needs and interests.

The absence of such mechanisms negates the essence of constitutional rights and freedoms, as it leads to the fact that they become declarative, and this is unacceptable in a legal state.

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THE EMERGENCE AND ACTIVITIES OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL-PATRIOTIC ORGANISATIONS (UVO, OUN AND OTHERS)

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Problem Statement. In the current state-building conditions in Ukraine, in the process of forming historical consciousness, it is important to provide objective coverage of the past, an attitude to historical events and facts, to the activities of certain political parties and organizations, government, public and military figures. The extermination of the most nationally conscious and socially active representatives of Ukrainian society has damaged the human gene pool and to some extent changed the mentality of certain social groups. The historical experience of active Ukrainian patriots who, in difficult times, managed to develop a clear program of struggle for the restoration of Ukraine's independence, is especially important in

the current military aggression against our country. Therefore, it seems quite relevant to study the activities of the “OUN” and “UVO” during the liberation struggle under occupation and in the complex processes of national statehood formation.

Objectives. The main purpose is to analyze the origin of Ukrainian nationalism and its influence on the formation of the OUN and UVO, to examine the structure and functions of the organizations' governing bodies, as well as to study the various forms and methods of struggle used by these associations and to compare the OUN and UVO with other Ukrainian nationalist organizations. This goal has led us to the following research objectives: analysis of the existing historiography of the topic, outline of the preconditions for the formation of national-patriotic movements, study of significant operations and their impact on the national liberation movement .

Methods. We have used in our work general scientific and special methods, namely: comparative and historical, retrospective etc. The combination and integrated use of the above methods made it possible to realize the task and achieve the goal. The main purpose of the research is to make: a comprehensive analysis of the latest national historiography with the creation and activities of the “OUN”, “UVO” and others, including classification of historiographical sources by the type of scientific publications which covers the history of the creation and activities of organizations.

Results. The primary focus of OUN's and UVO's functioning was intelligence. It was aimed at obtaining and analyzing information about the armed forces, organization, forms and methods of work of special services (law enforcement agencies) of the opposing states, their political and administrative structure, economic and social situation, international relations, military-industrial potential and communications, information about competitors in the camp of Ukrainian nationalists, as well as nationalist movements of other nations. Throughout the entire period under the study, the leadership of the nationalist movement took steps to establish contacts and cooperation with special services of foreign countries. The main goal of the cooperation was to attract the military, political, operational, and material capabilities of the opposing states of the main enemies of the nationalist movement to achieve the OUN's and UVO's strategic goal of restoring Ukraine's independence.

Conclusions. The activities of special units after the defeat in 1917-1920s of the liberation struggle became one of the main factors in the long and large-scale struggle of the Ukrainian nationalist movement of the Ukrainian state. The main organizational forms of the special units of the nationalist movement operating on the territory of Ukraine were: the unit for intelligence and subversion of the UVO (1920s - early 1930s); "control and intelligence reference of the OUN (1932-1939), UIA (1942-1945), OUN (B) headed by Stepan Bandera and OUN (M) headed by Melnyk Andrii and others.

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DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE CONCEPTS OF PREPARATION FOR A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL OFFENCE

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Problem Statement. The problem statement is that preparation for a criminal offence and criminal attempt is unconsummated criminal offences and it becomes necessary to distinguish between them. Since during the preparation a person only creates the necessary conditions for the further commission of a criminal offence, but does not yet fulfil the objective side of the crime, and in the case of attempt, the person begins to fulfil the objective side of the crime, i.e. performs actions or omissions provided for in the relevant article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in particular Articles 14 and 15, namely the peculiarities of qualification of preparation for a criminal offence and attempted criminal offence.

Methods. First, we will consider the definition of preparation for a criminal offence and attempted criminal offence in the Criminal Code of Ukraine and examine their subjective and objective features in the scientific literature.

Results. Article 14 Criminal code of Ukraine: The preparation for a criminal offence shall mean choosing or adapting means and tools, or looking for accomplices, or conspiring for an offence, removing of obstacles to an offence, or otherwise intended conditioning of an offence. It can be argued that preparation for a crime is the first stage of the implementation of criminal intent. From the subjective side, preparation for a criminal offence is possible only in the case of an intentional crime. This is expressed in conscious actions aimed at causing damage to social relations protected by the criminal law on criminal liability. From the objective point of view, preparation may be characterised by various active or inactive actions of the perpetrator, but what they all have in common is that they are only aimed at creating conditions for the commission of a criminal offence in the future.

Article 15 Criminal code of Ukraine: A criminal attempt shall mean an action with direct intent (act or omission) made by a person and aimed directly at the commission of a criminal offence prescribed by the respective article of the Special Part of this Code, where this criminal offence has not been consummated for reasons beyond that person's control. From the objective side, attempted murder is

characterised by the following features: the act (action or inaction) is directly aimed at committing a crime, the crime is not completed, the crime is not completed for reasons beyond the person's control and from the subjective side, an attempted crime is characterised only by direct intent.

Conclusions. In the case of an attempted crime, the perpetrator begins to fulfil the objective side of a particular crime (for example, begins to stab with a knife with the intent to kill), and in the case of preparation, the person has not yet committed acts that would be part of the objective side of the crime for which he or she is preparing. In addition, unlike preparation, during an attempt, real socially dangerous harm is already being caused or an immediate threat of such harm is created to the object of criminal legal protection. From the subjective side, attempted attempt, like preparation for a crime, is characterised by partial realisation of the criminal intent, but in the case of attempted attempt, the degree of realisation of the perpetrator's intent is much closer to the intended result than in the case of preparation for a crime.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL GUARANTEES OF THEIR PROVISION

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Problem statement. One of the key tasks for each legal and social democratic state is the creation and effective use of legal instruments for the protection of human rights. In this context, ensuring access to legal remedies, including those related to freedom of expression, appears to be an essential aspect of the mechanism for guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Human and civil rights are a universal form of interaction between the individual, the society, and the state in the modern world. They define the boundaries of social opportunities for each person and establish a socio-legal and institutional mechanism for their implementation. The issue of human rights is of particular importance in Ukraine at the present stage, especially when our state sets itself the task of taking a worthy place in the world and European communities, which implies

that its legislation complies with international human rights standards. Therefore, the study of this issue requires focusing on generally recognized human rights guarantees, which are important both at the international and domestic levels.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to study human rights, their concept, types, and legal guarantees. The achievement of the stated goal presupposed carrying out the following tasks: studying the concept and essence of human rights; researching diverse definitions of human rights; analyzing the history of the development of human rights; investigating the philosophical foundations of human rights; describing legal guarantees of human rights; examining different ways of protecting human rights at the national and international levels; analysing legal acts that guarantee human rights; examining different types of personal rights and freedoms and analyzing the content and scope of personal rights and freedoms; Identifying and examining economic, social, and cultural rights; analyzing the content and scope of economic, social, and cultural rights.

Methods. The methodological basis of this work is composed of general scientific and special scientific research methods. Scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, and comparison are used to systematize and analyze information about human rights. Methods of bibliographic search and analysis of scientific literature are used as well.

Results. Human rights are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that reflects deep social, legal, and moral aspects. They can be described as general and equal norms of behavior for all individuals, which define the boundaries of possible freedoms. These rights are necessary to meet the basic needs of existence, development, and self-realization of each individual. Human rights can also be seen as the foundation of a civil society and the basis of contemporary civilization, as well as a tool for limiting state power and guaranteeing the realization of human rights for each individual. They are an expression of the values of human dignity and freedom, as well as a measure of the recognition and protection of human rights. Thus, understanding the concept and essence of human rights is an important element of modern legal and social discourse aimed at ensuring justice, equality, and harmony in any society. The affirmation and protection of human rights is a fundamental duty of the state, which is implemented at the national and international levels. This includes creating conditions for the realization and protection of the rights of every person, regardless of their status or origin. The system of legal guarantees of human rights includes various measures and instruments aimed at ensuring their full protection and realization. Ensuring human rights remains one of the key foundations of a democratic and legal society and requires constant improvement and refinement of legislation along with its enforcement. Personal rights and freedoms are inherent to the natural status of a human being and are inalienable attributes of each individual. These rights and freedoms are of great importance for the development of society and serve as a measure of achievements of humanitarian development. They are essential guarantees of a dignified and free life for every person, yet, they require constant protection and support on the part of society and the state. Under current circumstances, classification of personal rights and freedoms needs to be reviewed and updated to guarantee and protect them better. Formalizing such provisions in

normative-legal acts can contribute to improvement of law enforcement activities and ensure greater protection of rights and freedoms of citizens.

Conclusion. Human rights are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that reflects deep social, legal, and moral aspects. They are universal and equal norms of behavior for everyone, which define the boundaries of possible freedom. These rights are important for meeting the basic needs of existence, development, and self-realization of each individual. The guarantee of human rights is a fundamental duty of the state, both at the national and international levels. This means creating conditions for the realization and protection of the rights of each person, regardless of their status or origin. The system of legal guarantees of human rights includes a wide range of measures and instruments aimed at ensuring the full protection and implementation of these rights. Ensuring human rights remains a crucial component of a democratic and legal society and requires constant improvement of legislation and the practice of its application.

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COMPARATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTION AND THE US CONSTITUTION

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the issue of comparing the Ukrainian and American constitutions lies in the fact that both countries are undergoing important changes in their political, economic, and socio-cultural spheres.

It is important to understand the differences between the Ukrainian and American constitutions, as this can help to broaden the understanding of different constitutional models and their impact on society and the state. This study can serve as a basis for developing more effective and democratic constitutional reforms not only in Ukraine but also in other countries facing similar challenges.

Objectives. The purpose of the study of the comparison of the Ukrainian and American constitutions is to reveal the differences in the constitutional foundations of both countries. The objectives of the study are to analyze the texts of the constitutions, study the historical context, analyze the political system, study the rights and freedoms of citizens, assess the effectiveness of constitutional mechanisms, and make recommendations for reform.

Methods. Analysis of the texts of the Ukrainian and American constitutions.

Historical analysis of the formation and development of the constitutional foundations of each country. Comparative jurisprudence to analyze the legal principles and institutions enshrined in the Ukrainian and American constitutions.

Analysis of the political systems of Ukraine and the United States. Use of case studies and sociological research to support the analysis. Comparative analysis of constitutional reforms in both countries.

Principles of justice: Ukrainian Constitution (Article 124): "Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the law of Ukraine" [2].

US Constitution (Article III): "The Judges of the Supreme Court and of the other Courts shall solemnly pledge themselves to uphold the Constitution" [1].

Difference: The Ukrainian Constitution provides judges with a guarantee of independence from the legislative and executive branches, while the US Constitution does not specifically mention the independence of judges from other branches of government.

Historical aspect: The U.S. Constitution (1787) is one of the oldest constitutions in the world. The Ukrainian constitution (1996) is much younger, but has a rich history of constitutional projects (since 1710) [3].

Comparative jurisprudence: Ukraine: 161 articles, complicated language and structure, unclear definitions, imperfect implementation mechanisms. USA: 7 articles

and 27 amendments, clear and understandable language, the definitions and implementation mechanisms are clear [1].

Analysis of political systems:

Ukraine: unitary republic, presidential-parliamentary republic, high level of corruption, imperfect judicial system.

USA: federal republic, presidential republic, low level of corruption, transparent and efficient judicial system [3].

Cases: Ukraine v. Russia case in the European Court of Human Rights: Ukraine is found guilty of human rights violations in Crimea. The US Supreme Court's decision on same-sex marriage: Legalization of same-sex marriage throughout the United States.

Sociological research: KIIS research "Democracy in Ukraine": The level of trust in democracy in Ukraine is declining. Pew Research Center: Most Americans believe that the United States is on the wrong track [3].

Reforms of the constitutional framework: In Ukraine, reforms are ongoing and aimed at bringing the constitution in line with European standards. In the United States, reforms are rare and their purpose is to adapt the constitution to new challenges.

Results. The Ukrainian and American constitutions have many similarities, but they also have significant differences. Common features include: proclamation of human rights and freedoms as the highest value, defining the system of government and its powers, and being the basis for the development of democracy and the rule of law. Differences: historical context of adoption, form of government and political system

Conclusion. While the Ukrainian and American constitutions exhibit both similarities and differences, their significance lies in their shared commitment to the protection of human rights, the establishment of governmental systems, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law. Despite their historical and structural distinctions, both documents serve as pillars for their respective nations' governance. Ukraine stands to gain valuable insights from the United States' constitutional framework, particularly in areas such as transparency and efficiency in the judicial system. However, it is imperative for Ukraine to adapt these lessons in a manner that respects its own unique historical and cultural context. By doing so, Ukraine can navigate its path towards democratic governance while retaining its identity and values.

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THEORY OF FUNCTIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Problem Statement. The 21st-century world is undergoing rapid and dynamic changes, this poses new challenges for the administrative law. This legal sector covers how relations between the public and public officials are regulated and is aimed at each citizen to be able understand and be aware of their rights, freedoms and obligations, and responsible implementation of the same is the objective. In Ukraine, the administrative law should be adjusted and revised in that the relevant functions and norms are to be improved. It is essential to get familiar with administrative law functions mainly for understanding the basics of administrative law and its role in social life and legal system.

Objectives. The main targets of the research are the following: discovering the fundamental mechanisms of administrative laws, naming and describing terms and properties, defining functions content, and defining possible ways to improve the roots of effectiveness of application.

Methods. Research aims to elucidate the functions of administrative law. The methodological basis of the work is a complex of general methods of scientific knowledge, as well as the following special methods: The methodological basis of the work is a complex of general methods of scientific knowledge, as well as the following special methods:

- Analyzing scientific literature.
- Comparative legal method. Thus, the two algorithms will be compared and the data will be used to choose the one that will lead to the best results.
- The logical method will serve to grant the legal norms that rule over administrative law functionalities and that will defend and promote the recommendations and explain the definitions.

Results. Administrative law is one of the public law branches regulating a broad range of government's activity including activities on behalf of a nation. The administrative law as theory approach tends to review key aspects and consequences of this relationship among the public authorities and society, and expresses those parts that generate its rule in the legal system and socio-cultural life.

The most common functions of administrative law are divided into:

1. By spheres of influence (economic, social, political, cultural)
2. By methods of influence (regulatory, protective)
3. By results of influence (material, procedural)
4. By subjects of implementation (general, special)
5. By time of action (temporary and permanent)
6. By the degree of influence on public relation (main, derivative)

Functions classified by spheres of influence are divided into economic, social, political, and cultural. They reflect a certain coverage of certain relations. The economic function ensures the regulation of economic relations, serves to stimulate economic development, and also ensures economic security. The social function protects the rights of the population, guarantees citizens and participants in public relations their guaranteed rights and freedoms. The political function allows one to count on ensuring national security and public order and allows one to effectively combat crime. The cultural, in turn, protects freedom of speech, preserves cultural heritage, and makes it possible to develop one's culture.

Regulatory and protective functions are inherent in other disciplines and branches of law. The protective function guarantees and characterizes the protection of the rights and freedoms of subjects of administrative legal relations. Regulatory - establishes the influence that determines the rights and obligations of participants in public and administrative legal relations.

The material function causes changes in the material aspect, creates new objects and provides material benefits, while the procedural function creates changes in legal relations and ensures legality.

By the subjects of implementation, the functions are divided into general and special. The former are implemented by all executive bodies and have a general character, while the latter are implemented only by certain executive bodies and have a special character.

Temporary and permanent functions are carried out depending on the period of time for which they are created and have or do not have influence from external factors. Permanent ones are implemented over a long period of time and are not subject to external factors, while temporary ones are implemented for a short period of time and depend on the influence of external factors.

By the degree of influence on public relations. The main ones have the greatest influence on public relations, they determine the nature and direction of the development of public relations, and the derivative ones have an indirect influence and come from the main functions.

Conclusions. The theory of administrative law functions is an important component of its general doctrine. Each of the functions of administrative law has its own characteristics and is not universal. They have their own advantages and disadvantages, but the best way to apply them is to classify them depending on the specific goals and research purposes. Each of them allows a deeper understanding of the essence of this branch of law, its place in the legal system, and provides knowledge about the possibilities of improvement.

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TYPES OF INTENTION

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Problem statement. The form of guilt occupies an important place in criminal law. The establishment of guilt and correct definition of its type and form is a necessary condition for the proper classification of the crime, and later – for the imposition of punishment.

Objectives. We would like to clarify the essence of the types of intention, determine its meaning.

Methods. In the course of carrying out this scientific work, we have made some special observations, gathered background information, created the hypothesis, analyzed the results and drawn the conclusion.

Results. Intention is a known and important legal category in jurisprudence. Intentional crimes are the most dangerous crimes, and because of this, they attract the attention of legal researchers, but provoke indignation in society.

Immediately before committing a crime, each offender has a certain picture-image of the essence of this offence in his mind. Moreover, a psychological attitude to future actions and to the result (consequences) in the form of achieving the desired goal is formed too.

Under the Criminal Code of Ukraine, intention, in turn, can be direct or indirect. The content of intention contains two features: volitional and intellectual.

The legislative definition of intent contains three signs that characterize a person's mental attitude toward the committed act and its consequences:

- the person's awareness of the social danger of his action;
- prediction of its socially dangerous consequences;
- the desire for the occurrence of such consequences or the conscious assumption of their occurrence.

Awareness of the socially dangerous nature of the criminal act means that the offender understands the factual circumstances and social danger of a crime.

The second aspect is anticipation of consequences. It is a person's perception of the results of his action or inaction. In this case, the offender clearly understands that in the result of his specific actions socially dangerous consequences will or may occur.

The third and the most important sign of the direct intention is the desire. The desire for the occurrence of socially dangerous consequences, consists in the fact that the particular illegal act is specifically aimed at the occurrence of certain negative consequences that will occur as a result of the commission of this act.

A «conscious assumption of dangerous consequences» is inherent in a crime with indirect intent. The example can be an offence under Part 2 of Article 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely, intentional grievous bodily harm that caused the death of the victim. In particular, direct intent is such a mental attitude towards the act and its consequences, in which the person:

- is aware of the socially dangerous nature of his action (action or inaction);
- predicts its socially dangerous consequences;
- desires their occurrence (Part 2 of Article 24 of the Criminal Code).

Indirect intent is such an intent in which a person:

- is aware of the socially dangerous nature of his act (action or inaction),
- anticipates its socially dangerous consequences;
- although he does not wish for socially dangerous consequences, but consciously assumed their occurrence (Part 3, Article 24 of the Criminal Code).

The basis for distinguishing between the two types of intent is the volitional sign. This sign is the main criterion for dividing the intention into "direct" and "indirect".

Ukraine and most European countries have enough differences in criminal law, although they belong to the same Romano-Germanic legal family.

England. Modern English law distinguishes three forms of guilt:

- intention ;
- carelessness (recklessness);
- negligence.

France. The current French criminal code does not contain a definition of «guilt». In French criminal law there are such types of intention:

- deliberate guilt, or criminal intent (la faute intentionnelle);
- unintentional fault, or careless fault ;
- presumed guilt (la faute presume ou faute contraventionnelle).

Conclusion. To sum up, the division of intent into direct and indirect is important for the qualification of criminal offences and the individualization of criminal responsibility and punishment, as well as for distinguishing an attempt to commit a criminal offence from a completed criminal offence.

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CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION (ACCORDING TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE)

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Problem Statement. At the present stage of development of Ukraine as an independent, sovereign, democratic and legal state, the institution of the President of Ukraine is an extremely important foundation for the functioning of the state. There is a fairly well-established mechanism of power in our state, but it can be questionable whether the President can always manage to exercise his powers completely.

Objectives. The main purpose of this research is to explore the main powers of the President of Ukraine, identify the functions of the President of Ukraine, as well as to detect some cases when the constitutional rights of the President were limited under certain circumstances or by certain power structures.

Methods. In order to research on this issue, such methods of scientific investigation have been used as: analysis of normative legal acts of Ukraine, which include resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine, laws adopted in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, and, definitely, the analysis of the most important normative legal act – the Constitution of Ukraine – an act that has the highest legal force. Also, one of the main research methods used is the analysis of the practice of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

This practice consists in the written decisions, conclusions, rulings, and resolutions of judges of the Constitutional Court. All of these are available on the official website of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in the section "Acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine".

Results. The Constitution of Ukraine contains Section V (5), entitled "The President of Ukraine". This section contains a number of articles describing the mechanism for electing the President of Ukraine, his rights and, most importantly, Article 106 contains a list of all constitutional powers of the President of Ukraine. Among them there are such powers as: representation of the state in international relations, implementation of pardons, signing of laws adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and other powers since this article contains as many as 31 items. Having analyzed the practice of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, we could identify a number of court cases-decisions, which dealt with the limitation of the constitutional powers of the President of Ukraine. For example: The Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of 26.04.2007. Then, the President of Ukraine of that time, Viktor Yushchenko, issued a decree "On the early termination of the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the appointment of early elections". Although this right of the President is provided for in Paragraph 8 of Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine declared this decree unconstitutional. The decision was justified by the fact that the President cannot dissolve the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine within one year from the date of its election.

Conclusion. To summarize the abovementioned, we can conclude that Ukraine has a Constitutional Court, which checks the constitutionality of all legislation of Ukraine, including the Decrees of the President of Ukraine. Furthermore, it should be noted that the activities of the Constitutional Court are extremely important as, unfortunately, the President or other authorities of Ukraine often exceed their powers.

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ENSURING THE ACTIVITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (CCU) faces challenges that hinder its ability to protect human rights. These challenges may span political interference and pressure on judges, low constitutional culture and lack of public trust in the Court's decisions.

Objectives. This research aims to identify and address the key challenges that prevent the CCU from functioning effectively. The specific objectives are to propose recommendations for ensuring the independence and impartiality of the CCU, to enhance public awareness of the CCU's role and its importance in upholding the rule of law.

Methods. The question of whether the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is autonomous and independent is complex. On the one hand, the CCU has a number of guarantees of its independence. To begin with judges are appointed for 9 years and cannot be dismissed early, except in cases provided for by law. Moreover, the CCU has its own budget, which does not depend on other branches of government, besides, decisions of the CCU are final and cannot be appealed. On the other hand, there are certain factors that may call into question the independence of the CCU, such as judges have a political past or are connected to certain political groups, the CCU has not always been consistent in its decisions, which may indicate political influence. According to the survey held by the Razumkov Center in 2023: 43% of the respondents believed that the CCU is independent of political influence, 47% thought otherwise. It is important for the CCU to continue taking measures to strengthen its independence. This can be achieved by guaranteeing the independence of judges, for instance by providing judges of the CCU with a lifetime term of office, which protects them from political pressure.

Only under the condition of trust from the public, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine can fully fulfill its role as the guarantor of the Constitution of Ukraine. Public opinion regarding the Constitutional Court of Ukraine has undergone significant changes in 2023. At the beginning of the year, the level of trust in the court was rather low, which could be due to the cancellation of the CCU's anti-corruption reform, political involvement and insufficient communication with the public. One more survey also conducted by the Razumkov Center in September 2023 showed that 38% of respondents trusted CCU, while 52% did not. Yet, another survey conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in November 2023 revealed, that 42% of respondents believed that the CCU plays a positive role in the

development of Ukraine, 38% - a negative one. Generally speaking, public opinion regarding the CCU remains ambiguous. To raise public awareness of the role of the CCU and its importance in upholding the rule of law, it is worth carrying out informational and educational work. This can be done, for instance, through development and distribution of information materials about the CCU, organization of lectures, seminars, trainings as well as involvement of experts and opinion leaders.

Results. A strong and independent Constitutional Court of Ukraine ensuring the quality of court decisions and fostering public confidence will have a significant impact on the development of Ukraine.

Conclusions. By addressing the challenges faced by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, this research can contribute to strengthening the rule of law, protecting human rights, and ensuring a more stable and democratic Ukraine. An effectively functioning CCU serves as a crucial check on the power of other branches of government and helps maintain a balance within the Ukrainian political system.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement: As a multinational state, Ukraine faced numerous challenges in ensuring harmonious inter-ethnic relations and protecting the rights of different ethnic groups. Ukraine has an obligation to the international community to

guarantee the rights of national minorities. ensuring the constitutional and legal status of ethnic minorities in Ukraine requires attention to various aspects, including historical prerequisites, international obligations, political processes and establishing harmony with international human rights standards.

Objectives: The purpose of the research is a comprehensive, detailed, theoretical and practical analysis of the constitutional and legal status of national minorities in Ukraine, the guarantee of their rights and freedoms.

Methods: National minorities (communities) are integrated and organic parts of Ukrainian society. The Constitution of Ukraine does not single out the concept of "national minority", but it regulates a large number of basic rights and freedoms of national minorities living on the territory of Ukraine, such as: language rights, the right to education, the right to medical care, the right to inviolability of housing, the right on respect for honor and dignity and others.

Inclusiveness and equality before the law are key principles underlying the protection of the rights of ethnic minorities. In addition, the active participation of these groups in decision-making is important, as it contributes to their integration and development in society

The main guarantor of ensuring the rights and freedoms of national minorities in Ukraine is the President of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as the legislative authority. Accordingly, their activities are aimed at creating separate special bodies that will not only ensure the rights and freedoms of national minorities, but also protect them in case of violation.

For the comfortable living of representatives of national minorities in Ukraine, the state grants them rights not only in the sphere of education, culture and science, but also allows them to participate in its political life

The war has a serious impact on the rights and status of national minorities in Ukraine. This impact manifests itself in limiting access to education, cultural resources, complicating inter-ethnic relations and sharpening identity. However, despite this, the intensification of the efforts of the state and international groups to protect the rights of minorities and support their identity is also noted.

Conclusions: Ensuring the rights and freedoms of national minorities in Ukraine plays a key role in strengthening a democratic society, promotes inter-ethnic understanding and joint development of the country. Ukraine is obliged to fulfill its international obligations to protect the rights of minorities and guarantee their full participation in the political, economic and cultural life of the country.

The issue of the legal status of national minorities is quite important today, as Ukraine fights against the aggressor not only for the rights and freedoms of its citizens, but also for the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to another nationality. Adopting a course for European integration, Ukraine undertakes to ensure the rights and freedoms of national minorities in accordance with the standards of international law.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY

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Problem Statement. Problematic application of the principle of democracy.

Objectives. development of a stable theoretical position regarding a unified perception of the basis of democracy.

The leading role of the law reflects one of the defining principles of democracy belonging power to the people, who exercise it directly and through representative bodies of power, including the parliament. This leading role is intended to create a basis for the unity and internal consistency of the entire system of normative acts, which is one of the requirements of the supremacy of law.

The principle of democracy manifests itself in the fact that law and legislation express the will of the people, the will of all and each individual, formed through forms of popular sovereignty: direct and representative democracy. The idea of law lies in the individual's aspiration for relative freedom from power - state, personal, and even populous. The characteristic feature of the principle of democracy is the combination and interconnectedness of two aspects: domestic and international law.

It should be also considered as a principle of constitutional reforms and mandatory characteristic of the constitutional legal process. In the former case, democracy should be considered a constitutional value, and its forms of expression in Ukraine are the sovereign rights of the people, republican form of government, and insurance of forms of popular expression of will. Thus, constitutional acts of many states contain prohibitions on encroachments on such values.

For example, in Article 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, independence and democracy of the Republic are defined as "The State of Lithuania shall be created by the People. Sovereignty shall be vested in the People.". According to Article 9, this norm can be amended only through a general referendum (plebiscite)

of the people of Lithuania, if at least three-quarters of all citizens entitled to vote express their consent. Article 3 declares that no one can encroach upon or limit the sovereignty of people, appropriate their will.

Methods. analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, comparison and generalization

Results. The principle of democracy requires both international and domestic legal acts to be based on common democratic principles, as only on this basis can the necessary level of stability of human civilization be ensured. Moreover, this principle obliges states to ensure compliance of their domestic legal systems with universally accepted democracy standards.

Conclusions. Thus, the democratic character of state power and the democratisation of constitutional reforms cannot be ensured without the requirement of publicity in the functioning of state power. Understanding that the term "people's sovereignty" refers to the principle of democracy, due to the fact, that this principle is established in the constitution.

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EVIDENCE IN CASES OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES

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Problem Statement. Ensuring constitutional rights of individuals is the primary task of the state, which must be ensured in the process of legal enforcement, including administrative-jurisdictional sphere. Administrative offences are a widespread phenomenon in society that cannot be avoided. Therefore, compliance with human rights in the process of applying measures of administrative coercion by state authorities and their officials is particularly important and relevant, as it affects a wide range of individuals.

Considering the above, it is worthwhile to examine the process of evidence in cases of administrative offences, the role and types of evidence in these cases, as evidence pertains to each case. Adherence to the principle of the rule of law in the process of evidence in cases of administrative offences is the cornerstone in ensuring law and order in the state.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to clarify the concept of evidence in cases of administrative offences, the subjects of evidence, types of evidence, their role, and their place in the process of proving.

Methods. First and foremost, a thorough theoretical analysis of the concept of evidence, types of evidence, and their significance in cases of administrative offenses was conducted through the study of legislation, including the Administrative Procedure Code, and the scholarly literature of leading legal scholars. Secondly, court practices in these cases were analyzed to better understand the application of legal norms in practice within the judicial system. Finally, a legal assessment was provided regarding the compliance of current legislation with societal demands to ensure fairness in the adjudication of cases involving administrative offences, as well as the analysis of modern technologies as a means to enhance the efficiency of administrative jurisdiction bodies.

Results. It has been elucidated that evidence is considered to be the process of establishing, through evidence, all facts and circumstances relevant to the case. The Administrative Procedure Code distinguishes between written, material, and electronic evidence, which includes information in digital form, such as electronic documents, text, multimedia and voice messages, metadata, databases, and other data in electronic form; expert opinions, which entail a detailed description of the expert's conducted investigations, conclusions drawn from them, and reasoned responses to questions posed to the expert, prepared in accordance with the law; as well as witness testimony.

Conclusions. It can be stated that a thorough theoretical and legal analysis of the process of evidence has been conducted, which involves the examination of judicial practice.

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THE PHENOMENON OF “SOFT LAW” IN THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Problem Statement. Problems of the soft law phenomenon in the international law are insufficient commitment, heterogeneity of definition and implementation, which creates the risk of being ignored by states and limits its effectiveness in solving global problems. The lack of control and reporting mechanisms can lead to the situation that the stated principles remain effective only on paper, without finding a real reflection in practice.

Objectives. The object of the given research is the nature, role, meaning and influence of soft law on the formation and development of international law, as well as its interaction with other legal instruments and principles of international law.

Methods. There are several key methods for understanding the impact of soft law in the area of international relations. Comparative analysis enables the identification of differences in approaches to soft law across different countries and regions, shedding light on their implications for international relations. Empirical observations involve studying how states and other actors react to soft law norms, which help assess their influence on shaping legal practices and behaviors. A careful examining of declarations, resolutions, recommendations and other instruments of soft law can also reveal their principles, goals and expected impact on states and other subjects of international law. One more approach we pay attention to is thematic studies that focus on specific cases or situations where soft law are applied, providing insights into its practical impact on state behavior and international relations.

Results. In the system of international law, the phenomenon of "soft law" is an important component that influences the formation and development of international legal norms and principles. Soft law, has less stringent degrees of obligation, precision, or delegation and depends on “voluntarily supplied participation, resources, and consensual actions of their members.” [1]

"Soft law" is defined as casual norms or principles that are not legally binding, but have a certain political or moral weight. They are often used in declarations, resolutions, recommendations and other non-binding international instruments. "Soft law" is used to resolve issues related to human rights, environment, trade, etc. The difference between "soft law" and "hard law" is that "hard law" is legally binding norms that have direct legal consequences in case of their violation.

Scientists, investigating the reasons for the spread of "soft law" norms and studying the motives of states that explain their preference for "soft" mechanisms, appeal to the theories of coordination games, loss avoidance, delegation [3, p. 171]

Modern experience convincingly shows that the conditions of interstate interaction are based, among other things, on the fact that non-compliance with the norms of "soft law" entails adverse not only reputational, political, but also economic consequences. That is why, in order to comply with the norms of soft law, monitoring mechanisms are being developed and implemented, systems of supervision and monitoring of the situation on the ground are being created. [2, p. 2]

The results of the study confirmed the importance of "soft law" in international law. Analysis of the texts of international documents, case studies, empirical research and comparative analysis showed its influence on the formation of norms and principles, as well as the diversity of approaches to it in different countries. It should be also said that, the theoretical analysis confirmed the importance of understanding soft law for ensuring international stability and cooperation. These results testify to the extremely important role of "soft law" as a tool for cooperation and development of international relations.

Conclusions. In conclusion, it is important to emphasize that "soft law" turned out to be not only an important tool in establishing generally accepted principles and values, but also an effective means of promoting cooperation and resolving international conflicts.

Therefore, understanding the nature and role of "soft law" is important for further development of international law and ensuring international order based on cooperation, mutual understanding and protection of human rights.

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"COVERT INVESTIGATIVE (DETECTIVE) ACTIONS: CONCEPT, SYSTEM AND GENERAL PROCEDURAL CONDITIONS OF CONDUCT»

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Problem statement. The introduction of covert investigative (detective) actions (CIDA) gained significance with the implementation of Ukraine's Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) in 2012, which revamped the pre-trial investigation process. These actions are crucial as they provide evidence, particularly in cases where traditional investigative methods fall short. However, despite their necessity, many scholars debated the legitimacy of these amendments. Critics argued that such actions often infringe upon the rights and interests of individuals involved. Nevertheless, proponents highlighted their importance in obtaining detailed information about criminal activities for evidential purposes.

Objectives. To research and study covert investigative (detective) actions as an institution of criminal procedural law, to reflect the general conditions of conduct and violations that may be committed in this process.

Methods. A detailed analysis of covert investigative (detective) actions led to the following conclusions. The legislative definition of CIDA is provided by the CPC of Ukraine, namely part 1 of Article 246, which states that "Covert investigative (detective) actions are a type of investigative (detective) actions, information about the fact and methods of which are not subject to disclosure, except in cases provided for by this Code" [1].

In the science of criminal procedure, there are 5 main features, namely:

1. Cognitive orientation; 2. Secrecy of the fact and methods of conduct; 3. The nature of legal relations arising in the course of such activities; 4. Exclusivity; 5. Special procedural conditions for conducting.

The CPC of Ukraine does not contain an exhaustive list of CIDA, and therefore, based on a literal interpretation of it, we can conclude that it divides the CIDA into two blocks:

1. CIDA related to interference with private communication, which include audio and video control of a person, imposition of arrest of correspondence, inspection and seizure of correspondence, removal of information from transport telecommunication networks, removal of information from electronic information systems, recording and storage of information received from telecommunication networks with the help of technical means and as a result of extracting information from electronic information systems, examination of information obtained through the use of technical means.

2. Other types of covert investigative (detective) actions, which include: inspection of publicly inaccessible places, housing or other property, establishing the location of a radio electronic device, surveillance of a person, thing or place, monitoring of bank accounts, audio and video control of a place, control over the commission of a crime, performing special tasks to solve criminal activity of an organised group or criminal organisation, means used during covert investigative (detective) actions, covert obtaining samples required for comparative research, use of confidential cooperation.

The general requirements for the grounds and procedure for obtaining an CIDA include: CIDA is conducted in cases where information about a criminal offence and the person who committed it cannot be obtained in any other way. Also, the decision to conduct a covert investigative (detective) action is made by the investigator or prosecutor in a resolution that must meet the requirements of Articles 246 and 251 of the CPC of Ukraine if the action is conducted without the permission of the investigating judge, or in urgent cases provided for in Article 250 of the CPC of Ukraine. [2].

Results. At the moment, CIDA remains one of the most controversial topics, but we can conclude that they are a type of investigative action and an effective tool for obtaining important information for criminal proceedings information, carried out by authorised entities in a top secret manner with the use of special technical means. Covert measures involving interference with private communication, are an effective source of obtaining information that is important for criminal proceedings.

Conclusions. CIDA has significantly improved the conduct of pre-trial investigations and the acquisition of evidence by the prosecution, and this institution is important for criminal proceedings and continues to develop in the modern science of criminal procedure.

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MOLOTOV-RIBBENTROP PACT 1939, ITS CONTENT AND EVALUATION

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Problem Statement. The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 is often regarded as a pivotal event in the 20th century geopolitics. It brought to motion many events, such as WW2 and partition of Poland, it granted The Third Reich power to commit mass atrocities in Poland and Ukraine. Today, however, some Russian historians, apparently with official support, are mounting a vigorous defence of the pact. There is a need to disprove all Russian justification of the 1939 Pact and to delve into the origins, motivations, diplomatic complexities, international legal evaluation and far-reaching consequences of the pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

Objectives. The paper aims to fulfill a historical and legal analysis of one of the most infamous international agreements in the world.

Methods. By adopting an interdisciplinary approach that includes historical, political, legal and international relations perspectives, the scientific work aims to uncover the underlying dynamics that led to the formation of the pact, dissect its immediate and long-term impact on Europe and the world. Through an in-depth analysis of primary sources, official documents, and scholarly literature, the work provides a nuanced understanding of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and sheds light on its significance in the context of interwar diplomacy.

Results. The paper concludes a throughout legal and historical analysis of Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The text was analyzed and researched. The work also delves into the pact's origins, analyses its consequences. Lastly, this work includes experts' legal evaluation of the pact.

Conclusion. The document signed by both USSR and Nazi Germany, was a direct prerequisite to WW2 and mass atrocities in Ukraine, Poland and other countries. It was created for the interests of the party of the USSR. The conspiracy of totalitarian dictators decided the fate of other countries and people of Eastern Europe for a long time, and made it easier for Hitler and Stalin to carry out their expansionist plans. In no way it can be defended as a necessary means.

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FUNCTIONS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE UNDER THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. A well-functioning prosecutor's office is essential for upholding the law and protecting citizens' rights, but the exact duties and powers of this office can vary depending on the country's legal system. This abstract will examine the specific functions of the Prosecutor's Office in Ukraine as outlined by Ukrainian legislation.

Objectives. This work aims to provide a clear understanding of the objectives assigned to the Prosecutor's Office within Ukrainian law, exploring their role in safeguarding human rights and upholding the rule of law.

Methods. This study analyses relevant Ukrainian legislation, such as the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, identify and analyzes the statutory functions entrusted to the Prosecutor's Office.

At the current stage of reforming the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, the most important thing is to determine its place in the system of state authorities and the role performed by the Prosecutor's Office. The term "prosecutor's office" comes from the Latin *Procurator* – to take care, manage; it means a state body that supervises the exact implementation of laws, legality, bringing an offender to court.

In a number of countries the prosecutor's office functions in the system of executive bodies (Denmark, Italy) and the judiciary (Georgia). It also exists in the form of a body that is accountable and controlled by the higher collegial state-party bodies of the state (China, Cuba), or is completely absent (Vatican, Kuwait). However, in most countries of the world, and in Ukraine as well, the prosecutor's office is not related to any branch of government: legislative, executive or judicial.

In accordance with Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office", the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine constitutes a single system that, in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Law, performs the functions established by the Constitution of Ukraine with the aim of protecting human rights and freedoms, general interests of society and the state. The functions of the prosecutor's office are directly related to the performance of the prosecutor's activities and determine the most important qualitative characteristics of the prosecutor's office, the direction of its activities and provide the opportunity to most clearly reveal explain the essence of the political and legal nature and social purpose of the prosecutor's office. The essence of the prosecutor's office and its specific characteristics are primarily determined by the functional aspect of its activity. In accordance with Article **131-1 of the Constitution of Ukraine**, the Prosecutor's Office operates in Ukraine, which carries out: 1) maintenance of public prosecution in court; 2) organization and procedural management of pre-trial investigations, resolution of other issues in accordance with the law during criminal proceedings, supervision of covert and other investigative and search actions of law enforcement agencies; 3) representation of the state's interests in court in exceptional cases and in the manner specified by law. The organization and procedure of the prosecutor's office shall be determined by law. According to Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office" dated October 14, 2014, as amended, the prosecutor's office is entrusted with the following functions: 1) maintaining the state prosecution in court; 2) representation of the citizen interests or the state in court in the cases specified by this Law and Chapter 12 of Section III of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine; 3) supervision of compliance with the laws by bodies conducting operational investigative activities, inquiries, pre-trial investigations; 4) supervision of compliance with laws in the execution of court decisions in criminal cases, as well as in the application of other coercive measures related to the restriction of personal freedom of citizens [2].

Results. Concept of the "function", it should be noted that this term, which is widely used in the research, means "implementation, performance, accomplishment - a way of acting of a thing or an element of a system, directed to achieve a certain effect" [3, p. 389]. In the Dictionary of the Ukrainian language, the term "function" means: 1) a phenomenon that depends on another phenomenon, is a form of its manifestation; 2) work of someone, something, duty, scope of activity of someone, something [4, p. 651]. If to consider the functions of the prosecutor's office through the prism of scientific interpretations of the term "function", then the functions of the prosecutor's office are the exercise of their powers by the elements of the prosecutor's office system (prosecutors) aimed at achieving the goal of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state.

Conclusions. It is worth noting that the functions of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine according to the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law "On the Prosecutor's Office" are formulated differently. Therefore, we propose to eliminate the gaps in the legislative regulation of the constitutional functions of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine and to bring the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office" of October 14, 2014 into compliance with the provisions of the current Constitution of Ukraine.

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SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. To determine the current state of the administrative law system in Ukraine, and to investigate the changes undergoing within the system of administrative law in Ukraine, influenced by internal reforms and external challenges.

Objectives. Propose solutions to the issues arising within the administrative law system and anticipate the emergence of new ones.

Methods. Administrative law involves the organization and functioning of the executive branch, regulation of administrative procedures, safeguarding the rights and freedoms of citizens, administrative liability, administrative services, and interaction with the private sector. It plays a crucial role in ensuring order and efficiency in the realm of public administration.

According to the definition provided by V. K. Kolpakov, administrative law is a branch of law (including norms, relations, legislation, methods, forms, statuses of subjects, means of implementing norms, normative and individual acts) through which public legal relations are formed, protected, and safeguarded, and the functioning of public administration is organized and ensured [1, c. 40]. We fully agree with the author's position, as he sufficiently elaborated on this term in such a definition.

The system of administrative law in Ukraine represents an internal unity of this branch of law, reflecting the logical arrangement and interrelation of its component parts - administrative-legal institutions and sub-branches [2, c. 35].

The special part of administrative law includes provisions designed to regulate relations in specific areas of administration. This part includes such directions as administrative-legal aspects of production organization, socio-cultural sphere, and

administrative-political construction. These provisions aim to organize relations in various fields such as economics, agriculture, education, science, defense, etc. They interact with general rules governing the process of releasing and applying legal acts of administration, ensuring the unity of the administrative law system [3, p. 31].

The system of administrative law in Ukraine is undergoing significant transformations, driven by internal reforms and external challenges. Despite substantial progress in legislative provision of administrative procedures and citizens' rights, there are issues requiring urgent resolution.

The main issues include: regulatory inconsistency, bureaucracy of processes, corruption, and insufficient protection of citizens' rights. The current administrative legislation requires updating to meet the modern requirements of democratic society and effective public administration. Excessive bureaucratization and complexity of administrative procedures hinder citizens' access to government services. Corruption risks in administrative bodies remain high, undermining citizens' trust in the government. Ineffective mechanisms for protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of administrative relations do not contribute to improving the overall situation.

Results. The system of administrative law in Ukraine is a fundamental component of the rule of law, which regulates relations between the state and citizens. Analyzing the current state and challenges faced by this system allows identifying key issues and developing ways to overcome them. Problems in the administrative sphere include outdated legislation, bureaucracy, corruption, and insufficient protection of citizens' rights. Ways to overcome these issues include legislative reform, deregulation, combating corruption, and strengthening citizens' rights protection through the implementation of effective measures and increasing legal awareness among the population. Addressing these problems will contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of administrative law, strengthening citizens' trust in state institutions, and developing the rule of law in Ukraine.

Conclusions. Ways of solving issues include legislative reform to ensure transparency and efficiency of administrative procedures, providing service acquisition processes, struggling corruption through the implementation of anti-corruption measures, enhancing responsibility of public officials, as well as strengthening legal education of citizens to enable them to defend their rights.

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LEGAL POSITIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE AND THEIR IMPACT ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The legal positions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (CCU) do not have uniform interpretation, however, they have a great impact on all aspects of political and civil life, including local self-government. Since the Constitutional Court has the important task of ensuring compliance with the Constitution and determining its interpretation in cases of legal ambiguity, its decisions become a normative basis for other authorities, including local self-government bodies. The impact of the CCU on local self-government can be different, depending on the specific case under consideration. Therefore, this research is important for better understanding what effect legal positions have on the local self-government in Ukraine.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to determine the impact of decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on local self-government and to reveal their significance for legal stability and the development of democracy at the local level.

Methods. There was a thorough review of the decisions of the CCU relating to local self-government, their interpretation, and identification of key aspects affecting local government. Also studied were specific cases and situations where the decisions of the CCU affected the activities of local authorities, their powers, and legal status.

There was also a need to identify the subject and object of this research. The subject of the study is the influence of decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on local self-government. The object of the study is the regulatory process of local self-government in Ukraine, including the legislative framework, judicial practice, activities of local authorities, and the interrelationships between these aspects.

Results. Understanding the impact of the decisions of the Constitutional Court on local self-government helps to improve law enforcement practice at the local level, ensuring compliance with constitutional principles and the rights of local citizens. The research has shown that the Constitutional Court of Ukraine has important legal positions related to local self-government. The court actively protects the principles of democracy, transparency, and the rule of law in the context of local self-government. According to court decisions, elections to local self-government bodies must be democratic, fair, and conducted by the law.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine also determines the status and powers of local self-government bodies, as well as regulates the issue of elections and procedures for their holding. This is important for ensuring the stability and legitimacy of local authorities

Conclusions. In connection with constant changes in legislation and law enforcement practice, the analysis of the impact of the decisions of the Constitutional Court on local self-government provides new opportunities for understanding modern challenges and trends. So in conclusion, we can state that the legal positions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine do have a significant impact on local self-government. The court acts as a guarantor of legal statehood and protects the rights of citizens to participate in governmental processes at the local level.

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FAILURE TO FULFILL CIVIL OBLIGATIONS DURING MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. The topic of the work acquires special importance in the modern world, in which, at the stage of modernity, military conflicts arise more and more often. This question is even more urgent in the Ukrainian context, which is affected by the war that has been going on since February 24, 2022. When martial law is imposed, civilian obligations and the consequences of non-compliance become the subject of intense discourse. The concept of "civil obligation" covers a wide range of legal, ethical, social and economic obligations of citizens to the state and other persons. They include, in particular, the obligation to fulfill contracts and agreements. That is, an obligation is one of the types of legal relations, according to which one party (called the debtor) must perform or not perform some action in relation to the

other party (called the creditor). Martial law often leads to the violation of these obligations by citizens for various reasons.

Objectives. There is a study of the institution of non-fulfilment of civil obligations during martial law.

Methods. In this article, I used the following methods: dogmatic - for the analysis of regulatory and legal acts; logical - for forming conclusions; systemic method - for consideration of problems related to martial law.

Results. In modern realities, the fulfillment of many obligations under civil law contracts has become difficult or impossible due to military actions, the temporary occupation of certain territories of Ukraine, missile attacks and other circumstances related to the war. The first thing that comes to mind is the use of circumstances of force majeure in contractual legal relations. However, force majeure does not apply automatically. There must be a causal relationship between the force majeure circumstances and the impossibility of fulfilling specific contractual obligations. Researchers and practitioners note that after the end of the war, the procedure for confirming force majeure can be simplified at the regulatory level.

Indeed, martial law should not be considered as a possibility of non-fulfilment of contractual obligations. It is necessary to understand the details, collect evidence, if necessary, and prepare for court. In addition, it should not be forgotten that the legal meaning of the concept of force majeure does not imply exemption from obligations to perform as such. It is only in this context that the possibility of releasing the party to the contract from civil liability in case of non-fulfilment or violation of obligations to fulfill is discussed.

In the event of force majeure circumstances, a person can be exempted from responsibility for non-fulfilment, but not from the fulfillment of the obligation as a whole. In addition, the party to the obligation, which does not fulfill it, must prove that in each individual case these specific circumstances had an irresistible character for this particular person [6, p. 54]. In view of the above, force majeure should be defined in contracts according to the subject of the contract. It is worth paying attention to the potential risks that may arise during the execution of the contract. For example, it may be stated that the criminal conduct of a third party may affect the performance of the contract for which the other party is not liable. Such a situation often arises when the carrier cannot deliver the cargo due to the theft of the cargo during the performance of the transportation contract. Or the redistribution of company drivers makes it impossible to carry out transportation and fulfill the terms of the contract. Statements about the commission of a crime by a third party are often included in other contracts as circumstances of force majeure. It is also necessary to agree between the parties on the notification of the occurrence of force majeure circumstances. The term during which one party must notify the other party of the occurrence of force majeure is not established by law. This is what will help avoid default during martial law, as such risk will be negotiated by the parties.

In many contracts, the parties must prove that the non-fulfilment of obligations is due to martial law, and in the case of proving the fact of non-fulfilment of obligations, the parties are released from liability in the contract due to the occurrence of force majeure circumstances. First of all, according to Article 617 of

the Civil Code of Ukraine, a person who has violated an obligation is released from responsibility for the violation of an obligation, if he proves that this violation occurred as a result of an accident or force majeure [5]. In turn, according to Part 2 of Article 141 of the Law of Ukraine "On Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Ukraine", military actions are considered force majeure circumstances that objectively make it impossible to fulfill the obligations stipulated in the terms of the contract [4].

In this context, a comprehensive approach is needed to solve this problem. First of all, it is necessary to ensure by law an effective mechanism for regulating civil relations in the conditions of martial law. This means the improvement of normative legal acts regulating the behavior of citizens in the civil sphere, in particular in terms of the fulfillment of obligations, during martial law. The second important element in solving this issue is to increase the legal literacy of the population with the help of information campaigns, educational programs and other measures. Citizens must have a correct understanding of their rights and responsibilities under martial law and know the procedures to be followed in case of violation of these requirements.

Conclusion. Therefore, non-fulfillment of civil obligations under martial law in Ukraine is a serious and complex problem that requires a comprehensive approach. This includes legal, educational, social and ethical measures aimed at ensuring the rights and responsibilities of citizens. Such an approach should be based on respect for human rights, the rule of law and civic consciousness. From February 24, 2022, this issue is even more relevant in the Ukrainian context, which is affected by the war. When martial law is imposed, civilian obligations and the consequences of non-compliance become the subject of intense discourse. Therefore, failure to fulfill these obligations may have negative legal consequences for the objective realization of the basic rights and freedoms of citizens and the integrative functioning of the state.

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ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION. DEVELOPMENT AND LEGAL REGULATION

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Problem statement. Research in the field of organ transplantation is an actual direction of science today, as there are still dilemmas regarding the legal basis. Participants who have undergone a transplant procedure, unfortunately, have a high risk of organ rejection, and also need not only constant medication, but also medical supervision. In addition, innovative ideas are being developed, such as printing artificial organs, which reduce the shortage of donor organs and the risk of their rejection. But there are issues of regulation of the use of transplantation of anatomical materials. Actually, the choice of this subject led to a potential study.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to determine modern ways of performing organ transplantation, legal instruments for regulating this procedure, as well as its relevance in today's conditions (in the conditions of the war in Ukraine).

Methods. Transplantology is an advanced branch of medicine aimed at the development and implementation of effective methods of organ transplantation as a key solution to the problem of shortage of vital organs in patients. The issue of transplantology in accordance with the existing methods of application is regulated by the Law "On the Application of Transplantation of Anatomical Materials to Humans" [3];

It is noted that modern medical practice successfully performs transplantation of a certain list of organs, which creates an opportunity to solve critical health conditions and improve the quality of life of patients. In the modern context, the problem of organ transplantation depends significantly on the availability of donors. Currently, there is a critical shortage of donor organs, which complicates the transplantation process. Even in the presence of both remuneration and internal legislative consolidation, not all participants in transplantology show readiness to transfer their organ.

Results. In the light of current research presented by the Ukrainian Transplant Coordination Center for 2023, it can be noted that during this period a total of 406 transplants were performed, 258 transplants were performed posthumously, and 148 interventions were performed with the participation of living donors. In more detail,

the structure of performed transplants indicates the important role and high level of activity in the field of kidney transplantation, which were subjected to this procedure more than 270 times during the reporting year. The liver is the second most important indicator, with 48 transplants, while the heart and lungs have 42 and 3 transplants, respectively.[2];

It is important to highlight the innovative perspectives of transplantology, in particular with the help of 3D bioprinting technology, which opens up the possibility of printing human organs for transplantation. As part of research by American scientists, bioprinting of ears, muscles and bones was carried out, which were successfully implanted in rodents (mice, rabbits and rats). The results of these experiments turned out to be promising: for example, two weeks after the operation, the printed muscle caused the formation of nerve tissue in rats. Bone implants made using human stem cells and implanted in rodents led to the formation of a system of blood vessels after five months. [1];

In the context of international standards regulating the field of transplantology, there are several key points that are defined as important for regulating this activity. In particular, the problem of excessively high costs of transplants and their great social relevance contribute to the emergence of demand for illegal practices in the field of "black transplantology", where there is illegal circulation and extraction of human organs. The international community is making efforts to solve this problem by establishing and improving international norms and standards governing organ transplantation. However, despite these efforts, in fact it turns out that black transplantation continues to exist, because the illegal trafficking of organs is kept within wide limits, covering the segment of illegal extraction and trade of human organs.

Conclusions. Transplantation of organs in modern realities is gaining new momentum, challenges and development trends for the modern world, in particular for Ukraine. On the one hand, it takes a step forward to preserve the working capacity of a person, and on the other, it creates development for the black market. At this stage, the issue of selling human organs can be saved by 3D bioprinting, which will positively affect the further regulation of this issue by the legislator. But there are still many directions that will still remain relevant for this topic, regarding the price of such molded body parts, reliability and durability.

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DISTINCTION BETWEEN INHERITANCE CONTRACT AND LIFE CONTRACT, THEIR LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

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Problem statement. Today, there is a clear trend of gaining popularity of life and inheritance contracts. However, there is a problem with their distinction caused by their external similarity. An unclear understanding of their significant differences subsequently leads to material losses and disputes between the parties. In order to avoid future risks for the parties and minimize mistakes when entering into these agreements, it is necessary to be able to distinguish between them and understand the legal consequences of each.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to highlight the difference between an inheritance contract and a life care contract and the legal relations which they give rise to.

Methods. The solution to this problem is found in the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine and their application. In general, under a contract of inheritance, one party (the acquirer) undertakes to execute the order of the other (the alienator), and in case of death acquires ownership of his property[1. P.322]. This order provides for the performance of a certain action before or after the opening of the inheritance. Under a life care contract, the alienator transfers the property to the transferee, in return for which the transferee undertakes to provide maintenance and/or care for life[1. P. 188].

Despite the external similarity of these agreements and their common criteria, for example, conclusion in writing with notarization, there are also fundamental differences. The main difference between them lies in the moment of transfer of ownership. Under an inheritance agreement, the acquirer acquires ownership only after the death of the alienator, while under a gift agreement it arises from the moment the agreement is certified or from the moment of its state registration[2]. It is also worth considering what obligations may be imposed on the acquirer and the legal consequences of termination of the agreement.

Results. With the development of contractual relations in Ukraine, there is a need to distinguish between them. Perhaps the most misunderstandings are caused by the similarity of an inheritance agreement with a life care agreement. The choice of one of these agreements depends on the specific situation. However, a person should clearly distinguish between their significant differences and realize what legal consequences they entail.

Conclusions. Thus, it is important to distinguish between a life care contract and an inheritance contract, since they differ significantly in terms of the moment of

transfer of ownership, the obligations of the transferee, the legal consequences of termination and risks.

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COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURTS IN EUROPEAN STATES

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the study of this topic lies in the need for a more detailed study of the constitutional courts of Europe, prompted by active modern processes in Ukraine. To align Ukraine's legal system with European standards, it is imperative to thoroughly examine the judicial systems of European countries.

Objective. The objective of the research is to analyze the structure of the constitutional courts of European states. To achieve the set goal, the following tasks were established:

1. Describe the structure of the constitutional courts of some European countries.
2. Compare them with each other.

Methods. In this work, I used comparative methods and theoretical methods, including analysis and synthesis.

Results. In this study, I will compare the constitutional courts of three European states, namely Germany, Slovenia and Lithuania.

Starting with Germany, it is worth noting that the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany is not only a court, but also a constitutional body. It consists of two senates. There are eight judges in each senate, the senates are headed by the president and vice president. The President heads the First Senate, the Second Senate is headed by the Vice-President. Also, each senate has several chambers consisting of three members. Each of the 16 members of the court has four academic staff to support and assist them. They are important because of their life experience, which they acquire while working in other courts or authorities. Regarding the appointment of judges to their posts, half are elected by the Bundestag, and the other half by the Bundesrat.

They appoint the president and vice-president in turn. Another important condition is that two-thirds of the composition of the body is required to elect the members. Judges of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany are elected for 12 years, the maximum age is 68.

Unlike the German court, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Slovenia consists of 9 judges. They are elected from among lawyers by the National Assembly on the proposal of the President of the Republic. The General Secretariat of the Constitutional Court is also an important body of the court. It includes a professional service, an analysis and international cooperation service, a documentation and informatics service, the Main Directorate and the Directorates of General and Financial Affairs. The Constitutional Court is headed by the Chairman, who is elected by the members of the court from among its members for a term of 3 years. In his absence, he is replaced by the vice-president, who is elected in the same way. Also, the Constitutional Court has 3 panels for consideration of constitutional appeals, namely criminal, civil and administrative. Regarding the structure of the Constitutional Court, I would like to note that it has the following working bodies: an editorial commission, a scientific committee, a commission on economic and organizational issues, a personnel commission, a personnel commission and the editorial commission of the Collection of Decisions and Resolutions of the Constitutional Court. It differs from the Constitutional Court of Germany in that the judges of the Constitutional Court of Slovenia are elected for 9 years.

As for the Constitutional Court of Lithuania, it consists of the same number of judges as the court of Slovenia, namely 9 judges. If we talk about the procedure for forming candidates for the position, then three candidates are nominated by the President, and the rest are nominated by the Speaker of the Diet and the Chairman of the Supreme Court. But the appointment itself is carried out only by the Seimas. Like the judges of the Constitutional Court of Slovenia, they are appointed for 9 years. One of the differences of the court is that every 3 years a third of its members must be renewed. The court is headed by the Chairman, who is appointed from among the judges by the Seimas on the proposal of the President. In the event of termination of the powers of the Chairman of the court, a temporary Chairman of the court is appointed, but on the condition that he has been a member of this court for at least 3 years. The structure of the Constitutional Court can also include its apparatus. It consists of the chancellor, advisers to the chairman and other civil servants who report directly to the chairman, assistant judges, the resource management department, the legal research department and the administrative protocol department.

Conclusions. So, after analyzing the data on the constitutional courts of these countries, we can say that they have both common and distinctive features. Common features are the procedure for appointment to a position, namely the head of state or the parliament. Also, common features include the presence of the head of the court and his deputies. Distinguishing features include the number of judges, the term for which they are appointed, and the requirements for the judges' seniority can be counted here.

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CORRUPTION AS A CRIME: CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

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Problem Statement. Corruption is not only a violation of law and moral norms, but also a significant threat to the economy and society as a whole. Its harmful impact is manifested in the disorganization of the economic space, increased social inequalities, human rights violations, and undermining of democratic institutions. Corruption creates negative consequences for the country's development and undermines citizens' trust in governing structures [1].

Objective. The objective of our study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis and elucidation of the consequences of corruption for the economy and society in order to ascertain its impact on various aspects of societal life. To achieve the objective, we utilize scholarly literature to obtain substantiated information about corruption and its consequences; to conduct the statistical data analysis to assess the extent of the problem in various sectors of the economy and society; to perform a comparative analysis to establish correlations between the level of corruption and its impact across different countries and regions [4, p. 2].

Results. Corruption is not only a moral transgression but also a complex issue with serious ramifications for the economy and society, namely:

Economic Consequences:

- Decreased economic growth, hindered investments and innovation, leading to inefficient resource utilization.
- Capital flight: Investors avoid countries with high levels of corruption, resulting in capital flight and loss of development opportunities.

- Rise of the shadow economy: Corruption fosters the growth of the shadow economy, which is untaxed and beyond government control, ultimately leading to budget revenue losses and economic degradation.
- Decreased competitiveness: Creation of unequal conditions for doing business, negatively impacting the country's competitiveness in the global market.

Social Consequences:

- Increase in poverty and inequality: Unfair resource distribution leading to growing poverty and inequality.
- Deterioration of quality of life: Corruption negatively affects the quality of education, healthcare, and other aspects of life.
- Erosion of trust in governance: Corruption erodes trust, fostering cynicism and apathy among the population.

Rise in crime: by corruption, conducive conditions for organized crime development are created, such as witness bribery and bribery of officials for personal gain.

According to Transparency International, Ukraine ranks 122nd on the Corruption Perceptions Index in 2022 [3]. According to the World Bank, the level of the shadow economy in Ukraine is approximately 40% of GDP [5]. According to sociological surveys, around 70% of Ukrainians consider corruption a serious problem in the country [2].

Conclusion. The fight against corruption is not just a matter of legality but a necessary condition for the economic and social development of the country. To achieve this, the following are necessary:

Effective anti-corruption policy: Policy aimed at preventing and combating corruption must be comprehensive and include preventive measures, strengthening accountability for corrupt offenses, and increasing transparency and accountability of the government.

Strong and independent institutions: Effective combatting of corruption is impossible without strong and independent law enforcement agencies, judicial systems, and anti-corruption institutions.

Increasing the level of legal awareness among the population: It is important to instill intolerance to corruption in society, understanding its negative consequences, and accountability for corrupt actions.

Active participation of civil society: Civil society can and should play an active role in monitoring the activities of the government, exposing corrupt practices, and advocating for anti-corruption reforms.

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PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL STATE REVIVAL IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement: The national revival in Ukraine strongly affects the state functioning and life of the society. This problem originates from ancient times to the present day. This is a complex long-term and multifaceted process, which had its ups and downs and was also accompanied by numerous problems. In our opinion, the main problem is the fragmentation of Ukrainian people, which is accompanied by ethnic, linguistic, religious, ideological, and political conflicts. All these factors actually led to the fact that for centuries Ukraine did not have its statehood, and all the time there was an influence of foreign countries, thereby destroying and uprooting Ukrainian culture, self-awareness, self-understanding as a nation, which are key elements in the formation of statehood.

Additionally, the important factor is the internal conflict between Ukrainians both on the West and East territories. The entire conflict was provoked by the fact that two parts of Ukraine, the Left-bank and Right-bank, were under different sides of influence.

This is a known fact that the language is a foundation of any state and nation, but, unfortunately, only in Ukraine people might ask the question of which language to speak. It would be possible to talk about full national revival and self-awareness only when the entire country will speak national language because the language is the main factor of determining a person of his country.

The restoration of Ukrainian national statehood includes Ukrainians' awareness of themselves as a separate people with their own history, culture, traditions and language.

Creation of the Ukrainian national state. This means a state where ethnic Ukrainians will lead the state and only they will have the right to self-determination and the development of their own culture and statehood.

Ensuring the well-being of the Ukrainian people includes the creation of an economically and socially just system that would ensure the well-being of Ukrainians without corruption and nepotism.

Methods: Analysis of scientific literature, methods of comparative-historical, system analysis and generalization were used in our research.

Results: Despite all the difficulties, the Ukrainian people have achieved considerable success in national revival.

Ukrainians realized themselves as a separate people with their own history, culture, traditions and language. The Ukrainian language has also become a state language, and culture has become widely recognized in the world. Although Ukraine has not yet achieved all its stated it is important to remember that only by joint efforts can we build a strong, democratic and prosperous Ukraine.

Conclusions: Despite all the difficulties, the Ukrainian people have achieved considerable success in national revival. Ukrainians realized themselves as a separate people with their own history, culture, traditions and language. The Ukrainian language has also become a state language, and culture has become widely recognized in the world. Although Ukraine has not yet achieved all its objectives it is important to remember that only by joint efforts can we build a strong, democratic and prosperous Ukraine.

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THE ROLE AND MAIN GOALS OF THE HIGH ANTI-CORRUPTION COURT OF UKRAINE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Introduction. Corruption is the main threat to the stable development of the state and the guarantee of its democracy for each country. Ukraine is no exception, and since the beginning of its existence is trying to fight corruption using various mechanisms of influence. One of the main bodies in the fight against corruption is the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine.

The High Anti-Corruption Court is the highest specialized court in the judicial system of Ukraine, which administers justice in accordance with the principles and procedures of legal proceedings established by law in order to protect individuals, society, and the state from corruption crimes. However, the role and main objectives of this court still require detailed consideration and analysis.

Objectives. The study of this topic will help to better understand the basic principles of the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine in the context of the fight against corruption and will contribute to the development of recommendations for its further improvement.

Methods. There are several important methods for researching the topic of scientific work, namely: a thorough study of the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws that regulate the activities and determine the purpose of the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine, as well as its powers, case procedures and aspects that determine its goals. Other fundamental methods are a comparative analysis of the work of the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine with similar courts in other countries, which will help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the Ukrainian court.

Result. Today, the main goal of the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine is to quickly consider criminal proceedings on corruption and related crimes, that is, to administer justice within a reasonable time. At the same time, this court ensures the unloading of courts of general jurisdiction, which postpones the consideration of corruption cases to the background. Of course, the High Anti-Corruption Court carries out an objective consideration of corruption cases, which is ensured by the absence of power institutions that would control the activities of this court.

Some goals are still in the process or need to be implemented. For example, solving the problem of a clear settlement of the transfer of cases from other courts, solving the problem of territoriality, because there is one court that has jurisdiction over the entire territory of Ukraine, and the need to establish people's trust in the court.

Conclusion. The High Anti-Corruption Court plays an important role in the justice system of Ukraine, considering corruption cases and ensuring a fair trial. The main objectives of the court are to ensure justice in corruption cases, punish perpetrators and promote the construction of a legal and democratic Ukraine.

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“TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS” (ART. 149 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): CRIMINAL AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELEMENTS OF CRIME

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Problem Statement. Trafficking in human beings has long been a widely prevalent phenomenon in society. In the new Criminal Code of Ukraine of 2001, Article 149 was introduced, which led to the elimination of certain deficiencies characteristic of the previous norm. However, even now this article remains difficult to understand and apply, it needs detailed study and further improvement.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is a legal research and identification of problematic issues of the criminal and legal characteristics of the elements of the criminal offence "Trafficking in human beings" (Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) and the analysis of scientific proposals on ways to improve them.

Methods. A complex of general scientific and special scientific methods has been used to analyze the researched problem. The main ones are the dialectical method, which has been used to analyze the legal nature of criminal responsibility for the commission of the crime provided for in Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, determining the signs of its elements; logical-grammatical, which was used

to contribute to the establishment of the content of a number of concepts provided for by Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

In the science of criminal law, the elements of a criminal offence are understood as a set of legal signs established in criminal law, objective (object, objective party) and subjective (subject, subjective party), which determine the committed socially dangerous act as a criminal offence [1, p. 122-123].

The main immediate object of trafficking in human beings is human freedom. The victim of this criminal offence can be any living person. In Part 1 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the legislator determines that, from an objective point of view, the criminal offence of "Trafficking in human beings" can be committed in such alternative forms of actions as: 1) trafficking in human beings, 2) recruitment, 3) movement, 4) concealment, 5) transfer, 6) receipt of a person. An obligatory feature of such forms of action as recruitment, movement, concealment, transfer or receipt of a person is the commission of these actions using one of the alternative methods: 1) using coercion; 2) abduction; 3) fraud; 4) blackmail; 5) material or other dependence of the victim; 6) his/her vulnerable condition; 7) bribery of a third party controlling victim, to obtain consent for his/her exploitation [2].

The general subject of the composition of the criminal offence provided for in Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is a sane person who has reached the age of 16 at the time of its commission. The subjective party of this criminal offence is characterized by guilt in the form of direct intent. Moreover, an obligatory feature of the subjective side in the case of recruitment, movement, concealment, transfer or receipt of a person is the purpose – exploitation of a person, the concept of which is disclosed in note 1 to Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine [2].

Part 2 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines that the aggravating (qualifying) features of the criminal offense "Trafficking in human beings" are the same actions provided for in Part 1 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, committed: 1) in respect of a minor, or 2) several persons, or 3) repeated, or 4) committed by a group of persons upon their prior conspiracy, or 5) through abuse of office, or 6) by a person on whom the victim was financially or otherwise dependent, or 7) involving violence that, however, poses no threat to life or health of the victim or his/her relatives, 8) or accompanied with threat to use violence. Part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines that the especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features of the criminal offense "Trafficking in human beings" are any such actions provided for by part 1 or 2 of this Article, committed: 1) against a minor by his/her parents, adoptive parents, guardians or custodians, or 2) committed against a child or 3) an organised group, or 4) combined with violence dangerous to life or health of a victim or his/her relatives, or 5) with the threat of such violence, or 6) if they resulted in grave consequences [2].

Results. The legislator theoretically did develop detailed elements of the criminal offense "Trafficking in human beings" (Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), which corresponds to the norms of international treaties. However, having studied the mandatory objective and subjective parties of the elements of this criminal offense, as well as judicial practice and the positions of scholars, it is

important to emphasize the need for improvement of the elements of this criminal offense provided for in Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Conclusions. To sum up, there are some difficulties in understanding the elements of the criminal offence "Trafficking in human beings" (Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). It is worth paying attention to the proposal of scholars to improve the objective party of the elements of this criminal offence, in particular, actions and methods of commission. Additionally, attention should be drawn to the aggravating (qualifying) and especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features provided for in Parts 2 and 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

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STATE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES OF MYKHAILO HRUSHEVSKY

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Problem Statement. Mykhailo Hrushevsky, as a leader of the Ukrainian national liberation movement and a prominent historian, made a significant contribution to shaping political thought and the state-building process in Ukraine at the beginning of the 20th century. The universality and comprehensiveness of Hrushevsky's views allow us to speak about the existence of a cohesive vision of the prospects for the development of Ukrainian statehood.

The current conditions of the real war for state independence, as well as hybrid war, which includes ideological struggle, resemble the events of the period of national liberation struggles of 1917-1921. Therefore, the relevance of studying Mykhailo Hrushevsky's views on the state and law is unquestionable.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to reveal and analyze the ideas and views of Mykhailo Hrushevskiyi regarding the Ukrainian state, as well as to study his activities at the head of the Ukrainian Central Council.

Methods. Analysis of various sources, such as scientific books, academic articles, Mykhailo Hrushevskyi's own works.

Results. Mykhailo Hrushevskyi is a prominent figure in Ukrainian history. He was an outstanding scientist-historian, publicist, teacher, social and political figure who not only studied and researched history, but also participated in its creation.

In 1917, a revolution broke out in Russia. All the peoples of the Russian state rushed to gain their freedom. Hrushevsky was elected a chairman of the Central Council. This was confirmed at the All-Ukrainian National Congress. In May 1917, a delegation of the Ukrainian Central Council arrived in Petrograd to seek recognition of Ukraine's autonomy within a federal Russia. Mykhailo Hrushevsky prepared all the drafts. However, they did not find understanding in the Provisional Government. Realising that an independent federalist-autonomist path was urgent for the Ukrainian people, Mykhailo Hrushevsky actively participated in the formulation and publication of the First Universal. After negotiations with the Provisional Government, a second universal agreement was signed. Hrushevsky believed that it "opened a new page in the life of Ukraine". Modern Ukrainian researchers note that the Second Universal was a strategic mistake by the Central Council leadership. The Central Council reacted with restraint to the fall of the Provisional Government and the Bolsheviks' coming to power in October 1917, not supporting either side. Under the new conditions, when the Provisional Government ceased to exist and power in Kyiv and other Ukrainian cities and villages passed into the hands of the Ukrainian Central Rada, the latter proclaimed the Ukrainian People's Republic in a federal relationship with the Russian state by the Third Universal of 7 November 1917. On December 17, 1917, Lenin issued a "Manifesto to the Ukrainian people with ultimate demands to the Central Council. The Bolshevik invasion of Ukraine at the end of 1917 - early 1918 forced M. Hrushevsky to finally abandon the idea of federalism.

On January 22, 1918, the IV Universal of the Central Council was declared, by which the Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed a free, independent, sovereign state of the Ukrainian people. However, this step was taken with considerable delay. According to the Beresteŭ Agreement, German-Austrian troops occupy the territory of Ukraine. The Central Council returns to Kyiv. On April 29, 1918, the Central Council held a meeting where the Constitution of the Ukrainian Republic was approved, which never came into force.

Hrushevsky proclaimed his commitment to the federal system formulating his concept at the end of the 19th century. He developed his arguments regarding the reconstruction of the Russian Empire on democratic federal principles with the inclusion of Ukraine in Russia with the rights of national-territorial autonomy. Hrushevsky was aware of the loss of sovereignty and independence by each member of such a federation. Moreover, he considered such a state of affairs desirable, quite normal. He emphasized not to be afraid of federalization – "federalism is a unifying principle ... we consider the federation not as a path to independence, but as a path to other perspectives that have long been open to the best minds of mankind, as a path to the federation of Europe and further – to the federation of the whole world" [3, p. 15].

When it became clear that Russia would not allow any autonomy, the programme of the Central Council and M. Hrushevsky's own views on relations with Russia changed, as we can see in the fourth universal.

Starting from the days of Kyivan Rus, the scientist points to the close political, economic and cultural ties between Ukraine and the West. However, "Western orientation" should not stand in the way of Ukraine's original national development.

Conclusions. M. Hrushevsky created the state in difficult conditions of socio-political and military struggle. The political and legal views of M. Hrushevskyi were at the basis of the ideology and activity of the Central Council, determined and directed the processes of the Ukrainian revolutionary movement. In a fairly short period of time, under the pressure of various objective and subjective factors, in particular, the neo-imperial, chauvinistic policies of the Provisional Government, and then armed aggression, Bolshevik intervention, struggle for independence, the views of the prominent changed scientist on the prospects of building an independent and democratic Ukrainian state.

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PROTECTING PERSONAL LIBERTY AND HUMAN RIGHTS: THE HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE OF THE “HABEAS CORPUS ACT” IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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Problem Statement. Passed by the English Parliament in 1679, the "Act for the Better Securing of the Liberty of Subjects and for the Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas" established standards of constitutional and legal guarantees for persons detained even outside Great Britain. The Habeas Corpus Act procedure became widespread in European countries, ensuring the inviolability of the person, the right to know the reasons for detention and to challenge it, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty by a court.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to examine the historical significance of the "Habeas Corpus Act" and its importance for the legal system.

Methods. The Habeas Corpus Act is one of the main constitutional documents of England, which simplified and streamlined the existing procedure for obtaining court order on preliminary delivery of the detainee persons to the court to resolve the issue of stay in custody. The adoption of the Act in 1679 marked the important principles of impartiality and fairness in judicial proceedings based on the idea of personal inviolability, including the presumption of innocence, compliance with the law during arrest, and the prompt consideration of court cases in accordance with necessary procedures. Thus, the progressive nature of this document cannot be doubted, as its provisions were adopted for the reform of national legislation by various countries around the world [1, p. 94-95].

The simplicity and availability of the Habeas Corpus Act procedure was a guarantee of personal freedom and a means against illegal deprivation of liberty. However, it had certain shortcomings: judges were not obliged to issue the Habeas Corpus Act, the terms of its issuance were not determined, the person who ignored this order did not bear any responsibility [2, c.255.]

The writ of habeas corpus is a safeguard designed to prevent the abuse of power by state officials. In ancient times, monarchs and local rulers could and did imprison political rivals, critics of their policies, and even personal enemies without justification. Unfortunately, such abuses still take place in nations around the world. The writ of habeas corpus is meant to ensure that the legal process has not been circumvented when a person is imprisoned. In practice, it is often used to secure a prisoner's release or hasten the legal process by demanding that police file formal charges that can be contested in court [4].

Some sources suggest that the bill may have in fact not really passed successfully through Parliament, but was the result of a miscount of votes. Nevertheless, England had created a new law, and very possibly altered the course of human history. Later nations, including the United States, built the principles of habeas corpus into their founding documents and constitutions. In the U.S. Constitution, the right to challenge unlawful detention is listed specifically in Article I, section 9 of the document. This adapted version of the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, however, allows certain provisions for the suspension of the right, namely rebellion or invasion. One major modern legal controversy dates back to the Habeas Corpus Act. In 2006, the United States Congress passed the Military Commission Act, which allowed the suspension of habeas corpus for people designated as enemy combatants. Critics argued against this, suggesting that the suspension did not meet the conditions laid out in the Constitution, as the country was neither being invaded nor experiencing a rebellion. Many also suggested that passing this Act provided a situation quite similar to what the British Parliament of 1679 feared when it drove through the original Habeas Corpus Act [3].

Conclusions. "An Act for the Better Provision of the Liberty of Subjects and for the Prevention of Imprisonment Beyond the Seas", adopted by the English Parliament in 1679, is an important step in the formation of constitutional and legal guarantees for the protection of personal rights and liberties. It defined the principles of fair trial

and ensured the integrity of the person, setting standards for the legal system in the UK and elsewhere.

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ASSASSINATION AS A TYPE OF MURDER IN US AND UKRAINIAN LAW

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Problem Statement. In accordance with Cambridge Dictionary assassination is the murder of someone famous or important; it is a political murder [4]. There is specific classification of murder in US law or in Ukrainian law. In the United States, there is a general classification of the severity of murder: first-degree murder, second-degree murder, and third-degree murder [5]; in Ukraine, it is voluntary manslaughter, negligent homicide, murder in a state of extreme emotional distress etc. which can also be subdivided. However, in the US legislation, assassination as an unofficial type of murder is enshrined in paragraphs 351 and 1715 of the 18th US Code [6]. In Ukraine, there is no separate definition of political murder, but there is article that establish penalties for attempts on the life of a state or public figure (art. 112 of Criminal Code). The problem is that there is no separate article in the Code that would punish the political murder of activists and public figures who are not representatives of the state authorities, such as singers, artists, etc. But despite this, the problem of political assassinations has been relevant in society throughout history.

Objectives. Assassination as a type of murder occupies a significant place in the hierarchy of crimes. History has a large number of political assassinations of

presidents, public figures, activists, singers and artists who highlighted important social and political issues through their art. In this article I want to draw attention to this type of murder and provide historical examples of such murders that will reinforce the importance of attention to this type of murder.

Methods. To solve the problem, I used the following methods: the method of historical analysis and the comparative method (when comparing the legislation of different states).

Result. It is difficult to determine the specific cause of assassinations. But human history shows us that such crimes are not uncommon.

In both the United States and Ukraine, not only politicians are victims of assassination. They are also people who are not directly related to politics - artists, singers, public figures, who can show political meanings through their art and activity.

A striking example of such a political assassination was the murder of John Lennon. This singer, frontman of The Beatles, was politically active for a long period of his career. He advocated for world peace, and his song "Give Peace a Chance" became a pacifist anthem. On December 8, 1980, John Lennon was murdered by a mentally unstable US citizen, Mark Chapman. After receiving gunshot wounds, John Lennon died in hospital a few hours later. According to an unofficial version, it is believed that the US CIA was involved in Lennon's death, as the singer had a great influence on his audience, putting ideological pacifist meaning into his songs [3].

There are several cases of assassinations of presidents in the history of the United States: William McKinley, James Garfield, Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy. The story of Lincoln's assassination, for example, was very unusual. On April 14, five days after the end of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln with his wife attended the play in Ford's Theater in Washington D.C. A few minutes past ten o'clock an actor stepped into the Presidential box and shot the President [1].

In Ukraine, there have been no assassinations of presidents, but history contains the still unsolved murder of the 1991 presidential candidate Vyacheslav Chornovil. For more than 20 years, this case has been opened and closed many times. The initial version of the investigation was a traffic accident. The Ministry of Internal Affairs immediately began to develop the case in such a way as to blame Chornovil's driver, who also died, for the accident. However, there were many inaccuracies in this version of the investigation... The absence of Chornovil among the presidential candidates made it much easier for Leonid Kuchma to win a second term [2].

The "cassette scandal" is another story related to a political murder in Ukraine. The journalist Georgiy Gongadze was killed, and his headless body was found in the wood. The recordings, which featured the voice of Kuchma, President of Ukraine, contained conversations between officials about Gongadze's. The release of the recordings from the President's office triggered the "Ukraine without Kuchma" protests that continued throughout 2000-2001, 2002-2003. The case has not been resolved to this day [2].

One of the most high-profile assassinations in Ukraine over the past 10 years was the attempted murder of Kateryna Handziuk, which resulted in her death. Handziuk was a civic activist, volunteer, and worked in local government in Kherson. In 2018,

an unknown person poured acid into the woman's face. The burns covered more than 40% of her body. Initially, the case was considered "hooliganism" but was quickly requalified as "attempted murder" - which once again confirms my thesis that there is no separate article to qualify the assassination or attempted political murder of public figures and activists. Handziuk recorded a video in which she called on the state to investigate the attacks on activists taking place in Ukraine. Katya died. Handziuk's death became a catalyst that activated Ukrainian civil society in the fight against law enforcement and judicial arbitrariness [2].

Conclusions. Assassination as a separate type of murder is important because history contains a large number of such crimes. In addition, not only presidents are victims of political assassinations, but also public activists and artists with a strong civic position who show it in their work. And, as noted above, both Ukraine and the United States law do not have articles in their Criminal Codes that would punish the assassination of such people, consequently, in the future such a research should appear.

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CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE UKRAINIAN-MOSCOW TREATY OF 1654

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Problem Statement. Studying the historical specifics of relations between Russia and Ukraine is becoming more and more important during the past years and especially the war time. The Cossack period, particularly the XVII century, always was an object to discover by many researchers as there were a lot of prominent events which had made a huge impact on the current state of our country. Established in 1654, the Ukrainian-Moscow treaty had special circumstances of concluding in Pereyaslav and Moscow, as well as the negotiations between the parties and their implementation, studying of which is certainly relevant to the present and requires detailed analysis.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to determine the features and causes of the Ukrainian-Moscow treaty of 1654 and estimate its consequences based on the ideas of historians.

Methods. The analysis and synthesis of scholarly literature and works of scientists, historical and comparative method, descriptive method and the generalization of information have been used during the research. Additionally, a systematic approach to the topic has been adopted, which required considering different opinions on the causes and consequences of the Ukrainian-Moscow treaty, comparing them, and making our own general conclusions, which have become a key to the successful research.

Results. The Hetmanship believed that a strong ally was needed in the fight against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, and the Moscow state was chosen for this purpose. Under the Ukrainian-Moscow treaty of 1654, Ukraine came under the protectorate of Moscow with broad rights of autonomy. Considering the legal peculiarities, the contract was not accurately formulated, which allowed each of the parties to interpret its statements by their own interests. As a result, Moscow tried to turn the protectorate into an incorporation which caused a huge impact in the following years during the period of Imperial Russia. The agreement between Hetman's Chancellery of Bohdan Khmelnytsky and Moscow is indeed a phenomenon which shows us how different given cultures is. Not only did each party consider their own benefits alone, but also had completely opposite values and perception of a contract itself.

Conclusions. As our work did not resolve all discussions and disputes regarding the Ukrainian-Moscow treaty of 1654, it can serve as a foundation for further research to expand and deepen the analysis of the chosen topic.

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UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL LAW IN THE USA

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Problem Statement. The field of criminal law in the USA is intricate and multifaceted, requiring a deep understanding of legal principles, precedents, and procedures. With the advent of technological advancements and the evolving nature of crime, there is a growing need for individuals and entities to comprehend the nuances of criminal law to navigate legal challenges effectively. Moreover, as society becomes increasingly interconnected, there is a demand for accessible resources and educational tools to facilitate the understanding of criminal law for a diverse range of stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, legal professionals, policymakers, and the general public. Therefore, there is an imperative to enhance the accessibility and comprehension of criminal law in the USA to ensure a just and equitable legal system.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to understand the legal principles, precedents, procedures and nuances of criminal law to effectively solve legal problems in the USA.

Methods. This study employs a multifaceted approach to understand the legal principles comprehensively precedents, procedures, and nuances of criminal law in

the United States, aiming to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively address legal challenges within the American legal system.

- Legal Literature Review: Extensive review of academic literature, legal textbooks, treatises, and scholarly articles focusing on criminal law in the USA. This involves synthesizing information from authoritative sources to build a robust theoretical foundation.
- Case Analysis: In-depth analysis of landmark judicial decisions and precedents shaping the landscape of criminal law. This involves examining seminal cases across various legal domains, extracting legal principles, and elucidating their application in real-world scenarios.
- Statutory Examination: Thorough examination of federal and state statutes governing criminal offenses. This includes scrutinizing relevant provisions, elements of crimes, sentencing guidelines, and procedural rules to grasp the statutory framework underpinning criminal law in the USA.
- Expert Consultation: Collaboration with legal experts, scholars, and practitioners specializing in criminal law to gain insights into practical applications, interpretative nuances, and emerging trends. Expert consultation enriches the research process by providing diverse perspectives and empirical insights.
- Case Studies: Examination of illustrative case studies depicting real-world legal scenarios and dilemmas encountered within the realm of criminal law practice. Case studies serve as practical tools for applying theoretical knowledge to resolve complex legal problems effectively.

By integrating these methodological approaches, this study aims to foster a holistic understanding of criminal law principles, precedents, procedures, and nuances in the USA, empowering individuals with the requisite knowledge and analytical skills to navigate the intricacies of the American legal system proficiently.

Results. In the realm of American criminal law, the presumption of innocence stands as a sacred principle, declaring every accused individual innocent until proven guilty. This cornerstone of justice shields the accused from arbitrary accusations, placing the burden of proof squarely on the prosecution's shoulders, ensuring a fair and impartial trial. Amidst legal proceedings, the rights of the accused, including access to legal counsel and protection against self-incrimination, provide essential safeguards. Meanwhile, the classification of offenses, statutes of limitations, and mechanisms for appellate review serve to balance the scales of justice, ensuring fairness and upholding the integrity of the legal system.

These nuances collectively form the bedrock of United States criminal law, ensuring a balance between justice, accountability, and individual rights. In essence, American criminal law stands as a beacon of fairness, guiding the quest for truth and ensuring that the principles of justice are upheld for all.

Conclusions. By synthesizing information from legal literature, analyzing landmark cases, scrutinizing statutes, consulting with experts, and studying real-world scenarios, we have deepened our understanding of the legal principles and procedures governing criminal justice.

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PRINCIPLES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF MAN AND CITIZEN

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the topic is determined by a number of factors. Russia's armed aggression against Ukraine, the temporary occupation of Ukraine's territories and life in war have led to massive violations of human rights and freedoms.

In addition, the problem of rising crime rates, corruption and other negative phenomena remains, that all in all have a negative impact on the realization of human, civil rights and freedoms and therefore necessitate strengthening the protection of these rights.

Ukraine is striving for European integration, one of the key aspects of which is the harmonization of national legislation with European human rights standards. This requires constant improvement of the constitutional and legal status of man and citizen, bringing it in line with the norms and principles of international law.

Objectives. The purpose of the course work is to study the principles of the constitutional and legal status of man and citizen in Ukraine, to analyze international standards of their protection and to identify problems of realization of human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- to provide a general characterization of the constitutional and legal status of man and citizen in Ukraine.
- to study the principles of the constitutional and legal status of man and citizen, focusing on the principle of equality.
- to analyze international standards for the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms and identify problems of their implementation in Ukraine.

Methods. To achieve the goal and objectives of the study, a set of methods of scientific knowledge were used, such as: dogmatic, comparative legal, historical, and legal, systematic, and analytical methods.

Results. The results of research the principles of the constitutional and legal status of a person and citizen in Ukraine can be used in:

- lawmaking, for example in the legislative process and in bringing the regulatory framework in line with the fundamental constitutional principles that define the basis of relations between the state, society, and the individual.
- research and educational process, for instance teaching courses on the constitutional law of Ukraine, developing measures to improving the functioning of the mechanism for ensuring of the constitutional and legal status of a person.
- law enforcement, to improve the work of public authorities to ensure the constitutional and legal status of a person, as well as guaranteeing and protecting human and civil rights in Ukraine.
- legal education, in the formation of a modern legal culture.

Conclusions. The study of the principles of the constitutional and legal status of man and citizen in Ukraine is an urgent task that is important for ensuring human rights and freedoms, can help solve current problems in this area and contribute to the establishment of Ukraine as a legal and democratic state.

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POWERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (hereinafter - the CCU) is one of the most important institutions of the state's legal system. It plays a significant role in ensuring the supremacy of the Constitution of Ukraine and, deciding on the compliance of laws of Ukraine and, in cases provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine, other acts with the Constitution of Ukraine. Moreover, the CCU, performs official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as

exercises other powers in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine. These are the CCU's powers that are now a critical issue requiring an in-depth analysis and discussion due to its significant impact on the country's political and legal system, governance and protection of constitutional rights.

Objectives. This research paper aims to explore and analyze the powers and competences of the CCU. Specifically, it seeks to address such complex issues as: the scope of constitutional powers of the constitutional jurisdiction body in Ukraine; limits of the CCU's powers; the constitutional and legal mechanism for protecting constitutional rights and freedoms by the constitutional jurisdiction body.

Methods. Both general scientific and special methods of scientific investigation have been used. The most often used research methods are the method of analysis and synthesis. In particular, attention was focused on the qualitative analysis of the current legal frameworks (the Constitution of Ukraine, specific laws of Ukraine, etc.).

Results. Having researched various normative legal acts, we may observe that the powers of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine are specifically defined by Articles 147, 150, 151, 151¹ of the Constitution of Ukraine, as well as by Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine".

According to the recent version of the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" (Article 7), we can distinguish the following powers of the CCU:

- Verification of the laws of Ukraine and other legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Ukrainian Parliament), acts of the President of Ukraine, acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, legal acts of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine (their constitutionality);
- Official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine;
- Provision of expert opinions on compliance of the enforced international treaties of Ukraine or those international treaties that are submitted to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for its consent to their binding nature with the Constitution of Ukraine;
- Provision of opinions on compliance of the questions to be brought to an all-Ukrainian referendum on a people's initiative with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality);
- Provision of opinion on the adherence to, the constitutional procedure for investigating and considering a case on removal of the President of Ukraine from office through a special procedure (impeachment);
- Decisions regarding the compliance of laws of Ukraine with the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality), in response to a constitutional complaint of an individual who considers that the law of Ukraine applied in the final court decision in their case contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine.

Nowadays, there is an opinion that the CCU is not a law-making body in the sense that it is not authorised to adopt regulations that establish new rules of conduct, since the CCU is a body of constitutional control over the compliance of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, as well as other legal acts listed in Article 150 of the Constitution of Ukraine. At the same time, the viewpoint of some scholars that when the CCU checks the constitutional and legal quality of laws and other legal acts

by eliminating unconstitutional provisions from them, it thereby changes their legal content, or when it excludes a law from the legal system as unlawful, unconstitutional, which in any case entails changes in the legal framework, thereby affecting the system of constitutional law is gaining popularity. In view of these facts, some scholars recognise the decisions of the Constitutional Court as sources of constitutional law of Ukraine, although the problem of determining their place and role in the system of sources of constitutional law of Ukraine requires further comprehensive and more thorough research under the current conditions of state building.

Conclusions. Summing up the above, we can conclude that the main purpose of the CCU is to ensure the protection and supremacy of the Constitution of Ukraine, to be its true guarantor, to check the validity of legal acts by contrasting them with the Constitution and to verify the compliance of legal acts with the Constitution. In the meantime, Ukraine, having such a prestigious institution for constitutional control and maintenance of constitutional stability in society, must provide for its efficiency to ensure constitutionality and enforcement of the constitutional law and order, respect for human rights and freedoms.

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ALGORITHM FOR THE INVESTIGATOR'S ACTIONS AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE. LEGAL ASPECT.

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Problem Statement. Ukraine is a state governed by the rule of law. This provision is reflected in Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The law and the rule of law have the highest legal force and comply with all moral principles of society.

The observance and application of the law by the National Police (hereinafter referred to as the police) is a very important and responsible task. It is the police who are responsible for protecting human rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state, and for combating crime. Therefore, the quality of implementation of national law by these officials depends not only on the perfection of legal norms, but also on the level of public trust in law enforcement agencies, in particular in their competence and legal awareness.

Objectives. To define and publish the procedure for mandatory actions of a police investigator/investigator of any level and rank when opening criminal proceedings. The study was conducted on the basis of the following legal acts: The Constitution of Ukraine, the CPC of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police", the Instruction on the organization of the activities of the investigative units of the National Police of Ukraine, Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine of 20.05.2020 No. 405 "On Approval of the Regulation on the Organization of the Activities of the Investigation Units of the National Police of Ukraine", etc.

Methods. The legislator provides for the only condition under which criminal proceedings may be initiated, namely, the commission of a criminal offense, i.e. an act (action or inaction) which is socially dangerous and culpable, committed by a natural person of sound mind.

The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (part 1 of Article 214) addresses the issue of recording the commission of a criminal offense. The subjects of recording may be, among civilians, by filing a statement or report of a criminal offense: Citizens of Ukraine, foreigners or stateless persons; among officials by responding to a statement or report: investigator, coroner, prosecutor. It should be noted that officials are able to independently detect the commission of an offense from any source, and are also obliged to respond immediately to a statement, report, or self-detection, but no later than 24 hours after the legal fact of the offense is established [1].

The fact of committing a criminal offense gives grounds for entering relevant information into the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations (hereinafter - the URPTI) and the Journal of Unified Registration in Police Bodies (Units) of Statements and Reports of Criminal Offenses and Other Events, approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 100 dated February 08, 2019 (hereinafter - the UR).

It is unlawful to refuse to accept a statement due to incomplete presentation or lack of legal qualification. In other words, a person reporting a criminal offense has the right to state the essence of the offense in a permissive form, refraining from knowingly false reporting of a crime, in accordance with Article 338 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and to submit an application in a manner convenient for him or her (by mail, via the Internet, etc.). Applications submitted anonymously are subject to consideration by an authorized person and registered with the UR, after which information is entered into the URPTI in accordance with Part 5 of Article 214 of the CPC of Ukraine and the pre-trial investigation process begins. [2]

Please note that starting a pre-trial investigation without entering data into the URPTI is illegal and entails legal liability. An excerpt from the URPTI is a

confirmation of the entry of information into the URPTI. The following persons are authorized to receive an extract from the URPTI: investigator, coroner, prosecutor and head of the prosecutor's office. The victim or suspect may, upon request, obtain an extract from the URPTI to familiarize themselves with the fact of data entry or to challenge it. The investigator/investigator may form an extract from the URPTI when applying to the investigating judge for a ruling on permission to apply measures to ensure criminal proceedings, in accordance with Part 6 of Article 132 of the CPC of Ukraine. [1]

It should be noted that for the safety of persons involved in criminal proceedings, who have the right to ensure their own safety, this issue is regulated by the Law of Ukraine of the same name. According to Art. 15 of the said law, for the sake of security, the investigator/investigator may change the personal data of the parties to the proceedings in the case file by the decision of the investigating judge. [2]

Conclusions: Thus, the identification of the main legal actions of the investigator/investigator will allow any ordinary citizen interested in the pre-trial investigation process to understand the principle of operation and the stages (step-by-step) of the pre-trial investigation and its legislative regulation.

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EQUALITY AND PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION AS PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

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Problem statement. The Constitution of Ukraine declares the equality of men and citizens, which is of fundamental importance for society as a whole. According to Article 21 of the Constitution: “All people are free and equal in their dignity and rights” [1]. Unjustified restriction of the rights and freedoms of one person or group of people in relation to the rights and freedoms of another person or group of people is seen as discrimination. Usually, the phenomenon of discrimination is of a civilizational nature, in which discrimination against a person or a certain group in a state depends on the social, cultural, political and legal development of its society.

States on their path to democracy, and particularly those that call themselves democratic must guarantee and promote the realization of rights and freedoms. It is important to pay particular attention to the protection of various minorities and marginalized groups that face certain restrictions when trying to exercise their rights.

In Ukraine, compliance with the principle of equality and certain guarantees of prohibition of discrimination are enshrined in the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women", the Law "On Principles of Preventing and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine", and the Law "On Trade Unions, Guarantees of Their Rights and Activities". However, the dynamic nature of social relations requires further development of both the legal framework for combating discrimination and the relevant scientific basis for understanding the phenomenon of discrimination and its prohibition. Therefore, the national general theoretical jurisprudence is faced with the task of identifying the peculiarities of implementation of anti-discrimination prohibitions and ways to counteract them.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyse the issue of equality and the prohibition of discrimination as some of the key principles of constitutional law. This goal naturally determines such research objectives:

- Explain the concepts of equality and non-discrimination;
- Identify possible causes of legal inequality and discrimination;
- Classify discrimination types;
- Analyse national and international legal frameworks for ensuring equality and preventing discrimination.

Methods. This study is based on a positivist approach to understanding the prohibition of discrimination, which led to the use of a set of scientific methods. In accordance with the chosen method, a range of methodological techniques were used in this investigation, such as: analysis, theoretical synthesis, abstraction, deduction, induction, classification, comparison, and refutation.

Results. Having analyzed the Constitution of Ukraine, we can conclude that the concepts of equality and prohibition of discrimination are the key principles of the constitutional law of Ukraine, which are of fundamental importance to society. While there can be diverse causes of inequality and legal discrimination, there are a range of methods to avoid and prohibit them within the national and international legal framework. Thus, we can see that the prohibition of discrimination is becoming increasingly important in both international law and national legal systems, which does not only determine the attitude to actions considered socially unacceptable in relation to certain subjects, but also provides for specific state obligations aimed at ensuring legal equality.

Conclusions. The principles of equality and non-discrimination are an integral part of the constitutional order of Ukraine and are of key importance for the country's legal system. The analysis of the national and international legal framework demonstrates the need for further development of legal norms and practices to ensure full equality and protection of all citizens from discrimination. The study points to the relevance and the need for further scientific and practical work on human rights protection and combating discrimination in all its forms.

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SAFEGUARDING PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS IN THE REALM OF SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Problem Statement. In today's digital age, social networks have become the go-to platforms for sharing, connecting, and expressing creativity. Photographers, both amateur and professional, utilize these platforms to showcase their work to a vast audience. However, with this increased exposure comes the need for robust protection of photographic works. As images circulate across various social media channels, concerns regarding copyright infringement, image theft, and unauthorized use have become prevalent. Thus, understanding and implementing measures for the protection of photographic works in social networks is crucial for photographers worldwide.

Objectives. The main goals of this research are the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing copyright protection measures, such as watermarking, metadata embedding, and privacy settings, investigating the attitudes and behaviors of social media users towards the use of copyrighted images and the awareness of intellectual property rights and, analyzing legal frameworks and case studies related to copyright enforcement and litigation in the context of social media platforms.

Methods. Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights" grants photographers exclusive rights to their photographs, including reproduction, distribution, and public display. However, once an image is shared online, it becomes susceptible to unauthorized use. Social media platforms have systems in place to address copyright issues, such as content reporting and takedown procedures. Photographers can assert their rights by watermarking their images or including copyright notices in image descriptions. Watermarking is a visible or semi-transparent mark superimposed on the photo containing the photographer's name,

logo, or website URL onto an image, photographers can assert ownership and discourage unauthorized use.

Many social media platforms offer privacy settings and permissions that allow users to control who can view, share, and download their photographic works. By carefully managing these settings, photographers can limit the exposure of their images to trusted individuals or specific groups, reducing the risk of unauthorized use. It is essential for photographers to actively monitor social media platforms for unauthorized use of their images and take prompt action to enforce their rights. This may involve sending cease-and-desist notices, filing DMCA (Digital Millennium Copyright Act) takedown requests, or pursuing legal action against infringers when necessary. An equally important means of copyright protection is raising awareness about the legal and ethical implications of image theft, photographers can encourage responsible behavior and reduce the prevalence of copyright infringement on social networks.

Results. Unfortunately, there is no clear regulation of copyright protection in Ukrainian legislation; this area is becoming more and more important precisely from the side of regulation within the state. This happens because more and more social networks are becoming popular, which use photos of ordinary users and professional photographers. And although the methods of protecting such data are provided for in the terms of use of a specific social network and in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), this does not reduce lawsuits, and even more so, it does not fully cover this area. Taking into account the diversity of Ukrainian legislation and the Anglo-American legal system, there is an urgent need to update Ukrainian legislation in the field of protection of photographic works.

Conclusions. To sum up, protecting photographic works in social networks requires a multifaceted approach encompassing copyright awareness, technological safeguards, and proactive enforcement measures. By leveraging available tools and implementing best practices, photographers can safeguard their creative endeavors and preserve the integrity of their work in the digital realm. Ultimately, fostering a culture of respect for intellectual property rights benefits both creators and consumers, ensuring a vibrant and sustainable creative ecosystem online.

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TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE STATE

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Problem Statement. The problem of territorial integrity of the state arises when there are conflicts or tensions regarding territorial boundaries, threatening its unity and stability. This can be caused by various factors such as ethnic or political differences, territorial claims by neighboring countries, or internal conflicts between regions or ethnic groups.

Objectives. The purpose of this research is to define the essence and role of the principle of territorial integrity of the state. The goal is to understand the significance of territorial integrity.

Results. Territorial integrity is a fundamental principle of the sovereignty of an independent state and implies full power over the entire territory of the state. Sovereignty and security are integral conditions for the existence of any state and its performance of its functions both on its own territory and in the international arena. The exercise of sovereignty by a state on its territory imposes on all states the obligation to respect the principles of territorial integrity and inviolability.

The principle of territorial integrity of the state was first applied in the practice of Latin American countries to settle territorial disputes, which arose at the beginning of the 19th century after they gained independence and freedom from Spanish colonial rule. Thus, the principle of territorial integrity, which began as a regional principle, became a universally recognized principle of modern international law. In international law, the principle of territorial integrity was first enshrined in Article 10 of the Charter of the League of Nations. The Charter obliged member states of the League of Nations to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of member states of the League of Nations and to protect them from external aggression. Further adoption of the Charter of the United Nations in 1945 confirmed this principle. The UN Charter prohibits a threat of force or its use against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, so and by any other means that contradict the goals of the UN (Article 2, Clause 4). Considering the content of the principle of territorial integrity, it is obvious that it is interconnected with other principles of international law, in particular the inviolability of borders, the non-use of force and the threat of force. By attacking the border, a state violates the territorial integrity of another state. For example, a means of transport passing through a foreign territory without the permission of the territorial sovereign violates not only the inviolability of the border, but also the inviolability of the state territory, since this territory is used for transit. All natural resources are an integral part of the state territory, and if the territory includes inviolability, then its components are also

inviolable, that is, natural resources in their natural form. Therefore, the exploitation of natural resources by foreigners or states without the permission of the territorial sovereign is an act that violates the inviolability of the territory. States are also obliged not to subject each other's territory to occupation or the use of force in violation of IHL. Such forms of occupation or acquisition of territory are not recognized as legitimate. Establishing friendly relations, states must refrain from military, political, economic or any other pressure, including blockade, as well as from supporting or using separatism directed against territorial integrity, inviolability and political independence. No state shall use economic, political or other means to force other states to submit to the exercise of their sovereign rights or to obtain any benefits from other states. All states must also prohibit the organization, assistance, creation, financing, encouragement, or connivance of armed, subversive, or terrorist activities, directing and changing the order of foreign states with the help of violence, as well as interfering in the internal struggle of other states. Strict compliance with these obligations is an important condition for ensuring the peaceful coexistence of states. Any form of interference is not only contradicts the spirit and the letter of the Statute of the PLO, but leads to the creation of situations that threaten international peace and security.

Conclusion. Territorial integrity of the state is important for ensuring peace, preserving sovereignty, fostering economic development, safeguarding cultural heritage, and ensuring the security of citizens.

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HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTIC

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Problem Statement. One of the most important conditions for building a civil society and a constitutional state in general is the recognition, provision and protection of human rights. It is vital to understand their essence, history of formation and improvement, since human rights are the main indicator that helps to determine the level of democracy and development of a particular state.

It should be noted that the mere proclamation of human rights at the legislative level is not enough in the context of their enforcement. After all, the main role is played by their implementation or, in case of their violation, international and national protectional mechanisms. What's more, the problem of ensuring human rights under the martial law remains an incredibly serious topic nowadays. Considering that, the issue of human rights` protection becomes relevant as never before.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to define the term and key characteristics of human rights based on the analysis of doctrinal and normative approaches to their understanding.

To achieve such goal, following tasks should be solved:

- to form a general knowledge of human rights` essence;
- to reveal the concept of human rights and determine their key features;
- to explore various classifications of human rights;
- to determine main tendencies of the modern development of human rights.

Methods. The researched issue requires comprehensive examination and consideration. In this context, it is crucial to analyse various scientific works and normative legal acts, which enables the formation of a general knowledge of human rights, their fundamental characteristics, types, as well as the specifics of their establishment and development.

Among other methods that were used in the process of our research, the method of comparative legal analysis, which made it possible to study different scientific approaches to interpretation of the complex term of “human rights”, helped identify similar and distinctive features between them, should be pointed out. The stages of the development of the human rights were determined while using the historical method. With the help of the method of generalisation, the general regularities of the formation of human rights` concept have been established, including the key tendencies of its development in recent decades that have also been outlined.

Results. Today, there are numerous scientific interpretations of the term of “human rights”. One of the most well-known in the Theory and Philosophy of Law is

the definition of essential rights and liberties as certain human capabilities that are necessary to meet the biological and social needs of its existence and development in specific historical conditions, objectively caused by the achieved level of society's development and provided with the obligations of other subjects.

In the context of studying the classifications of human rights, attention should be paid to the normative division of rights and liberties, provided by international agreements, and scientific division, conducted by researchers. Regarding the key tendencies in the modern development of human rights, it is pertinent to identify the following:

- the spread of the notion that the individual is the primary subject of law, and the approval of this idea at the level of national legislation;
- the global universalisation of the concept “natural” rights and liberties;
- the expansion of the “catalogue” of human rights due to growing demands of their holders, driven by the attained level of society's development;
- an increase in the number of states that allow international monitoring of their human rights compliance;
- an increase in the number of non-governmental organizations dedicated to the defence of human rights.

Conclusions. Hence, human rights are considered as certain legal possibilities that are universal, inalienable and indivisible for individual's normal existence and development. They reflect human dignity, peculiar to everyone, characterise legal status of a person and outline his/her capabilities in a variety of areas of social life. It is vital that human rights are common and equal to all and are ensured by the state to the full extent according to the international standards.

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UKRAINE DURING THE PERIOD OF TOTALITARIAN-REPRESSIVE REGIME (1929-1941) AND ITS STATE SYSTEM.

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Problem Statement. The intensification of the processes of European integration of Ukraine necessitates the particular relevance of forming an optimal structure and content-effective activities of the state apparatus. The main criterion for determining the effectiveness of the functioning of all institutional links of state administration should be the achievement of high standards of ensuring human rights and freedoms, as well as the fullest satisfaction of social demands and needs, taking into account the current realities of the development of Ukrainian society.

Throughout all years of independence, our state has been in a state of permanent crisis, which occurs in the spheres of economy, politics, culture, morality, etc. This crisis is systemic: it affects all spheres of society; its basis lies in systemic disruptions in the construction of society, including its economic component. The global crisis only exacerbated the internal systemic contradictions and disruptions in the construction of society and its economic component. Undoubtedly, the crisis emerged gradually. And its roots, causes, both spiritual-moral and socio-economic, were formed both in the conditions of the socialist economic system, command-administrative management, and in the new period of Ukraine's existence as an independent state - during the period of the so-called market reforms. Exiting the crisis is always associated with correctly identifying its causes.

Objectives. The object of research are the social relations that are formed in the sphere of organizing the legal system of Ukraine during the period of Soviet rule.

Methods. The methodology of the work is based on the principles of social humanism and the dialectical relationship between objective and subjective factors of social development. We proceed from the necessity of a comprehensive combination of philosophical, interdisciplinary, and specialized research methods. Among the philosophical research methods, the dialectical method is applied, along with the principles of objectivity and historicism.

From the interdisciplinary research methods, logical methods (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction), structural-functional, and systemic methods are utilized.

During the research, general theoretical principles of philosophy, logic, ethics, psychology, and other sciences were used, that determines the comprehensive nature of this research.

From the specialized research methods, the following methods are applied: comparative jurisprudence, formal-dogmatic (axiomatic) method, historical-legal method, and method of legal modeling.

Results. Modern Ukrainian historiography on the topic of "The Soviet Ukraine in the 1920s-1930s" has made significant achievements and has reached a qualitatively new level. Firstly, the scientific reasoning and generalizations have become more substantial, and the theoretical framework of most works has increased. Political repression represents a particular scientific and cognitive interest for social scientists, yet it is striking how there is a theoretical and methodological uniformity in their image. While the consequences have been exhaustively examined, the motives remain less explored. There is an expanding focus on the social aspect, namely the peculiarities of forced labor in camps and settlements, the daily life of prisoners, and the economic components of the functioning of the totalitarian system.

Conclusions. This research confirms a significant contribution to understanding the formation and functioning of the command-administrative system in the Soviet Union in the 1920s-1930s. It sheds light on its legal, political, and social aspects and helps understand the impact of this system on the modern state apparatus and legal system of Ukraine. The work also contributes to uncovering the causes and consequences of mass repression in Ukraine at that time, which is important for understanding historical events and their influence on contemporary society. The analysis of literature and the application of various research methods allow for conclusions that can have a significant impact on further research in this field and on the development of the national and international scientific community.

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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR

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Problem Statement. The war has severely affected the enjoyment of virtually all human rights by people in Ukraine. Each new day brings more compelling evidence of Russia's blatant disregard for human life and dignity. According to the official agreement the countries that signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights must be protected, because during the war, simply insane atrocities take place: torture of Ukrainian prisoners of war; abduction and removal of children from the occupied territories to Russia. Unfortunately, Ukrainians experience such a situation and facts in Ukraine and are not protected from deaths and violence at all.

Objectives. The main objective of this work is to conduct investigations and describe crimes, which bring perpetrators to justice for human rights violations committed during this war.

Methods. analysis of statistical data, international conventions and agreements.

Results. After the bloodiest war in the history of mankind, in 1948, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 30 articles that specified human rights. But war is chaos, and in it the observance of human rights recedes into the background, if not disappears altogether. In the 21st century, there were less than 30 military conflicts in which these human rights were not always respected, since in war it is more important to reach the territory, capture it, prevent the enemy from breaking through to the depth of their positions, or stand as "cannon fodder", follow someone there by rights. The simplest example of such damage is torture or ill-treatment (*Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 5*). In the military, this is a good partial method for extracting information. Take the Russian attack on Ukraine as an example. When the defenders from Azovstal returned from captivity, you can see how thin they were, some of them weighed up to 20 kg. And the question arises, why a person can lose so much weight. Who will say it's all stress, yes, stress is also present here, but the amount of it here also creates a role, since a person who eats normally cannot lose that much weight. Secondly, there are two very cruel videos on the Internet about the massacre of Ukrainian troops (they can also be classified in this category). The first video shows how the Russian military put our soldier to death in the literal sense of the word and cut off his head. Whichever way you look at this act, no one can justify it. The second video is about how the Russian army shot a Ukrainian soldier for saying "Glory to Ukraine". This video was later commented on by the president of this country, Volodymyr Zelenskyi. **Abduction of children:** Cynthia Buckley addressed the issue of the abduction and forced removal of Ukrainian children by

Russia to her territory, who called it an "armed, blunt action." She recalled the Russian law on facilitating the adoption of deported Ukrainian children — its purpose, according to her, is not to increase the number of adoptions, but nothing more than propaganda. Many of these children have parents, in Ukraine or elsewhere, many of these children have relatives in Ukraine or elsewhere, and only the "fog war" gave Russia the opportunity to deport them - and this is a war crime, the researcher emphasized, and this is a very clear sign genocidal intention. (*Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 4*) Undoubtedly, in these situations, Russia is guilty and it should be punished for this. By highlighting these examples, I showed society what atrocities Russia committed against Ukrainians.

Conclusion. Armed conflicts of the 21st century often lead to serious violations of human rights, which endanger the lives, safety and dignity of millions of people. Preventing these violations and ensuring human rights in war is a serious protection task for international cooperation.

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MYKOLA MIKHNOVSKYI'S “SAMOSTIYNA UKRAINA” AND IT’S ESTIMATION

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Problem statement. In the work “Samostiyna Ukraina” by Mykola Mikhnovskiy, there are the number of circumstances that correlate with modern realities, which signals that we must study the fighting experience of our predecessors in order of today’s fight finishes with victory.

Objectives. Determination of the place and role of the Mykola Mikhnovskiy’s activity and his political program “Samostiyna Ukraina” in the state and legal development of Ukraine.

Methods. Analysis, clarification of cause-and-effect relationships, synthesis, historical-legal and comparative-legal.

Results. Mykola Mikhnovskyi is an Ukrainian advocate, political and public figure, founder of Ukrainian organized nationalism. Being still a student, M. Mikhnovskyi began his social activities with the organization "Bratstvo Tarasivtsiv". The main goal of the association was to spread the idea of separating Ukraine from Russia, which the "Tarasivtsi" contributed to in various ways. The worldview acquired in the organization was reflected in all subsequent activities of the public figure, in particular in the program of the Revolutionary Ukrainian Party (hereinafter - RUP) - "Samostiyna Ukraina". The content of the program is divided into two parts: one about the then period of uprisings of enslaved nations against the oppressor nations and the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, and the other about the Ukrainian intelligentsia and what should be done in order for the Ukrainian people to win the right to their own state. The work substantiates why Ukraine has the right to break the Ukrainian-Moscow Treaty of 1654 and appear as an independent state. And the process of gaining independence should be led by a new, that is, "third" intelligentsia.

At the beginning of the XX century only the RUP, and later M. Mikhnovskyi's next political party - the Ukrainian Narodna Party, aimed for the independence of Ukraine. The majority of political figures and parties sought autonomy and were opposed to the ideas of independence, considered an independent state "beyond the limits of the possible". [3] In particular, it was due to the fact that most of the figures were brought up in Russian culture.

Later, however, the work became one of the documents that contributed to the revival of the Ukrainian organized national movement in the middle of the 20th century. In the materials of the Velyki Zbory of the revolutionary OUN, the works of ideologues of Ukrainian nationalism in the 20s and later years, Mykola Mikhnovskyi was given an honorable place among public and political figures of Ukraine. In the Program resolutions of the II Velyki Zbory of the OUN, the name of the lawyer stands next to Taras Shevchenko, Konovalets, Grand Dukes Svyatoslav and Volodymyr Velykyi, Hetman Khmelnytskys and Petlyura.

In the modern realities of the Ukrainian-Russian war, parallels can be drawn with the time in which M. Mikhnovskyi lived. Even at the beginning of the 20th century he argued that Ukraine can gain independence only through complete separation from Russia, a strong Ukrainian army, and an intelligentsia that does not aspire to be like Russian intelligentsia. Already now, during the full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation, Ukrainians see that indeed: there is no other way.

Conclusions. RUP was the first Ukrainian party in Naddniprianshchyna that proclaimed independence in its program. It was a document that aroused considerable interest at the time of its publication, united Ukrainians on both sides of the border and proclaimed the idea of the independence of the Ukrainian State long before the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1921.

The activities of Mykola Mikhnovskyi created the basis for the revival of the Ukrainian liberation movement both at the beginning of the 20th century and in the middle of the century. He proclaimed ideas that were not always accepted by his

contemporaries, but were extremely important for the development of the Ukrainian state in the 20th century.

"Samostiyna Ukraina" and the achievements of M. Mikhnovskyi are relevant now more than ever. After all, only today are Ukrainians fulfilling the theses voiced by the statesman: complete separation from Russia, a strong Ukrainian army and an intelligentsia that does not rely on the Russians in its actions.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY ONLY UPON PROOF OF GUILT

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Problem Statement. The principle of criminal liability for committing a criminal offense only upon proof of guilt is one of the fundamental principles of criminal law. As is already known, guilt is a key element in determining the subjective aspect of a criminal offense. In the absence of this component in national practice, we cannot classify a socially dangerous act as a criminal offense.

However, it should be noted that in different legal systems and countries, there may be exceptions, and the determination of guilt may vary depending on specific legal norms and practices. For example, in some cases, the principle of objective liability may be applied, where the fact of committing a crime is primarily important.

The importance of updating the understanding of the above principle is discussed by prominent legal schools in Ukraine, which highlights the need to analyze the content of the principle, identify its practical significance and the shortcomings described by some scholars at the doctrinal level.

Objectives. The goals of this abstract are:

1. Define the meaning of the principle of criminal liability only upon proof of guilt in modern Ukrainian legislation;

2. Provide a general overview of the understanding of the principle of criminal liability only upon proof of guilt in the criminal law of other countries;
3. Compare the place of the principle of criminal liability only upon proof of guilt in Ukraine and in other countries;
4. Demonstrate the necessity of the principle of criminal liability only upon proof of guilt in national legislation through real court cases.

Methods. To achieve the set goal and to take into account the specific nature of the research subject, formal-logical methods (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, analogy) were used in the work - for a detailed clarification of the research content.

Results.

The principle of guilt in criminal law is currently a subject of considerable debate. In our opinion, its structure is complex. It is envisaged that its composition includes such elements as legislative definition of guilt (Article 23 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), differentiation of guilt into forms and types (intent and its types, negligence and its types), the possibility of attributing guilt only for those socially dangerous consequences (basic and qualifying characteristics of the composition of the offense) which were within the framework of a certain legally defined subjective attitude (intent or, in cases provided by law, negligence), determination of the severity of a specific criminal offense depending on the content and degree of guilt, exclusion of criminal liability for harm that was not covered (and could not have been covered) by its subjective attitude.

The constitutional enshrinement of the presumption of innocence is reflected in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which is part of the Constitution of France: "Everyone is considered innocent until proven guilty."

According to paragraph 1 § 46 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), guilt is the basis for imposing punishment. Other circumstances listed in paragraph 2 of this provision (such as motives, purposes, views revealed in the act, will, means used to commit the act, extent of breach of duty, etc.) have secondary significance in determining the size of the punishment. Such a view is very similar to Ukrainian legislation.

In the United Kingdom, as well as in the USA and other countries that have adopted the legal model of common law, mens rea is a comprehensive category as it includes, for example, motivation and intentions, as necessary components of unlawfulness, that is, the moral blameworthiness of the state of mind. The necessity to assess whether the cognitive processes of an individual deserve moral condemnation represents the highest standard of human rights compliance. On the other hand, this category is so abstract and difficult to prove that it's not surprising to see the emergence of such a pragmatic concept as strict liability, which recognizes the possibility of criminal liability without mens rea in the case of committing malum prohibitum offenses (acts prohibited solely because they are prohibited, such as traffic violations, hunting regulations, reporting requirements, product safety, tax payments, etc.).

Conclusions.

Despite significant differences in the legal systems of various countries, the fundamental principles of criminal law can be very similar. In particular, virtually every doctrine perceives a criminal offense as consisting of two organically linked elements - the material component (objective side or actus reus) and the mental component (subjective side or mens rea).

The principle of guilt carries a universal character and is enshrined in all criminal legal systems. It signifies that an individual is subject to criminal responsibility only for those socially dangerous actions (or inactions) and socially dangerous consequences for which their guilt is established.

Application of the principle of responsibility only in the presence of guilt is a fundamental principle in the legislation of Ukraine, aimed at ensuring fairness, objectivity, and comprehensiveness in the criminal process. This principle plays a key role in protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals, including the right to a fair trial, enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and international human rights instruments. The necessity of this principle lies in preventing unjustified and unlawful accusations and convictions, ensuring that only those individuals whose guilt has been proven in accordance with the law can be held accountable.

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POLITICAL VIEWS AND STATE-BUILDING ACTIVITIES OF KOST LEVYTSKY

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Problem Statement. In the modern context, it is important to understand the contribution and influence of prominent political figures, such as Kost Levytsky, on the formation of state-building processes in Ukraine, because the disclosure of the relevance and significance of the study of his political views will help to understand the evolution of Ukrainian political thought better and contribute to the improvement of strategies for modern political practice.

Today, when the need to defend the country from an external threat becomes indisputable and unconditional, the need to understand the views of historical figures becomes obvious, because they understood that in such a difficult time there was no place for the separation of national identity. So was Kost Levytsky, he, like no one else, tried not to let the invaders destroy Ukraine.

Objectives. The main goal is to study the historical context, ideological concepts, and practical implementation of the political ideas of Kost Levytsky in order to identify their influence on the formation of national consciousness and statehood of Ukraine.

Methods. The position of Kost Levitsky on politics can be understood from the fact that in 1885 he initiated the creation of the political organization "The People's Council". This organization stood on the positions of unity of Ukrainians from all over the country and separateness from the Polish and Russian peoples, aimed at protecting the constitutional rights of Galician Ukrainians and equality with other peoples of Austria-Hungary and demanded the division of Galicia into Ukrainian and Polish parts. The People's Council was not a party, its members were only intellectuals, and it had practically no branches. On its basis in 1899 the National Democratic Party appeared.

He also headed the government of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic. "We are aware of this duty, which we took among a hail of bullets and critical circumstances. Entering the government, we consider it appropriate to note that we stand on a democratic principle. We came out of the people and our work will be devoted to the people, "– with these words he launched the activity of the State Secretariat on November 10, 1918.

In the modern realities of the Russian-Ukrainian war, it is important to attach importance to the Ukrainian language, because even in the 20th century Kost Levytsky understood this and, having completed his studies, opened a law office in Lviv and was one of the first to write claims to the court in Ukrainian.

Results. For now, a limited number of people know and understand the main ideas of Kost Levytsky, and they have had and still have a great influence on Ukrainian society regarding state-building activities. He was the chairman of the Ukrainian National Democratic Party, where they set the task for the future: a united independent Ukraine, where the entire Ukrainian people would unite into a single national body on the basis of political and cultural independence. As a direct task, it became necessary to seek a separate Ukrainian province in Austria with its own separate administration and its Ukrainian Sejm.

Kost Levytsky was arrested and imprisoned in Lviv and Moscow – the proof of Russia's aggression and their attempts to destroy our state, eradicating and removing everyone who actively contributes to the development of the state.

Conclusions. Understanding the views of Levytsky allows you to plunge into the events that took place and understand the significance of the Ukrainian state. Prospects for further research include expanding the geography of research to other countries and regions, as well as a deeper study of the relationship between political ideologies and state-building.

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THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS –ENSURING THEIR GUARANTEES

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Problem statement. Human rights and freedoms are often violated, which necessitates a mechanism for the protection of rights and freedoms. The European Court of Human Rights is part of this mechanism. However, what is its apparatus, what is its competence, and under what conditions can one apply there?

Objectives. The aim of the research is to analyze the protection and enforcement of human rights in the European legal space, structure and competence of the ECHR,

the role of the European Court of Human Rights in the protection and enforcement of human rights in the European legal space.

Results. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is one of the key institutions in the system of human rights protection in Europe [1, p.168]. The European Court of Human Rights is an intergovernmental judicial body tasked with overseeing the observance of civil and human rights as well as freedoms guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights. The court's jurisdiction extends to all member states of the Council of Europe that have ratified the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [2].

Firstly, the competence of the ECHR is related to the purpose of its activities, which is defined in Article 19 of the ECHR, which states that it is to guarantee compliance with the obligations assumed by states under the ECHR and the Protocols attached to it. To achieve this goal, the ECHR has the following competence: to examine complaints of violations of human rights and freedoms guaranteed under the ECHR and its protocols; interpret and apply the provisions of the ECHR and its protocols [3 p. 49-50].

Interstate cases and individual applications are the two types of complaints that fall within the competence of the ECHR. Individual complaints from individuals or groups of individuals make up the majority of applications to the ECHR. Only a state party to the ECHR can be the subject of the right to apply in an interstate case, as well as a respondent in such a case. An individual complaint to the ECHR may be lodged by any individual, non-governmental organization or group of individuals who claim to be victims of a violation of human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the ECHR or its protocols, in accordance with Article 34 of the ECHR. An application to the court may be made only after exhaustion of all domestic remedies before the national courts. [4].

Conclusions. The ECHR is an effective tool for challenging human rights violations. Individuals and organizations can apply to the European Court in cases where national courts fail to provide adequate protection. This provides an additional layer of protection that ensures a higher standard of human rights. Its role in guaranteeing human rights is important and integral in the context of building a just and democratic society in Europe.

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DECENTRALIZATION OF THE AUTHORITY IN THE CONDITIONS OF MODERN UKRAINIAN UNITARISM

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Problem Statement. The issue of the relationship between public authorities (state and self-governing) at the local level and their interaction has long been the subject of active discussions, starting from the revival of local self-government in independent Ukraine. This aspect has attracted the attention of researchers who have developed concepts and paradigms to optimize the interaction between these bodies to achieve one common goal - ensuring effective local governance. Additional legal changes in the field of local self-government were introduced to implement decentralization reform and increase the effectiveness of interaction between local self-government bodies and the executive branch, which is taking place in the context of Ukraine's strategic development goals[3, p.70].

Objective. The aim of this study is to investigate the decentralization of power in the context of modern Ukrainian unitarism.

Methods involved the use of the following general scientific methods: analytical, systemic (system-structural), dialectical. Moreover, certain special scientific methods were used in the study, in particular, the formal-legal method and the method of comparative jurisprudence.

The realization of the set goal necessitated the solution of the following theoretical, methodological, and practical tasks:

- To collect and process theoretical materials on the research topic;
- To study the importance of decentralization in the context of the formation of a democratic state;
- To determine the role of constitutional changes in the decentralization process in Ukraine;
- To investigate the legislative support for decentralization mechanisms;
- To consider decentralization in Ukraine: the test of war and post-war prospects;
- To study the relationship between decentralization and the development of democracy in Ukraine.

The decentralization process began in 2015, but today it has been radically halted due to the military aggression provoked by the Russian Federation against our state. The conditions of martial law, declared by the Decree of the President of Ukraine of February 24, 2022, led to significant changes in the system of public authorities at the local level [6, p. 21]. For example, to ensure defense, public security and order, 24 regional and Kyiv city, as well as district, military administrations were created.

However, this does not mean that local self-government bodies have ceased their activities. Their work can only be terminated under the condition stipulated in Article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [4, p. 17]. In other cases, they continue to exercise their powers, taking into account the peculiarities of the legal regime of martial law.

Therefore, changes in the structure of public authorities and the redistribution of their functions affect the purpose and direction of interaction between state authorities at the local administration level and local self-government bodies [1, p. 10]. The purpose of this interaction is to ensure the organization and smooth functioning of all institutions at the local level, especially in wartime conditions.

Results. The decentralization of public power in Ukraine requires significant constitutional transformations and a revision of the local self-government system. The draft text of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine dated November 29, 2021 defines the specific role and functions of local self-government bodies, which is crucial in the decentralization process. In particular, regional and district community councils become important structures that represent and realize the common interests of communities, and also have their own executive body.

However, for a successful and developed system of local self-government, it is necessary to strengthen its material and financial base. This is possible if appropriate amendments are made to the legislation, in particular, to Article 142 of the Constitution of Ukraine [7, p. 18].

The structure of public power at the local level, taking into account decentralization, determines a certain model of interaction between local bodies. A key aspect of this interaction is the clear definition and consolidation of the powers of each body [2, p. 21]. Such delimitation of competence allows for effective coordination of actions and ensures cooperation between local self-government bodies and local executive bodies.

In the context of decentralization, promoting effective local governance, a crucial type of interaction becomes coordinating interaction. Its purpose is the joint implementation of tasks and joint decision-making. This type of interaction can manifest itself in various forms, from the formation of special bodies to the conduct of joint events and analytical reviews of the results of joint activities [1, p. 23].

Conclusions. The delimitation of powers and the development of forms of interaction between local self-government bodies and local executive bodies is an important stage in creating an effective and democratic system of local governance.

In the post-war period, when the country is actively engaged in the process of restoration and modernization, it becomes important to further improve the system of public administration at the local level. This requires consideration of a new approach based on the principles of decentralization, giving a new quality and updated content to the joint activities of local state authorities and local self-government bodies.

A key aspect is the consolidation of efforts of these two types of bodies, their interaction and joint activities [5, p. 17]. This is not only an important condition, but also a means of realizing democratic and decentralized territorial governance. This process becomes a prerequisite for proper governance that meets Ukraine's European integration goals and objectives.

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TRIAS POLITICA MODEL AS MAIN POWER IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH FULL DEMOCRACY

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Problem statement. Nowadays, most developed countries, particularly the G7 member states, are considered democratic nations. Democracy entails the supremacy

of human and citizen rights, raising the question of whether a state of complete democracy can be achieved.

Objectives. The main purpose of this work is to illustrate the importance of trias politica model as a system that can guarantee that different branches of power won't conflict with each other.

Methods. Comparative method is the most effective in the situation when we talk about whole systems because it helps us define advantages and disadvantages proposed by this model.

First of all, we should explain why this model is so popular and find some steps of its formation. People thought about this model even in ancient times. Platon's model told us that separation of powers – main mechanism that creates an obstacle to the concentration of state power in the hands of some social community. [4]. It assists to maintain a healthy relationship between different branches of power, so none of them will have more influence on society. It may seem a bit idealistic, but if this system worked perfectly, it would lead us to absolute democracy.

The standard division consists of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of power.

Legislative bodies are usually presented by a Parliament, Assembly, Council or Congress.

Legislative bodies consist of individual members, referred to as legislators, who vote on proposed laws. A legislature usually contains a fixed number of legislators.

The Executive branch is often presented by the head of country or Prime Minister and Cabinet. The judicial branch is considered to be courts, for example a Supreme court and few additional institutions to it or all trial system of state.

Westminster system is one of the most popular after model of separation powers. This model is extremely popular among post colonies of Great Britain, because it was first developed there. Key aspects of the system include an executive branch made up of members of the legislature, and that is responsible to the legislature. It means that it will be much easier to adopt certain act.

This system combines the legislative and executive branches of power, so it often involves the same individuals in different roles.

It can be really helpful, because two branches, where borders are often blurred, will easily find compromise and process of finding solution will be faster, what can be so helpful sometimes. For example in state of war government should decide the best option as fast as possible, which can become long process if any of sides will be against this decision.

As this model is mostly shared in countries that were once Britain's colonies the most common form of politic will be monarchy and it is constitutionally settled. The problem is that if the border between the legislature and executive branch disappears, it could lead to anarchy or totalitarianism, as all power would be concentrated in the hands of one person or group. With power like this authorities will slowly occupy judiciary branch. "Democracy is the worst form of government, except for all the others" – Cherrill's [3]. In order to prevent occupation of judiciary branch trias politica model suggests us to balance all branches. Each branch has distinct responsibilities and powers, and no branch should encroach upon the powers of the

others. We can see it in our own state, where the president, as the head of the state, has the opportunity to use veto power. Though in Ukraine, the president is outside the branches of power, he or she can dissolve parliament if it fails to fulfill its duties. If Parliament is not confident in the Cabinet of Ministers, they can resign it. Also Parliament takes part in formation of Constitutional court (it chooses third of court's members). Judiciary checks appropriation of laws to present legislation and can sentence them as inappropriate so that laws won't have any power.

Results. The separation of power model emphasizes the distinct separation of powers among three branches of government to prevent tyranny and maintain accountability. We will live in a democratic society as long as we adhere to these simple, but crucial rules.

Conclusions. With trias politica model we can reach a bloom of our society where everyone will be satisfied and use their rights as much as possible. We can't do it perfect, but we can try to do it as close to perfectness as much we try.

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MECHANISM AND APPARATUS OF THE STATE

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Problem statement: In recent decades, the concepts of "mechanism of the state" and "apparatus of the state" have remained one of the central features in the science of the theory of state and law. Their relevance is due to the fact that any fundamental legal studies of the phenomenon of statehood are always associated with clarifying the features of the organization of the state. After all, the practical implementation of the tasks of the state is possible primarily due to the functioning of a specially created

mechanism for this. With the help of such a mechanism, state power is exercised and key functions of the state are realized. The globalization challenges of the beginning of the 21st century determine a number of transformational processes in the organization and implementation of state power. In this regard, an important task of legal science is the studies of the content, essence, constitutional principles of organization and functioning, as well as key trends in the development of the mechanism and apparatus of the state in Ukraine.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is to determine the peculiarities of the organization and its functioning of the mechanism and apparatus of the state on the basis of an analysis of the relevant legislative provisions and doctrinal approaches. Achieving this goal necessitates the solution of a number of tasks:

- to reveal the concept of "mechanism of the state" and "apparatus of the state";
- to characterize the key aspects of the ratio of these concepts;
- to clarify the concept of the principles of organization and functioning of the state apparatus;
- to establish the key constitutional principles of the organization and functioning of the apparatus of the modern Ukrainian state.

Methods: The legal doctrine has formed a number of approaches to the definition of the concepts of "mechanism of the state" and "apparatus of the state." Most of them come to understanding of the mechanism of the state as a kind of device, or the organization of the state, linking its elements (bodies, enterprises, institutions) into a single whole. At the same time, the state apparatus consists of a system of state bodies, and is a central component of the mechanism of any state.

It is also appropriate to note that in legal literature, as a rule, the principles of organization (formation) and the principles of activity (functioning) of state power are not clearly distinguished. Most doctrinal sources indicate that the principles of organization and activity of the state apparatus constitute the legally defined starting principles and requirements of its organization and functioning in order to most optimally and effectively perform the functions and tasks of the state. The relevant principles are primarily embodied in the provisions of the Basic Law of the state, as well as detailed at the level of individual laws and other normative legal acts

Results: In the course of the study, it was possible to establish that the structural mechanism of the state includes the state apparatus, as well as state enterprises and institutions. At the same time, the state apparatus is a system of state bodies endowed with state-power powers that ensure state power by performing tasks and implementing state functions.

The basic constitutional principles of the organization and functioning of the apparatus of the modern Ukrainian state include: the sovereignty and unity of the system of state authorities; democracy; separation of powers; constitutionality; the rule of law; humanism, the priority of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen; transparency, openness and consideration of public opinion; accountability, control and responsibility; a combination of state and local interests; comprehensive functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language; political neutrality; impartiality and objectivity; professionalism; integrity; efficiency; stability

Conclusions: Summing up, it should be noted that the mechanism of the state is an integral, dynamic and hierarchical system of state organizations (bodies, institutions and enterprises) that carry out the main tasks and functions of the state. It is the mechanism that forms the basis of the existence of any modern state, thanks to which it realizes its constitutionally defined goals and objectives. At the same time, ensuring the proper organization and activities of the state apparatus is a necessary guarantee of the dynamic development of the Ukrainian state.

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THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN KIEVAN RUS` UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. In the context of the princely age of Ukraine, the position of women, their socio-cultural role and influence on various spheres of society remains insufficiently researched. The task of the research is to analyze the life path and participation of women in the social, economic and cultural aspects of that period, to reveal the influence of social norms and legal restrictions on their life activities. The search for answers to these questions is key to understanding the role of women in the history of Ukraine and forming a full-fledged image of the princely era.

Objectives. Investigate with the help of historical sources the law of that time, the position and role of Ukrainian women in society.

Methods. consider the peculiarities of the position of the female population of Ukraine in the days of the prince; to research and analyze the historical written

sources of Ukrainian legislation of this period, which approved the position of women.

Results. Freedom and honor, since the earliest times of the formation of the state on Ukrainian lands, were considered the most prestigious values that a free person could possess. Our ancient Ukraine-Rus, in the medieval world at that time, was famous for having some of the most perfect legal acts that affirmed the rights and freedoms of the female population. Separate provisions of criminal law protected a woman's life and even her honor. One of such historical sources that regulated the legal status of women is the most famous collection of ancient Kievan Rus law - "Ruska Pravda". This document contained a number of articles on marital and family relations, issues of life and property, compulsory and inheritance law. These articles included provisions on marriage, the rights and responsibilities of spouses, and aspects of child custody. For example: Article 88 of the P.P. reads, "For the murder of a free woman, a fine of 20 hryvnias was charged." [1, p. 230]. The Statute of Prince Yaroslav on Church Courts and the Statute of Prince Volodymyr can also be attributed to the sources that established the legal status of women.

According to these laws, the girl had certain rights from birth. "Ruska Pravda" guaranteed her property rights. As you know, it was traditionally accepted in the family of a feudal society that sons received their share of parental property, and daughters received a dowry. Therefore, society was interested in the girl getting married, because according to the norms of Old Kievan Rus law, in the opposite case, the family had to pay a fine to the church, which was established by the Church Statute of Yaroslav. (Article 29) [3, c. 43] Before the wedding of the newlyweds, conspiracies-engagements were necessarily held, which took place in the form of a festive feast at the home of the bride's parents. Violation of the agreement on the part of the groom was considered as disrespect to the girl herself and was punished with a fine: "the girl for her shame 3 hryvnias, the metropolitan - 5 hryvnias, and the prince executed." The age of marriage for a woman was 15-16 years.

Regarding the material wealth of the ancient Ukrainian family, it is worth noting the unequal distribution of paternal and maternal property. Article 106 of "Ruska Pravda" certifies the right of the woman herself to transfer her inheritance to one of her children. It could be inherited not only by sons, such as a father's, but also by daughters. The transfer process was possible not only with a will, but also without it. [2, p. 33-34]. Speaking in general about the material rights of women, it should be said that they were quite broad. In this, the right of a woman was defined by the possession of large funds and property. Under the condition that a woman belonged to a higher status in society, she had her "women's" property and disposed of it at her discretion.

In the event of the death of the husband, the duties of the head of the family were assumed by the woman. The status of a widow and her inheritance rights are given a special place in the regulatory norms of "Ruska Pravda". The widow's right to her inheritance is established by the following articles of the Spatial Edition of "Ruska Pravda": Art. 93, 101, 106. In particular, in Art. 101 refers to the preservation by a woman of her husband's property in order to pass it on to her children, or she had to reimburse them for the money spent. According to Article 106, if the children

misbehaved with their mother, she could leave them without inheritance [2, p. 33] If the widow did not remarry, then she was allowed to inherit part of her deceased husband's property. Women and daughters of great feudal lords or boyars enjoyed a wider range of privileges in the field of inheritance law than in the case of smerda.

To the greatest extent, the position of a woman depended exactly on what state she belonged to. Legislation of Kievan Rus. first of all, it was aimed at protecting the wealthy. Here, for example, according to the articles of "Ruska Pravda", the class of boyar landowners enjoyed the privilege that movable and immovable property after the death of the father, in the absence of sons, could be inherited by daughters. But the smerd, who worked on the prince's land with his inventory, could pass only movable property to his daughters. [2, p. 36]. It is worth emphasizing that Ukraine-Rus was the only country in Europe where a woman had the right to inherit her husband's property after his death, which shows us the high level of development of law in Ukrainian lands. [4, p. 40].

The church statutes of Volodymyr the Great (Article 9) and Yaroslav the Wise (Articles 2-3) determine the punishment for crimes committed against a woman. However, the punishments for killing a woman and a man differed significantly. The main goal was to compensate the injured party (holovshchyna) and collect a fine in favor of the prince (faith). The violent death of a woman was identical to the infliction of severe physical injuries on a man. All this makes us understand the gravity of the woman's position, and the level of punishment for the crimes committed against this person.

Despite this, there were norms that limited the freedom and certain rights of women in Kievan Rus. According to Art. 53 of the church charter of Yaroslav, the road to the political and social life of the state was closed to the female population. Rights in everyday life were also limited. They were forbidden to appear among people without the presence of a husband and to lead an alienated lifestyle [3, c.42].

Conclusions. So, summarizing, we can say the following, women in the princely days of Ukraine were in a rather favorable position compared to other European countries, they enjoyed broad property and inheritance rights, which were regulated and protected by the ancient Kievan Rus legislation of that time.

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INTERNAL LABOUR REGULATIONS AND THEIR LEGAL PROVISION

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Problem statement: The establishment of internal labour regulations serves as a pivotal factor in ensuring the efficiency of task execution and labour performance within enterprises, organizations, and institutions. The establishment of a specific work schedule, delineation of rights and obligations, as well as efficient time allocation, engender conducive conditions for employees, employers, and management alike. Consequently, this matter necessitates impeccable legislative regulation and reliable provision by the state. The implementation of requisite tasks within this sphere will facilitate the establishment of an effective framework for labour activity within the enterprises, organizations, and institutions of the state, thereby ensuring a sufficient level of material production. The advancement of terminology within the realm of Labour law holds significance both theoretically and practically. Regrettably, certain concepts, notably the "internal labour regulations", remain inadequately explored at present.

Objectives: Taking into account the characterization of the internal labour regime as a socio-legal phenomenon, it is necessary to conduct the analysis of relationships that possess an objective nature and shape the structure of this regime, which is subject to legal regulation.

Methods: This research involved examining Ukrainian labour legislation and international practices to understand how internal labour regulations are established. By analyzing Ukrainian laws and comparing them with international standards, this study aimed to identify effective approaches to organizing internal labour regulations and provide recommendations for improvement.

Results: The examination of internal labour regulations and the enhancement of regulation within the framework of labour discipline at both central and local administrative levels represent contemporary issues of significance. Ongoing changes in labour relations give rise to deficiencies and gaps that complicate the labour process and the interaction between employee and employer. Existing labour legislation establishes only minimal standards that cannot be disregarded. Therefore, the implementation of rights and obligations of employees and employers in their labour relations depends on local normative legal regulation of these matters.

In Article 21 of the Labour Code of Ukraine, the Ukrainian legislator established a legal definition of the employment contract, thereby emphasizing the significance of internal labour regulations for the formation, functioning, and termination of labour relations. However, in Chapter X, which pertains to norms regulating internal

labor regulations, the legislator failed to provide a clear definition of this concept or elaborate on its essence. Instead, there is only one article that illuminates certain normative legal acts related to internal labour regulations, specifically the internal labour regulations and statutes and regulations on labour discipline. Such an approach by the legislator can be considered a shortcoming, as the absence of a definition of the term "internal labour regulations" in the fundamental law leads to the use of various linguistic constructs, complicating the understanding of this concept and hindering comprehension of the essence of the corresponding legal phenomenon.

Conclusions: Therefore, if we consider that internal labour regulations acquire the character of legality through the influence of legal norms, there is sufficient ground for viewing it as a system of socio-employment relations, thus falling under legal regulation. In other words, notwithstanding all other aspects of this legal phenomenon, it primarily reflects the corresponding spectrum of societal relations that are formed in the process of employees fulfilling their professional duties under the direction of the employer. These relations have a local character and encompass mutual obligations arising from the employment contract, such as adherence to the rights and duties of both parties, as well as relations related to work schedules, work stimulation, discipline, etc.

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OPERATION VISTULA: PRECONDITIONS, CONTENT, CONSEQUENCES, AND LEGAL ASSESSMENT

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Problem Statement. The relevance of this research is determined by the long-standing conflict between the Polish and Ukrainian sides, which manifests itself in the search for historical truth preceding this event, justified and legitimized in the realities of time and political circumstances. On the one hand, the Poles considered this measure justified, as Operation Vistula was a way to prevent the activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the separatist views spread by it. Now, with the declassification of archival materials, there is an opportunity to thoroughly study and analyze the deportation and repatriation of Ukrainian and Polish populations, to clarify the real reasons and consequences of these tragic processes. The victims of the Vistula Operation were mainly Ukrainians, and diaspora historians believe that the deported territories were originally Ukrainian ones, and the Operation Vistula was an unlawful act. Proving one or the other point of view is relevant when Ukraine became an independent state.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to:

- Identification of the causes, motives, scale, and consequences of the Ukrainian-Polish conflict after World War II, taking into account its internal and external ethno-political factors.
- Investigation of the reasons, motives, methods, and consequences of the deportation of Polish citizens of Ukrainian origin within Operation Vistula.
- Analysis of the essence and consequences of resettlement actions in the context of the legal situation in Ukrainian and Polish societies.

Methods. The research on this topic was conducted in the context of analyzing the perception of Operation Vistula by Polish and Ukrainian sides. In particular, a large number of scientific works, articles, and opinions of historians from Poland and Ukraine were examined, as well as the attitude towards Operation Vistula at the state level in both countries. Based on this literature, three stages of Operation Vistula were identified, during which, as of July 31, 1947, over 140,000 people were resettled from all counties. Also, for the better understanding of this issue, it was necessary to consult the memories of eyewitnesses who described the tragedy of this deportation. Therefore, the main reasons for conducting the operation were: completing the transformation of Poland into a mono-national state, suppressing the Ukrainian national liberation movement in the regions of Chełm, Podlasie, Nadszanie, and Lemkowszczyzna, and the task of defeating the UPA.

Providing legal assessment of conflicts from the past is a complex issue, especially if such conflicts occurred in the territory belonging to another state. Since 1990, several attempts have been made in Poland and Ukraine to provide a political assessment of the events of the Polish-Ukrainian conflict in the 20th century. However, in none of them was Operation Vistula given a clear legal qualification. According to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Operation Vistula cannot be classified as genocide or as a crime of aggression. Experts from the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory, analyzing those events, argue that Operation Vistula can be qualified as a crime against humanity, a war crime, and ethnic cleansing. However, at the state level, the question of how to name the "Vistula" Operation - ethnic cleansing, war crime, or crime against humanity - remains open.

Results. Operation Vistula in the post-war period was the most severe among many repressive measures of the pro-Soviet Polish regime against the Ukrainian population. Responsibility for it lies with the former Polish communist authorities, the Stalinist totalitarian regime, and the leadership of the USSR, which contributed to this crime. Final assessments of the victims and casualties during the military-political actions of Operation Vistula, according to many contemporary historians, have not yet been made. Lviv historian Y. Slyvka believes that "as a result of Operation Vistula, more than 36,000 Ukrainian families were expelled from the ancestral Ukrainian land to the so-called 'reclaimed lands,' which according to various estimates amounted to from 145 to 150 thousand people." It is impossible to quantify human losses, the moral discrimination of Ukrainians in places of detention of deported Ukrainians for many years, as well as irreversibly destroyed rich and unique material and spiritual culture of Ukrainians who faced severe trials during the years of World War II and its aftermath.

Conclusions. The Vistula Operation aimed not only to crush the UPA, whose numbers in Poland did not exceed 2,000 people, but also primarily to liquidate the Ukrainian national minority, assimilating it into the Polish environment. The deportations were accompanied by a deliberate disruption of all forms of Ukrainian national life. By the decree of July 27, 1949, Ukrainians were deprived of their rights to their remaining estates, compensating for material costs with only a small plot of land, usually not the best. The last 32 families were deported from ethnically Ukrainian lands in 1950.

The Vistula Operation did not evoke any protest from the Polish public. Only in 1990 did the Senate of the Republic of Poland issue a special statement condemning the "Vistula" operation morally and politically, and in 2002, Polish President O. Kwaśniewski expressed regret for the persecutions suffered by Ukrainians.

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CAUSES AND COURSE OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE USA (XIX CENTURY). LEGISLATION OF THE WAR PERIOD

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Problem statement. The United States of America is an advanced country in the world with an extremely rich and rich history, a unique and diverse culture. Like many other states, the US has experienced tipping points in its history - global events that have changed the course of history. One such event was the Civil War of 1861-1865, which brought economic, social and political changes and set the country on a new path. North and South, with their different natural and historical conditions, reached a critical point when further escalation of the conflict could lead to the division into two separate independent states. The ambiguity of the war, which, on the one hand, led to the destruction of the usual way of life, countless victims and losses, undermined economic development, and on the other - freed the country from slavery, contributed to the establishment of democracy and the development of legislation in the field of equality of representatives of different races in civil rights, was and remains the subject of debate and debate both between scientists and in society as a whole. The relevance of this topic is that in its essence it not only changed the course of the history of the United States, but also left a deep mark in political and legal practice. The American Civil War served as a kind of impetus for other countries to fight for rights, freedoms and equality, raised questions about the nature of feudalism and the distribution of power between central and local authorities. Its influence is also felt in modern efforts to strengthen democracy, to regulate relations between different social and cultural groups in order to ensure and develop society.

Objectives. Investigate and systematize the historical, social, and economic causes of the American Civil War. To study the course of the conflict, the main stages and key events that determined the development of the war. Investigate and evaluate the development of the role of legislation in the formation and regulation of social and political processes. Identify lessons that can be learned from the US experience for the modern world.

Methods. When studying the Civil War in the United States of the 19th century and its impact on the legislation of the war period, researchers use various methods and approaches to analyze the causes, course of events and consequences of this historical period. These methods allow a deeper understanding of the context and essence of the Civil War, as well as the impact of the war on the legislation and legal system of the United States.

To study the causes of the Civil War, historical methods are used. This method includes the analysis of primary sources, such as documents, correspondence, reports, memoirs and other archival materials that testify to the events and views of contemporaries. Particular attention is paid to legislation that deals with slavery, human rights, mobilization and financing of war. This method allows us to identify changes in the legal system and approaches to the regulation of social and political issues during the war.

In addition, comparative methods are used to assess the impact of the Civil War on legislation. Events and developments in legal norms in the United States before, during, and after the war are compared with the legal practices of other countries or with other periods in U.S. history. This allows us to understand how the war affected the evolution of the country's legal system and what changes it made in social and political life

Results. The results of the study confirm the importance of the Civil War in shaping the legislation and political system of the United States. This period of history proved decisive for changes in the legal system and contributed to the establishment of the principles of freedom, equality and justice in American society.

Conclusion. The American Civil War of the 19th century, which was one of the most decisive and complex events in the country's history, demonstrated the deep social, political and economic divisions that existed among American society at that time. This conflict not only resolved the issue of slavery, but also determined the future of the country as a single nation.

The legislation of the war period played a large role in consolidating the country and establishing the basic principles of democracy, freedom and equality. Thus, understanding the causes and course of the Civil War, as well as its impact on the legislation of the war period, is a key element for understanding the modern history and legal system of the United States.

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FORMATION OF THE JAPANESE LEGAL SYSTEM

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Problem Statement. The Japanese legal system has had the strangest and most casuistic status among people for a long time. Why? Were there really valid reasons for such a situation or is it simply the European style of thinking that it is not capable of comprehending all innovativeness of Japanese lawmaking bodies? To answer these questions we need to delve into the annals of history.

Objectives. To determine the role and strength of foreign sources law influence on the Japanese legal system and to form a chronological sequence of the reception of the Japanese law.

Methods. We use a complex approach to ensure comprehensive awareness and depth of analysis of the legal system of Japan and its development. Historical archives, legal documents, and scholarly articles that describe and depict the evolution of Japanese legal framework within the history of development were profoundly examined and synchronized. Additionally, comparative analysis, that is drawing parallels between different legal systems facilitates better understanding of Japan's unique features and sheds the light on global legal trends that may have influenced its development. Synthesis of these research methods enables us to present well-grounded exploration of the Japanese legal system, offering a nuanced understanding of its historical foundations and contemporary dynamics.

Results. Elements of traditional Chinese religious beliefs are traced in Japanese law. The main ones are: Confucianism, Buddhism, and traditions of Confucian statehood. In the period from the V to the XIX centuries. Japan was under the influence of Chinese ideas and theories [1, p. 416-418]. After the overthrow of the shogunate dictatorship, the emperor needed to create a new legal system. The Japanese decided to follow the German path. The next step was the adoption of the Constitution, which was formed on the basis of the Prussian one and adapted to legal customs. Studying the judicial systems of the European countries, Count Ito Hirobumi was particularly impressed by the Prussian constitution of 1871. Otto von Bismarck built a strong state, relying on the fair Constitution. A special mission was sent to Europe by him in order to experience the process of the constitution formation. Explorers were impressed by the strength and power of the German Empire, so they transferred forty-six articles from the Imperial Constitution into Japanese state system of law. [3, 4]. The result of the that expedition was the Constitution of Japan in 1889. The judicial system underwent deep changes. The organizational structure of the court was changed as well. Some Special courts were abolished and Local courts were placed in each prefect instead. Judicial reforms were

not without innovations. For instance, the practice of commercial courts, that was borrowed from France, in which the court verdict was influenced by invited connoisseur from some field. Those experts were businessmen, entrepreneurs, etc.

From the XIX century till now the Supreme Court is located in Kyoto and considers appeals. [2] It represents the adversarial system of justice, which, in general, is inherent to American judicial practice, but it is also widely spread in Europe and works in the following way: judges, acting as neutral arbitrators, administer justice taking into account the arguments and evidences presented by the parties in the case. There are neither winners nor losers [1, p. 419].

After World War II, the Japanese law makers returned to the origins. During that period the influence of religion on the formation of the Japanese legal system became evident. In 1947, the 1898 Code of Family Law and Inheritance was amended to reflect traditional Japanese views, completing the transition of Japanese civil law to the continental European family of laws.

The Japanese legal system also reflects the influence of religion. Confucianism, to some extent, laid down the principles of functioning. Family law is a bright example of this process. In Japan, there is a concept called koseki (戸籍), which was created to record family and genealogical origins. This system is based on the importance of preserving and passing on the family names. This mechanism was a secondary consequence of the Confucian influence – the respect to lineage and family. On the contrary, it is carried out by the heirs according to the European model, that is, equally among the descendants.

Conclusions. During the XIX-XX centuries Japan absorbed the best law practices of the developed countries. The Japanese legal system changed wide spectrum of thing, from the Constitution to the Courts - everything underwent changes and reforms. It is worth noting that without those forced changes, Japan would not have been able to restore its reputation at such a rapid pace. History has shown that, these changes put Japan on the path to democracy. This path allowed Japan to become one of the leading democratic states of our time.

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RESEARCH ON THE TOPIC OF GROUNDS FOR THE USE OF SPECIAL CONFISCATION AS A MEASURE OF A CRIMINAL LEGAL NATURE

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Problem Statement. The problem statement is that the application of confiscation of property, namely special confiscation as a measure of a criminal-legal nature, is quite extensive. Reflecting on the complexity of the economic and political situation in Ukraine and the restrictions during martial law, it is worth emphasizing the increase in the number of criminal offenses. A difficult financial situation is caused by some of our citizens by obtaining additional funds for committing criminal offenses defined in the provisions of the articles of Section I (crimes against the foundations of national security of Ukraine) and Section IX (criminal offenses against public safety) of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze and detail the consideration of the legal nature and places of special confiscation in the system of measures of a criminal-legal nature, as well as research on the topic of the grounds for the use of special confiscation as a measure of a criminal-legal nature.

Methods. First of all we will consider the special confiscation of property as an independent institution of the criminal law of Ukraine. After that we should describe the system of measures of a criminal-legal nature, as well as the grounds for their application. Then we will focus on the place of special confiscation among criminal-legal measures, determine the legal nature, concept and purpose of this criminal-legal measure and make a detailed analysis of the legal nature of property that is subject to special confiscation under the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The main part of the work consists in unraveling the grounds, conditions and cases of application of special confiscation under the current Criminal Code of Ukraine. Finally, we should pay attention to the general aspects and evolution of domestic criminal law opinion regarding special confiscation.

Results. Criminal Code, the institution of special confiscation appeared for the first time after the changes made to the Criminal Code by the Law of Ukraine dated 04.18.2013. This law of the Criminal Code supplemented Articles 96-1 and 96-2 of the Criminal Code, which established the concept and grounds of special confiscation. Special confiscation is traditionally understood as the seizure of tools and means of committing a criminal offense, things removed from circulation, property obtained through criminal illegal means, any income received from the use of such property, the monetary equivalent of the said property. Domestic criminal law science, the views of scientists regarding the legal nature of special confiscation are generally reduced to the following positions: 1) special confiscation is a type of

additional punishment; 2) special confiscation must have only a criminal-procedural nature; 3) special confiscation is a security measure; 4) there is also a position regarding the replacement of confiscation of property (Article 59 of the Criminal Code) by special confiscation, which at the same time should not be recognized as a type of punishment, but should belong to other criminal-legal measures.

The grounds for the application of special confiscation are established by parts 2 and 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Thus, special confiscation can be applied on the basis of a guilty verdict, a court decision on the release of a person from criminal responsibility, a court decision on the application of coercive medical measures, a court decision on the application of coercive educational measures. Thus, special confiscation can be applied: a) in addition to criminal punishment (in case of committing a criminal offense); b) without punishment (in the case of exemption from criminal responsibility or punishment (Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), except for the case of exemption from criminal responsibility due to the expiration of the statute of limitations (Article 49 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); c) in addition to coercive measures of a medical or educational nature (Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). In addition, according to Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code, if the object of special confiscation is property seized from civil circulation, it can also be applied on the basis of a court decision to close criminal proceedings on grounds other than the release of a person from criminal charges liability, a court decision issued in accordance with Part 9 of Article 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at the request of an investigator or a prosecutor, if the criminal proceedings are closed by them. Cases of application of special confiscation are defined by Article 96-2 of the Criminal Code. An analysis of the provisions of this article shows that it defines the objects and subjects of special confiscation.

Conclusions. Special confiscation is a security measure. As a conclusion, it should be noted that this measure of a criminal-legal nature is aimed at preventing and stopping the violation of the law or at stopping actions that violate (or are capable of violating) the interests of the situation, prevention of new socially dangerous acts by such a person, as well as protection of rights and interests of society and the state from socially dangerous encroachments by such a person. Thus, its placement in different sections indicates a different legal nature; special confiscation is subject to property obtained by criminal illegal means, while confiscation involves the seizure of all or part of the property of the convicted person, even if he acquired it in good faith and did not use it in any way in a criminal offense; during a special confiscation, property that a person acquired illegally during confiscation of property as a form of punishment, the property that belongs to the convicted person by right of ownership is seized; special confiscation, according to the current Criminal Code, can be applied to persons who are not the subjects of a criminal offense (unconvicted, those who have not reached the age of criminal responsibility), while confiscation of property as a form of punishment can be applied only to subjects the subject of a criminal offense; accordingly, special confiscation can be applied not only by a sentence, but also by a court order, while confiscation of property as a type of punishment can be

applied only by a court decision. Thus, special confiscation is a coercive non-punitive measure of a criminal law nature, which is a security measure by its very nature.

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THE LEGAL STATUS OF INDIVIDUALS AND LEGAL ENTITIES IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. While the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms, and various legal entities can be established to support economic activity, challenges remain in ensuring consistent law enforcement and addressing corruption. Opportunities exist through Ukraine's efforts towards European integration, as harmonizing legislation with EU standards could create a more predictable and transparent legal environment.

Objectives. The aim is to explain the legal status of individuals and legal entities in Ukraine. It outlines the fundamental rights provided by the Constitution, the different types of legal entities, and the registration process. Additionally, it highlights other relevant legal areas and the challenges and opportunities within the Ukrainian legal system.

Methods. Ukraine is a country that respects and protects the basic rights and freedoms of everyone who lives in its territory. These rights cover various aspects of civil, political, economic, social and cultural life. The Constitution of Ukraine is the highest law that guarantees these rights [1]. In addition, Ukraine has signed several

international human rights treaties, such as the European Convention on Human Rights, that further enhance the protection of individual rights in the country.

One of the main features of the rights and freedoms in Ukraine is equality before the law. This means that Ukraine's laws treat everyone equally, no matter their race, ethnicity, religion, gender or social status. Another feature is inviolability of the person. This means that the Constitution protects the right to life, freedom and personal security. Furthermore, everyone has the right to freedom of expression and belief. This means that everyone has the right to share their views and to follow their religious and philosophical beliefs. Moreover, everyone has the right to property rights. This means that the law safeguards the right to own private property.

Besides individuals, legal entities also play a vital role in supporting economic activity in Ukraine. Legal entities are organizations that have legal rights and obligations. The Civil Code of Ukraine defines the basic legal framework for creating and operating different kinds of legal entities. Some examples of legal entities are commercial companies, non-profit organizations and state-owned enterprises.

Commercial companies are the most common forms of business entities in Ukraine. They include limited liability companies (LLCs) and joint stock companies (JSCs). These companies are established by one or more founders who invest capital and share profits and losses. Non-profit organizations are organizations that pursue social, cultural and humanitarian goals. They include foundations, charities and public organizations. These organizations are established by one or more founders who do not seek profit and use their income for their purposes. State-owned enterprises are enterprises that operate in key sectors of the economy, such as energy, transport and defense. They are owned by the state and are subject to separate legislation [3, c. 266].

To establish a legal entity in Ukraine, the founder must follow the prescribed registration procedure in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities. This is a database that contains information about all legal entities in Ukraine. The registration procedure involves submitting the required documents, such as the articles of association and the details of the founders and management team. The articles of association are the main document that defines the name, purpose, structure and rules of the legal entity.

Ukraine's legal system is evolving and this evolution brings both challenges and opportunities. One of the most important challenges is to ensure that the law is applied and enforced consistently across the country [2, c. 70]. This requires improving the efficiency and integrity of the courts, the prosecutors and the police. Another challenge is to address the problem of corruption and strengthen the independence of the judicial system. This requires enhancing the accountability and transparency of the judges, the lawyers and the officials. However, Ukraine's ongoing efforts towards European integration offer important opportunities. Harmonization of Ukrainian legislation with European Union standards could create a more predictable and transparent legal environment for both individuals and businesses. This could increase foreign investment and stimulate economic growth.

Results. Ukraine upholds fundamental rights and freedoms for its residents through its Constitution and international treaties, with key examples including

equality before the law, personal inviolability, freedom of expression and belief, and property rights. Additionally, it details various legal entities crucial for economic activity in Ukraine, such as commercial companies, non-profit organizations, and state-owned enterprises.

Conclusions. The legal status of individuals and legal entities in Ukraine is a complex and dynamic domain. A solid foundation provided by the Constitution of Ukraine and a range of laws and regulations form the basis of this landscape. Understanding the key principles and ongoing developments in Ukrainian law is essential for anyone seeking to navigate the country's legal environment successfully.

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NEW RIGHTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOG OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. The modern world is dynamically evolving. The 21st century has witnessed remarkable scientific achievements in medicine, technology, and computer science, bringing human potential and the pursuit of progress to life. Such accomplishments have expanded people's possibilities, providing them with alternatives in their choice of behavior. As these changes occur, new challenges and needs arise, requiring a review and expansion of the catalog of human rights [3].

Objectives. The aim of study is the emerging human rights, particularly the right to euthanasia, same-sex marriage, and organ transplantation.

Methods. During the study of this topic, the following methods were used: analytical - to analyze the concept of human rights and their generations; comparative - to compare different generations of human rights; inductive - from the analysis of

specific emerging rights, a conclusion is drawn about the need to include them in fundamental human rights, and so on [1, c. 39-40].

Results. Human rights are those opportunities that are necessary for each person to ensure their existence and development, which are determined by the appropriate level of social progress and should be equal and universal for all [2, c. 163]. Today, the concept of human rights has become a rich and meaningful catalog that reflects the diverse needs and aspirations of people in different societies. This vast array of rights has prompted scholars and politicians to classify them into different generations.

The first generation of rights includes civil and political rights, which focus on protecting individual freedoms from state interference and ensuring the protection of inherent human dignity. The second generation of human rights encompasses economic, cultural, and social rights, such as the right to work, education, an adequate standard of living, and social security, among others. The third generation of human rights comprises collective rights and recognition of broader societal issues beyond individual freedoms. The concept of the fourth generation of human rights covers rights that emerge in response to contemporary challenges, known as modern rights. These rights include the right to euthanasia, gender reassignment, organ transplantation, same-sex marriage, access to the internet, cloning, and others.

These modern rights navigate a complex intersection of ethics, morality, and individual autonomy, creating both unique challenges and opportunities for societal change. However, despite various obstacles on the path to shaping modern rights, some of them should attain the status of fundamental human rights in the near future. Specifically, this list includes the right to euthanasia, same-sex marriage, and organ transplantation.

The right to euthanasia, often referred to as the right to a dignified death, is a highly debated and complex issue, especially in the context of terminal illness or unbearable suffering. However, several reasons justify the need for euthanasia legalization at the national level: individuals should have the right to make decisions regarding their lives, including the timing and manner of death, particularly in cases of incurable diseases that cause unbearable suffering; euthanasia preserves dignity by allowing individuals to control their death and maintaining a sense of independence; legalizing euthanasia demonstrates compassion for those suffering from incurable illnesses, allowing them to end their lives without unnecessary pain. However, in Ukraine, euthanasia legalization faces challenges, particularly due to the problem of corruption, which may lead to abuses and involuntary euthanasia. To ensure the ethicality and transparency of this process, it is necessary to establish an effective regulatory system enshrined in legislation.

The right to same-sex marriage should be a fundamental human right because it is based on the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and individual autonomy. Such a right should be recognized as a basic human right on the basis that every person, regardless of sexual orientation, deserves equal treatment, dignity, and the freedom to choose their life partner. Today, many global human rights organizations emphasize the principles of equality and non-discrimination, encouraging nations to ensure that all people, regardless of sexual orientation, enjoy equal rights and

freedoms. Overall, the trend towards legalizing same-sex marriages worldwide is positive and rapidly evolving, as such unions are already permitted and positively embraced by society in many countries. As for our country, at present, Ukrainian legislation does not provide for such a human right, and the authorities themselves are trying to avoid addressing this issue. However, despite the inability to officially register same-sex marriages, such unions continue to increase in Ukraine, which, in turn, increasingly demands urgent resolution of this issue.

Finally, regarding the right to organ transplantation, it is a critically important aspect of healthcare and human well-being, focusing on the principles of life, health, and equality. This modern right should be recognized as a fundamental human right due to its potential for saving lives, improving health, and addressing inequalities in access to vital medical interventions. Currently, organ transplantation is permitted at the national level in Ukraine. However, there are significant challenges to its effective implementation, including a shortage of specialists in this field and necessary equipment. Therefore, it is imperative for our government to immediately address this issue and formulate a plan for its resolution.

Conclusions. Therefore, it can be concluded that as society evolves, the inclusion of rights such as euthanasia, organ transplantation, and same-sex marriage demonstrates a commitment to personal autonomy and equal treatment, reinforcing the notion that fundamental human rights should evolve alongside our collective understanding of justice, freedom, and inherent human dignity. These proposed rights, each addressing specific aspects of personal choice and well-being, underscore the evolution of human rights development.

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TRANSFORMING POLITICAL REGIMES IN THE MODERN WORLD

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Problem Statement. The state, in its contemporary perception, is a dynamic web of social and political constantly evolving structures. Its key elements like the form of government and political regime are interconnected and influence the state's stability. Diverse internal state processes can trigger shifts in regimes, impacting values, power, and international partnerships. Recognizing these changes is vital to prevent conflicts, foster dialogue, and strengthen societies.

Historically, events like WWII and resulting treaties (e.g., Paris Peace Treaties) emphasized human rights, paving the way for democracies [1, p. 135]. As Matsekevych suggests, these rights formed the foundation for new democratic practices [2, p. 54]. However, political regimes remain fluid, some are progressing towards democracy while others are regressing. This ongoing evolution shapes our world, presenting both challenges and opportunities.

Objectives. The purpose of this research is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the transformative processes occurring in the contemporary world that potentially can or have already led to the transformation of political regimes in certain states as well as to assess the status quo for political regimes in current states worldwide.

Methods. A rigorous research methodology is essential for ensuring the comprehensiveness and objectivity of this study, particularly when examining the complex and dynamic phenomenon of transforming political regimes in the modern world. The methodological foundation of this work is composed of general scientific and special scientific research methods, specifically chosen to address the multifaceted nature of political regimes and the intricate processes of their transformation. This multifaceted approach allows for a deeper understanding of the legal and political nature of regime change, not just as of isolated events, but within a broader context of global political trends, historical precedents, and regional specificities.

The methodological basis of this work is composed of general scientific and special scientific research methods, including:

1. The method of system analysis: This method was used to comprehensively reveal the legal essence of the political regime.
2. The comparative method: This method allowed us to identify similarities and differences between political regimes and derivative transformational processes in different states.
3. The historical method: This method helped to establish causal relationships between the transformation of the political regime and the result to which it led.

4. The activity-based method: This method made it possible to identify the advantages and disadvantages of the emergence and functioning of a particular political regime.

5. Logical methods (induction, deduction, and analogy): These methods accompany the research text along.

The choice of research methods is determined by the complexity and multifaceted nature of the object of the research. The use of a set of methods will allow for a comprehensive and objective study of the transformative processes of political regimes in the modern world.

Results. In our research, it has been discovered that a similar political pattern of political regimes exists in different regions. Whereas civil societies in one region might oppose a particular political regime, societies in other regions do not consider even doubting its legality. Thus, we have discovered the following: Asian political regimes are highly authoritarian, however, the fight for democracy is not completely absent there; the political regimes of Northern and Southern America are well-distinguishable, though in some cases they bare a similar stance; Europe, which has been thriving for democratic rule since XX century, is most definitely undergoing some severe illiberal perturbances, and Ukraine is at the early stages of implementing democratic values in its political life.

Conclusions. In today's fast-changing world, political regimes cannot be counted on as all-time stable. Due to the on-going development of civil societies around the globe, political regimes are bound to adjust to the initial requirements of their subjects. These changes always go in two directions, namely, some countries are more inclined to liberalisation while others to authoritarianism. We are highly unlikely to witness a single political regime overrule and that is why the most essential thing to consider is to use our capacity of a civil society to its fullest potential to prevent undesirable outcomes.

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THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1787 AND THE COUNTRY'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM UNDER THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 1789

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Problem statement. The process of creating our own legal system in Ukraine is conditioned by the real needs of society development and is also based on the historical traditions of Ukrainian law. At the same time, since Ukraine is located on the European continent and taking into account the global nature of the integration trends of the legal systems of European countries, the formation of the domestic legal system cannot take place in isolation. Considering this, it is expedient and essential to study the relevant experience of the world's leading states. This particularly applies to the instruments of legal regulation, yet unfamiliar to Ukrainian law, the potential of which is widely used by other countries.

The relevance of the theoretical understanding of the essence, development, and peculiarities of the Anglo-American legal system is also based on the objective necessity to constantly update the theory of legal sciences. In this regard, a critical understanding of the problems of the legal system of Ukraine is of particular importance. It is essential both from the perspective of maintaining positive experience, and from the standpoint of a need to detect shortcomings and correct errors in the legal process itself at all of its stages. The above-mentioned justifies the necessity to conduct research on the judicial and prosecutorial authorities of the USA.

Objectives. The purpose is to provide a comprehensive scientific analysis of theoretical and practical problems of the US judicial bodies.

Methods. Among the general scientific methods of research, techniques of the logical method are used (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction) as well as structural-functional and systematic methods.

In addition, the following special research methods are used: comparative jurisprudence, formal-dogmatic (axiomatic method), historical-legal and legal modeling methods.

Moreover, during the research, general theoretical provisions of philosophy, logic, ethics, psychology, and other sciences have also been used, which is determined by the complex nature of this investigation.

Results. The US Supreme Court is at the top of the federal judicial pyramid. All the cases involving ambassadors, other plenipotentiary representatives and consuls, as well as cases where a state is one of the parties, are subject to the Supreme Court as the first instance. In all other cases, involving disputes between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states,

between citizens of the same state in claims for lands granted by different states, and between a state or its citizens and foreign powers, the Supreme Court is the appellate body. Starting from 1869 and up till now, this court has been composed of 9 judges, who are appointed by the President of the United States on the recommendation and by consent of the Senate. Each case is heard by all 9 judges. The main task of the US Supreme Court is to clarify the law if other courts cannot agree on the interpretation of the Constitution or federal laws. Decisions of this court are final and not subject to appeal. Each year, this court is asked to review about 5,000 cases, which have been heard by state and federal courts. The court selects about 170 of the most serious cases.

United States district courts are the primary general courts of the federal system. Cases involving federal laws are considered here. In such cases, the plaintiff invokes the US Constitution, an act of Congress, or a treaty. Another large group of cases in federal courts are civil cases in which the plaintiff and the defendant are subjects of the law of different states. Finally, appellate courts review civil and criminal cases heard by district courts. The jurisdiction of these courts also includes reviewing the decisions of the most important federal administrative bodies.

Conclusion. The US legal system is one of the most prominent representatives of the Anglo-Saxon legal system. The legal system originated from the English law. However, due to the specific and original development of social relations in the United States, the American society made its adjustments to what we know about the legal system of the United States today.

The US legal system is one of the most influential in the world today. That is why researching on and understanding its features is crucial for international lawyers in order to improve the contractual practice of their countries with other countries in general and with the United States of America, in particular. It should be noted that, not surprisingly, the USA is the country whose legislation and state system are actively analyzed by various countries trying to improve their own legal systems. Therefore, the analysis of the US system of judicial bodies and legislation is necessary for understanding and forecasting the development trends of the world's legal system as a whole.

Undoubtedly, it can be argued that the US system has gone through its own personal path of development and formation. The US legal system still remains relevant for research, as the adoption of the leading experience of other states can have a significant impact on the development of national legal systems in general and on the Ukrainian legal system in particular.

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FEATURES OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF MARTIAL LAW

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Introduction. Martial law is a special legal regime introduced by the President of Ukraine in case of need. We can see that during the operation of this special regime, it is possible to change the powers and functioning of state authorities and local self-government bodies to avoid the dangerous. Speaking of public administration bodies, they are no exception.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to analyze the problem of providing administrative services during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine. Also clarification of the changes that took place in the activity of the work of the centers on providing administrative services (the ASCs).

Methods. In the course of the research, both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge have been used. The most used methods are the method of analysis and synthesis.

Results. Under the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 165 the terms of providing administrative services, except for the terms of providing administrative services in the fields of state registration of legal entities, natural people – entrepreneurs, state registration of property rights to stationary property, state registration of acts of civil status, by subjects (people) carrying out activities during martial law, administrative services by the subjects of their provision and the terms of issuance of permitting documents by licensing authorities during martial law in Ukraine [4].

According to the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 314 – during the period of martial law, the period of application for receiving public services, defined by the legislation, is suspended [1].

If we analyze the mentioned resolutions, then their content is contradictory, because the first one stops the terms of the provision of administrative services by the subjects of their provision and the terms of the issuance of documents of a permissive nature by the permitting authorities, and Resolution № 134 stops the running of the

deadlines for applying for public services defined by the law. The subject of the suspension is the deadline for applying for public services. In fact, the subject of the appeal is an entity. Resolution № 314 does not supply for the authority of entities providing administrative services to suspend the terms of contribution administrative services. Therefore, in the presence of such conflicts of law, the normative legal act that was adopted later should be applied, in our case it is Resolution № 314.

Also, the activity of the ASCs has changed – the central government in these communities can determine the specifics of providing services, and the course of their terms is also terminated. Moreover, employees who have moved from the territories where hostilities are taking place have a preferential right to be appointed to vacant positions in the local government without competitive selection [2].

Conclusion. To sum up, the introduction of martial law also affected such a sphere of state life as administrative and public services. The changes affected, first of all, the terms of consideration of cases, which, in our opinion, is negative, because even before this, the terms of consideration were always prolonged, and in the period of war it will be even longer; as well as the work of the ASCs themselves and employees of these state units.

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PROCLAMATION OF "THE ACT OF RESTORATION OF THE UKRAINIAN STATE" IN LVIV (JUNE 30, 1941)

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Problem Statement. There is a perception that the Ukrainian state gained its independence in 1991 easily and bloodlessly, and that is why contemporaries did not appreciate this treasure until the full-scale invasion. However, this is not true. Ukraine fought for its independence for many centuries, the best people have died for

this idea and our country will always be washed in their blood and filled with their deep love. The activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and, in particular, the proclamation of the Ukrainian State under the leadership of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists ("Banderivtsi") showed the world that despite difficult foreign policy circumstances, terror, oppression and intimidation, Ukraine is a separate state, and Ukrainians are a free, distinctive and independent nation.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to provide an in-depth, comprehensive examination of the occasion, causes, and consequences of the proclamation of the "Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State" in Lviv.

Methods. After the establishment of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in Vienna in 1929, led by Yevhen Konovalets, this organization became the center of the Ukrainian independence movement, which aimed to achieve its goals by conducting a national revolution and changing economic and social conditions through consistent reforms. There were constant disagreements within the organization about the means of achieving a common goal. Misunderstandings between members intensified after the death of Yevhen Konovalets in 1938 and the outbreak of World War II in 1939. This led to the final split of the organization into two stages on February 10, 1940, and the formation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists ("Melnykivtsi"), led by Andriy Melnyk, and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists ("Banderivtsi"), led by Stepan Bandera.

During the active preparation of the Third Reich for an attack on the Soviet Union, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists ("Banderivtsi") cooperated with the German intelligence service Abwehr. This resulted in the creation of two Ukrainian battalions under the codenames "Special Division Nachtigall" and "Roland Organization". Eight days after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, on June 30, 1941, the Ukrainian unit of the Nachtigall German troops was the first to enter Lviv.

During the study of the topic, much attention was paid to the study of primary sources, one of which was the book by Yaroslav Stetsko, with a foreword by Dmytro Dontsov, entitled "June 30, 1941," which describes the events of the day of the restoration of the Ukrainian state hour by hour. Special attention is paid to the meeting of the National Assembly, where the Act of Proclamation of the Ukrainian State was read and adopted.

After the proclamation of the Act of Restoration of Ukraine, Yaroslav Stetsko informed the leaders of the Third Reich about it, but the Germans considered Ukraine to be the primary object of German colonial expansion. In August 1941, completely disregarding the national aspirations of Ukrainians, Hitler ordered the dismemberment of Ukraine into separate administrative units.

The consequence of such actions by the German command was that activities for the restoration of independent Ukraine went underground, but the confrontation of the Ukrainian national resistance continued until 1949 in the form of armed struggle, and then, on the orders of Roman Shuhevych, continued in the form of sabotage and propaganda activities.

Results. This attempt to restore the Ukrainian state will forever remain in national history as the highest manifestation of heroism and love for one's homeland. And although the German command not only disapproved of such actions but also

responded by arresting numerous Ukrainian nationalists, some of whom were shot, and establishing occupation authorities, this did not stop the struggle and contributed to the merger and formation of the modern Ukrainian nation in the long struggle for independence.

Conclusions. The proclamation of the Act of Restoration of the Ukrainian State was a decisive, well-planned, and most importantly, an extremely necessary step by the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists ("Banderivtsi"). June 30, 1941, was a day of light in the darkness that inspired the best sons and daughters of Ukraine to continue their selfless struggle for an independent state. Showing extraordinary courage, these men and women, in the difficult conditions of occupation of Ukrainian lands by totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, risking their own lives and the safety of their loved ones, worked tirelessly day after day for the highest goal.

The proclamation of the Ukrainian State on June 30, 1941 is a symbol of unbreakable faith and boundless love for Ukraine, which we should be proud of, set as an example, and which we should not forget.

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CLASSIFICATION OF LEGAL FACTS

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the research is very urgent for modern legal science and practice. This is due to the fact that the legal system has a large number of different norms that differ in their content and application. For the correct application of these norms, it is necessary to know what facts can influence their occurrence and effect. Classification of legal facts helps to determine which facts may be relevant to legal relations and which relations may arise between them. This allows legal professionals to more easily understand complex legal situations and resolve them appropriately.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to clarify the essence and basic principles of the classification of facts that have legal significance, as well as to determine their types and the relationship between them.

Methods. In this work, methods were used to compare; a theoretical method (analysis and synthesis) formal logical method.

Results. Summarizing general theoretical approaches to the concept of legal facts, we can state that legal facts are certain circumstances from real life, which are fixed in legal norms, and therefore have legal significance, and with which the emergence, change or termination of legal relations are connected. This, in particular, is indicated by M.V. Kravchuk [1, p. 322].

Classification of legal facts is an integral part of legal science. Classification of legal facts can be carried out according to various criteria and grounds. So, the first important criterion is the nature of the volitional element, according to which all legal facts are divided into events and actions. This classification in science is generally recognized [2, p. 232]. Actions are the active behavior of the subject of his will, which leads to the occurrence of legal consequences [3, p.59-60] (acts of a person, actions of authorities, etc.). Events are natural phenomena (earthquake, flood, storm, etc.) or social phenomena (war, strike), the occurrence and existence of which do not depend on the will and consciousness of a person.

Actions, in turn, are divided into lawful and unlawful. Lawful actions correspond to the imperatives of legal norms, express lawful (from the point of view of current legislation) behavior. Irregular - contrary to legislation, harming the interests of the individual, society and the state. On the one hand - actions, contracts, statements, administrative acts related to "normal" legal relations, on the other - misdemeanors, criminal offenses that lead to the creation of protective legal relations. In turn, lawful actions are divided into legal acts and legal acts. Legal acts are actions aimed directly at achieving a legal result. By confirming or denying legal facts, citizens, state bodies and other subjects establish, change or terminate legal relations for themselves or for other subjects.

If we take into account the events, then they are divided into absolute - circumstances, the occurrence of which does not depend on the will of people, and relative - circumstances, the occurrence of which is connected with the will of people, but their ending is not.

According to the nature of the consequences, scientists divide legal facts into the following [1, p. 322; 4, p. 110-111]:

- law-makers, that is, those that establish law (the emergence of legal relations is associated with their existence);
- law-changing (with the help of these facts, there is a change in existing legal relations);
- terminating (such circumstances, the presence of which leads to the termination of existing legal relations);
- renewable rights (there are circumstances in the presence of which the rights that once existed are renewed).

If we classify legal facts according to the nature of action in time, then two groups can be distinguished: facts of one-time action and facts-states.

Facts of one-time action are such circumstances that have legal significance only in specific single cases. Their existence is short, after which they disappear, but during their existence they give rise to legal consequences (making a decision, filing a statement, disability, death, birth). Facts-states - that is, facts of sufficiently long continuous action. Statuses include citizenship, marriage, membership in a public association, work experience, pregnancy, intoxication, and family relationships. Facts-states can be attributed both to facts-actions and to facts of events.

Conclusions. Classification of legal facts is important to ensure legal accuracy and legal compliance. Depending on the type of fact, different legal consequences may arise, so it is necessary to take into account the classification when solving legal issues. One of the main tasks of the classification of legal facts is to understand their nature and relationship with legal consequences. For example, the knowledge that a certain fact is a fact of the activity of state bodies can be important in solving questions about the legality of issuing a building permit or passing a court decision.

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EVIDENCE AND PROOF IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDING

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Formulation of the problem. Evidence and proof in criminal proceedings are one of the most important aspects of the judicial process, as they determine the circumstances of the case and the guilt of the suspect or the accused. The correctness of the court's decision depends on the quality of the collected evidence and its objectivity. Therefore, the study of evidence and evidence in criminal proceedings is of great importance for ensuring justice, protection of human rights and the effectiveness of the judicial process.

Goals and objectives. The purpose of the article is to study the theoretical foundations of the concept and structure of proof, conceptual problems related to proof in the criminal process.

Methods. Criminal procedural evidence is the activity of the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge and court, as well as other participants in criminal proceedings, which is carried out in the procedural form prescribed by law and is aimed at collecting, checking and evaluating evidence in order to establish the circumstances to be proven. According to Part 2 of Art. 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, evidence in criminal proceedings is an activity carried out in accordance with the procedure established by law, which consists in collecting, checking and evaluating evidence in order to establish circumstances relevant to criminal proceedings. Evidence has criminal-legal and criminal-procedural significance. The criminal-legal significance of proof is that: - thanks to the evidence, it is established whether a criminal offense took place and what its qualification is; - proof guarantees realization of criminal responsibility. The criminal-procedural value of proof is manifested in the fact that: - its correct implementation makes it possible to ensure the realization of the rights and legitimate interests of all participants in the criminal process; - all issues that arise during criminal proceedings can be resolved only on the basis of facts reliably established during the course of evidence; - the participation of interested subjects in the evidence is a guarantee of the implementation of the principles of the criminal process (in particular, competition, ensuring the right to defense, presumption of innocence); - evidence is the basis for making all procedural decisions in criminal proceedings. The set of legal norms that regulate the procedure of proof constitute the institution of evidentiary law. The system of norms of evidentiary law consists of: 1) the norms of Chapter 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code "Evidence and Evidence", which regulate the general provisions of evidence: the concept of evidence; conditions of propriety and admissibility of evidence; subject of proof; ways of collecting evidence; rules for evaluating evidence; procedural sources of evidence; 2) norms-principles of criminal proceedings - presumption of innocence and provision of proof of guilt (Article 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 17 of the Criminal Procedure Code), immediacy of examination of testimony, things and documents (Article 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code), etc.; 3) norms regulating the rights and obligations of participants in criminal proceedings in terms of evidence - for example, the right of a suspect, accused, victim to collect and submit evidence to the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge, court (item 8, part 3, article 42, item 3 part 1 of article 56 of the CPC); the duty of the operative unit to carry out the instructions of the investigator, the prosecutor on the conduct of investigative (search) and covert investigative (search) actions (Article 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure); 4) norms that regulate the conduct of investigative (investigative), secret investigative (investigative) and other procedural actions for the collection and verification of evidence (chapters 20, 21, paragraph 3 of chapter 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code); 5) norms establishing the grounds and procedure for making and justifying procedural decisions.

Result. Studying this topic, I came to the conclusion that there are many contradictions regarding the topic of evidence in criminal proceedings. Due to this, the procedural parties must clearly understand which of the pieces of evidence can be used in the process of proving.

Conclusions. Therefore, the study of the topic "Evidence and proof in criminal proceedings" is extremely important for all participants in the legal process. Understanding the principles of evidence collection, evaluation, and use helps ensure justice in criminal cases, prevent wrongful convictions, and protect citizens' rights. Studying this topic contributes to improving the quality of crime investigations, ensuring law and order in society, and contributes to strengthening citizens' trust in the legal system. Therefore, it is important to continue to improve knowledge in this area and use it to ensure justice and legality in criminal proceedings.

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FEATURES OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. The development of the mechanism for providing administrative services ensures the creation of necessary conditions to meet the population's needs. Its improvement contributes to the accessibility of services for citizens, especially those living in remote areas. This helps reduce the social distance between citizens and public administration bodies and ensures equal access to services for all. During the period of martial law, the problems only exacerbate, and there is an increased demand for certain administrative services, so it is important to continue improving the processes associated with the provision of administrative services.

The concept of "administrative service" was the subject of research by many Ukrainian scientists such as V. Averyanov, I. Koliushko, R. Kuibida, V. Tymoshchuk, etc.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is to reveal the concept of "administrative service", systematize and deepen of knowledge, study features of providing administrative services study.

Methods. The object of the study is concept of "administrative service", subjects of provision of administrative services, features of their work in conditions of martial law, and the importance of effective provision of administrative services. For the most in-depth researching of this topic, systematization of knowledge should use such methods as the method of comparison, method of analysis, and legal analogy.

Results. An administrative service is the result of exercising governmental powers by the subject of administrative service provision upon the request of a natural or legal person, aimed at acquiring, changing, or terminating rights and/or fulfilling obligations of such person in accordance with the law. In science there are such signs of administrative services: they are provided only upon the request of a natural or legal person, exclusively authorized bodies provide such services, and the result of an administrative service is an administrative act.

Subjects of administrative service provision include executive authorities, other state bodies, local self-government bodies, their officials, state registrars, subjects of state registration, authorized by law to provide administrative services.

Administrative service centers play a unique role in providing administrative services. The main task of Administrative Service Centers is to organize the provision of administrative services, and most of their actions are aimed at accepting, transferring, issuing documents necessary for the service, rather than directly providing them. This working principle of centers helps prevent corruption and bureaucracy by minimizing citizens' contacts with officials and creating a more transparent service delivery system.

It is also important to mention the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services "Diya" – a service where one can quickly obtain the necessary administrative service. Expanding the list of administrative services provided through the portal will bring them closer to citizens. The operation of "Diya" represents a real progress in the interaction between the state and the citizen.

During martial law, the demand for certain administrative services increases, and the interaction between citizens and the state becomes crucial.

Conclusions. The provision of administrative services is an important aspect of the state's interaction with citizens; therefore, further improvement in the quality, accessibility, and speed is the foundation of effective country's activity. Expanding the range of services provided through administrative service centers and the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services "Diya" will ensure equal access for all citizens to services, satisfaction with the work of government institutions; reduce public distrust of authorities by preventing corruption and bureaucracy.

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THIRD GENERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS; COLLECTIVE RIGHTS OF COLLECTIVE SUBJECTS

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Problem Statement. Ensuring compliance with and protection of the third generation of human rights, encompassing the right to peace, an environment safe for life and health, and sustainable development, poses significant challenges. Issues arise regarding the effective enforcement of these rights, including the prevention of violations, accountability mechanisms, and the establishment of frameworks that balance collective interests with individual freedoms.

Objectives. 1. Investigate compliance challenges of collective rights, including peace, safe environment, and sustainable development. 2. Identify mechanisms ensuring protection of these rights. 3. Analyze legal frameworks and international agreements relevant to compliance and protection. 4. Assess the impact of violations on communities. 5. Propose strategies to enhance compliance and protection.

Methods. To research this extensive topic I used various methods and sources such as literature review (Conduct a comprehensive review of scholarly articles, legal documents, and reports related to collective human rights, focusing on peace, environmental safety, and sustainable development.), policy analysis (analyze existing policies, laws, and international agreements relevant to collective rights to assess their effectiveness and identify areas for enhancement.), stakeholder consultation (engage with key stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, activists, and affected communities, to gather insights and perspectives on collective rights issues.), comparative analysis: (compare the implementation of collective rights across different countries or regions to identify best practices and lessons learned that can inform policy and practice.), legal research: (conduct legal research to explore the legal frameworks and mechanisms available for protecting and promoting collective rights at the national and international levels.)

Using these methods, I was able to explore the topic of the third generation of human rights not only from a theoretical point of view, but also from a practical one. *(to be continued...)*

Results. Nowadays there are significant challenges in ensuring these rights. The study revealed that many countries fail to adhere to international standards in these areas, which can have serious consequences for people and the environment. Of course, to ensure these rights there are a number of regulatory international treaties or protection institutions such as international courts, but unfortunately most of them are not effective and unable to respond to today's challenges.

Conclusions. To observe and protect the rights of the third generation requires active actions. Governments and international bodies must prioritize the enforcement of existing laws and agreements, implementing robust mechanisms for monitoring and accountability. Additionally, public awareness campaigns are crucial for fostering support and advocacy. Strengthening collaboration among stakeholders, including governments, civil society, and the private sector, is essential for effective implementation. Ultimately, safeguarding these collective rights requires a multifaceted approach that combines legal reforms, proactive enforcement, and active community involvement, ensuring a more just and sustainable future for all.

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SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK: RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYEE

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Problem Statement: The employee's entitlement to adequate, secure, and healthful working conditions constitutes a fundamental aspect of human labour rights, safeguarded by a collection of legal regulations within the framework of labour protection [1]. Employees need clear understanding of their rights and responsibilities regarding safety and health at work to ensure a secure and healthy work environment. Lack of awareness or adherence to these guidelines can lead to increased risks, accidents, and legal implications, necessitating comprehensive education and enforcement measures. The importance of regulation of this area on the part of the employee plays an exceptional role, because most of the EU directives that currently exist provide certain guarantees (especially social benefits) of labour regulation and ensuring proper working conditions for all employees. But it is necessary to analyze both the employee's right and their duty.

Objectives: The aim of my research is to analyse through the prism of legislation the existing provision of workers with their rights regarding safety and health protection, as well as corresponding obligations to them.

Methods: Safety and health at work is one of the fundamental social rights of an individual, which is established, guaranteed and ensured not only at the level of Ukrainian legislation, but also of European legislation. The 2 main documents are considered to be:

1. Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization;
2. Directives of the European Union.

At each stage of employment relations, starting with the conclusion of an employment contract, the employee has guarantees that ensure their rights to health and safety. An example is the Code of Labour Laws of Ukraine, which ensures the employee's right to the right to refuse from assigned work, if an industrial situation has arisen that is dangerous to his life or health or to people, or the employee's right to terminate the employment contract at their own will, if the employer does not comply with the protection of legislation labour. [2] There are also certain categories of persons whose health and safety are regulated not by a general rule, but with most of the benefits, which are determined by many important factors.

Results: As a result of the research, it is stated that the employee has the right to perform the corresponding duty. The Law of Ukraine "On Labour Protection" and its Article 14 is the basis, which as example is obliged to comply with the requirements of regulatory legal acts on labour protection: take care of personal safety and health,

as well as safety and health of surrounding people in the process of performing any work or while staying on the territory of the enterprise; to know and fulfill the requirements of legal acts on the protection of human rights.[3] The legislation of Ukraine in the context of this topic is on the side of the employee and provides them with appropriate rights.

Conclusions: Safety and health at work entail the rights and responsibilities of employees to ensure a safe working environment. Employees have the right to a safe workplace and responsibility to follow safety protocols, report hazards, and use provided protective equipment. Employers are obligated to provide training, maintain safety standards, and address concerns promptly. Collaboration between employers and employees is a key to maintaining healthy and safe work environment.

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HOW TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CYBERCRIME

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Problem Statement. In today's digital age, our personal data is increasingly stored, shared, and accessed online. From social media profiles to financial records, our digital footprint is extensive and valuable. However, with this convenience comes the risk of cybercrime. Cybercriminals exploit vulnerabilities in digital systems to steal data, commit fraud, and disrupt services. Understanding cybercrime and its implications for personal privacy and security is essential in navigating the digital landscape safely. The proliferation of personal data on the internet has created fertile ground for cybercrime. Individuals and organizations are vulnerable to various forms of cyber threats, including hacking, identity theft, malware attacks, and phishing scams. The challenge lies in safeguarding sensitive information while enjoying the benefits of online connectivity.

Objectives. This article aims to explore the concept of cybercrime, its manifestations, and its impact on individuals and society. By understanding the

nature of cyber threats, individuals can take proactive measures to protect their data and mitigate the risks associated with online activities.

Methods. Cybercrime encompasses a wide range of illicit activities conducted through digital channels. Hacking involves unauthorized access to computer systems or networks with the intent to steal information, disrupt operations, or cause damage [1].

To protect against hackers, individuals and organizations should regularly update software, use strong authentication mechanisms like multi-factor authentication, and employ intrusion detection and prevention systems. Identity theft occurs when personal information is stolen to impersonate the victim for fraudulent purposes. Preventive measures include being cautious with personal information online, using strong passwords, monitoring financial statements, and considering identity theft protection services. Malware attacks deploy malicious software to infect devices and compromise data integrity. Defense strategies include installing reputable antivirus software, keeping software updated, using network firewalls, and conducting regular malware scans. Phishing scams deceive individuals into revealing sensitive information through fraudulent emails, texts, or websites [3].

To avoid falling victim, individuals should scrutinize incoming messages, verify website legitimacy, and avoid clicking on suspicious links or downloading attachments. Organizations can implement email filtering, conduct security awareness training, and employ multi-factor authentication [2].

Results. The prevalence of cybercrime underscores the importance of cybersecurity awareness and vigilance. Individuals must adopt a proactive approach to protect their digital assets and minimize the risk of falling victim to cyber threats. Additionally, collaboration between government agencies, law enforcement, and cybersecurity experts is crucial in combating cybercrime at a broader scale.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the proliferation of personal data on the internet has made individuals and organizations susceptible to cybercrime. Understanding the various forms of cyber threats and implementing effective cybersecurity measures is essential in safeguarding sensitive information and maintaining digital resilience. By staying informed and proactive, individuals can navigate the digital landscape securely and minimize the impact of cybercrime on their lives.

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LEGAL REGULATION IN THE CONTEXT OF BUILDING A DEMOCRATIC STATE

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Problem Statement. In the context of constructing a democratic state, legal regulation plays a crucial role in shaping the governance structure, ensuring the protection of rights and freedoms, and upholding the rule of law. The effectiveness of this framework directly impacts the democratic process, governance transparency, and societal trust in institutions, underscoring the significance of studying its dynamics within a broad academic context.

Objectives. The research is aimed to study the role of legal regulation in the development and consolidation of democratic states, consider its influence on governance structures, mechanisms for protecting rights, and the enforcement of the rule of law. Specifically, the objectives include identifying key legal instruments, assessing their effectiveness in promoting democratic principles, and understanding the challenges and opportunities in their implementation.

Methods. The study employs a multidisciplinary approach, relying on legal analysis, comparative studies, and empirical methods. By analyzing legal frameworks, case studies, and relevant data, this research aims to provide insights into the mechanisms through which legal regulation influences the formation and support of democratic governance systems.

Results. The study indicates that effective legal regulation plays a crucial role in the development and consolidation of democratic states. It contributes to ensuring accountability, protecting citizens' rights, and strengthening democratic principles. However, significant obstacles such as institutional barriers, legislative gaps, and implementation issues need to be overcome to achieve optimal democratic governance. The research also highlights the existence of key legal instruments that influence citizens' rights and democratic principles. Evaluating their effectiveness will provide a better understanding of how these instruments contribute to rights protection and law enforcement. It is also important to analyze the obstacles that government bodies and citizens may face when attempting to implement these laws in order to find ways to overcome these challenges and capitalize on opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of legal regulation.

Conclusions. Legal regulation plays a fundamental role in the construction of democratic states, providing the framework through which democratic principles are upheld and institutionalized. Thus, continuous efforts to strengthen legal frameworks, address regulatory gaps, and improve enforcement mechanisms are essential for advancing democratic ideals and sustaining sound governance practices. Future

research should continue exploring these dynamics and identify innovative approaches to supporting legal regulation in democratic contexts.

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ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY: CONCEPT AND TYPES

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Problem statement. The research problem encompasses a range of key issues related to the definition, classification, and functioning of administrative authorities within the legal system of state. Initially, it is important to clarify how "administrative authority" is defined in various legal doctrines and legislations, as this concept may differ within the context of national legal systems. Subsequently, the question arises regarding the classification of administrative authorities, which involves the analysis of various criteria for division, such as levels of authority, scope of activities, organizational structure, and other characteristics.

Another important aspect of the problem is studying the specifics of administrative authorities functioning, including their powers, responsibilities, interaction with other branches of government and citizens. The regulation of the activities of administrative authorities, their role in carrying out administrative procedures, and implementing state policies are key points that require detailed analysis. Additionally, the issue of oversight and supervision of the activities of administrative authorities, determining the effectiveness of their work, as well as mechanisms for protecting the rights and interests of citizens in the process of administrative regulation, deserves separate attention.

Objectives: Examination of various legal approaches and doctrines to establish a comprehensive definition and understanding of the essence of an administrative

authority. Development of criteria for the classification of administrative authorities for the purpose of their organization and analysis. Investigation of the mechanisms of activity, powers, interaction with other branches of government and citizens, as well as procedures regulating their work.

Tasks: analysis of legislation, regulatory acts, and legal literature to clarify the concepts and peculiarities of administrative authorities; development of the criteria for the classification of administrative authorities, including by levels of management, functional features, and organizational structure; analysis of the mechanisms for carrying out powers, interacting with legal subjects, as well as studying the problems and obstacles in their work; conduction of analysis of the system of control over the activities of administrative authorities and evaluate mechanisms for legal protection of citizens from possible abuses.

Results and conclusions. The results of the study revealed a comprehensive theoretical clarification of the concept of "administrative authority" the development of a comprehensive classification according to various criteria, and deep analysis of their functioning and interaction with legal subjects. It was established that the effectiveness of the activities of administrative authorities is closely related to the quality of legal regulation, indicating the need to strengthen the legislative framework and control mechanisms. Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of administrative authorities, it is necessary to focus on improving regulatory frameworks, implementing modern approaches to management and control, and ensuring transparency of their activities before the public. The recommendations formulated during the study are aimed at creating a more efficient system of administrative authorities that can adequately respond to modern challenges and societal needs, ensuring a high level of legal protection of citizens and effective governance in the interests of the state.

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DISCRETION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

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Problem Statement. The distribution of powers among public administration bodies is a perennial and contentious issue, demanding reforms to address long-standing arbitrariness and promote democracy and legality. Under martial law, private interests are often curtailed to prioritize public ones, leading to a reduction in the discretionary power of civil participants. This tightening of discretion, related to legal prohibitions, likely impacts the discretionary powers of administrative bodies, which typically expand in emergencies. Discretionary power allows an administrative entity to select from legal options for decision-making, aiming for lawfulness and purposefulness. Therefore, it's crucial to thoroughly examine the characteristics of discretionary powers. This ensures a clear, structured understanding of their legal implementation and prevents overly broad discretion that could open the door to risks such as corruption, a significant concern in this area.

Objectives. The objective of this research is to explore the legal aspects of the concept of "discretionary powers," while also examining and synthesizing its primary attributes, including its features, intended purpose, guiding principles, and categorization, along with any associated constraints or limitations.

Methods. Initially, we examined the term "discretion," comparing it to "free discretion" while also exploring legislation on discretionary powers. We analyzed "On Administrative Procedure" Act, the scientific commentary on it, Recommendation No. R(80)2 by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers, the Methodology for Conducting Anti-Corruption Expertise, and the Code of Administrative Procedure to understand the concept's essence and features. We delved into various interpretations of "discretion" and its practical implications, drawing on scholarly articles and monographs for in-depth insights. Our research is aimed to define the role of discretionary powers in administrative law, considering both national and international legal frameworks and practices. We identified and detailed the fundamental principles underpinning administrative discretion, positioning it within the broader context of administrative law principles. This provided a framework for understanding the legal nature of discretionary powers.

Results. Thus, our analysis of the issue reveals that until recently, the concept of "discretionary powers" was not enshrined in legislation, that is, there was no single

and general definition. This has led to multiple interpretations, gaps, and misapplications. However, with the advent (December 15, 2023) of the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure," which establishes the definition and fundamental standards for the exercise of such powers, this phenomenon has been harmonized. Thus, when it comes to discretion, we have come to the conclusion that the authorities are endowed with administrative discretion (discretion), the discretion to act or not to act among possible legal options, which are clearly defined by the law and which contain the limits of such powers. These limits should be as narrow as possible, since the expansion of such legal obligations entails possible risks for officials and employees, such as corruption.

Based on the scientific doctrine, the following properties were identified: discretion is the right of an authority to make decisions and carry out activities; it is exercised by the relevant circle of persons; there are limits to discretion, which are limited by the law; the process of applying discretion is an intellectual and analytical activity; freedom of choice and flexibility in decision-making; and a reasonable time limit and compliance with the proper purpose. It is worth noting that the purpose of discretion is to provide the administrative body with flexibility in the individual resolution of cases, decision-making, actions or inaction; to maximize all rights and interests of a person during the effective and efficient operation of the administration. A general list of principles was also outlined: the rule of law, including legality and legal certainty; equality before the law; reasonableness; impartiality; good faith and prudence; proportionality; reasonable time; and timeliness of the administrative body.

Conclusions. Our investigation into "discretionary powers" within administrative law has delineated its theoretical framework, historical evolution, and application across jurisdictions. We highlighted the critical need for precise legal limits on discretion to prevent misuse and risks like corruption, emphasizing ongoing regulatory improvements. This study advances understanding of discretionary powers, arguing for a balance between administrative flexibility and protecting rights. It calls for further scrutiny into defining discretion's boundaries to ensure ethical and effective use.

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OBJECTIVE LEGAL LAW: CONCEPT, ESSENCE, FUNCTIONS

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Problem Statement: The dynamic state-building process that has been taking place in Ukraine over the past few decades is characterized as a complex and contradictory process. There are now all grounds to assert that Ukraine's acquisition of the features of a democratic, social, and legal state has turned out to be much more complicated than anticipated. Therefore, further reforming the legal system and increasing the effectiveness of legal regulation of social relations remains one of the primary tasks. An important step towards its solution is a deeper understanding of modern approaches to understanding law as a special socio-cultural phenomenon. A thorough study is needed of the nature of objective law, primarily its essence and value, features and principles, functions and structure. Objective legal law is the foundation of the legal system of any state. It plays an important role in regulating social relations, ensuring legality and justice, as well as protecting the rights and freedoms of the individual. In modern conditions, when dynamic changes are taking place in all spheres of life, the need for a deep and comprehensive study of objective law, its concept, essence, and functions is growing.

Objectives: The purpose of the research is to study objective legal law, its concept, essence, and functions.

Methods: In the study of objective law, various methods can be utilized, such as researching the evolution of legal norms, their changes, and their impact on society throughout historical periods; comparing legal systems of different countries or regions to identify commonalities and differences, as well as assessing the effectiveness of legal solutions; analyzing texts of laws, judicial practice, and legal doctrine to study specific legal norms and their interpretation; collecting and analyzing data from real life, such as judicial statistics, surveys of citizens, or expert evaluations, to assess the effectiveness of legal norms.

Results: Objective law is a system of all legal norms in force in a country, reflected in various sources of law and independent of the individual. Objective law includes legislation, legal customs, legal precedents, and normative contracts in force in a particular state. It is objective in the sense that it does not directly depend on the will and consciousness of an individual and does not directly belong to them. In objective law, certain structural divisions are traditionally distinguished. For example, in Ukrainian law, there are branches and institutes of law. Sometimes the concept of "objective law" is incorrectly identified with the concept of "positive law".

Conclusions: The study of objective law is an important step towards a deeper understanding of the legal system and its role in regulating social relations. The study of the essence, functions and structure of objective law allows to ensure legality, justice and protection of human rights and freedoms.

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LAW-MAKING: CONCEPT, FEATURES, TYPES, STAGES. CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW-MAKING IN UKRAINE.

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Problem Statement. Law-making is an integral part of every state. Ukraine and legal science are currently undergoing a transitional period of development, and new ideas of Ukrainian scholars are being accumulated. Therefore, there are many

approaches to the interpretation of the term "law-making", its features, principles and factors that influence it.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to investigate the term "law-making", to highlight its basic principles and to summarize the factors that influence the development and changes in law-making in Ukraine.

Methods. Law-making is the legal activity of law-making entities aimed at creating, amending, terminating and systematizing regulatory and legal provisions.

There are two main groups that determine law-making in Ukraine: general and special. As one of the types of social activity, law-making is guided by the same general principles that determine the general fundamentals of any activity of the state and society, such as the principles of humanism, democracy, transparency and legitimacy. If we analyse the principle of democracy, it means the involvement of citizens in the development of legal acts. Every citizen has the right to participate in this process. Their participation demonstrates the democracy of this process and makes it possible to: generalize and take into account the will and interests of citizens, their opinions, proposals for changes and improvements to drafts, etc. Among the special principles, we distinguish the following: efficiency, dynamism, systematicity, scientism, practical orientation of law-making and professionalism.

Since Ukraine's independence, the directions, tendencies, spheres of social relations, and legal techniques of law-making have changed radically. Among them are the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine, the change in the form of government, decentralization of state power, and the strengthening of the role of civil society. No less significant factors of changes in law-making are the entry into the European and international legal space, as well as the permanent development of various social relations associated with scientific and technological progress. For example, they determine the occurrence, formation, development of new branches of law, innovations in legal processes, changes in the foundations of the "classical" understanding, interpretation of legal phenomena or legal categories.

Results. The development of law-making is very important for enhancing the role of legislation and strengthening the regime of legitimacy. Observance of the principles of law-making helps to avoid mistakes and reduces the chances of creating ineffective legal norms. Thus, the principles of law-making can be defined as basic, guiding ideas that determine the unity and general directions of law-making activities.

Conclusions. Since laws are made by people, unreasonable decisions should not be allowed to be made, as this could lead to breaches of citizens' interests. In order to create an effective legal policy in Ukraine, it is necessary to improve the process of creating legislative acts, ensure the availability of information about the law-making process, involve citizens in this process, such as petitions, and increase the level of legal literacy among the population and government officials.

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ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NAZI DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY. CHANGES IN THE STATE SYSTEM AND LEGISLATION. «EMERGENCY LEGISLATION»

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Problem Statement. The National Socialist regime in Germany brought European civilization to the edge of an abyss. How the Nazis managed to come to power in a civilized country and what was the way of living under the NSDAP - these questions are relevant to this day, especially for those who did not have to personally face Nazism and live under the Nazi regime. Studying the Nazi dictatorship gives us an opportunity to better understand how totalitarian regimes arise, what factors contribute to them, and what dire consequences they can have. Analyzing the historical events of the Nazi era can help us avoid similar tragedies in the future. The world has witnessed the rise of authoritarian and populist movements that use rhetoric and methods similar to those used by the Nazis. The Nazi dictatorship serves as a warning of what ethnic and religious discrimination can lead to. This is an important part of world and European history, the understanding of which is necessary for a full understanding of the modern world.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to determine the reasons for the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship; characterize the domestic policy of the Nazi regime, emphasizing its racist, anti-Semitic character; to develop the ability to analyze the course of historical events, the text of historical documents, to establish cause-and-effect relationships; assert the priority of universal values.

Methods. To achieve the goal and objectives of the study, a set of methods of scientific knowledge were used, such as: dogmatic, comparative legal, historical, and legal, systematic, and analytical methods.

Results. The beginning of the First World War strengthened dictatorial manifestations in the powers and mood of the German state. Constitution of 1919 became a significant conquest of the German people, however, under the influence of well-known historical events, it could not protect Germany from revenge and Nazis coming to power. One of the reasons was the absence of mechanisms for the protection of democracy and the constitutional order in the Weimar Constitution. The

path to power of Adolf Hitler's party began with the unhindered spread of fascist ideology, which, one might say, contradicted the constitution, but unfortunately at that time few people paid attention to it. Immediately after coming to power, the Nazis used political agitation to demonstrate the unity of the party and the state. The Ministry of Propaganda actively worked on the formation of public opinion. During the Nazi dictatorship, a series of laws were issued that violated all the rights and freedoms of Germans. For example, laws that officially divided the population by race allowed people to be forcibly sterilized, to perform euthanasia procedures without necessity, to punish people without proper trial, to impose martial law at any time without the consent of parliament. In studying this period, one can conclude that the Nazi dictatorship had terrible consequences for the German nation. Millions of people died, cities were destroyed, the economy was destroyed, and the society was divided. The recovery of Germany took many years but the consequences of the Nazi past are still felt today.

Conclusions. Eventually, it is worth noting that the Nazi dictatorship demonstrated how easily a democracy can turn into a totalitarian system. We must remember that it is important to protect democratic institutions and principles, such as the rule of law and freedom of expression. Nazi ideology was based on racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia. Therefore, it is necessary to fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination in order to prevent their spread and not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

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THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AS A GUARANTOR OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. The protection of human rights is not just an abstract principle, but the foundation for peaceful and democratic development of society. Human rights violations can lead to serious consequences, such as social conflicts, political instability, and economic problems. In the modern world, where human rights are constantly under threat, it is important to have effective mechanisms for their protection. One of them is the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as the Court), which, together with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter referred to as the Convention), is considered one of the most effective mechanisms for protecting human rights in Europe.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to determine the role of the European Court of Human Rights as a guarantor of human rights and to assess its impact on the formation of the European system for the protection of human rights.

Methods. Research on the chosen topic involves determining the key stages of the establishment of the Court as a conventional supervisory body, its composition, and internal structure. Equally important is the clarification of the Court's jurisdictional features, which are precisely the factors that distinguish it as the main element of the modern supervisory mechanism of the Convention from other international judicial bodies.

Results. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is an international judicial body whose jurisdiction extends to the member states of the Council of Europe that have ratified the Convention. Established in 1959 by the Council of Europe as one of the conventional supervisory bodies, in 1998, it replaced the two-tier control mechanism of the Convention, taking over the functions of the European Commission of Human Rights. The Court operates on a permanent basis with the aim of ensuring compliance by the High Contracting Parties with the obligations under the Convention. Its jurisdiction is recognized as compulsory by all participating states and extends to all disputes related to the application and interpretation of the norms of the Convention and its Protocols in national legal systems. The number of judges in the Court corresponds to the number of High Contracting Parties to the Convention. Judges are elected by the Parliamentary Assembly from each High Contracting Party by a majority vote from a list of three candidates, for a term of nine years without the right of re-election. Each contracting state to the Convention independently determines candidates for judges in accordance with the requirements

set forth in the Convention. The jurisdiction of the ECHR extends to the consideration of inter-state cases and individual complaints. The overwhelming majority of applications received by the Court are individual complaints submitted by private individuals or groups of individuals. Only a contracting state to the Convention can be a subject of the right to submit an application in an inter-state case, as well as a respondent in such a case. At the same time, it is worth noting that despite significant achievements, the Court faces a number of challenges. In particular, the number of complaints submitted to the Court is constantly increasing, which can lead to delays in case consideration. Additionally, states do not always promptly comply with the Court's final decisions, which negatively affects the authority of the relevant international judicial body. However, despite this, an analysis of the Court's practice demonstrates the effectiveness of the respective human rights protection mechanism.

Conclusions. Through the research conducted, it has been established that the European Court of Human Rights remains one of the key guarantors of human rights in Europe today. Thanks to the Court's activities, effective protection of the rights of millions of people is ensured. Moreover, it is the Court itself that contributes to the harmonization of human rights protection practices in Europe and stimulates states to reform their legislation in accordance with leading European standards of human rights protection.

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NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS IN UKRAINE AS A METHOD OF REGULATING BANKING ACTIVITY

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Introduction. The banking system of Ukraine and many developed countries of the world is represented by commercial and state banks. State banks are an important

tool of the country's economic development, regardless of the degree of development of its economy. The main feature of state-owned banks is their ability to stimulate economic growth through the financing of certain sectors or regions, the need for which is not met by private banks. During the period of economic depressions and downturns, especially after the Second World War, the first waves of nationalization of commercial banks began, which led to the creation of new state-owned banks around the world. State-owned banks, unlike private ones, are capable of correcting market failures, such as providing long-term loans for infrastructure projects, environmental and educational programs, and financial inclusion programs. However, along with the obvious advantages, the activities of state-owned banks are often associated with politicians and officials who are engaged in lobbying for their own interests, or will receive preferences and special conditions for conducting business close to their environment.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to determine why the state should nationalize banks, in which cases it is necessary to do so and how it can use them.

Methods. In order to determine the peculiarities of the nationalization of banks in Ukraine as a method of regulating banking activity, we analyze the general state of affairs of the banking system, and compare the nationalization methods of Ukraine with the methods of other states. An important aspect of the research is the analysis of specific cases of nationalization of banks, namely: their causes, procedures, consequences, legal disputes and evaluations of international organizations.

Results. Nationalization is the alienation of property from private individuals into state property, carried out on the basis of a special act of a competent state body. It mainly affects industries and productions that require large and long-term investments, or the most affected by the global crisis, and those that have become unprofitable, enterprises that are in danger of closing. In recent years, two large banks – PrivatBank and Sense Bank – have been nationalized in Ukraine. These events had a significant impact on the state's economy, citizens' trust in banking institutions and caused changes in legislation.

Conclusion. Today, the banking system of Ukraine is quite unstable and needs significant interventions from the state. Nationalization of PrivatBank is not a 100% correct decision, but it is the best of all possible ones in this situation. Considering the large number of information attacks, lost funds and machinations of the owners, the Ukrainian state, not for the first time, made a difficult decision and began to solve the problem, instead of standing aside, waiting for it to disappear by itself. In addition, almost for the first time, the Ukrainian government put economic necessity above political expediency.

It is worth noting that such a process has its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, there is nothing good in the fact that Ukrainian taxpayers paid several hundred billion UAH from their own pockets, and in the fact that the Ukrainian public debt will increase by almost 5 billion dollars. But, on the other hand, customers were guaranteed a 100% refund. Yes, the state is a bad, inefficient owner, and its managers are corrupt, but at the same time, the state is a responsible owner. This is what bank customers need most now. If the nationalization of PrivatBank was necessary for economic reasons, then the nationalization of Sense Bank was

necessary for political reasons. It was also the right decision, considering the threats that exist due to the Russian-Ukrainian war and the negative impact on the state security of Ukraine by Russian businessmen. The Ukrainian government, in particular, has to make many serious decisions in order to change the country for the better. The economic aspect is quite serious and difficult to manage.

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND CONTRACTUAL REGULATION OF REMUNERATION

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Problem Statement. Collective bargaining over remuneration is an important aspect of modern employment relations and is widely used in many countries. Its relevance is determined by the need to ensure fair, efficient and stable remuneration for employees. One of the key issues addressed by collective bargaining is to ensure that remuneration is in line with market conditions and the social needs of employees. This helps to reduce inequalities in the distribution of income and increase social justice. In addition, collective bargaining agreements are an important tool in resolving employment conflicts and maintaining employment stability. They help to establish mutually beneficial conditions for both parties – employers and employees – which help to improve workplace relations and reduce the number of conflicts. Such regulation helps to maintain the production capacity of enterprises and ensure stability in the employment market.

Research in the field of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration is of great importance for the further development of employment relations and the enhancement of socio-economic stability. Understanding and analyzing the effectiveness of such mechanisms will help to improve the remuneration system and ensure compliance with market conditions and the needs of the modern employment market. Such research will also contribute to the development of new approaches to solving social problems and maintaining employment harmony. Overall, research in this area plays an important role in supporting the sustainable development of society and the economy.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is to analyze and investigate collective bargaining regulation of employment remuneration as an important tool for managing employment relations in modern conditions. Also, the main objectives of my research are to study the theoretical aspects of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration, including its concept and basic principles, to analyze the practice of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration in different countries of the world, to identify problems, prospects of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration.

Methods. The following methods have been used to study the effectiveness of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration in different countries and sectors of the economy: comparative analysis – this method allowed comparing the mechanisms of regulation, identifying the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches and establishing practical recommendations for the optimal use of collective bargaining in the field of remuneration for enterprises and employees. The preliminary analysis of literature and legal acts allowed us to understand the historical context and evolution of collective bargaining in the field of remuneration, as well as to identify the main principles and directions of development in this area. This helped to clarify the focus of the study and identify key aspects for further analysis. In addition, the use of other theoretical methods, such as deduction and induction, allowed us to systematize the information obtained and develop an analytical framework for the study. This approach helped to make the analysis more comprehensive and understandable, contributing to the identification of deep interrelationships between socioeconomic factors and mechanisms of collective bargaining for remuneration.

Results. For the time being, collective bargaining over remuneration plays an important role in ensuring fair working conditions and social protection for employees. This mechanism helps to resolve issues related to wages, employment standards and social benefits. Collective bargaining agreements allow employees and employers to discuss and agree on working conditions at the level of a particular enterprise or industry. An important advantage of this approach is the ability to take into account the specifics of a particular employment market and the interests of both parties. Collective bargaining helps to increase employee motivation, reduce conflicts in the workplace, and create a stable social and economic environment. Thus, the study and application of the principles of collective bargaining is an important aspect of modern management practice aimed at ensuring the efficient operation of enterprises and meeting the needs of their employees.

Conclusions. The study of the theoretical aspects of collective bargaining regulation of remuneration has revealed that this area occupies a key place in employment relations management and is defined by a set of concepts and principles. The analysis made it possible to find out that collective bargaining regulation of remuneration involves the conclusion of agreements between employee representatives and employers aimed at establishing working conditions and wages.

In addition, collective bargaining is a key tool in the current employment relations environment. This mechanism helps to establish fair working conditions, ensure social protection of employees and promote stability in the employment market. Through the interaction between employers and trade unions, with the help of collective bargaining agreements and contracts, compromises are reached that take into account the interests of both parties. An important prospect is the continuous improvement of this mechanism, taking into account current trends in employment and social relations.

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THE REASONS FOR THE COLLAPSE OF THE USSR AND THE REVIVAL OF THE INDEPENDENT UNITARY UKRAINIAN STATE

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Problem Statement. The relevance of studying the causes of the disintegration of the USSR and the revival of the independent unitary Ukrainian state is significant, because even today these events leave their mark on the economic, political, cultural

and social development of our state and Central-Eastern Europe in general. The analysis of these historical events allows us to better understand the end of the Evil empire and understand the events that determined the future of Ukraine and the world. One of the key critical points of this transition was the adoption of the "Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Ukraine" on July 16, 1990, the events of the "Revolution on Granite", which became the starting point for the formation of independence, and in the future the support for the adoption of the "Act of Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine".

Objectives. The objectives of the research are revolutionary and state-building processes within the Soviet state and the path to the restoration of Ukraine's independence in 1991.

Methods. The problem of the collapse of the USSR is extremely diverse and multifaceted, so it is difficult for researchers to single out any key cause, event or factor. Each contributed to the fact that the communist regime was able to withstand only a little more than seven decades. Disintegration processes are most often associated with the reign of Mikhail Gorbachev and his *Perebudova* (1985–1991). The reasons for the collapse of the USSR can be clearly traced in the inefficiency of the national economy, the raw nature of the economy, dependence on "oil dollars", the freezing of national problems (the security agencies strictly monitored national movements and inter-ethnic disputes, the state media did not raise such issues) and russification (the implementation of the concept of the Soviet people), the sharp deterioration of the economic and social situation at the end of the 1980s in all republics, the rise of tension between the republican elites and the central leadership in Moscow, the revitalization of social and political life in all republics under the influence of the policy of publicity and liberalization, the loss of the authority of the CPSU and disappointment in communist ideology, the exhaustion of the state from the war in Afghanistan (1979–1989) and from the arms race within the "Cold War" and other factors [4].

On July 16, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the "Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine", which consisted of a preamble and 10 chapters, proclaiming "supremacy, independence, completeness and indivisibility of the power of the Republic within its territory and independence and equality in external relations." The relations of the Ukrainian SSR with other Soviet republics had to be built on the basis of treaties concluded on the principles of equality, mutual assistance and non-interference in internal affairs [1, p.477]. It is a fundamental document that has the status of an important pre-constitutional act. It was this Declaration that became the foundation of modern Ukrainian statehood [2, p.455].

"Revolution on Granite" began with a student hunger strike – an action of Ukrainian youth that started the protest campaign in Ukraine in October 1990. The Kyiv Council of the Ukrainian Students' Union issued a statement against the Communist Party's omnipotence, Ukraine's involvement in the new Union Treaty, and announced the start of civil disobedience on October 1, 1990. Some deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine also supported the students. On October 17, 1990, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a resolution that partially satisfied the students' demands. The prime minister resigned. The hunger strike and other protest

actions stopped. After the adoption of the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada, "Revolution on Granite" was successfully completed [3, p.123-124].

On August 24, 1991, an extraordinary session of the Verkhovna Rada almost unanimously proclaimed the independence of the republic, adopting the "Act of Proclamation of Independence of Ukraine", thereby restoring Ukrainian statehood. Since then, only the Constitution and Laws of Ukraine were to apply on the territory of Ukraine. A decision was also made on the subordination of military formations stationed in Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the creation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the departisanship of state bodies and institutions. In the referendum on December 1, 1991, 90% of Ukrainians supported independence [1, p. 479-480]. The significance of the Act is extremely valuable, because it determined the new political and legal status of the country.

Results. The study of the fall of the USSR and the rebirth of Ukraine as an independent country showed important reasons for this big change. The "Revolution on Granite", which showed people's disagreement, was very important. The approval of the "Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine" on July 16, 1990, was a big move toward independence. It set out the ideas and values that would make up Ukraine's own unique identity. This document was important because it set the stage for Ukraine to be an independent country and led to the end of the USSR and the start of a new Ukraine.

Conclusion. This research can serve as a framework for comparative analyses, enabling scholars to draw parallels and contrasts with other instances of nation-building and the dissolution of political unions. Overall, the practical and theoretical applications of these findings open avenues for deeper exploration and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of historical and political processes.

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NORMATIVE LEGAL ACT - THE MAIN FORM OF LAW IN UKRAINE: CONCEPTS, PROPERTIES, TYPES

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Problem statement. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that normative legal acts play a key role in regulating social relations, guaranteeing stability and order in the state, defining the rights and obligations of subjects. Their systematization is an important tool for ensuring the accessibility, efficiency and clarity of the legal system.

The normative legal act is the main source of law in Ukraine, so the study of this topic will help to better understand how the legal system of Ukraine works, how normative legal acts are created, applied and controlled, and how they affect the legal system.

Objectives. Study of the concept, signs, types and role of normative legal acts, research of the advantages and disadvantages of a normative legal act as a source of law in Ukraine, analysis of their impact on the legal system, characteristics of the main types of normative legal acts of Ukraine.

Methods. The researched issue requires a detailed review of normative legal acts and their analysis and includes various research methods. The most common is text analysis: studying the structure and content of a normative legal act for its understanding and application. Legal analysis is used to assess whether a normative legal act complies with the principles of law, constitutional norms or international treaties. A comparative method is used to compare one legal act with others, including similar norms. Historical analysis is used to study the history, development and changes of a normative legal act for its full understanding.

The normative legal act affects social relations, therefore, a sociological method is used for its study, which includes interviews, questionnaires and statistical data analysis. This makes it possible to explain how a normative legal act affects people's behavior and what problems arise in its application.

Results. Today, there is an incredibly large number of regulatory and legal acts. A significant number and types of them require their research. When studying this issue, we can reach the following results and conclusions:

- understanding the functions and essence of normative legal acts, which will help to understand them better and apply them correctly;
- assessment of the effectiveness of normative legal acts, which will make it possible to analyze the degree of achievement of the goal of the act, the impact on society and the economy;

- understanding the rules of legal technique, which will help in the career of a lawyer;
- identification of problematic aspects that need to be corrected;
- analysis of legal practice, interviews, statistical data;
- the formation of legal culture, which affects the increase in the level of legal awareness and respect for the law.

Conclusions. Therefore, almost all modern secular legal systems recognize a normative legal act as one of the main sources of law. Being the "youngest" in the historical sense among the existing sources of law, the regulatory legal act is the most common source today due to the ability to formulate clear, precise, understandable legal rules. Legal acts play a key role in regulating social relations, guaranteeing stability and order in the state, determining the rights and obligations of subjects.

Thanks to the study of a normative legal act, we gain knowledge about the legal system, understand the relationship between various normative legal acts, their structure and content, and acquire practical skills in working with them. It is important to develop legal awareness in society for the formation of a legal culture.

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MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND INHERITANCE LAW ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF HAMMURABI

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Problem Statement. The laws of Hammurabi, also known as the Code of Hammurabi, is one of the oldest and best-preserved legal codes. This valuable artifact originates from Ancient Babylon and dates back to the 18th century B.C., and therefore provides an opportunity to learn about the social structure, values and legal system of Mesopotamia, as well as to explore the early stages of the development of law, in particular, marriage and family and inheritance law.

Many of the fundamental principles underlying modern marriage, family, and inheritance law originated in ancient times, and one of these sources is the famous laws of Hammurabi. Understanding these principles allows us to trace the evolution of legal norms, to understand the impact on the formation of modern law, and to

identify common features of legal systems of different historical periods. For example, monogamy, mutual consent to marriage, a minimum marriage age, property relations, rights of children, inheritance both by law and by will, the order of heirs, and disinheritance. At the same time, there are quite significant differences, such as the structured presentation of legal norms, equality in marriage, and the principles of inheritance.

Objectives. The main purpose of this work is interpretation of marriage, family and inheritance law under the laws of Hammurabi, and determination of its place in the context of the evolution of legislation, and to formulate scientific generalizations and conclusions.

Methods. In order to achieve this goal, the following research methods were used: analysis of the text of Hammurabi's laws, its interpretation, systematization, study of scientific material on the history of law of the relevant period, specification, analysis of the results of researchers' activities in the field of research, comparison of legal systems of different periods, and determination of the impact of ancient legislation on modern legislation.

Results. Despite the casuistic nature of the legal provisions of laws of Hammurabi, the general level of their legal technique is quite high. They do not describe general rules, but provide examples of how they should be applied in specific situations. Moreover, each example is discussed in sufficient detail to leave no doubt as to how the law should be applied. The research of these ancient legal norms promotes development the Ukrainian legal system. And the identification of different legal traditions promotes tolerance and mutual understanding in Ukrainian society.

Conclusions. The laws of Hammurabi do not meet modern legal standards, as they reflect the cruelty of the time and the overt class and gender inequality. However, this historical document is an important step in the development of law, as it was one of the first to contain written legal norms, which ensured their clarity and accessibility. This was the impetus for the creation of modern principles of regulation of public life, in particular civil law, where certain common and distinctive features of marriage, family and inheritance legal norms can be traced.

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THE PROCEDURE FOR PROVIDING ELECTRONIC PUBLIC SERVICES IN AUTOMATIC MODE: LEGAL SUPPORT AND PRACTICE

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Problem Statement. The issue of providing electronic public services in automatic mode is extremely important in the context of digitalization. As the Minister of Digital Transformation of Ukraine Mykhailo Fedorov notes: “The digital transformation of our country is primarily a convenience for citizens. This is anti-corruption. This is an opportunity to ensure equal access for all Ukrainians to resources. It's also a change, a simplification” [2]. In this way, the development of technologies and the introduction of auto system also affect the speed and transparency of obtaining the necessary services. This regime of service provides an opportunity to greatly simplify the interaction between the state and private bodies (individuals and legal entities). Therefore, the analysis of the legal regulation of the application of automatic ways for the consideration and resolution of public cases is especially relevant and play a significant role in the advancement of mechanism for the providing electronic public services.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to find out the essence, procedure and principle of providing electronic public services; investigate the experience of Ukraine and analyze the process of providing serviced through the application “Diia”; compare foreign and national experience; consider the impact of the automatic mode on the right and duties of citizens.

Methods. Several methods of research have been used in the work process. In the beginning, we carry out the theoretical study. Using the analysis method, we have developed a list of literature and received basic theoretical information on the electronic public services, the principles and procedure for providing this type of service. Having consolidated and structured the information, several conclusions have been drawn.

Results. Under Article 1 of Law of Ukraine "On the peculiarities of providing public (electronic public) services " we identified a number of features of *electronic public service*: 1. a service provided by state authorities, local governments, enterprises, institutions, organizations that are in their management, including administrative service (including in automatic mode); 2. is provided using information and telecommunication systems 3. based on the application (appeal, request) submitted electronically using information and telecommunication systems (including using the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services), or without submitting such an application (appeal, request) [4].

As to the *automatic mode*, it is assumed that the service is provided by software of information and telecommunication systems, without additional processing by the subject of provision of electronic public service in real time or with deferral condition on the basis of application. Moreover, as a result, the administrative act is adopted on the basis of data exchange and transfer between information and telecommunication systems in the form an electronic document with mandatory details (electronic signature, seal etc.).

Speaking about the basic principles, some of the most important are the rule of law, openness, transparency, focus on citizens, accessibility, administrative simplification. It is worth noting that for most automatic proceedings, there are some features. For example, the principle of openness should be the responsibility of the administrative authority to provide access to complete and relevant information [7].

Most countries of the European Union, in particular Estonia, have enshrined clear rules of administrative procedures in their legislation, while Ukraine needs such concretization. Nevertheless, “Diia” app was a breakthrough in digitalization. Thanks to it, the provision of public services has become more accessible, transparent and efficient. In particular, persons can quickly receive the service, necessary information about the essence of the service, the necessary documents and regulatory and legal support that is pushed by their request.

Conclusions. Taking into account everything abovementioned, providing electronic public services in automatic mode lead to the enhancing convenience for citizens, promoting anti-corruption measures, ensuring equal access to resources, and simplifying interactions between the state and private entities. Despite the success of “Diia”, which is undoubtedly a big step in the digitalization of the state, Ukraine needs to improve legislation in this field. The results of the study help to structure information concerning the electronic public services providing in automatic mode.

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LIMITATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF WAR AND EMERGENCY

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Problem Statement: In today's world, issues of human rights and their protection are becoming increasingly important, especially in war and emergency situations. A state of war and emergency often requires certain restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens in order to ensure security and maintain order. Making a decision to restrict human rights in such situations is a complex ethical, legal and political challenge. However, the question arises whether these restrictions comply with international human rights standards and constitutional guarantees.

Objectives: The purpose of the study is to study and analyze the restrictions of human rights in the context of war and state of emergency, to study the practical measures used by the state during war or state of emergency, and their compliance with the norms of international law.

Methods: Understanding the concept of limitations of human rights and freedoms in modern society is an important aspect of ensuring a balance between individual rights and the general interests of society.

Restriction of human rights and freedoms is a kind of process of taking certain actions by state authorities, which are aimed at significantly changing the realization of human rights and freedoms in connection with critical situations.

Ultimately, the analysis of the legal regulation of human rights restrictions in the conditions of war and state of emergency raises important questions about ensuring the rule of law and protecting the fundamental values of society in crisis conditions. This highlights the need to resolve the conflict between security and human rights through fair and effective legal mechanisms.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, only a state of war and a state of emergency is the only legal possibility to significantly limit the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen. Therefore, in the event of any emergency situation that threatens the normal functioning of society, the state is forced to resort to restricting human rights, but at the same time it must comply with certain conditions.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that by observing the required principles when restricting the rights and freedoms of citizens, without going beyond the limits of its powers, and also taking into account the norms of international law, the state will not be considered a violator in this process.

Restriction of the rights and freedoms of citizens during the period of military and state of emergency is necessary to maintain people's safety and public order. However, such restrictions must be fair, reasonable and limited to what is absolutely necessary to achieve the objectives of security and protection of society. They must be duly approved by law and subject to strict judicial control.

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COMPILATION, SOURCES, AND PROGRESSIVE LEGAL IDEAS OF THE LITHUANIAN STATUTES

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Problem statement. Law is one of the main components of the social system, which determines the order and rules of interaction between people and their relations with the state. Legal history traces the development of this complex system, charting its evolution through the centuries.

The statutes of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which were adopted in 1529, 1566 and 1588, represented a compilation of the laws of this state. They were developed on the basis of the local Lithuanian, Belarusian, and Ukrainian (including Russian) laws, and also took into account the judicial practice of those times. The sources for these Statutes were also the provisions of "Ruska Pravda", the norms of German and Polish judges, as well as certain principles of the Roman law.

These Statutes, which were among the first written systems of law in this region, are of great importance for understanding and evaluating the development of the legal system and culture in this context. The drafting process, sources and progressive legal

ideas embodied in the Lithuanian Statutes are the object of our research. The study of their composition, sources, and legal ideas is important for both understanding the history of law and estimating the influence of Lithuanian Statutes on the development of the legal science and practice.

Objectives. The purpose of this investigation is to examine the process of drawing up the Lithuanian Statutes, their sources, as well as to analyse the progressive legal ideas they contained.

Methods. In this investigation, scientific methods of analysis, synthesis and historical comparison are used to systematize and analyze information about the Lithuanian Statutes. Methods of bibliographic search and analysis of scientific literature are used to collect information.

Results. The Lithuanian Statutes played an important role in the development of the judiciary and justice not only in the Principality of Lithuania, but also in the wider context of the Eastern European and global legal system. These statutes established the basic principles and procedures of the judiciary, which became the basis of a fair and efficient judicial process.

The Lithuanian Statutes laid down the basic principles of justice, such as the presumption of innocence, the right to defense, the prohibition of subjecting a person to torture or other cruel treatment. These principles created the basis for a fair trial and protection of citizens' rights. What is more, the statutes established procedural rules for court proceedings, including the procedure for filing lawsuits, the evidentiary basis, and the rules for assigning penalties and punishments. These rules contributed to the systematization and standardization of court processes, which ensured greater transparency and stability in justice.

The principles and procedures laid down in the Lithuanian Statutes had a significant impact on the development of the legal system not only in Lithuania, but also in neighboring countries. They reflected the leading legal principles of their era and contributed to the formation of the basic principles of law, such as the principle of legality, the presumption of innocence, and the right to a fair trial. Overall, the Lithuanian Statutes played an important role in the formation and development of the judicial system and justice, creating a basis for a fair and efficient judiciary that continues to influence legal practice and the judicial system to this day.

These examples demonstrate that the Lithuanian Statutes remain relevant in today's legal, cultural, and educational context and continue to influence the development of legal systems and society as a whole.

Conclusion. During the research, it was discovered that the Lithuanian Statutes were instrumental in shaping the legal environment of its time, ensuring the stability and predictability of the legal system. Analysing the structure and main provisions of the Statutes, we could not but admire their complexity and depth of the legal content.

The study of the progressive legal ideas expressed in the Lithuanian Statutes highlighted their relevance and importance even in the contemporary legal context. Many of the principles laid down in the Statutes remain relevant even today, contributing to the development of a democratic legal order.

This investigation helps us understand how legal norms and principles governed social relations in the past and how they have influenced the modern legal system.

Understanding the development of the legal thought helps us analyze contemporary legal problems, taking into account their historical evolution and ways of solving similar problems in the past. The results of the research can be useful for further research in the field of jurisprudence and legal history, as well as for understanding and analyzing legal processes in the modern world.

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CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES OF THE STATUS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS A SINGLE STATE LANGUAGE

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Problem Statement. The Ukrainian language plays an important role in shaping the national and cultural identity of Ukraine. The language issue is important now in Ukraine, because even language can become a weapon. Language policy in conditions of interethnic and linguistic diversity is a valuable approach to ensure a balance between protecting the rights of the Ukrainian language and guaranteeing the linguistic rights of national minorities. The Ukrainian language has gone long to establish itself as the state language, since for many years the Ukrainian language was oppressed, its speakers were brutally destroyed. Therefore, there are problems in ensuring the implementation of constitutional norms and laws on the use of the Ukrainian language as the state language by all subjects of law, including authorities, educational institutions and the media.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to study the constitutional guarantees that ensure the status of the Ukrainian language as a single state language, protection

and development of the Ukrainian language in the context of the constitutional principles of Ukraine.

Methods. There are various methods of research applied in the given work. For example, analysis of the Constitution of Ukraine, the laws of Ukraine, judicial practice, decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, historical analysis of the stages of formation and changes in the constitutional guarantees of the status of the Ukrainian language. After all, the Ukrainian language itself has passed many tests to become the language of the Ukrainian state.

Taking into account the previous official interpretation of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine and its development, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine notes that the legal status of the Ukrainian language as a state language imprinted by the provisions of parts one and two of Article 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine is at the same time a fundamental constitutional value, a specific feature and a key factor in the unity of the Ukrainian state and an integral part of its constitutional identity.[1]

Results. Analysis of legislation, judicial practice and sociological research confirms that in Ukraine there are mechanisms and institutions aimed at protecting, developing and promoting the Ukrainian language. However, some aspects remain the subject of debate, in particular regarding the effectiveness of its protective measures in the context of linguistic diversification and globalization.

Conclusions. Constitutional guarantees of the status of the Ukrainian language as a single state language are a necessary and effective mechanisms for preserving cultural identity and national unity. According to the research of scholars, most of the people switched to the Ukrainian language of communication in everyday life. However, there is a need for continuous improvement of legal norms and mechanisms to meet modern challenges and ensure effective protection and development of the Ukrainian language. Such actions will contribute to strengthening the linguistic status of Ukraine as a sovereign state with an open and democratic society.

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IS STATE COERCION MANDATORY FOR A MODERN STATE?

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Problem Statement. State coercion is a set of measures used by the state to ensure the exercise of its power. It includes both legal and non-legal methods of influence, as well as measures of state influence that are legal by nature but are not sanctions for offenses.

Objectives.

1. To study the concept and essence of state coercion.
2. To consider various forms and methods of state coercion.
3. To analyze the advantages and disadvantages of state coercion.
4. To determine the role of state coercion in ensuring human rights and freedoms.
5. To analyze the guarantees against the abuse of state coercion.
6. To draw a conclusion about the need for state coercion for a modern state.

Results. State coercion is the use of force, control, or compulsory measures used by a state or government to enforce laws, rules, regulations, or policies that govern the behavior of citizens and other actors in society. It can include a wide range of measures, from administrative sanctions to the use of physical force by law enforcement. State coercion is a necessary element of modern society to ensure the enforcement of laws and maintain public order. It involves the use of force and control by the state to ensure compliance with the rules and regulations governing the behavior of citizens and other entities. The use of state coercion must be within the law and in accordance with the principles of legitimacy, proportionality and effectiveness.

The legitimacy of state coercion implies that it is based on clear and fair laws that are understandable to all citizens. Coercive measures should be proportionate to the violation of the law to avoid excessive interference with human rights and freedoms. It is also important to ensure the effectiveness of the use of state coercion to ensure a prompt and adequate response to violations.

In modern states, state coercion is used for various purposes, including protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, ensuring state security and enforcing laws and government decisions. However, its use should be carefully balanced to avoid human rights violations, abuse of power and stimulation of conflicts in society.

Conclusions. In conclusion, we can stress that state coercion in society is necessary to ensure order and security, but its excessive use can violate the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens.

The use of coercion should be carried out with the aim of protecting security and order and preventing violations of fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. This is important for the creation of a just and harmonious society in which the protection of the public interest is combined with respect for the rights and freedoms of everyone.

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STANDARDS OF HUMAN AND CITIZEN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. The normative nature of human rights connects them with such a concept as "human rights standards", which have gained more and more importance in international relations in recent years. It is the standardization of human rights that is the key basis for recognizing one or another legal system as meeting or not meeting the democratic aspirations of human development. In general, the standardization of human rights is aimed, first of all, at providing minimum legal means of human protection to the extent that it enables him to realize his personal potential in various spheres. Thus, the standardization of human rights is a necessary process, at least from the point of view of recognizing the dignity of every person, regardless of their citizenship, religions, national, sexual, linguistic and other characteristics.

Objectives. The objectives of this work are the study of international human rights standards and their protection mechanisms.

Methods. To realize the goal of the work, the author used the comparative-legal, historical-legal method, as well as the method of philosophical dialectics and the methods of analysis and synthesis. Each of the methods presented in this study performs its specific role.

The concept of international standards includes not only norms of international law, but also generally accepted norms, recognized by the majority of democratic states of the world. Any standards of human rights can be classified according to various criteria, in particular: according to the subject of their establishment, according to legal significance, according to the degree of certainty of the content, according to the content and method of consolidation, according to the scope, according to legal force, according to functions in the mechanism of international legal regulation, according to the method of creation and form of embodiment.

For the construction of a democratic legal state in Ukraine, the fight against legal nihilism, legal infantilism, the phenomenon of the rebirth of legal consciousness, which manifests itself primarily in crime, is essential. Of particular importance here is the eradication of organized crime and corruption, which significantly undermines citizens' faith in law and order, and the ability of the authorities to restore law and order in the country.

International mechanisms for the protection of human rights include: 1) international bodies that act within the framework of human rights agreements, consist of independent experts or representatives of governments and adopt general recommendations; 2) international non-judicial bodies to monitor compliance with human rights agreements, which consist of experts as specialists and adopt specific recommendations, the binding nature of which is based on the moral authority of the international body; 3) international jurisdictional bodies of a non-judicial or judicial nature regarding the protection of human rights, which issue binding decisions and can ensure the implementation of these decisions. The implementation of international legal standards of human rights into the national law of the UN member states, which are signatories of the main international agreements, where the IHL is defined, is currently a relevant subject of the legal validity of the states of the world.

Results. International standards in the field of human rights are generally recognized international legal norms that establish the status of an individual at the universal human level and establish a list of fundamental rights and freedoms, the obligation of states to observe these rights and freedoms, as well as the limits of their possible or permissible restriction.

Conclusions. Nowadays, the protection and observance of the basic rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen have ceased to be the competence of a specific country but have become the business of the entire international community, since it has been a more important task of many states of the world community for a long time. Thanks to the increased concern and attention of the international community, about 300 declarations, conventions, and charters have been adopted by authoritative international organizations at various times.

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THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN STATE FORMATION

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Problem Statement. Throughout history, religion has played an important role in nation-building. Its influence manifests itself in a variety of ways, including creation of shared values and identities, legitimation of authority, and maintenance of social control. However, the impact of religion remains a complex and multifaceted issue that can have both positive and negative consequences. This complexity requires a thorough examination of interplay of religion and state formation and exploration of their unifying potential.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify the different ways of influence of religion on state formation, analyze how religion helps create shared morals and identity within a country.

Results. In order to conduct a research, we delved into both historical and modern cases where religion played a key role in the establishment of states. They encompass renowned examples such as the Roman Empire, the Islamic world, and medieval Europe. Additionally, we consider theoretical exploration by drawing upon insights from various disciplines including sociology, political science, and religious studies. In this way we examine existing theories that shed light on the intricate relationship between religion and the formation of states.

Throughout history, the role of religion in state formation has been undeniable, shaping societies in ways that reflect the beliefs and values of people. In China, for example, Confucianism has played a pivotal role in emphasizing social order, hierarchy, and respect for authority, which have been ingrained in Chinese law and political thinking.

On the other hand, Japan shows cases a unique blend of religions such as Shinto, Buddhism, and Confucianism, creating a diverse religious landscape that has fostered a tolerant and pluralistic society. This syncretism has allowed Japan to embrace different beliefs and values, contributing to its rich cultural heritage.

The Case of Islam. Islam is a monotheistic religion that emerged in the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century CE. Islamic law, shaped by the Quran, a revered Islamic text, is founded upon various legal principles. These principles encompass the

significance of justice, equality, and adherence to the rule of law. Additionally, Islamic law places great emphasis on the well-being of society and the safeguarding of underprivileged and marginalized individuals.

The formation of state and law has been greatly influenced by religion, manifesting in various ways. One notable contribution is the provision of a unifying force and shared sense of identity among individuals. This has proven particularly crucial in the establishment of nascent nations, as a common religious affiliation fosters a sense of solidarity and national unity.

Examining the role of religion in state formation is critical to understanding the multiple forces that shape political structures and social dynamics. While it can provide a basis for unity and social order, it also has the potential to create divisions and perpetuate inequality. The influence of religion on state formation is a complex and multifaceted issue. There is no unified model that explains how religion affects the development of state and law in different countries.

Conclusions.

Religion has a key role in the formation of state and law throughout history. It can be a source of unity, legitimization of power and social control. Religious beliefs often influenced the development of political systems, cultural values and legal norms.

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LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF RUSSIA'S INTERNATIONALLY WRONGFUL ACTS AGAINST UKRAINE (after 24 February 2022)

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Problem Statement. The 21st century will be remembered for the date of 24 February 2022, the unprecedented invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the aggressor country, which led to the deaths of civilians, the destruction of towns and villages, as well as the destruction of historical and cultural monuments and even the threat of a nuclear strike.

Objectives. Identify and analyse the main legal consequences accompanying Russia's internationally illegal actions against Ukraine.

Methods. In this work, methods were used to a theoretical method (analysis and synthesis); formal logical method.

The encroachment of Russia, a permanent member of the UN Security Council, on the international legal order established after the Second World War requires an effective response from the entire civilised world, as impunity breeds new aggressions and victims.

It should be understood that any actions give rise to legal consequences. Legal consequences are expressed in the emergence, change or termination of legal relations, as well as in the acquisition of certain rights and obligations.

Speaking about the legal implications of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, it is relevant to note that it is not mainly political, but rather civilisational. Thus, the struggle for independence in Ukraine is centred around the country's democratic system, which opposes Russian neocolonialism and supports its authoritarian regime.

Speaking about the consequences of the aggression, we can see that global logistics chains have been disrupted by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Military operations, shelling of agricultural and transport infrastructure, blocking of Ukrainian ports, occupation of the Black and Azov Seas, and environmental crimes are all potential causes of the global food crisis.

According to international criminal law, an act of aggression is punishable by the state, while a crime is punishable by individuals. It is obvious that Ukrainian national legal mechanisms cannot prevent crimes, protect civilians and bring offenders to justice in the context of Russian aggression. This is due to their subjective nature. Therefore, it seems appropriate to ensure the use of procedures and mechanisms developed at the local and global levels" [1].

The regulation of international law in relation to the consequences of armed conflict focuses primarily on guarantees for the civilian population. The protection of individuals from persecution, ill-treatment, arbitrariness and ensuring adequate living conditions for the civilian population remains a priority for legal regulation.

It is also worth noting that the Russian invasion of Ukraine has led to numerous environmental risks that are growing and may lead to an increase in the number of deaths among the population. Numerous casualties have been reported as a result of the war, including children, and serious damage to Ukraine's economy, infrastructure, environment and natural heritage [2].

On 14 November, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on "Furtherance of remedy and reparation for aggression against Ukraine".

The ratification of this resolution establishes the legal conditions for establishing measures to bring Russia to justice and compensate Ukraine for any damages caused.

The main consequences of the internationally wrongful acts for the aggressor country, however, are the imposition of severe sanctions on Russia's largest financial institutions and sovereign debt, the creation of obstacles to the financing of the war outside Russia, the import of important technologies to Russia was banned, and the imposition of sanctions on the financial networks and assets of elite members of the Russian state, including President Putin and members who served at the top of their respective security councils [3].

Conclusions. The aggressive nature of Russia's war against Ukraine is characterised by the serious damage it causes to international law, international relations and the modern world order. The main concern is the risk of establishing the "law of the strong" as the basis for international relations rather than cooperation, and the potential dangers of nuclear disarmament. In addition, Russian aggression against neighbours and other states, as well as the actions of other authoritarian regimes, could cause significant damage to peacekeeping efforts around the world. In addition, Russian aggression against neighbours and other states, as well as the actions of other authoritarian regimes, could cause significant damage to peacekeeping efforts around the world.

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NFT: LEGAL REGULATION

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Problem Statement. The legal regulation of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) remains a nascent field, reflecting the broader challenges and uncertainties associated with the fast-evolving digital assets landscape. In Ukraine, as well as globally, the regulatory framework for NFTs is still under development, characterized by a significant absence of targeted legislation and judicial precedents that specifically address the unique aspects of NFT transactions and ownership.

Objectives. Analyze the current state of NFT regulation in Ukraine and internationally. Identify key challenges and opportunities for effective legal frameworks governing NFTs. Propose recommendations for improving NFT-related legislation in Ukraine.

Methods. To effectively analyze the legal regulation of Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), this research adopts a multifaceted methodology:

- Literature Review: Examines academic journals, legal texts, and industry reports to understand the NFT market, its technology, and existing legal frameworks.
- Comparative Legal Analysis: Investigates NFT regulations across various jurisdictions to identify regulatory approaches and their impact on the market.
- Case Studies: Analyzes real-world NFT transactions and legal disputes to highlight practical regulatory challenges and implications.

By integrating these methods, the research aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the legal landscape surrounding NFTs and to propose actionable recommendations for enhancing NFT legislation in Ukraine. This streamlined approach ensures a balance between theoretical exploration and practical insights.

Results. The regulatory landscape for Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) remains complex and varied across different jurisdictions, reflecting the multifaceted nature of these digital assets. NFTs occupy a legal gray area globally, with their classification and the applicable laws differing based on whether they are viewed as securities, commodities, or another category of asset. This classification significantly affects the regulatory requirements and legal considerations relevant to NFTs.

In the United States, the legal framework surrounding NFTs is not uniform, as various existing laws are applied on a case-by-case basis. Copyright law, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), and other regulations related to digital assets may all be pertinent to NFTs, depending on the specifics of each case. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has indicated that it may consider certain NFTs to be securities, thereby subjecting them to specific regulatory requirements.

The European Union presents a fragmented regulatory picture due to the absence of a unified NFT regulatory framework. This has led to individual member countries establishing their own rules and guidelines regarding NFTs. For example, Germany has explicitly stated that NFTs do not fall under the category of securities, highlighting the diverse regulatory approaches within the EU.

In Ukraine, the recent "On Virtual Assets" law incorporates NFTs, providing some legal recognition and clarity. However, ambiguities remain, especially concerning the nuances of NFT ownership and the intersection with intellectual property rights. Notably, acquiring an NFT does not automatically confer intellectual property rights to the buyer, necessitating a separate written agreement to transfer such rights, thereby treating NFTs more as certificates of ownership rather than direct ownership of the underlying asset.

Furthermore, Ukraine has taken steps to integrate NFT transactions within its tax framework, with recent amendments to the tax code to officially tax NFT transactions. Legislative proposals aimed at stimulating the NFT market, such as VAT exemptions and preferential tax rates, indicate a proactive approach to fostering the development of the NFT ecosystem.

Conclusions. Legal regulation of NFTs is at an early stage of development both in Ukraine and globally. Today, this type of asset is formally equated with other virtual assets. NFT legislation needs improvement to protect the rights of users, owners and authors of digital content. However, Ukraine has already taken proactive steps to integrate NFTs within its legal system, as evidenced by the inclusion of NFTs in the "On Virtual Assets" law and recent amendments to the tax code. These developments provide a foundation for further regulatory clarity and support the growth of NFT market in Ukraine.

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СЕКЦІЯ 5
КОМП'ЮТЕРНІ ТА ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ
/COMPUTER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CYBERSECURITY

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Problem statement. With the increasing complexity and recurrence of cyber threats, advanced and successful cyber security mechanisms are needed. By encouraging proactive danger recognizable proof, fast occurrence reaction, and versatile security components, manufactured insights of AI present practical ways to improve cybersecurity resistance. In order to reduce the changing cyberthreats and ensure the confidentiality of information and infrastructures, artificial intelligence should be used in cybersecurity.

Objectives. This paper aims to analyze the viability of AI techniques in threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and incident response. It also highlights how they can be used in cybersecurity and identifies the challenges and limitations associated with AI-based cybersecurity mechanisms.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Cybersecurity mechanisms based on artificial intelligence have shown remarkable improvements in threat detection accuracy and response time compared to traditional approaches. Machine learning-based interruption discovery frameworks have appeared promising advancements in recognizing already concealed dangers, whereas profound learning models have improved malware discovery capabilities. Moreover, AI-powered security analytics stages empower organizations to proactively recognize and moderate cyber dangers [1].

The integration of AI procedures in cybersecurity incorporates a multi-faceted approach counting data collection, preprocessing and planning. Preprocessing strategies such as data cleaning, normalization, and highlight extraction are utilized to arrange the datasets for input into AI models [2].

Besides, learning strategies are routinely utilized to advance the quality and generalization of AI-based cybersecurity courses of action. At long final, illustration of course of action incorporates coordination arranged models into existing security system, such as intrusion area systems and security information and event organization (SIEM) stages, to engage real-time chance area and response [3].

Results. Different AI methods such as machine learning, profound learning, common dialect handling, and inconsistency discovery are utilized in cybersecurity applications. Machine learning calculations analyze expansive datasets to distinguish designs characteristic of cyber dangers, whereas profound learning models empower the discovery of advanced malware and interruptions. Characteristic dialect handling encourages the investigation of printed information for distinguishing pernicious exercises, and irregularity location procedures recognize deviations from typical behavior that will mean cyber assaults.

Conclusions. The integration of AI innovations in cybersecurity holds colossal potential to upgrade the flexibility of advanced frameworks against cyber dangers. Be that as it may, challenges such as information security concerns, algorithmic biases, and antagonistic assaults ought to be tended to maximize the viability of AI-driven cybersecurity arrangements. Future inquire about endeavors ought to center on creating strong AI calculations and systems custom-made to the energetic nature of cyber dangers.

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THE CONVERGENCE OF VIRTUAL AND AUGMENTED REALITY

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Problem statement. The evolution and convergence of virtual and augmented reality have become commonplace. These technologies offer us a tantalizing glimpse into a future where our physical and digital realities seamlessly blend. There are challenges to overcome, such as providing affordable, user-friendly devices and addressing privacy concerns. The combination of the two ways of realizing graphics opens up endless potential in a wide variety of areas of life.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to determine the types of intersections and combinations of virtual and augmented reality technologies to combine them into a single whole, as well as to identify ways to use the technologies.

Methods. In this study, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis and generalization.

The basic concept of augmented reality is the overlay of virtual elements on the real world, which improves the user's perception and interaction with the physical environment. Augmented reality can be experienced through various devices such as smartphones, tablets, smart glasses, or head-mounted displays.

Virtual reality is a technology that creates a simulated digital environment, transporting users to a computer-generated world. By wearing a VR headset, users are immersed in a virtual space where they can interact with and explore the environment. VR often involves the use of specialized controllers or motion tracking devices to increase user engagement and interactivity.

Results. Convergence of the two concepts represents their intersection. A new innovation is called a mixed reality that combines the best of both worlds, enabling users to experience the real and digital realms simultaneously.

The most similar thing is that both technologies use computer graphics to display data, differing only in the way the graphics are displayed. Both technologies use motion detection and cameras to work properly and give user best experience. Augmented reality implements various images, interfaces, and texts. Virtual reality technology, on the contrary, implies complete immersion in the digital world and transfer to any desired location.

Before we talk about how to combine these things, you need to understand the fact that augmented reality is limited to using 3D models and interacting with objects that you see in front of you, while VR technology allows you to use the entire graphical environment that you see around you and with which the developer has allowed you to interact. Thus, the combination of virtual and augmented reality technologies means supplementing the image you see with 3D graphic objects and interacting with them. This idea is used, for example, to create a room full of things that can be explored while standing in an empty room in the real world.

Conclusions. The combination of VR and AR allows us to reinforce each other and cover the gaps. Currently, mixed reality technology is actively developing and is very valuable due to its potential. The potential of mixed reality is enormous. The idea of virtual meetings in the same room with your colleagues, enhanced real-world training, or even doctors performing surgery seeing advanced vital signs and patient information makes you want to learn more and more about it.

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GLOBAL WEB DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

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Problem Statement. Website development is a critical aspect of the modern digital economy, influencing all areas of human activity. Websites enable the creation of innovative products and services, enhance the efficiency and quality of business processes, and address complex social and scientific issues. However, website development also encounters numerous challenges related to the constant change in technological trends, market demand, competition and quality requirements. Therefore, it is crucial to study global trends in website development, their impact on the industry's development, and prospects for its further growth.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze global trends in website development and challenges facing website developers.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Results. It is established that the most important trends in website development are: the growing role of artificial intelligence, the expansion of network architecture, the increase in the number of mobile applications, the development of cloud technologies, and the use of blockchain. It is found that the important challenges facing website developers in connection with these trends are: market instability, high competition, complexity of using new technologies and high requirements for product quality.

To adapt to the future scenario of the website market it is proposed, in particular, to use innovative technologies, improve product quality, increase the competitiveness and efficiency of the development team, closely monitor market trends, attract highly qualified specialists in the field of website development, whose knowledge covers new technologies and tools, develop cybersecurity and personal data protection as the main areas of website development, use cloud technologies and microservice architecture to increase the efficiency and scalability of solutions.

Conclusions. Based on the above mentioned, the following trends in global website development can be singled out as the main ones: the expanding use of

artificial intelligence, the growing importance of cybersecurity and personal data protection, the use of cloud technologies and microservice architecture, as well as the increasing role of DevOps approaches and solution integration.

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APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES FOR PREVENTING GLOBAL WARMING

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Problem Statement. Global warming remains one of the most pressing problems of our time, requiring a comprehensive approach to solving this problem. Computer technologies play a key role in this process, providing tools for a deeper understanding of climate processes and the development of effective strategies to reduce the negative impact of human activities on the climate.

Objectives. The objectives of this paper are to analyze how computers can help us understand climate changes and prevent global warming, to study how computer models predict future climate changes as well as check out ways to reduce greenhouse gases and save energy using smart tech.

Methods. In this work, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, and generalization.

Results. Computer modeling plays a central role in the study of climate change. Modern climate models integrate data from diverse sources, including satellite observations, terrestrial measurements, and ocean buoys, allowing scientists to assess current trends and predict future changes. These models help in developing policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to future changes.

Computer models are utilized to predict future climate changes and assess the impact of human activity on climate processes. Models allow for the identification of the most effective strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The development and implementation of energy-saving technologies and smart management systems to optimize energy consumption, and the introduction of intelligent building management systems that reduce energy consumption and carbon footprint, will significantly reduce the burden on the urban ecosystem.

Big data analysis enables effective monitoring of environmental changes, including CO₂ emissions, sea levels, and biodiversity changes. The application of machine learning algorithms for processing and interpreting data obtained from satellites, weather stations, and other sources will allow for the detection and prevention of adverse climate changes.

The development of cutting-edge materials and technologies for alternative energy sources, including solar and wind, will reduce the harmful impact of thermal power plants on the environment.

Conclusions. According to the above mentioned, it should be noted that computer technologies play a key role in combating global warming, providing powerful tools for analysis, prediction, and management of climate changes.

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THE IMPACT OF MODERN WEB FRAMEWORKS ON DEVELOPERS' LIVES

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Problem statement. Web development has come a long way since its early days. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, websites were primarily static collections of HTML pages. Developers hand-coded each page, including the HTML, CSS, and

JavaScript. This process was time-consuming, error-prone, and offered limited functionality. One of the most significant evolutions in recent years has been the rise of web frameworks. Frameworks are software platforms based on specific programming languages that provide developers with a set of ready-made components and functionalities to build websites and web applications to make job easier for developers.

Objective. The main aim of this research is to investigate how modern web frameworks simplify developers' lives.

Methods. This study employs a methodology that involves investigating online forums frequently visited by developers to gather insights into how modern web frameworks like Laravel and Django have impacted their professional lives. These forums provide valuable platforms where developers share their firsthand experiences and viewpoints on how these frameworks have simplified their work processes and boosted efficiency. Additionally, academic articles and industry publications were consulted to complement the observations with empirical research findings. By integrating information from various sources, this research aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of how contemporary web frameworks have influenced developers' daily practices and experiences in the field.

Results. The conducted analysis shows the significant impact of frameworks on developers' lives, fundamentally altering their workflow and approach to application development. Frameworks have revolutionized development practices by eliminating the need to build projects from scratch, offering a plethora of pre-built solutions tailored to various programming languages and tasks. The number of documentations, best practices and tutorials associated with frameworks has streamlined the development process, making it exceptionally straightforward for developers to create applications. This accessibility and various options of frameworks have democratized application development, empowering developers of all skill levels to embark on projects with confidence and efficiency.

Conclusions. To sum up the above mentioned, it could be noted that popular web frameworks nowadays have transformed the process of creating applications from scratch. Each framework offers built-in functions and simplifies the development of complex applications. With a multitude of frameworks available, the choice ultimately depends on the developers and their specific goals.

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN WEB DESIGN: THE INFLUENCE OF COLORS, FONTS, AND COMPOSITION ON THE EMOTIONAL RESPONSE OF THE USER

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Problem Statement. More and more people are realizing how important psychological elements are to web design in order to create interesting and easy-to-use websites. The impact of colors, typefaces, and arrangement on the user's emotional reaction is one of the most important. Though its importance is acknowledged, a thorough knowledge of how these components interact with human psychology and impact user behavior is still lacking.

Objectives. This study aims to explore the complex interaction between psychological variables and web design in further detail with an emphasis on composition, colors and typefaces. Understanding the underlying psychological mechanisms at work, investigating how these design aspects elicit emotional responses in users and formulating strategies to maximize user experience based on these findings are the main goals.

Methods. We conducted an extensive literature review including psychology, design theory, and studied user experience in order to meet our goals. This review shows the ways in which website features such as composition, color, and typography affect users' perceptions and actions. Our goal is to combine knowledge from various academic sources to provide a thorough grasp of the dynamics of web design. We studied user surveys, eye tracking, and usability testing in addition to the theoretical framework. We improved designs through iterative prototyping and user feedback to maximize both functional efficiency and visual appeal.

Results. The results of this study make a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the function of psychological factors in web design, in particular, explanations of how user emotions and behavior are influenced by colors, fonts, and design. Additionally, the design tenets and best practices for utilizing these components to improve user experience, satisfaction, and engagement on websites are studied.

Conclusions. To sum up the above mentioned, it should be noted that psychological factors are taken into account when designing websites. Designers may produce more engaging and effective websites by understanding how user emotions and behavior are influenced by fonts, colors, and composition. Maximizing user experience and accomplishing the website's goals depend on incorporating psychological principles into the design process.

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OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN CLOUD GAMING ADOPTION

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Problem Statement. Cloud gaming offers an enticing alternative to traditional gaming, eliminating the need for expensive hardware and software. Yet, its practical implementation faces significant hurdles.

Objectives. This research aims to:

- identify the primary challenges impeding gaming mainstream adoption;
- propose solutions and recommendations to overcome these challenges and propel cloud gaming towards wider accessibility.

Methods. This study employs a comprehensive review of existing literature on the subject. Analytical methods are utilized to synthesize information and identify recurring themes and challenges.

Results. The paper analyzes the key challenges impeding cloud gaming's mainstream adoption. Here, the concept of network dependency takes center stage. Since cloud gaming relies on high-speed internet, latency issues can significantly disrupt gameplay, especially in fast-paced genres [1]. Additionally, the current cloud gaming infrastructure might not yet offer the same level of raw processing power and response latency as high-end gaming PCs, potentially hindering the experience for some gamers [2].

Finally, concerns regarding data security and privacy remain a significant obstacle. Users entrusting their gaming experience and potentially sensitive information to cloud providers naturally have apprehensions [3].

Despite these challenges, cloud gaming presents significant opportunities for the gaming industry. The most transformative aspect lies in its accessibility. Cloud

gaming removes hardware barriers, making high-quality gaming experiences accessible to a wider audience, regardless of their budget or technical expertise. This democratization of gaming opens doors for a whole new generation of players. Furthermore, cloud gaming boasts unmatched convenience. Users can access their game libraries from any device with a reliable internet connection, eliminating the need for bulky consoles or expensive gaming PCs. This portability and flexibility enhance the user experience significantly.

To ensure the success of cloud gaming and unlock its full potential, the paper proposes several key recommendations. Investment in high-speed internet infrastructure is crucial to minimize latency issues and broaden accessibility. Additionally, technological advancements that optimize data usage within cloud gaming services can address bandwidth limitations [4-5].

A hybrid model that combines cloud processing with local processing power could offer a compelling balance between performance and accessibility for users with varying needs [4-5]. Finally, implementing robust security protocols and data encryption is paramount to address user concerns and build trust in cloud gaming services [3].

Conclusions. Cloud gaming holds immense potential to transform the gaming landscape. By addressing the existing challenges and capitalizing on its unique advantages, cloud gaming can become a mainstream and accessible way for everyone to enjoy video games.

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APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES IN CORRECTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL WORK WITH CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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Problem Statement. One of the main priorities of Ukraine is the desire to build an information society oriented to the interests of people, open to all and aimed at development, in which everyone could create and accumulate information and knowledge, have free access to them, use and exchange them, in order to provide the opportunity for every person to fully realize their potential, contributing to social and personal development and improving the quality of life.

One of the effective means of development, education and training of the personality of a child with disabilities is the use of computer technologies.

It should be noted that computer technologies are learning technologies using a computer, its software, and multimedia tools that solve such didactic tasks without which the use of a computer is not effective enough.

These technologies make it possible to reduce hearing, vision, locomotor and speech defects. Adapted versions of computer programs are easy to use and allow this category of children to develop with pleasure.

Objectives. The aim of the paper is to consider the possibilities of integrating computer programs and multimedia tools into correctional and developmental work with children with disabilities.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Reforming the rehabilitation process in the conditions of the 21st century and Ukraine's accession to the European Union requires the introduction of computer technologies to increase the effectiveness of the correctional and development process. The use of computer technologies expands the possibilities of presentation of educational material, which allows presenting information in a more understandable and accessible form. In addition, it helps to increase the motivation to study, because the interactive nature of the classes attracts the attention of children and stimulates them to actively participate in the educational process.

The use of a computer allows children to be involved in active interaction with educational material and enables a more flexible approach to the individual needs of each student. This allows you to personalize the educational process, taking into account the characteristics of each student. In addition, the computer helps ensure qualitative changes in the control and management of the educational process, which

contributes to the formation of reflection and the development of motor skills in children.

Computer games play an important role in the corrective and developmental process of children with disabilities. They help children overcome difficulties, control their own actions and evaluate results, which contributes to the development of willpower and self-regulation. In addition, computer games stimulate curiosity and desire to achieve goals, develop motor skills and have a positive effect on children's memory and attention.

Results. Studies have shown that the use of computer technologies in the educational process of children with disabilities leads to a significant improvement in their activity and interest in learning. These technologies help to create a more flexible approach to the individual needs of each child, which contributes to more effective development of skills and knowledge. They also contribute to the development of willpower, such as independence and control of actions, and increase the general motivation to learn.

Conclusions. The use of computer technologies in the rehabilitation of children with disabilities is a promising and effective approach. They help increase interest in learning, develop willpower and increase motivation to achieve success. In particular, they provide an opportunity to individualize the educational process, which contributes to the more successful acquisition of skills and knowledge by children with special needs.

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INTERNET OF THINGS

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Problem Statement. In recent years, the proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) devices has brought about significant transformations in both everyday life and industrial sectors. While IoT offers numerous possibilities for enhancing convenience, efficiency, and productivity, it also presents several challenges that need to be addressed.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to highlight the relevance of IoT in modern science, its role in everyday life, presenting information, etc.

Methods. In this research, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, and generalization.

IoT refers to the concept of connecting physical objects (devices, sensors, appliances, etc.) to the internet, enabling them to exchange data and interact with each other without direct human intervention. Essentially, IoT allows the physical world to connect to the digital world, enabling the collection, processing, and analysis of data from various sources for automation processes, resource management, and the creation of new services.

Sensor Deployment: Deploying sensors to collect data from the physical environment. These sensors can measure various parameters such as temperature, humidity, light, motion, and more.

Data Transmission: Transmitting the collected data from sensors to centralized servers or cloud platforms for storage and analysis. This may involve protocols like MQTT (Message Queuing Telemetry Transport), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), or CoAP (Constrained Application Protocol).

Data Processing and Analysis: Processing and analyzing the collected data to extract insights, detect patterns, and make data-driven decisions. This often involves techniques such as machine learning, data analytics, and statistical analysis.

Integration: Integrating IoT data with existing systems, such as enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems, customer relationship management (CRM) systems, or other IT infrastructure, to enable seamless operation and decision-making.

Security Implementation: Implementing security measures to protect IoT devices, networks, and data from cyber threats. This includes encryption, authentication, access control, and regular security updates.

Device Management: Managing IoT devices throughout their lifecycle, including provisioning, configuration, monitoring, and maintenance. Device management platforms help streamline these tasks and ensure the reliability and performance of IoT deployments.

Scalability and Flexibility: Designing IoT solutions that can scale to accommodate a large number of devices and adapt to changing requirements over time. This involves using flexible architectures, modular components, and scalable infrastructure.

User Interface: Designing user interfaces (UIs) and dashboards to visualize IoT data, control devices remotely, and enable human interaction with the IoT system. Intuitive and user-friendly interfaces are essential for maximizing usability and adoption.

Compliance and Regulations: Ensuring compliance with relevant regulations and standards governing data privacy, security, and interoperability. This may include GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation), HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), or industry-specific standards.

Results. The implementation of IoT technologies resulted in improved efficiency, enhanced data insights, streamlined operations, cost savings, enhanced safety and security, better user experiences, and scalability.

Conclusions. IoT implementation offers significant benefits across industries, transforming operations and enhancing efficiency. Despite challenges, such as security concerns, the potential of IoT to drive innovation remains immense. Prioritizing security and interoperability can ensure sustained success. With continued advancements and strategic investment, IoT will revolutionize industries and enrich lives globally.

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MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEB APPLICATIONS AND SITES

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Problem Statement. The rapid evolution of technology in the digital era has led to a proliferation of web applications and sites. However, with this expansion comes the challenge of selecting the most suitable technologies, frameworks, and tools for effective development. The problem lies in identifying and understanding the modern technologies that can optimize the development process and enhance the functionality, performance, and user experience of web applications and sites.

Objectives. The objective of this work is to study modern web development technologies and analyze their suitability for various projects.

Methods. The research methodology comprises several essential steps to ensure a comprehensive understanding of contemporary web development technologies, frameworks, and tools. Initially, a thorough literature review is conducted, encompassing a wide range of academic papers, industry reports, technical

documentation, and online resources. Subsequently, real-world case studies are analyzed, focusing on successful web development projects across various industries and contexts.

Results. The development of modern technologies for creating web applications and sites is constantly evolving, reflecting responses to growing user demands and needs. For instance, frontend technologies like React.js, Angular, and Vue.js are continually updated to support new standards and provide better productivity and convenience for developers. Over the years, these technologies have proven themselves as powerful tools for building interactive and efficient web interfaces. Similarly, backend frameworks such as Node.js, Django, and Ruby on Rails are constantly evolving, adding new features, optimizations, and security enhancements. These changes reflect responses to the increasing volume of data, the need for speed and reliability, and ensuring compatibility with various architectural approaches. At the same time, innovative solutions like Progressive Web Apps (PWAs), Serverless architectures, and GraphQL are emerging, transforming the way we understand and approach web development. These technologies enable the creation of web applications that work efficiently and reliably across different platforms and devices, providing unmatched user experiences. In the process of development, there is also a proliferation of productivity tools that help developers improve their efficiency and simplify routine tasks. Integrated development environments (IDEs), version control systems, and other automation tools assist teams in focusing on creating high-quality products and accelerating the process from idea to release. These trends reflect the dynamic nature of web development, characterized by constant innovation, adaptation to change, and an endless pursuit of perfecting web applications to meet user needs.

Conclusions. In conclusion, it is crucial to emphasize the significance of understanding and adapting to contemporary web development technologies. Through a thorough examination of literature and analysis of case studies, it becomes evident that each technology has its advantages and limitations, and the choice should align with specific project requirements.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF CYBERSECURITY

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Problem Statement. In the era of technological advances, where innovations in technology have transformed every aspect of everyday life, the growth of cyberattacks has become a significant problem. There is a serious risk to people, businesses, and nations due to the rapid expansion of networks and the increased skills in network hacking of criminal organizations.

Objectives. The main objectives of the research are to analyze the effects of cyberattacks on the operations, financial stability, and reputation of businesses and identify gaps and weaknesses in the cybersecurity defense.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

The disruption of vital services and systems can be seen immediately after cyberattack, which causes downtime and unavailability of the system. Attackers have a capability to compromise servers, cloud-based services, and network infrastructure, making them unavailable or inaccessible for authorized users. Extended periods of inactivity may seriously reduce productivity, seriously disrupt corporate operations, and cause revenue losses as a result of not being able to carry out requirements. Furthermore, cyberattacks that compromise personal or customer data can undermine trust in a company's security measures to protect confidential information.

However, organizations can prevent attackers from exploiting them by taking proactive measures to prevent attacks and malware from infiltrating their systems. An essential part of cybersecurity risk management are vulnerability assessments, which provide businesses insights into weaknesses in their IT systems, apps, and infrastructure. The process of finding vulnerabilities in an organization's IT environment can be automated with the use of vulnerability scanners like Qualys, OpenVAS, and Nessus.

A variety of techniques are implemented by vulnerability scanners, such as port scanning, service fingerprinting, and vulnerability checks based on Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) identifiers and known security flaws. Black Box, white box, grey box penetration testing is also known, where tester is provided

with full or limited access to the internal environment to simulate hacker's breaches without having any knowledge of the target.

Results. According to the above mentioned, hackers become more advanced in their tactics and methods, so companies and organization should improve their protection measures and make system less vulnerable. Cyberattacks accelerate downtime and disable the accessibility of basic administrations and frameworks, driving to lower efficiency, operational unsettling influences, and money related misfortunes. Besides, the compromise of individual or client information undermines confidence in a company's security measures, adding to the damage to its reputation. Procedures like vulnerability checking and infiltration testing help organizations in pinpointing and correcting vulnerabilities to hinder exploitation by malicious actors.

Conclusions. In today's digital era, the importance of cybersecurity cannot be overstated. Cyberattacks pose significant risks to businesses, individuals, and nations, threatening operations, finances, and reputations. To address these challenges, organizations must prioritize proactive cybersecurity measures. By conducting regular vulnerability assessments, implementing strong security protocols, and investing in advanced technologies, businesses can effectively mitigate cyber threats and protect their assets and reputation in an increasingly interconnected world.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SORTING ALGORITHMS: EFFICIENCY AND PERFORMANCE

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Problem Statement. There are many different sorting algorithms that are important tasks for solving various problems today. This issue has been investigated by many scientists to find optimal algorithms and apply them to various tasks in modern information technologies. Currently, there are four main sorting algorithms known: bubble sort, insertion sort, selection sort, and quicksort. The main performance indicators for these algorithms are productivity and time characteristics.

Objective. The aim of this research is to compare the time characteristics of processing multiple sorting algorithms, analyze the efficiency of each method with

different input data sizes and types, and establish the advantages and disadvantages of each algorithm.

Methods. By reviewing literary sources and studying the theoretical time complexity of each sorting algorithm, it is possible to assess their efficiency and productivity. Taking into account these evaluations for different input data, such as random arrays and sorted/reverse sorted arrays, the following factors were chosen as the basis for determining the advantages and disadvantages of each algorithm:

- Time complexity: The theoretical estimate of which allows establishing the advantages of one method over another. This allows classifying sorting algorithms according to efficiency and evaluating their execution time.
- Productivity for different input data sizes: The performance of each sorting method is considered for different input data sizes. As a result, their scalability can be evaluated and areas of vulnerability regarding performance can be identified.
- Efficiency for many types of input data, including random, sorted, and reverse sorted arrays. Based on this, the advantages and disadvantages of each algorithm are established.

Results. The results of this study show that quicksort with a time complexity of $O(n \log n)$ is usually the most efficient sorting algorithm. In addition, sorting methods that use bubble, selection, and insertion sorts have a quadratic dependence on input data complexity. Quicksort is often the most efficient type of input for random arrays, while selection sort is best suited for already sorted arrays.

Regarding quicksort, it is characterized by a relatively high time complexity of $O(n^2)$, but this can be reduced based on the use of the correct pivot selection method.

It has been established that the four sorting algorithms considered have the same time complexity for small input data sizes and are practically equally performant. However, quicksort and selection sort outperformed bubble and insertion sorts as the amount of input data increased [3]. In addition to high scalability, quicksort and selection sort are suitable for large input data sizes.

Comparing performance for different types of input data, it was found that selection sort is generally more efficient for already sorted arrays, while quicksort is generally more efficient for random arrays[3]. Bubble and insertion sorts were found to be inefficient for large or nearly sorted arrays.

Conclusions. These results show that different sorting algorithms perform better or worse in certain situations. Selection sort may be a better option for some types of input, even though quicksort is usually the most efficient and productive sorting algorithm. The time complexity of sorting algorithms should also be considered when selecting them for a specific purpose. When dealing with large input sizes, quicksort is better than bubble sort or insertion sort.

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THE PROBLEM OF DEEPFAKES: AN EXTENSIVE ANALYSIS OF DIGITAL DECEPTION

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Problem Statement. We live in the era where information is at the heart of our daily interactions and decision-making. However, this information space is under threat from an emerging form of digital deception known as deepfakes. These are artificial intelligence-powered manipulations of video and audio that have the potential to distort reality and disseminate misinformation on a global scale. The negative repercussions of these manipulations can be profound, from the personal level to the geopolitical level, undermining trust and fostering uncertainty. Given the immense implications, it is absolutely crucial that we intensify our efforts to investigate this phenomenon and develop effective strategies to mitigate their impact.

Objectives. The primary objective of this paper is to delve into the problem of deepfakes, assessing its origins, its progression, and its potential future trajectories.

Methods. To better understand and address the deepfakes phenomenon, a dual-method approach is used, combining both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

Results. The history of deepfakes started in academic study in the 1990s, when the idea of using artificial intelligence for image processing was investigated. An important turning point was the development of neural networks and the introduction of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) in 2014. These GANs, developed by Ian Goodfellow and others, were the foundation for deepfake technology, allowing for increasingly complex and lifelike manipulations. Initially, the creation of deepfakes required significant computational resources and technical expertise, limiting their use to researchers and hobbyists. The early examples, while intriguing, often lacked the realism that today's deepfakes possess. However, as technology progressed, so did the quality and accessibility of deepfakes.

The rise of advanced artificial intelligence-based tools and software that require no technical expertise has made deepfake creation easier. The research uncovers that the technology behind deepfakes has seen rapid advancements, making these fabricated videos increasingly realistic and challenging to detect. Deepfakes are produced by manipulating existing videos and images to produce realistic-looking but wholly fake content.

Qualitative and quantitative methodologies can be used to study deepfakes in different ways: *Qualitative methodologies*. Content analysis: 1. Analyzing the content of deepfake videos to understand their themes, trends, and patterns. 2. Interviews and surveys: Conducting interviews or surveys with creators or viewers of deepfake videos to understand their motivations, perceptions, and experiences. 3. Ethnography: Immersing oneself in online communities where deepfakes are created or shared to observe behaviors, interactions, and social dynamics. *Quantitative methodologies*. Statistical analysis: 1. Using statistical methods to analyze large datasets of deepfake videos to identify patterns, trends, or correlations. 2. Machine learning algorithms: Developing algorithms to detect and classify deepfake videos based on their visual or audio characteristics. 3. Experimental studies: Conducting controlled experiments to measure the impact of deepfake videos on viewers' beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors. By combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies, researchers can gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex phenomenon of deepfakes and their implications for society.

Conclusions. Our findings underscore the urgency and complexity of the deepfake problem. It is clear that future research must not only focus on improving detection methods, but also on implementing legal and societal measures to prevent the misuse of this technology. Further interdisciplinary collaboration between technologists, legal experts, and policymakers will be a key to tackling this multi-faceted challenge. As deepfakes continue to evolve, so must our strategies for combating them.

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THE IMPACT OF DATA SCIENCE ON MODERN SOCIETY

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Problem Statement.

The ever-increasing volume and complexity of data generated in our digital age pose significant challenges. Traditional methods of analysis struggle to extract meaningful insights from this "data deluge." This lack of understanding hinders informed decision-making in critical areas like healthcare, business, and environmental sustainability.

Objectives. The objective of our article is to highlight the transformative potential of data science in fostering innovation and progress.

Methods. In today's world, data science is a catalyst for innovation and progress. It blends advanced statistical analysis and machine learning to reveal hidden insights within complex datasets. Data science drives efficiency and productivity by optimizing operations and processes across industries.

Results. The impact of data science extends beyond business, influencing fields like healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability. It empowers decision-makers to address complex challenges with clarity and confidence. Data science transformative potential is undeniable. It illuminates new pathways to innovation and progress, shaping a brighter future for all.

Data scientists use key methodologies to unveil hidden insights within data. They form the backbone of data science, enabling practitioners to derive actionable insights and drive informed decision-making. Data science applications have yielded tangible results across diverse domains, revolutionizing industries and driving positive impact. In healthcare, data science has enabled predictive analytics for early disease detection, personalized treatment recommendations, and improved patient outcomes. In the finance sector, data science plays a crucial role in fraud detection, risk assessment, and algorithmic trading. Advanced analytics algorithms analyze vast volumes of financial data in real-time.

Data science has transformed the e-commerce industry by enabling personalized recommendations, dynamic pricing, and targeted marketing campaigns. In transportation, data science applications have led to advancements in route optimization, traffic forecasting, and autonomous vehicles. Data science is driving innovation in the energy sector through predictive maintenance, renewable energy optimization, and energy efficiency improvements. Retailers utilize data science to optimize inventory management, enhance customer segmentation, and improve supply chain efficiency.

Data science navigates vast volumes of data, extracting valuable insights that traditional methods struggle with. Thus, across sectors like healthcare, finance, e-commerce, transportation, and energy, data science delivers tangible results, improving patient outcomes, enhancing risk management, enabling personalized recommendations, optimizing routes, and promoting energy efficiency.

Conclusions.

To conclude we can state that data science is a powerful tool driving innovation and efficiency across industries. By embracing data science methodologies, organizations can unlock valuable insights to make informed decisions and drive positive change in a data-driven world.

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THE IMPACT OF ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION ON JOBS

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Problem statement. Robotics is industry that studies creation and development of robots, and explains how we can use them in everyday life. Robots can be of greater efficiency for industries like manufacturing, healthcare, transportation and logistics, agriculture, energy, science and research, service technologies and hospitality. Robots can replace humans during complex operations, in places where radiation is high or simply dangerous for humans to be there.

Objectives. The main objective of this research is to consider the interaction between robots and humans, as well as to predict the further development of robotics.

Methods. Analysis, synthesis, and generalization are used as the research methods in this study.

Robotics is a key industry in modern technological progress, helping to solve various problems and improve the quality of people`s life. In the new century, machine learning studies the problems of analyzing, processing, and presenting data in digital form. And as this field is developing very rapidly, professionals distinguish between systems that can solve specific tasks and those that are capable of intelligent thinking [1].

Robotics is being introduced in industry to automate production processes. Robots can perform monotonous, dangerous, or difficult tasks, increasing production efficiency and safety. In medicine, robots can be used for surgical operation, diagnostics, and training of medical personnel. They allow for precise and miniaturized interventions, reducing the risk of errors [3].

Robotics is also appearing in household appliances, such as robot vacuum cleaners, robot janitors, and others devices to keep homes clean and comfortable. Machine automation is used to explore unknown territories, such as space and deep-sea areas. Robots can perform tasks that are dangerous or impossible for humans. They are emerging in customer service, such as robot callers, robot consultants, or entertainment robots that can interact with users. Automation is used in education and research to develop new technologies, as well as to train students in engineering and programming. Cybernetics can be used to create technologies that make life easier for people with disabilities by helping them with daily tasks and increasing their independence [2].

Results. With the advent of automation, the efficiency and accuracy of work has improved. It is convenient to use robots in everyday life, saving time and effort. It is important to take into account the ethical, social and economic challenges associated with the growth of interaction between robots and humans to ensure the sustainable and harmonious development of these technologies.

Conclusions. Robotics drives modern technological progress and plays a key role in virtually all areas of life. It not only automates production processes and facilitates routine tasks, but also expands the possibilities for research, maintenance, and even exploration of unknown territories. However, along with technological advances, ethical and social issues arise related to the replacement of jobs, the safety of robots, and ensuring transparency and responsibility in the use of these technologies. Thus, the development of robotics requires understanding and balancing the technological benefits and social challenges to create a sustainable and harmonious future.

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PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION

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Problem Statement. In the 21st century, one of the most pressing issues is the protection of personal data in the digital realm. From online information vulnerability to the risk of cyberattacks and identity theft, cybersecurity has become a critical topic for everyone connected to the digital world. From sensitive personal data to the leakage of confidential information, this problem has the potential to breach privacy, inundate users with spam, and exploit data for manipulation and control. With the advancement of technology, the need to strengthen measures to protect personal identity and privacy becomes increasingly urgent.

Objectives. The objectives of the study are to highlight issues related to the protection of personal data in the online network.

Methods. Ensuring the security of data stands as a paramount concern across individuals, enterprises, and various organizations, regardless of their scale. In this study, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis and generalization.

Encryption plays a crucial role in safeguarding sensitive information by transforming it into a coded form, making it incomprehensible to unauthorized individuals. This process employs encryption techniques like AES and RSA to effectively scramble the data, commonly utilized to secure data during transmission online and when stored on devices like laptops and mobile phones. The core of encryption's significance lies in its capacity to offer a strong security layer, guaranteeing data confidentiality even in the face of breaches [3].

Backup and recovery are indispensable components of data management, serving as safeguards against potential data loss. Backups involve duplicating data and storing it separately from the original to mitigate risks such as hardware failures or cyberattacks. Recovery encompasses the process of retrieving and restoring data from these backups when necessary [3]. Access control is fundamental to managing data security by regulating who can access specific resources or information within a system. It involves defining and enforcing policies and permissions to limit unauthorized access while allowing authorized users to perform their tasks efficiently. Access control mechanisms include user authentication, authorization, and audit trails to track and monitor access activities [1].

Physical security refers to measures taken to protect physical assets, facilities, and resources from unauthorized access, theft, damage, or harm. This includes implementing security measures such as access controls, surveillance systems, locks, and barriers to prevent unauthorized entry or intrusion into physical spaces. Physical

security also involves safeguarding equipment, hardware, and sensitive information stored on-site [4].

Results. Encryption converts sensitive information into a coded form, ensuring it remains unreadable without the correct decryption key. Access control regulates network entry, preventing unauthorized access or misuse. Network security measures like firewalls and encryption protocols safeguard against cyber threats. Overall, these fundamentals are crucial for maintaining personal data confidentiality, integrity, and availability online.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the research underscores the pivotal role of encryption, access control, and network security in safeguarding personal data within network environments. These fundamental measures are essential for preserving data confidentiality, integrity, and availability, thereby mitigating risks posed by unauthorized access and cyber threats. By prioritizing these protective mechanisms, organizations can enhance their overall data security posture and foster greater trust among users in the digital realm.

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THE FUTURE OF WEB DESIGN: AI, VR, AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

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Problem Statement. In today's digital landscape, the demand for dynamic, immersive, and user-centric web experiences is ever-growing. However, traditional web design approaches often struggle to meet these evolving expectations. As users increasingly seek personalized, interactive, and visually captivating online experiences, web designers face the challenge of incorporating complex functionalities while maintaining usability, accessibility, and performance. Thus, there arises a pressing need to explore how emerging technologies like AI and VR

can be leveraged to address these challenges and propel the evolution of web design into the future.

Objectives. This study aims to explore the evolving role of artificial intelligence (AI), virtual reality (VR), and other emerging technologies in web design as well as to identify challenges and provide recommendations for integrating AI, VR, and emerging technologies into web design practices.

Methods. In our research, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

In the realm of web design, ensuring optimal performance and user experience is paramount across various domains and industries. As websites become increasingly integral to communication, commerce, and information dissemination, the demand for efficient and user-friendly designs continues to grow [1].

Responsive design serves as a cornerstone in addressing the diverse range of devices and screen sizes accessing websites today. This approach allows web pages to adapt seamlessly to different screen sizes and resolutions, ensuring a consistent and user-friendly experience across desktops, tablets, and smartphones. By employing flexible grids, images, and CSS media queries, responsive design facilitates improved accessibility and usability, ultimately enhancing user satisfaction and engagement [2].

User experience (UX) design focuses on crafting intuitive and enjoyable interactions for website visitors, encompassing elements such as navigation, layout, and content presentation. Through user research, prototyping, and usability testing, UX designers strive to understand user behaviors and preferences, optimizing website design to meet their needs effectively. By prioritizing user-centered design principles and enhancing usability, websites can foster positive user experiences, leading to increased engagement and conversion rates [3].

Performance optimization plays a crucial role in ensuring fast loading times and smooth browsing experiences for website visitors. Techniques such as image optimization, code minification, and content caching are employed to reduce page load times and improve overall site performance. By optimizing server response times and minimizing render-blocking resources, web designers can create lightning-fast websites that keep users engaged and satisfied [4].

Results. The findings of this research highlight the transformative potential of AI, VR, and emerging technologies in redefining the future of web design. AI-driven personalization algorithms have been shown to significantly enhance user engagement and satisfaction by delivering tailored content and recommendations. Virtual reality technologies offer new avenues for immersive storytelling and interactive experiences, revolutionizing the way users perceive and interact with online content. Furthermore, the study identifies key challenges such as ethical considerations, technical limitations, and accessibility concerns that must be addressed to fully realize the benefits of these technologies in web design.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the integration of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other emerging technologies represents a paradigm shift in the field of web design. By harnessing the power of these technologies, web designers and developers can create dynamic, immersive, and personalized web experiences that cater to the diverse needs and preferences of users. However, to fully capitalize on

the potential of AI, VR, and emerging technologies, ongoing research, collaboration, and innovation are essential. Future studies may focus on refining AI algorithms, improving VR hardware and software, and exploring novel applications of emerging technologies in web design to further advance the field and shape the digital experiences of tomorrow.

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APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF INDUSTRY AND TECHNOLOGY

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Problem Statement. In the modern world, different fields of technology and industry require constant improvement and adaptation to modern challenges. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as a key factor transforming various fields of activity. In medicine, finance, education and technology, AI is used to automate tasks, improve decision-making, and create new opportunities. This paper examines the application of artificial intelligence in various fields, revealing the impact of this technology on the efficiency and development of various fields of human activity. The problems are caused by the rapid development of AI and its potential to facilitate tasks in various fields.

Objectives. The objective of this work is to study the impact of AI on different fields of technology and industry and analyze its applications in these fields.

Methods. In our research, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Results. The study of artificial intelligence includes innovative virtual learning, as well as data analysis and forecasting. It should be noted that AI learning is playing more important role than learning requirements evolve. Intelligent educational systems provide timely and personalized instruction and feedback for both teachers and students. They are designed to enhance the value and efficiency of learning through a variety of computing technologies, especially technologies related to

machine learning, which are closely related to statistical models and cognitive learning theory.

An example is the Intelligent Learning Assistant (ILA), which has the following functions: personalized learning, progress monitoring, chat support, teacher recommendations, and trend analysis.

In business AI has been used in the e-commerce and financial industries to improve customer experience, efficient supply chain management, operational efficiency with the main goal of designing standard reliable product, quality control methods and searching for new ways of reaching and serving customers while keeping costs low. Deep learning and machine learning are two of the most popular AI techniques. These models are used by individuals, corporations, and government organizations to.

An example is the Intelligent Customer Service Management System (ICSMS), which has the following functions: automated request processing, personalized service, question prediction, customer sentiment analysis, and automated feedback analysis.

In medicine with the help of AI, the time required to make a diagnosis, and diagnostic efficiency can be significantly improved. By analyzing clinical data from X-ray ultrasound, and biochemical examinations for relevant indicators of the human body, AI can display the results quickly and change the inefficient traditional medical model, which is not able to provide timely and accurate conclusions, especially for complex diagnoses.

An example is the Intelligent Diagnosis and Recommendation System (IDRS), which has the following functions: automated diagnostics, personalized treatment regimens, patient monitoring, disease prognostication, and interaction between medical personnel.

Conclusions. Artificial intelligence has a positive impact on various areas, enabling optimization and increased productivity. However, ethical aspects, such as privacy and responsibility, require attention. Adapting to the changing labor market requires strategic management of re-education. It is important to ensure balanced development while adhering to ethical standards.

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THE USE OF VIRTUAL REALITY IN ADVERTISING AND MARKETING

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Problem Statement. Virtual reality (VR) has emerged as a powerful tool in advertising and marketing, offering a new and immersive way of cooperation with consumers. This modern tool is one of the key tools of 3D marketing as a completely new direction aimed at in deeply engaging of the modern consumer. According to experts, virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies are currently experiencing the greatest boom and are actively penetrating various spheres of life. It is believed that the moment will come soon when VR and AR become as popular and accessible as, for example, smartphones. So, the importance of this research is to determine the role of virtual reality in modern advertising and marketing.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze the usage of VR in advertising and marketing and to review the relevance of this topic nowadays.

Methods. Virtual reality (VR) is the computerized simulation of reality experienced through the use of a head-mounted display and other special-purpose devices. This method influences purchasing decisions through immersive technologies.

The VR solves the following problems:

1. VR-visualization of the project by engineering companies for the demonstration of medium and large production projects.
2. Demonstration of the future object of commercial or residential real estate with the possibility of complete immersion in it.
3. Creation of a VR simulation for the consumer with the opportunity to try a new product.

The main difficulty in the mass implementation of VR and AR in marketing is that specialists need to model quickly every detail in the virtual space. This is very painstaking work that requires material, time and labor costs.

What about brand experience, that is a cognitive process that occurs when consumers form an emotional connection with a brand. It involves three elements: awareness, liking, and attachment. Virtual reality can help elevate your customers' brand experience. VR offers the opportunity to create immersive experiences that give a clear idea of how a product is used even when the product is not yet used in real life.

Results. So, the virtual reality has its own advantages and disadvantages. Through VR, you can show not only existing products but also how new products are being developed. This allows consumers to get a more intimate glimpse of your

creation process and can thus be a valuable resource for feedback. Otherwise, VR engages emotional state of consumers that is positive for marketing and negative from the point of consumer.

Conclusions. Virtual reality opens the door to more interactive, creative, and engaging content and adds. With almost limitless possibilities. VR and AR are great ways to increase the effectiveness of the brand promotion. These technologies are new and still in their infancy, so there are many different options available to explore. VR is a power tool that can be used in many different ways by business and organizations. It allows companies to provide an immersive customer experience, which increases the likelihood that their customers will continue to interact with them in the future.

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INTEGRATING VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGIES INTO WEB APPLICATIONS AND GAME PLATFORMS

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Problem Statement. Integrating virtual reality (VR) technologies into web applications and game platforms holds the promise of revolutionizing user experiences by creating immersive environments and interactions. However, its practical implementation faces significant challenges and obstacles.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to analyze challenges and obstacles hindering the integration of virtual reality technologies into web applications and game platforms. Specifically, we aim to:

- characterize the current state of VR technology development and its integration into web applications and game platforms;

- identify the key challenges and obstacles in the path to practical integration of VR technologies.

Methods. This study employs a comprehensive review of existing literature, including scientific papers, technical reports, and industry publications, focusing on VR technology and its application in web development and gaming. Analytical methods are utilized to synthesize the information and identify recurring themes and challenges.

Results. The analysis revealed several key findings regarding the challenges and obstacles in integrating VR technologies into web applications and game platforms. Firstly, there are limitations in VR hardware and software infrastructure, particularly concerning compatibility, performance optimization, and ease of use. Secondly, there is a critical need for standardized development frameworks and tools to streamline the integration process and ensure cross-platform compatibility. Additionally, user experience considerations, such as motion sickness and fatigue, pose significant challenges in designing immersive VR experiences for prolonged usage. Furthermore, content creation and distribution present challenges in terms of scalability, accessibility, and monetization strategies.

Conclusions. Despite the potential of integrating VR technologies into web applications and game platforms, practical implementation faces formidable challenges. Addressing these challenges requires interdisciplinary collaboration, innovative solutions, and sustained investment in research and development. While the path to seamless integration of VR may be challenging, the potential benefits in enhancing user experiences justify continued efforts to overcome these obstacles.

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THE IMPACT OF ROBOTIZATION AND AUTOMATION ON THE LABOR MARKET

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Problem Statement. Robotization and automation are having a significant impact on the labor market, causing profound and widespread changes in the structure of employment and social aspects. These technological processes may affect various professions and industries, including those that have traditionally been considered relatively stable. These changes may include the replacement of human labor by robots or automated systems, which may lead to job losses. At the same time, robotization and automation may also affect social aspects, including income distribution, job stability, and the availability of new employment opportunities.

Objectives. This study aims to highlight the impact of robotization and automation on the labor market and social aspects. We aim to identify and analyze how these technological trends are changing the employment landscape by creating, modifying, or destroying jobs. Our goal also includes examining the social impacts of these processes, especially in the context of income distribution, job stability, and employment opportunities in new industries.

Methods. The analysis of scientific publications, which allows us to get acquainted with modern research in the field of robotization and automation is carried out. This includes the study of scientific articles, reports, and other sources that can provide valuable information on the latest technological trends, developments, and innovations in this area.

Results. Robotization and automation are leading to changes in the labor market, including the replacement of some professions by machines. However, they also stimulate the creation of new high-tech jobs. Robotization and automation, in addition to replacing some jobs, can also accelerate technological progress and innovation, which in turn leads to increased productivity and efficiency.

In this context, robotization and automation can contribute to economic growth by hastening the transition to more high-tech industries. However, these changes can also cause social challenges, such as inequality in income distribution. For this reason, it is important to develop effective policies that promote social protection and professional retraining.

Conclusions. While robotization and automation may lead to job losses in some sectors, they may also create new employment opportunities. It is important to develop strategies to ensure the transition of the workforce to new roles.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EDUCATION

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Problem statement. As technology is becoming more advanced every day, it is very delusional to think that schools will keep focusing on memory skills and outdated tools. Young people would love to have an education that will be the source of future opportunities for them at all levels. Incorporating technology into teaching is a way to move forward. Using AI has its disadvantages but if people can use it wisely they will get more benefits from it.

Objectives. Our research aims to show how AI can effectively help both students and teachers in the educational process. We are going to reveal some benefits of AI.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

One of the benefits of using artificial intelligence is the automation of administrative work. Teachers can focus on greater engagement with students while paperwork processes are automated. From school admissions to the grading of exams, technology is a great help here by saving time and energy.

Another benefit of automation is the greater accessibility of quality education regarding intelligent content. Teachers can create customized study materials tailored to students' needs in different regions. New formats include online lectures and video conferences. Artificial intelligence can also help students identify and streamline their career choices.

Ask any parent who has struggled to help their teenager with algebra, and they will be very excited about the potential of AI to support their children when they are struggling at home with homework or test preparations. Tutoring and studying

programs are becoming more advanced thanks to artificial intelligence, and soon they will be more available and able to respond to a range of learning styles.

There are many more AI applications for education that are being developed including AI mentors for learners, further development of smart content and a new method of personal development for educators through virtual global conferences. Education might be a bit slower to the adoption of artificial intelligence and machine learning, but the changes are beginning and will continue.

Intelligent tutoring systems, including AI chat-bots and tutors, and tutoring programs are designed to handle customized feedback and guidelines for one-on-one teaching. Nonetheless, they cannot replace teachers because they are not advanced enough to teach the way humans can. They help in cases where teachers are not available for subjects that can be taught and assessed online.

AI is an effective tool that e-learning platforms can use to teach geography, languages, circuits, computer programming, medical diagnosis, physics, mathematics, chemistry, genetics, and more. They are equipped to consider engagement, grading metrics, and comprehension. AI tools help students sharpen their skills while improving weak areas outside the classroom.

We can also use AI for creating smart content. It may include digital guides, textbooks, videos, instructional snippets, and AI, which develop customized environments for learning organizations depending on goals and strategies. Personalization in the education sector is a future world trend that can be achieved by pinpointing the areas where AI solutions can play a role. For instance, an educational institution can establish an AR/VR-based learning environment and web-based lessons to go with it.

Conclusions. In conclusion, as we can see from the above information, artificial intelligence is a powerful tool for learning in educational institutions and self-development. It is used in many areas of educational activity and is an effective tool for teachers and students, greatly facilitating the learning process.

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ADVANTAGES AND DRAWBACKS OF LEADING PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

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Problem Statement. Since the inception of the first computer, numerous programming languages (PLs) have emerged, some fading into obscurity while others persist in niche applications. Nonetheless, many PLs are freely accessible to a broad spectrum of users, from seasoned developers to novices. Hence, discerning the most suitable language entails understanding their respective merits and demerits.

Objectives. This study aims to evaluate the prevalent PLs to aid average users in selecting the most suitable language for their programming endeavors.

Methods. The inductive and deductive approaches facilitate a comprehensive examination of the pros and cons of the foremost PLs: JavaScript (15.4%), Java (12.7%), and C# (12.7%).

Results. Advantages (A) and Disadvantages (D) of:

JavaScript:

1. (A) Swift Execution: Client-side JavaScript operates swiftly within browsers, reducing reliance on backend servers.
2. User-Friendly: JavaScript offers simplicity in learning and implementation.
3. Interoperability: It seamlessly integrates with other languages for diverse applications.
4. Server Load Reduction: Its client-side execution lessens server demand.
5. (D) Security Vulnerabilities: Client-side execution may pose security risks, potentially exploited for malicious activities.
6. Browser Compatibility: Interpretation discrepancies across browsers complicate cross-browser coding.

Java:

1. (A) Simplicity: Java's syntax is straightforward, aiding in code readability and maintenance.
2. Security: Java mitigates security risks by avoiding explicit pointers.
3. Platform Independence: Java's "Write Once Run Anywhere" (WORA) feature enhances cross-platform compatibility.
4. Stability: Java programs exhibit higher stability compared to other languages.
5. Portability: Java's code portability allows execution across various platforms.
6. (D) Performance Lag: Java's memory consumption and slower execution compared to native languages like C or C++.
7. Limited Backup Functionality: Java primarily focuses on data storage rather than backup.

8. Memory Intensiveness: Java requires substantial memory allocation compared to other languages.

9. Verbose Code: Java's verbose nature results in complex, harder-to-read code.

C#:

1. (A) Object-Oriented and Type-Safe: C# offers robust object-oriented capabilities and type safety.

2. Memory Management: Developers needn't worry much about memory leaks.

3. Effective Version Control: The assembly concept facilitates seamless version management.

4. Development Ease: C#'s extensive class library simplifies implementation.

5. Cross-Platform Compatibility: Applications run smoothly on machines with the NET Framework.

6. Distributed System Support.

7. (D) Hardware Interaction Limitations: C# lacks low-level hardware interaction capabilities, such as direct interfacing with drivers and firmware.

8. Compiler Dependency: It lacks an independent compiler capable of translating to hardware architecture as efficiently as pure assemblers.

Conclusions. In conclusion, every programming language exhibits unique advantages and drawbacks. Users must assess their preferences and requirements before embarking on their programming journey.

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FEATURES OF THE WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO USER INTERFACE / USER EXPERIENCE (UI / UX) REQUIREMENTS

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Problem statement. Today the website development plays one of the most important roles in our life, because without it we wouldn't have a possibility to use

the favorite functionality which they provide us with. Every website specializes in certain specific task, to satisfy every arbitrary user. It is believed that the functional part of the website is the most important by the web-development; however, the development of a good design is also essential. The good design that matches the User Interface / User Experience (UI / UX) requirements allows achieving the understanding between the user, the web-interface and its functionality.

The website can be with considerable functionality, but the interface, provided to the user, does not give the general understanding how to use this functionality, which causes some misunderstandings and increases the risk that the user will stop using this web-resource.

Objectives. The objective of this research is to highlight the peculiarities of website development according to UI / UX requirements to suit the user's needs.

Methods. Every website can be developed in many Integrated Development Environments (IDEs), but the web-development or rather its client part applying the UI / UX requirements will provide the desired result which the end user wants to see. Also it will allow to avoid the future intervention in the components changing of the developed product.

The most important requirement to develop the website design is its flexibility or rather the flexibility of its components [1]. Previously, the website and its components were developed by using the fixed sizes, also known as «Fixed layout». However, it is currently considered a good practice to use the fixed sizes only for urgent needs. Today using of the well-known method «Fluid layout» allows us to solve many problems related to it [2]. This allows us not only to make the elements of the website more flexible, but also saves our time while adding adaptability.

The next important requirement is the fonts and colors on the website, because the text and color are the first main things which the users pay attention to first by visiting the website. Without them it would be just the blank white page. The text or rather the font and its size affect how comfortable will be for users to read the content on the website, but colors will influence how pleasant will be for users to look it through [3]. In order for each element to be harmoniously combined with other elements – the child elements can partially use the existing colors of the parent elements with some manipulations of their saturation or paleness.

Adaptability of the website to other devices is also a very important factor, as it will not only improve the convenient interaction of regular users with the website, but it will increase the involvement of new audience too. Also, it's not recommended to copy the existing design from other websites. It will not only decrease the uniqueness of the developed website, but also it will devalue the website among thousands of similar ones.

Not less important is the name of the components. The text of the buttons must be laconic and understandable. If the website has a complex structure – it is necessary to forecast all possible visual hints for users such as input fields descriptions, pop-up errors, notifications, etc.

Also it should be taken into consideration that the website can be visited not only by ordinary people, but also by disabled people and the special functions such as «Color scheme for visually impaired people» or the correct name for each website

element, that will be read by web-browser speech synthesizer will allow to see and hear your website exactly the way you expect it.

Results. Today the websites are the leader in the provision of information on the network. There are millions of them, but each one is unique. From small web-blogs to big online-shops. Each website contains pages that the user look through while visiting the website. A correctly constructed page has a big influence on how convenient and comfortable will be for user to use the website and also his interest in using it in the future.

Conclusions. Every day millions of websites are created and developed. Every second each new user visits or leaves a new website. For some, website is just the web-resource with text and images, but for others, it is uniqueness and convenience combined with content.

Some of the websites try to copy other websites to gain the same popularity or they are created just only for existing, but some of them are created for certain objective and in which something more valuable is invested, than just a code and everybody, who develops the website should keep to UI / UX requirements and must be able to successfully apply them.

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CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES ON THE PATH TO PRACTICAL QUANTUM COMPUTING IMPLEMENTATION

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Problem Statement. Quantum computing holds the promise of revolutionizing various fields by solving complex problems exponentially faster than classical computers. However, its practical implementation faces significant challenges and obstacles.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to analyze challenges and obstacles hindering practical realization of quantum computing.

Methods. This study employs a comprehensive review of existing literature, including scientific papers, technical reports, and industry publications.

Results. Quantum computing works in a fundamentally different way than the algorithms in widespread use today. This brings challenges on several levels for those who engage with this technology.

Calculations of a quantum computer cannot be tested and debugged as easily as we are used to in our current software development environments. This has fundamental reasons, which are, that each measurement destroys the so-called coherence of the overall state of the qubits, so we cannot move step by step through the algorithm as in our programs today.

The analysis revealed several key findings regarding the challenges and obstacles on the path to practical quantum computing implementation: the limitations inherent in current quantum hardware, particularly concerning qubit stability and coherence [5]; the need for robust error correction techniques to mitigate the impact of environmental noise and hardware imperfections on quantum systems; the challenge of scaling quantum systems to accommodate a large number of qubits while minimizing errors and maintaining coherence [4]; the necessity for further development and optimization of quantum algorithms to ensure their superiority over classical algorithms for real-world applications [1-2]; the limited accessibility of quantum hardware and infrastructure for research and development purposes; establishing accessible platforms and tools to facilitate experimentation and advancement in the field.

Conclusions. Despite significant progress in quantum computing research, practical implementation faces formidable challenges. Addressing these challenges requires interdisciplinary collaboration and sustained investment in research and development. While the path to practical quantum computing may be challenging, the potential benefits justify continued efforts to overcome these obstacles.

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DEVELOPMENT OF E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEMS: A CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS

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Problem Statement. The rapid evolution of e-commerce and digital payment systems has posed challenges in terms of security, user experience, and regulatory compliance. Traditional payment methods are becoming obsolete, and there is a need for more efficient, secure, and user-friendly digital payment solutions.

Objectives. The objectives of this paper are as follows: to analyze the current trends in e-commerce and digital payment systems, to identify the key challenges and opportunities in the development of these systems, to propose recommendations for improving the security and efficiency of digital payment methods.

Methods. In this research the following methods are used: a review of recent works on the advancements in e-commerce and digital payment technologies, analysis of case studies on successful e-commerce platforms and digital payment solutions, surveys and interviews with consumers and industry experts to gather insights on user preferences and challenges faced.

Results. Functionality of several digital payment technologies is studied. It is found that mobile wallets, such as Apple Pay, Google Wallet, and Samsung Pay are among the most popular due to their ease of use. These wallets store users' payment information securely and allow payments to be made quickly by simply using a smartphone at a payment terminal. This convenience is a significant factor in their widespread use.

Real-time payment systems are also investigated, which are becoming increasingly important in the financial landscape. These systems facilitate immediate and direct transfer of funds between banks and institutions, offering a significant improvement over traditional banking transactions that can take up to three days. Examples include the RTP network in the United States and the Faster Payments Service in the United Kingdom. The immediacy of these systems enhances customer satisfaction and supports the economy by enabling quicker access to funds.

Additionally, this study focuses on the potential of blockchain technology in digital payments. Blockchain's decentralized nature provides enhanced security and transparency, making it difficult for unauthorized access or fraudulent activities to occur. Blockchain also reduces transaction costs by eliminating the need for intermediaries, and increases trust through its open verification system. Notable applications of blockchain in digital payments include Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies, which provide a new paradigm for secure and anonymous transactions.

The findings indicate that while these technologies significantly enhance the digital payment experience, they also present challenges such as the need for improved security measures, regulatory compliance, and the necessity to build robust digital infrastructures that can support high volumes of transactions without compromising performance.

Conclusions. The future of e-commerce and digital payment systems is promising, with advancements in technology offering new opportunities for growth and innovation. Addressing security concerns and regulatory challenges is crucial for the continued development and adoption of digital payment methods. Businesses and policymakers need to collaborate to create a secure, efficient, and user-friendly digital payment ecosystem.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ARM PROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE IN PERSONAL COMPUTERS

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Problem Statement. ARM, is an abbreviation of “Advanced RISC Machines,” is a type of processor architecture widely used in mobile devices, servers, and high-performance computing.

The ARM architecture is designed with efficiency, compatibility, and scalable performance, making it highly relevant in modern computing. However, there is a problem in underestimating its advantages and opportunities in improving modern personal computers.

Objectives. The purpose of this paper is to identify the main problems in improving performance using better processor architecture and how to solve them.

Methods. In this paper, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, and generalization.

There are differences in the architecture of older (x86) and newer ARM processors, specifically in the larger number and complexity of instructions in the older architecture, making the processors larger and less energy-efficient than the newer ones with fewer instructions. This grants an advantage in all cases of using new CPUs because simple instructions are executed faster and there are no problems to start building a PC.

However, all software for decades has specifically been created for the x86 architecture. This means that operating systems and applications of most systems will not be able to function due to the lack of more complex instructions of the x86 architecture. Thus, we will not be able to quickly replace the old methods. On the other hand, we have the opportunity to use software designed for ARM on x86 processors, as the older processors support these instructions. However, the performance of such applications will be lower than ordinary x86 programs.

Changing the architecture of all applications would be an almost unrealistic task, and creating new similar ones would be a rather long process. It is unlikely that developers would endure working with slower PCs for an extended period just to switch to a new architecture until it becomes widespread.

Several techniques can be employed to solve the problem:

- A smooth transition between platforms is needed with the gradual expansion of software and operating systems, as well as the beginning of the spread of new processors.
- Emulation support for running old x86 applications on new systems so that users do not experience difficulties in changing architecture.
- Support for developers who create tools for new systems.
- Increased competition among PC manufacturers for the rapid improvement of new technologies.

Overall, it is important to observe the needs of users and determine the right direction for the development of ARM technology.

Results. The architecture of ARM processors offers significantly higher performance in a smaller size and is more energy-efficient. This enables the creation of small and lightweight personal computers while maintaining long battery life and even surpassing older processor models in performance.

ARM represents a significant advancement in technology and usability. Additionally, processors feature additional cores for processing artificial intelligence, which will prove beneficial in various applications and tasks.

Although the x86 architecture is considered outdated, it will not disappear entirely. In certain cases, it will continue to be utilized, particularly in large-scale systems where transitioning would be challenging. However, for everyday users and the majority of companies, the adoption of ARM processors presents substantial advantages in technological development.

Conclusions. Given the advantages of using ARM architecture processors, the transition to them appears imminent. Some laptop manufacturers are already promoting their new ARM-based processors, and software developers are beginning to develop cross-platform operating systems that cater to both architectures. This transition signifies a significant shift in the computing landscape, driven by the desire for higher performance, energy efficiency, and versatility across different devices. As these developments continue, we can expect to see a gradual but steady migration towards ARM architecture in various computing environments.

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ENSURING SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL SPHERE

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Problem statement: Have you ever wondered why your online conversations seem to dictate the ads you encounter? Or questioned how much others actually know about us through your online activities? As technology continues its existence, understanding the implications of your online actions and safeguarding your privacy becomes paramount. Every keystroke leaves a digital footprint, and what you share online may persist indefinitely. Moreover, the illusion of "free" online services often comes at the cost of compromising your privacy.

Objectives. This paper aims to explore effective strategies for bolstering security on the internet and defining optimal methods to safeguard personal information.

Methods. The research employs analytical and comparative methods, coupled with generalization techniques.

Results. Internet privacy encapsulates the fundamental right to personal data confidentiality in the realm of online interactions. From data storage to sharing with third parties, privacy concerns have echoed since the advent of widespread computer

networking. Whether it is personally identifiable information (PII) or behavioral data, the stakes are high as technology permeates your daily routines.

The ubiquity of the internet demands review regarding its impact on personal privacy. While some laud its benefits, others warn of lurking threats. Safeguarding oneself against online perils demands a proactive approach. Measures such as browsing in incognito mode and encrypting Wi-Fi connections serve as initial lines of defense. Moreover, wisely managing personal information, employing multiple email addresses, and fortifying online accounts with robust passwords and multi-factor authentication are indispensable practices.

In the realm of social media, prudent scrutiny of privacy settings and selective sharing become imperative. Likewise, securing mobile devices necessitates not only physical safeguards like PINs or patterns but also vigilant scrutiny of app permissions.

Conclusions. In conclusion, it should be noted that navigating the digital landscape necessitates adherence to principles of secure internet usage. Vigilance against malware and data breaches is essential to safeguard personal information in an increasingly interconnected world.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ANIME/MANGA INDUSTRY

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Problem Statement. Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming increasingly prevalent in various fields, and the world of anime is no exception. The use of AI can lead to a reduction in the number of workers and a decline in the quality of work.

Objectives of the study are:

- to show examples of using AI in anime and manga;
- to consider a possible solution to the problem of job cuts;
- to analyze all the pros and cons of using AI in this area.

Methods. This research is based on the study of internet resources and their analysis.

Results The application of artificial intelligence (AI) in the anime and manga industry has led to significant improvements in efficiency and product quality. AI helps automate tasks such as character creation and animation, facilitating faster and more cost-effective production. However, ethical and social issues arise, such as the threat of job loss among traditional artists and animators, and the need for transparency and preservation of artistic integrity when using AI-generated content. In the future, collaboration between AI developers and content creators will be a key to maximizing the benefits of AI and minimizing risks.

Conclusions. Artificial intelligence is a new technology spreading across various spheres of our lives, and it is crucial that we use it correctly to prevent numerous problems.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BUSINESS

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Problem Statement. The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into business operations has become increasingly prevalent in recent years, raising questions about its true impact on various sectors. As AI technologies advance, it is essential to understand the profound implications they have on businesses worldwide.

Objectives. This study aims to elucidate the multifaceted impacts of AI on businesses, in particular:

- highlight how AI enhances operational efficiency and productivity;
- show the role of AI in improving customer experience and personalization;
- identify the challenges and ethical considerations associated with AI adoption in business;
- analyze the potential disruptions caused by AI in traditional business models.

Methods. To investigate these objectives, a comprehensive review of existing literature on AI's impact on business was conducted. Various methodologies, including qualitative analysis of case studies and quantitative assessments of industry reports, were employed. Additionally, expert interviews were conducted to gain insights from professionals actively involved in AI implementation in businesses.

Results. Enhanced Operational Efficiency: AI streamlines repetitive tasks, automates processes, and optimizes resource allocation, leading to significant improvements in operational efficiency. Improved Customer Experience: AI-powered chatbots, recommendation systems, and predictive analytics enable businesses to deliver personalized experiences, enhancing customer satisfaction and loyalty. Challenges and Ethical Considerations: While AI offers numerous benefits, concerns regarding data privacy, algorithmic bias, and job displacement persist, necessitating robust regulatory frameworks and ethical guidelines. Disruption of Traditional Business Models: AI disrupts traditional business models by enabling new revenue streams, facilitating data-driven decision-making, and fostering innovation. However, businesses must be adapted to these changes to remain competitive.

Conclusions. The findings underscore the transformative impact of AI on businesses across various domains. While AI presents unprecedented opportunities for growth and innovation, it also poses significant challenges and ethical dilemmas. To leverage the full potential of AI, businesses must invest in talent development, prioritize ethical considerations, and foster a culture of innovation. Furthermore, policymakers play a crucial role in creating a conducive environment for AI adoption by establishing clear regulations and guidelines. Future research should focus on addressing the evolving nature of AI and its implications for businesses, thereby enabling proactive strategies to navigate this transformative landscape.

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THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON LEARNING AND EDUCATION

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Problem Statement. In our world, distance forms of education continue to evolve. This has been influenced by various factors, from the global quarantine, where at any moment one could contract the virus, to the Russian-Ukrainian war, where people faced danger in their own country, leading to a significant portion of the population migrating abroad. However, thanks to online education, people have the opportunity to continue their studies even if they are unable to physically attend an educational institution.

Objectives. The aim of the research is to highlight the relevance and necessity of the internet resources in modern education and learning.

Methods. In this work, the following methods are used: analysis, synthesis, generalization.

In today's world, more and more aspects of life are finding alternatives in the online space. Education and acquiring knowledge are no exception. Distance learning is gaining increasing popularity due to various circumstances affecting each individual, from a desire to stay at home to global pandemics like the COVID-19 crisis.

Results. Distance learning, characterized by interaction and educational sessions conducted without physical presence in one location, heavily relies on the Internet. The use of the Internet in this field enables the creation of virtual learning environments where students and teachers can interact, exchange information, and share learning materials.

One of the biggest advantages of distance learning is its flexibility. Students can learn at their own pace and convenience, without geographical constraints. This is particularly beneficial for those with limited access to educational institutions due to work, family obligations, or other circumstances.

Another advantage is access to a vast array of resources and materials available on the Internet. Students can utilize video lessons, e-books, interactive exercises, and other online resources to deepen their knowledge. Distance learning also fosters the development of technological skills. The use of various platforms, programs, and tools for learning enables students to become more proficient in computer usage and utilizing online resources. Furthermore, distance learning can serve as a means of

overcoming social and cultural barriers. It allows students from different countries and cultures to interact and learn together, promoting cultural diversity and understanding.

However, despite its numerous benefits, distance learning also has its drawbacks. One of the main disadvantages is the lack of personal interaction between students and teachers. Physical contact plays a crucial role in the learning process, as it facilitates better comprehension of the material and supports students. It is important to explore alternative methods of interaction, such as video conferences or virtual meetings.

Additionally, distance learning may lead to a loss of motivation and self-discipline. The absence of regular monitoring and motivation, which is often present in traditional learning formats, can complicate the learning process. It is crucial to establish structured courses and mechanisms for monitoring student progress. Moreover, technical issues such as unstable Internet connection or problems with audio or video during virtual sessions can hinder effective learning. Providing appropriate technical equipment and support for students and teachers is essential to address these issues.

Finally, it is important to consider the lack of social interaction and the development of interpersonal skills. Distance learning may result in a lack of social interaction typically gained in traditional classroom settings. Using various methods of collaboration and interaction among students, such as forums, group projects, and assignments, can help mitigate this challenge.

Conclusions. Distance learning as the method of interaction has its advantages, such as flexibility and resource accessibility. However, it also has several drawbacks, including the lack of personal interaction, motivational issues, and technical obstacles. To overcome these challenges, it is important to provide structured courses, support for both students and teachers, and utilize various methods of interaction among participants in the educational process.

In our days, the use of the internet in education is gaining increasing popularity and applicability. This trend comes with both its advantages and disadvantages. In the future, the adoption of distance learning will continue to expand; however, the effectiveness of such education will largely depend on each individual.

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СЕКЦІЯ 6
ГУМАНІТАРНІ НАУКИ: ПЕДАГОГІКА, ПСИХОЛОГІЯ,
ФІЛОЛОГІЯ, ФІЛОСОФІЯ, ПОЛІТОЛОГІЯ,
СОЦІОЛОГІЯ/HUMANITIES: PEDAGOGY, PSYCHOLOGY,
POLITICAL SCIENCES, PHILOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

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Problem Statement. Study of the interaction of philosophy and religion in the modern world: the meaning, impact of their interaction and contradictions between them.

Objectives. Analysis of the relationship between religion and philosophy, determining the impact of each on society and culture, and highlighting key aspects of harmonious coexistence and conflicts between them.

To achieve the goal, we set the following tasks:

1. Definition of primary paradoxes and conflicts between religious and philosophical beliefs.
2. Study of the influence of religion and philosophy on morality.
3. Understanding the influence of philosophy and religion on society and culture

Methods. Philosophy and religion are two fundamental areas of human understanding that have influenced society, its cultural development and worldview for centuries. It is worth noting that philosophy relies on reason, analysis and logic to reveal the deep laws of nature and existence. While religion is based on holy principles and belief in higher powers. Consequently, these two spheres often intersect and interact, creating both harmony and conflict in human thought and society.

1. Consideration of paradoxes and conflicts between religious and philosophical beliefs reveals some contradictions that arise during the interaction of these two spheres. At the core is the concept of faith or reason: religion is based on belief in sacred principles and spirituality, while philosophy is based on logic, analysis, and understanding. This fundamental difference in approach can lead to paradoxes, as what is considered sacred in religion can contradict logical philosophical proof. For

example, a religious belief in the existence of a higher power or a deity may contradict the philosophical concepts of proving its existence or, conversely, the rejection of such a possibility. It is worth quoting one of the famous philosophers, Tertullian, who said: "The Son of God, nailed to the cross, I am not ashamed of this, because I am not ashamed. The Son of God died - there is no doubting the truth of this, as it is absurd. Being buried, he rose again - and this is undoubtedly because it is impossible." In this quote, Tertullian highlights the paradoxical nature of Christian faith and logic, pointing out that what seems unacceptable to reason turns out to be true to faith.

2. The influence of religion and philosophy on the moral worldview and behavioral norms of society is an important aspect of the influence on people and culture as a whole. Religions often define morality through their sacred texts and principles of right and wrong. For example, Christianity has the Ten Commandments and Islam has the Sharia, which set ethical and moral standards for believers. These religious norms influence a person's choices, shaping his behavior and attitude towards others. Philosophy also plays an important role in the formation of morality. Philosophical systems such as consequentialism and deontological moralism develop intellectual foundations for understanding moral issues. For example, philosophers such as Immanuel Kant argued that the categorical imperative is the basis for determining morally correct behavior regardless of religious beliefs. Thus, philosophy contributes to thinking about moral issues and the development of critical thinking and debating skills in the field of ethics.

3. Understanding the influence of philosophy and religion on society and culture is an important aspect of my research, so it is worth considering how these two areas affect the life of society and the formation of its cultural values. Philosophy is aimed at understanding the nature of existence, human thinking and morality, and has a significant impact on the development of society and culture. Philosophical concepts define political institutions, legal codes, and ethical standards. For example, the ideas of philosophers such as John Locke had an impact on the development of human rights and social democratic principles. Philosophy contributes to the development of science and technology, raising questions about the nature of knowledge and methods of obtaining it. Philosophical approaches to morality and ethics help determine the foundations of proper behavior in society. Whereas religion provides deep spiritual values and contributes to the formation of identity. Religious rites, festivals and rituals influence cultural practices and traditions. Religion sets moral standards and norms and influences moral behavior and relationships. Religion gives meaning to life, answers fundamental life questions, shapes the worldview and values of society.

Results. Summarizing the interaction of philosophy and religion, it is important to emphasize that these two spheres not only reflect the worldview and moral values of society, but their interaction creates an incredibly complex mosaic of cultural values. Although they have different approaches to solving moral problems, their interaction sometimes leads to contradictions, and sometimes to harmonious coexistence.

Conclusions. Philosophy makes a unique contribution to the development of moral, ethical and cultural aspects by providing a theoretical basis for understanding,

while religion provides a deeper sense of spirituality and a deeper value system for living. Although there are many questions about the impact of these spheres on society, understanding their interaction allows us not only to learn about the diversity of worldviews, but also to find ways by which these two important components of our culture can peacefully and mutually coexist.

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HIDDEN RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA AND NARRATIVES IN UKRAINIAN INFORMATIONAL SPACE

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Problem statement. A full-scale invasion increased the amount of propaganda in the informational space tenfold. Unfortunately, the Russian mass media work very skillfully, accordingly, a large amount of disinformation is perceived by us. We cannot detect propaganda every time we encounter it. But what if, apart from straightforward pro-Russian messages, we receive a lot of hidden propaganda, which is very difficult to detect. It mostly manifests itself as Kremlin narratives and they have a detrimental effect on Ukrainians.

Objectives. This research's objectives are to identify fields where hidden propaganda is undistinguished and works well. Outline the main narratives they use and consider both Russian and Ukrainian propaganda resources.

Methods. The three most influential areas of the informational space were selected: media, cinematography and social media.

Cinematography: There are different Russian series which romanticise USSR, violence and Putin's behavior as a role model, hatred of the West, and so on. By the way, the openly anti-Ukrainian series "Моя прекрасная няня" was broadcast in Ukrainian on "Новий канал". In 2017, after Russia occupied Ukrainian territories.

Media: It is obvious that Russian media is saturated with obvious propaganda and prejudice against Ukraine. Therefore, in my opinion, it is better to consider

Ukrainian information products. The “*Правовий контроль*” website looks like a regular media but when you go to the "exclusive" section, you can easily observe kremlin messages. “*The West is not ready to increase military supplies because of corruption in Ukraine's defense system*”, “*Demographic crisis in Ukraine*”, “*Another crisis on the border with Poland is destroying the Ukrainian economy*”. Veiled praise of Navalny, etc. Among such materials, reader can find pro-Ukrainian ones that condemn the Soviet Union and claim Russia as a terrorist. This inspires trust. A very subtle tactic. In addition, Ukrainian reality shows still suffer from an inferiority complex. For example, the show “*Від панянки до селянки*” uses the narrative of a terrible Ukrainian village compared with normal Russian one.

Social media: there will be no focus on the informational aspect of social media, but on the entertainment aspect. The example of TikTok clearly shows how hidden propaganda works. This social network often recommends videos by russian authors to Ukrainian users. By searching for "laughter" we can find videos from “Comedy Club” (comedians like to ridicule Ukraine or glorify Russian nation). In 2023, the Tiktok team discovered about 12,000 fake accounts spreading Russian propaganda in European countries, Ukraine, and Russia in local languages. Ukrainians can also spread russian messages under the influence of resonant news. They don't even realize that they are contributing to propaganda. TikTok users often encourage hostility among Ukrainians in their comments.

Results. The Ukrainian informational space is replete with hidden propaganda spread by Russians and our citizens as well. We can contribute to their regime unconsciously due to inferiority complex.

Conclusions. Nevertheless, there is less hidden propaganda promoted by Ukrainians than it used to be ten years ago. Our cinematography finally appeals to our national motives and is being acknowledged. Journalists' work has improved tenfold, as they are trying to refute disinformation for readers. When it comes to social media, Ukrainians themselves should cherish our culture and remember to think critically. The only vital lesson everyone should learn from this material is to stop the consumption of Russian content as there is a plethora of narratives and hidden propaganda.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON YOUTH

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Problem Statement. The relevance of researching the impact of social media on the psychosocial development of youth is evident in today's digital world. The rapid advancement of technology and the widespread availability of the Internet lead to a constant increase in the use of social media among young people. This creates a need for a thorough understanding of the influence of these platforms on the mental health, social interactions, and personal development of youth. The significance of this issue is determined by the fact that the psychosocial development of youth is crucial for shaping their personality and future success. Communication, interaction, and self-expression are essential elements of this process, and social media becomes the primary tool for fulfilling these needs. However, there is a risk of affecting the mental health and social interactions of young people, underscoring the importance of researching this problem to ensure the proper development of youth.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are:

1. Conduct an analysis of literature and previous studies regarding the impact of social media on youth.
2. Determine which specific aspects of psychosocial development may be influenced by social media.
3. Evaluate the impact of social media on the mental health of youth, focusing on stress, anxiety, and depression factors.
4. Study youth interaction through social media and identify changes in their social relationships and communication.
5. Analyze the role of social media in shaping self-expression and self-identification among youth.

6. Determine which strategies and programs may be effective in promoting healthy social media use and supporting the psychosocial development of youth.

Methods. Conducting surveys of young people aged 18 to 25 using standardized questionnaires. The questionnaires included inquiries about the time spent on social media, interaction with content, emotional state, and overall mental health status. Conducting interviews and focus groups with young individuals to gain a deeper understanding of their experience with using social media, its impact on their lives, and their perception of psychosocial development.

Results. It has been found that social media significantly impacts the mental health of youth, leading to stress, anxiety, and depression. Additionally, it has been observed that spending excessive time on social media can lead to decreased real-life social interactions and feelings of alienation. However, social media can also have a positive impact by providing youth with opportunities for self-expression, interaction with the world, and exploration of identity. From this, it follows that it is necessary to balance the use of social media to ensure the psychosocial development of youth.

Conclusions. In a world saturated with social media, research on the impact of these platforms on the psychosocial development of youth has revealed multifaceted consequences. On one hand, they serve as sources of stress, anxiety, and depression for many young people, underscoring the importance of improving psychological support programs for youth. On the other hand, social media plays a positive role in fostering self-expression, interaction, and identity exploration among youth. Therefore, to ensure balanced psychosocial development of youth, it is necessary to enhance psychological support programs and promote digital literacy among them. By providing youth with means for appropriate use of social media and facilitating their psychosocial development, we can support them in forming healthy and harmonious personalities in the contemporary digital world.

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DEVELOPING TIME MANAGEMENT HABIT

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Problem statement. In the contemporary hustle, the pursuit of productivity often hits a snag – a paradox where effective time management remains elusive. Despite abundant time management techniques, the influence of ingrained habits poses a formidable challenge. The synergy between habits and time management is a crucial yet overlooked aspect, leaving individuals grappling with unfulfilled productivity goals. Understanding how habits shape productivity and strategically integrating them into time management practices is essential for breaking free from the productivity paradox.

Objectives. This study aspires to explore the psychological dimensions of habit formation, incorporate habits into successful time management approaches, and tackle obstacles, offering practical recommendations for long-term productivity. The examination will encompass an analysis of successful cases, provide practical insights, and pinpoint potential avenues for future research in the domain of habit-driven time optimization, thereby contributing valuable perspectives to the field.

Methods. In the relentless quest for personal and professional success, the strategic management of time becomes a crucial element. Time is a finite resource, and how we manage it often dictates our achievements. To use time more productively, one must first understand the art of time management. This involves creating a structured plan that acts as a roadmap for daily and weekly activities [3. p.62]. Breaking down overarching goals into smaller, manageable tasks allows for more focused attention and strategic prioritization. Time blocks dedicated to specific activities which build up concentration and reduce the likelihood of succumbing to procrastination.

Time management and the study of human habits have become the subject of research by many scientists and psychologists. Distribution of time is the systematic planning, organization, and control of one's time in order to maximize productivity, achieve goals, and ensure a balance between different areas of life [2. p.32]. One of the key contributions to this field was made by the American psychologist and management scientist Stephen Covey, author of the famous book "The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People". Covey viewed time management as part of overall self-development and highlighted the principles aimed at achieving personal effectiveness and success. Another prominent name in the field of time management is David Allen, who laid out the basic principle in his book "Getting Things Done" (GTD). The GTD method rests on the idea of moving all items of interest, relevant information, issues, tasks and projects out of one's mind by recording them externally

and then breaking them into actionable work items with known time limits [2, p.7]. In the realm of habit research, it is essential to acknowledge Charles Duggan, an English psychologist renowned for his contributions to the study of habit formation. He identified a three-element model of a habitual cycle: "cue" (trigger), "routine action" and "reward" [2, p.11]. According to his theory, a habit is formed when these three elements interact.

Effective time management begins with meticulous planning. Setting clear, achievable goals provides direction and purpose. By organizing tasks based on their importance and deadlines, individuals can navigate their way through a sea of responsibilities with precision [4, p.24]. Planning not only mitigates the risk of feeling overwhelmed but also instills a sense of control over one's time. Central to the concept of productive time management is the power of habits. Main patterns by their very nature, are automated behaviors that, when positive, can significantly boost efficiency. Adopting routine such as waking up early, exercising regularly, or designating specific times for focused work transforms these activities into ingrained routines. Consistency and repetition are key to establishing habits that become second nature, requiring less mental effort and energy. Positive habits serve as powerful tools for automating success [5, p.47]

Results. New information in the field of time management can have a significant impact on people's lives. The views and methods of many scholars who have been working on this topic can be important resources for improving personal success. The shared emphasis on planning, prioritization, and balance points to the importance of consciously managing time and resources. This can help people use their time more effectively by prioritizing important tasks and achieving their goals. Mastering these principles can help people better understand and control their time management, which in turn can lead to a better quality of life and the achievement of personal and professional goals.

Conclusions. The synergy of effective time management and the power of habits forms the bedrock of productivity. By creating structured plans, cultivating positive habits, and eliminating time-wasting activities, individuals can unlock the full potential of their time. Higher level of performance is not merely about getting more done; it's about optimizing each moment to lead a more fulfilling and purpose-driven life.

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UKRAINIAN CULTURAL ATTRACTIONS DESTROYED AND STOLEN BY RUSSIA

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Problem Statement. Throughout Ukrainian history, Russians have attempted to claim our history and culture as theirs. Many foreigners, and even Ukrainians, have lived without knowing about this. It is crucial for people to recognize that Ukrainian culture and history are indeed rich and ancient. However, with the ongoing war, more and more destruction and theft are occurring.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify Ukrainian cultural attractions mistakenly claimed by Russians to be theirs and narrate these stories. Additionally, to emphasize the significance of these cultural losses and assess their impact on society.

Methods. There are various approaches to researching this topic. One method is to delve into old archives and libraries to uncover new information. Another approach involves visiting museums and interviewing individuals who may be descendants of past artists. Then all of the details are analysed and synthesised. Lastly, after gathering all information, it should be published for public access.

Results. Over the years, Russia has consistently attempted to assert that they are the heirs of Kyivan Rus, once again appropriating our history. They have appropriated the works of Ukrainians, such as the melody of our national anthem. Figures like Arkhyp Kuindzhi and Ivan Aivazovsky were mistakenly claimed to be Russian, and with the onset of full-scale invasion, occupants have stolen their artworks from the Mariupol museum [4]. Artists like Mykola Hohol, Kazimir Malevich, and even Taras Shevchenko have been erroneously labeled as Russian. Additionally, individuals like Les Kurbas, Olha Pavlenko, Mykola Zerov, Maks Levin, and many others were killed by Russia either years ago or recently [3]. Polina Raiko's museum, numerous churches, and old houses of famous people, which were

unique and exquisite, are now being destroyed [2]. The aim is not only to harm our people but also to erase our rich history and culture.

This information is has gradually been spread by media outlets within Ukraine and abroad, especially in the period after gaining independence. In the 2000s the Ukrainian art was showcased internationally with the proper term «Ukrainian avant-garde» being used for the first time to describe art that was previously labeled as «Soviet». Exhibitions of Ukrainian modernism were also organized in countries like Canada, the United States, and throughout Europe during this period [1]. This information spread is extremely important, however, it remains insufficient.

Conclusions: In recent years, information about Ukraine, Ukrainians, and our culture has begun to appear more frequently in various foreign media sources. However, the loss of heritage can have long-term effects on Ukrainian society and may even lead to the extinction of Ukrainian identity. Therefore, it is crucial to continue raising awareness and preserving our cultural heritage.

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GESTALTUNG DER ZUKÜNFTIGEN ARCHITEKTUR DER EUROPÄISCHEN SICHERHEIT

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Problemstellung. Sicherheit ist die Basis für eine stabile Zukunft. Die europäische Sicherheitsarchitektur wurde durch die groß angelegte Invasion Russlands in der Ukraine am 24. Februar 2022 vollständig zerstört. Diese Invasion betraf nicht nur die Ukraine, sondern auch andere Länder, darunter auch europäische. Polen, Litauen, Lettland, Estland, Finnland, Schweden und andere Länder des

Baltikums, was nach Beginn der umfassenden Invasion der Russischen Föderation in die Ukraine ebenfalls zu einem Spannungspunkt wurde.

Das **Ziel** Eine Studie über die Auswirkungen des russisch-ukrainischen Krieges auf die europäische Sicherheitsarchitektur und eine Analyse der Sicherheitsaussichten der europäischen Region im Kontext der ukrainischen euro-atlantischen Integration.

Um das Ziel zu erreichen, stellen wir uns folgende **Aufgaben**:

- Analyse der Krise auf dem Suwalka-Korridor und der litauischen Blockade russischer Waren im Kaliningrader Gebiet der Russischen Föderation.
- Untersuchung der Situation im Baltikum aufgrund der Explosionen der Gasleitungen Nord Stream-1 und Nord Stream-2 und der Gefahr der Präsenz der Ostseeflotte der Russischen Föderation in Kaliningrad.
- Untersuchung der Aussichten der ukrainischen euro-atlantischen Integration und ihrer Auswirkungen auf die Sicherheit der europäischen Region.

Präsentation des Materials. Die Frage der Region Kaliningrad entstand in den 1990er Jahren, damals einigten sich die Russische Föderation und Litauen auf ein vereinfachtes Verfahren für den Warentransit, ein solcher Prozess dauerte bis zum Sommer 2022. Im Juni schränkte Litauen den Transit bestimmter Waren ein Diese Beschränkungen dauerten mehrere Wochen und endeten nach Druck der EU auf Litauen. Trotzdem bildeten sich am 4. April 2023 an der Grenze zwischen Weißrussland und Litauen Warteschlangen mit Geräten voller russischer Waren. Damals sagte Andrey Klimav, Vorsitzender der provisorischen Kommission zum Schutz der Souveränität des Föderationsrates, dass die EU „die Situation mit der Blockade nicht korrigiert, Russland die Hände frei gibt, um dieses Problem mit allen Mitteln zu lösen“ . Vertreter der Russischen Föderation haben solche Erklärungen wiederholt an Vertreter verschiedener Länder gerichtet, was zeigt, dass dies ihre übliche außenpolitische Rhetorik ist. Dies ist der Grund für den erhöhten Druck in bestimmten Regionen, beispielsweise im sogenannten Suwalka-Korridor, der polnisch-litauischen Grenze zwischen Weißrussland und der Region Kaliningrad der Russischen Föderation, die stark militarisiert ist. Die Korridorregion war auch ein von der Einwanderungskrise 2021 betroffenes Gebiet, weshalb Polen und Litauen die Verteidigung dieser Region verstärken, Militärübungen durchführen und dort Verteidigungsstrukturen aufbauen [1].

Die zweite Hochdruckregion ist allgemein der Ostseeraum. Aufgrund der jüngsten Explosionen an den Gaspipelines Nord Stream-1 und Nord Stream-2 und der Präsenz der russischen Flotte und Luftwaffe in der Region Kaliningrad. Mit Stand vom 26. April 2023 haben mehrere Länder ihre Untersuchungsergebnisse veröffentlicht. Die schwedischen Ermittlungen gehen davon aus, dass die Explosion von „einer Gruppe von Personen mit Verbindungen zu staatlichen Strukturen“ verursacht wurde, welches Land aufgrund „ungünstiger Bedingungen“ nicht genannt wird. Auch die zuständigen deutschen Behörden veröffentlichten ihre Ermittlungsergebnisse, denen zufolge „der Angriff auf die Pipelines wahrscheinlich von einer Gruppe von sechs Personen verübt wurde“. Sie nutzten angeblich eine Yacht, die von einer polnischen Firma gemietet worden war und sich im Besitz von Ukrainern befand. Die Tatsache, dass die Nord Streams sabotiert wurden, zeigt die Unfähigkeit Russlands, sie zu verteidigen, und erinnert einmal mehr an die

Bedeutung des Ostseeraums für die europäische Sicherheit. Darüber hinaus hat Russland Ambitionen, einen Teil eines anderen Landes zu erobern – die zu Schweden gehörende Insel Gotland. Diese Insel ist die größte in der Ostsee und ermöglicht dem Land, zu dem sie gehört, die Kontrolle und Abdeckung der Ostsee im Allgemeinen. Der russische Präsident hat wiederholt auf die Bedeutung des Baltikums für Russland hingewiesen, und diese Tatsache beweist auch, dass russische Kampfflugzeuge im Zeitraum vom 24.02.2022 bis wiederholt im internationalen Luftraum abgefangen wurden und den Luftraum Polens, Estlands, Schwedens und Finnlands verletzten 26.04.2023, wahrscheinlich dienten solche Aktionen der russischen Luftfahrt Aufklärungszwecken. Neben Verstößen im Luftraum wurden auch Verstöße auf See registriert. Am 17. Juni 2022 verletzte ein russisches Schiff die Hoheitsgewässer Dänemarks nördlich der Insel Dornholm, wo zu diesem Zeitpunkt das Danish Democracy Festival stattfand [2]. Der letzte Verstoß ist nicht nur pragmatisch, sondern auch symbolisch, da er tatsächlich den Frieden der dänischen Demokratie störte. Alle diese Verstöße ereigneten sich in der Zeit seit Beginn der umfassenden Invasion Russlands in die Ukraine, vielleicht werden sie zur Einschüchterung und „Warnung“ begangen, vielleicht auch zu nachrichtendienstlichen Zwecken.

Laut John Kirby, dem strategischen Kommunikationskoordinator des Nationalen Sicherheitsrates der USA, besteht die Priorität der Ukraine derzeit darin, russische Angriffe abzuwehren, weshalb es jetzt notwendig ist, an einer zukünftigen ukrainischen Gegenoffensive zu arbeiten. Andererseits besuchte NATO-Generalsekretär Jens Stoltenberg am 20. April 2023 Kiew und betonte: „Ein würdiger Platz für die Ukraine ist die NATO.“ Aus diesen Worten kann man verstehen, dass die Perspektiven der Ukraine im Bereich der euro-atlantischen Integration gut sind ziemlich hoch, die einzige Nuance ist die Zeit. Während eines militärischen Konflikts kann die Ukraine nicht Mitglied der NATO werden, da gemäß Artikel 5 des Nordatlantikvertrags bei einem Angriff auf ein Mitgliedsland andere Mitglieder des Bündnisses zur Rettung verpflichtet sind. Da die NATO nicht bereit ist, in einen militärischen Konflikt mit der Russischen Föderation einzutreten, wird die Ukraine erst dann in das Bündnis aufgenommen, wenn der Krieg gewonnen ist [3].

Abschluss. Seit Beginn der umfassenden Invasion Russlands in die Ukraine wurde die europäische Sicherheitsarchitektur zerstört, worunter nicht nur die Ukraine, sondern auch die Länder der Europäischen Union gelitten haben. Zahlreiche Verletzungen des Luftraums und der Hoheitsgewässer der EU-Mitgliedstaaten zeigen die weiteren Absichten Russlands und seine Pläne, die es im Falle einer erfolgreichen Invasion in der Ukraine umsetzen sollte. Die europäische Integration der Ukraine ist eine Schlüsselbedingung für die Sicherheit in der europäischen Region, denn wenn die Ukraine weiterhin blockfrei bleibt, wird sie erneut zum Ziel russischer Aggression und tatsächlich zum „Einfallstor“ für Russland, um andere europäische Länder anzugreifen – Polen, Finnland, Schweden, Litauen, Lettland oder Estland.

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SCHEMABASIERUNG DES TRANSFERS ALS FERTIGKEIT

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Die Problemstellung. Weil Übersetzungskompetenz als Können bislang noch nicht messbar ist, sieht man als Ziel einer angewandten Übersetzungswissenschaft an, durch die Beschreibung der Transferbedingungen eine vielfach verwendbare Transfermethodik zu entwickeln, die als „Übersetzungsfertigkeit“ auch didaktisch aufbereitet werden sollte.

Als Ausgangspunkt hierfür nennt WILs bestimmte „Denkschemata“, weil sie den Aufbau von handlungsregulierenden Lernstrategien und verhaltenswirksamen Lerntechniken ermöglichen. Schemata werden als Bausteine der kognitiven Weltrepräsentation im Gedächtnis gespeichert. Sie basieren auf Erfahrungen und stellen die typischen Merkmale eines Weltausschnitts dar. Auch determinieren sie Standardverhaltensweisen [3].

Das Ziel. des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen. Schemata entstehen durch induktive Verallgemeinerungen. Solche Verallgemeinerungen sind eine entscheidende Vorbedingung für die strukturelle Vereinheitlichung und genaue Lokalisierbarkeit von Daten unterschiedlicher Art. Die relative Mühelosigkeit im Umgang mit der Sprache ist nicht zuletzt der Möglichkeit des Rückgriffs auf Schemata zuzuschreiben; sie wirken als Entlastungsstrategien, weil sie parallel distribuierte Informationsverarbeitungsschritte in Gang setzen können.

Die Methoden. Sprachliche Schemata des Formulierens sind gewiss ein Kennzeichen der modernen Sprache in den öffentlichen Medien sowie in den Fachsprachen.

Beim Übersetzen gibt es Übergangswahrscheinlichkeiten, d.h. bestimmte „Übersetzungsprozeduren sind erwartbarer als andere“, sie entwickeln sich zu einem „Multioptionstyp“, den man in allen möglichen Situationen einsetzen kann. Solches schemabasiertes Verhalten könnte dann übersetzungsdidaktisch als Regelmäßigkeit

angewendet und trainiert werden. Der Begriff der so entstehenden „Fertigkeit“ ist nachprüfbar.

Dazu gehören im Bereich des Übersetzens, von lexikalischen oder morphologischen Standardäquivalenten abgesehen, phraseologisch verfestigte, kommunikativ vorstrukturierte Formulierungen mit festen interlingualen Äquivalenzbeziehungen. Fertigkeiten schaffen sich eine eigene mentale Atmosphäre, glatt, einfach, minimalistisch, mit vom Übersetzer als „automatic conditioned response“ beherrschbaren Spielzügen. Übersetzerische Tätigkeit bekommt hier den Charakter einer auf Selbstregulierungsmechanismen beruhenden Handlungsweise, die zeigt, daß Fertigkeiten nicht am „Erkenntniswert des Individuellen“ orientiert sind [2].

Von praktischer Relevanz düften solche Regelhaftigkeiten vor allem im Bereich des Fachübersetzens sein, wo interlingual aufeinander abgestimmte Standardtextbausteine bei bestimmten Textsorten eingesetzt werden. Routine beim Übersetzen entspricht der modernen Forderung nach Schnelligkeit und Gleichförmigkeit im Teamwork und ist „Kriterium fertigkeitbasierten Übersetzens“.

Man unterscheidet die beiden Grundsätzen, Möglichkeiten, die wörtliche und die nichtwörtliche Übersetzung. Dabei ist weil einleuchtend, dass die wörtliche Übersetzung weniger aufwendig ist, da sie „imitativer, assoziativer Natur“ ist.

Die erste Übersetzung bleibt vor allem auf syntaktischer Ebene möglichst nahe am Ausgangstext. Sie praktiziert weitest mögliche syntaktische Isomorphie (wörtliche Übersetzung). Hier erreicht der Übersetzer auch ohne viel übersetzungskreatives Denken ein verhältnismäßig hohes Maß an übersetzerischer Effizienz und Ökonomie. Anders ausgedrückt: Er kann fast durchweg imitative und dennoch leistungsfähige Übersetzungsprozeduren praktizieren; er kommt, weil er gleichsam syntaktisch ungefiltert übersetzen kann, mit einem Bruchteil des kognitiven Inputs aus.

Jedes Problemlösungsverhalten schließt die Fähigkeit ein, ein Übersetzungsproblem problemgerecht in seine Elementarstrukturen aufzulösen und dann nach Rekombinationsregeln zu suchen. Welche Art von Kalkulation ein Übersetzer in Gang setzt, hängt von der Art der Barrieren ab, auf die er im Verlauf seiner Zielfindungsoperationen stößt. Es kann also vorkommen, daß ein Übersetzer mehrere Probleme gleichzeitig in Angriff nehmen muß. Übersetzungsdidaktisch ergibt sich daraus die Schlußfolgerung, daß der Übersetzer lernen muß, komplexe Suchstrategien zu entwickeln.

Die Ergebnisse. Die nichtwörtliche Übersetzungsprozedur hat den Charakter einer einzeltext-spezifischen und intellektuell bestimmten Entscheidung, die jedoch nicht beliebig ist. Wegen des massiven Zeitdrucks der modernen Übersetzungspraxis sollte der Übersetzer hier jedoch auch didaktisch „konditioniert“ werden. Da aber bislang „die Übersetzungsdidaktik keine überzeugenden Antworten weiß“, nennt WILSS an dieser Stelle wieder die maschinelle Übersetzung und spricht von „Computerprogrammanalogie“

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Übertragung des Anspruchs der exakten Wissenschaftlichkeit auf die Sprachbeschreibung hat die Übersetzung aus ihrer Beschränkung auf eine „Kunst“, die man eben kann oder nicht, befreit und dazu

geführt, dass Schaubilder und Modelltheorien neue Einsichten über das Übersetzen als zweisprachigen Kommunikationsvorgang vermitteln konnten. Das Prinzip einer identischen Weitergabe von Information in einer anderen Sprache lenkte das Augenmerk zunächst auf potentielle Äquivalenzbeziehungen im lexikalischen Bereich der Sprachen. Die Auffassung des Übersetzens als Transferprozess eröffnet die Perspektive einer didaktischen Operationalisierung. Allerdings werden im Bereich der Modelltheorien noch kaum konkrete Übersetzungsbeispiele diskutiert.

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REALITY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION: DISPELLING COMMON MYTHS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON SAFETY

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Problem Statement. Is it possible to fall into slavery in the 21st century? The answer is yes, and this risk exists for everyone. Its modern cruel form is human trafficking, which deprives a person of their freedom and violates their rights. In addition, human trafficking is an industry of criminal activity, a profitable criminal "business" that brings criminals considerable profits. Human trafficking is currently the second-largest criminal industry in the world after drug trafficking, and the number of cases is growing the fastest [3]. This is a global problem because, according to the UN, human trafficking occurs in every country in the world [5].

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the aspects of human trafficking and exploitation, figure out and dispel common myths and their effects on safety.

Methods. In the UN Protocol, human trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability, or giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation [4]. In other words, this crime is not only trafficking in human organs or sexual exploitation; this criminal activity has many forms, including labor exploitation, sexual exploitation, forced begging, illegal organ transplantation, forced

involvement in criminal activities and armed conflicts, forced pregnancy, usage in the porn business, conducting experiments on a person without his consent, adoption for profit.

Human trafficking usually consists of three elements: the act (for example, transportation), the means, and the purpose (exploitation itself) [6]. The means involve various methods, including violence, but now the most common is recruitment — the use of various manipulative tricks. Regardless of the form of human trafficking, this crime has serious and sometimes fatal consequences for the victims. The ideas of traffickers (criminals engaged in recruitment and other processes of human trafficking) are constantly evolving in pursuit of the greatest possible profits.

According to the Office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Ukraine, since 1991, more than 300,000 Ukrainians have suffered from human trafficking [1]. However, it is worth noting that this is only the tip of the iceberg because the statistics take into account only those cases that have been identified. Currently, the level of public awareness of human trafficking is difficult to call appropriate, due to which certain myths and prejudices exist in society. They significantly harm the real understanding of the situation and increase the chances of getting caught by traffickers. The reason for this may be a fairly widespread belief and confidence in one's awareness, logic, and ability to prevent such a situation. It is often believed that only naive people with difficult life situations can fall into the trap of criminal recruitment. It is important to mention that 61% of victims of human trafficking have higher or technical education [1]. In addition, the age of the identified victims is from 3 to 83 years old [1]. That is, the risk of falling into a situation of human trafficking is really shared by everyone without exception. It is almost impossible to create a specific portrait of the victim.

Results. There are studies that demonstrate the impact of war on the situation of human trafficking and exploitation. The IOM national research shows that during war, every fourth Ukrainian would agree to accept at least one risky job offer [2]. In addition, 39% would agree to work abroad in exchange for free accommodation and food. It is worth noting that during a full-scale war, there is a high willingness to take risks among all sections of the population. The study shows that education, income, location, or size of the settlement do not affect this in any way.

There are counteracting campaigns in Ukraine that are trying to prevent human trafficking and help people. One of them is by the office of the IOM in Ukraine [1]. They develop social projects, create schools to educate people about the reality of human trafficking and exploitation, consult on migration issues.

Conclusions. Human trafficking and exploitation are a modern cruel form of slavery. Nowadays, especially during the war, people are really vulnerable and have risks of becoming a victim of this crime. It is vital to research different aspects of this issue to prevent human trafficking and help people.

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SOCIAL WORKER AND VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

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Problem Statement. Social and psychological problems in Ukraine have affected the psychological well-being of various segments of the population. The categories of people in need of social and psychological assistance have become even more pronounced. Today, young people are the most sensitive and vulnerable part of the country's population in need of social and psychological protection, help and support. At the current stage of our country's development, there is a shortage of highly qualified psychologists and social workers in Ukraine. To solve this problem, it is necessary, firstly, to study the real needs of different segments of the population; secondly, to identify, test and disseminate methods of social and psychological work that will help in meeting these needs; thirdly, to train highly qualified specialists who can professionally implement the developed concepts and programmes of social and psychological work.

Volunteering is a socio-psychological phenomenon, as it is seen as a system of relationships between people, voluntary provision of social-psychological assistance to people by people.

Objectives. Prevent negative phenomena in the youth environment, provide assistance to various segments of the population, social development and integration of young people into society.

Methods. The main methods of studying the role of social workers in the volunteer movement: analysis of literature and legal acts to create a theoretical basis, studying cases of successful volunteer projects involving social workers to analyze

best practices, included observation during volunteer events to gain first-hand experience.

Results. Currently, there are active volunteer associations in Ukraine. The Caritas Ukraine Charitable Foundation provides humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons, helps the elderly, large families, people with disabilities, supports low-income groups, and has programmes for community development and poverty alleviation.

The All-Ukrainian Association «Volunteer» helps to raise funds, food, medicines and hygiene products for the needs of the army and hospitals, provides assistance to IDPs and forced internal migrants with food, clothing and other essentials, and transports humanitarian goods. The volunteer movement is developing rapidly and many people are joining groups.

Conclusions. The development of volunteering and social and psychological work has a great potential to improve the quality of life of citizens and society in Ukraine. Volunteer initiatives can respond quickly to the urgent problems and needs of different population groups. Involvement of volunteers greatly expands the ability of the state and NGOs to provide targeted assistance. Professional social and psychological work (rehabilitation programmes, trainings, counseling) to alleviate the effects of stress, trauma, etc. This is extremely important for restoring mental health and integrating people into society.

Bringing together social work professionals and volunteers makes social services much more effective and improves the quality of services. The complementarity of professionalism and enthusiasm is the key to the success of many initiatives. By developing volunteerism and social and psychological work, we can make important progress in improving the well-being of citizens and strengthening solidarity. This is the key to building a humane and developed country.

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REGIONAL DIALECTS OF ENGLISH

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Problem Statement. Regional dialects refer to variations in the use of a language within a specific geographical area or social group. These dialects can differ in terms of grammar, vocabulary, and expressions, reflecting localized linguistic norms and cultural influences. The classification of regional dialects primarily relies on linguistic features, particularly grammar and vocabulary usage. Generally, the further one travels from one region to another within the same country or territory, the more pronounced the differences in dialect become. Therefore, there is a pressing need to investigate the characteristics, variations, and implications of regional dialects of English to foster linguistic diversity appreciation, promote effective communication, and mitigate linguistic prejudice and discrimination [1].

Objectives. The primary objective of this study is to examine the unique features of regional dialects of English and their impact on language perception and identity.

Methods. This research will employ a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative techniques. Regional dialects in the English language are diverse and unique, reflecting cultural, historical and geographical influences on the language.

One of the most prominent characteristics of regional dialects is their variation in pronunciation, often referred to as accent. For example, the pronunciation of certain vowels or consonants may differ between speakers from different regions, leading to distinctive regional accents such as the Received Pronunciation (RP) in England, the General American accent in the United States, or the various regional accents found across Australia.

Grammar is another aspect where regional dialects demonstrate notable differences. While the basic grammatical structure of English remains consistent across dialects, regional variations can be observed in syntax, word order, and grammatical constructions. For instance, some dialects may exhibit distinct verb conjugations or use of auxiliary verbs, reflecting regional grammatical norms and conventions.

The classification of regional dialects is often based on specific linguistic features and patterns observed in the usage of language. Linguists categorize dialects according to phonological, lexical, and syntactic characteristics, analyzing pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar to identify distinct regional varieties of English. Additionally, dialectologists may consider sociolinguistic factors such as social class, ethnicity, and historical migration patterns when studying regional dialects, as these factors can influence language variation and change over time [2].

Results. The research revealed significant diversity in regional English dialects, showcasing variations in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. Pronunciation

differences, such as those observed in Received Pronunciation (RP) in England and General American accent in the United States, underscored the distinctive nature of regional accents. Additionally, notable differences were observed in grammar, including variations in syntax, word order, and grammatical constructions across different dialects. Overall, the research provided valuable insights into the characteristics and implications of regional dialects in the English language, contributing to a deeper understanding of linguistic diversity and cultural influences on language variation.

Conclusions. Regional dialects play a significant role in shaping the linguistic diversity of the English language. By studying the characteristics and variations of regional dialects, linguists gain valuable insights into the cultural, historical, and sociolinguistic dynamics of English-speaking communities worldwide. Moreover, understanding regional dialects is essential for promoting effective communication, preserving linguistic heritage, and fostering appreciation for the rich tapestry of language diversity in the English-speaking world [3].

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POLITISCHE ETHIK DURCH ÜBERSETZEN

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Die Problemstellung. Die politische Ethik des Übersetzens steht vor der Herausforderung, wie Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer mit ideologischen, gesellschaftlichen und feministischen Fragen umgehen sollen. Es wird diskutiert, ob Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer eine kritische Haltung einnehmen sollten, indem sie bestimmte Texte selektiv übersetzen oder sogar verändern, um politisch akzeptable Inhalte zu fördern.

Die Ziele. Die Aufgabe besteht darin, herauszufinden, wie Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer ihre kritische Rolle nutzen können, um gesellschaftliche Veränderungen zu fördern und unterrepräsentierte Stimmen zu stärken, während gleichzeitig die Authentizität und Integrität der Originaltexte bewahrt wird [1].

Die Methoden. Um gesellschaftliche Veränderungen zu fördern, müssen Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer ihre Arbeit als politische Aktivistinnen und Aktivisten verstehen und ausführen. Dies bedeutet, dass Übersetzungen bewusst dazu genutzt werden können, um Ideen und Perspektiven zu verbreiten, die sozialen Wandel vorantreiben. Dabei ist es wichtig, die kritische Reflexion über die Machtstrukturen in der Gesellschaft zu fördern und unterrepräsentierte Stimmen zu stärken, insbesondere diejenigen, die von traditionellen Machtverhältnissen marginalisiert worden [2]. Gleichzeitig ist es entscheidend, die Authentizität und Integrität der Originaltexte zu wahren. Dies erfordert eine sorgfältige Balance zwischen der Treue zum Ausgangstext und der Anpassung an den Zielkontext, um die Botschaft des Originals adäquat zu vermitteln, ohne dabei seine Bedeutung zu verfälschen oder zu verwässern. Durch eine sorgfältige Auswahl der Übersetzungsstrategien können Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer sicherstellen, dass die Originalstimmen erhalten bleiben und gleichzeitig neue Leser- und Zuhörerschaften erreicht werden [3].

Die Ergebnisse. Insgesamt zeigt die vorliegende Untersuchung, dass Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer eine entscheidende Rolle bei der Förderung gesellschaftlicher Veränderungen spielen können, indem sie als Vermittlerinnen und Vermittler zwischen verschiedenen Kulturen und Perspektiven fungieren. Durch ihre kritische Reflexion und ihr politisches Engagement können sie dazu beitragen, soziale Ungerechtigkeiten aufzudecken und den Dialog zwischen verschiedenen Gemeinschaften zu fördern, während sie gleichzeitig die Werte der Authentizität und Integrität in ihrem Übersetzungshandeln wahren [4].

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die politische Ethik des Übersetzens erfordert eine ausgewogene Balance zwischen dem Respekt vor dem Originaltext und dem Streben nach gesellschaftlicher Veränderung. Während Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer eine wichtige Rolle dabei spielen können, unterrepräsentierte Stimmen zu stärken und ideologische Barrieren zu überwinden, müssen sie auch die Grenzen zwischen kultureller Sensibilität und politischem Aktivismus sorgfältig abwägen [5]. Letztendlich bleibt die Frage offen, ob eine ideologisch motivierte Übersetzungspraxis tatsächlich zur Demokratisierung von Wissen und Macht beiträgt oder ob sie potenziell den freien Zugang zu unterschiedlichen Meinungen und Perspektiven einschränken könnte.

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STATUS JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO W ŚWIECIE: MIĘDZYNARODOWA ROZPOZNAWALNOŚĆ I POPULARNOŚĆ

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Opis problemu badawczego. Język polski jako jeden z języków słowiańskich ma ogromne znaczenie jako zjawisko kulturowe i językowe. Dlatego istotna jest analiza statusu języka polskiego na świecie, jego międzynarodowej rozpoznawalności i poziomu popularności.

Cele badawcze. Główne cele to określenie poziomu międzynarodowej rozpoznawalności języka polskiego oraz analiza czynników wpływających na popularność języka polskiego na świecie, jak również studiowanie metod promocji języka polskiego na arenie międzynarodowej.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Główne metody badawcze to przegląd historii międzynarodowego uznania języka polskiego oraz badanie programów i inicjatyw mających na celu promocję języka polskiego w świecie.

Język polski należy do grupy zachodniosłowiańskiej i jest jednym z najstarszych języków tej rodziny. Jej genezę można doszukiwać się już w czasach starożytnej Słowiańszczyzny, kiedy na terenie Polski i terenów ościennych zamieszkiwały plemiona słowiańskie.

Pierwsze pisemne wzmianki o języku polskim pochodzą z X wieku. W średniowieczu język polski rozwinął się jako język literatury biznesowej, ale używany był także w literaturze gwarowej i regionalnej.

Znaczący wpływ na rozwój języka polskiego wywarły okresy dynastii królewskiej Piastów polskich i Jagiellonów, kiedy Polska stała się jednym z największych i najbardziej wpływowych krajów Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej. W tym okresie rozwinął się język polski jako język literatury, nauki i komunikacji biznesowej [4].

Międzynarodowe uznanie tego języka przejawia się poprzez różnorodne inicjatywy kulturalne i edukacyjne, których celem jest wspieranie i promocja języka polskiego w innych krajach [3, s. 31]. Ważnym aspektem są programy wymian międzynarodowych, takie jak programy mobilności studentów Erasmus+, które pomagają uczniom i nauczycielom z innych krajów poznać język i kulturę polską, promując tym samym język i otwierając nowe możliwości komunikacji międzynarodowej. Ponadto programy języka polskiego dla obcokrajowców prowadzone na uczelniach i w ośrodkach kultury przyczyniają się do wzrostu zainteresowania językiem i zrozumienia jego kontekstu kulturowego.

Rosnąca popularność języka polskiego przekłada się także na wzrost liczby tłumaczeń dzieł literackich, filmów i muzyki z języka polskiego na inne języki świata. Świadczy to o pogłębieniu zainteresowania polską kulturą i literaturą poza jej tradycyjną przestrzenią geograficzną [1].

Pomimo tych pozytywnych tendencji, status języka polskiego w świecie może zostać zakwestionowany przez dominującą pozycję innych języków, takich jak angielski, który stał się językiem komunikacji międzynarodowej. Może to komplikować procesy nauki języka polskiego za granicą i ograniczać dostęp do zasobów kulturalnych i edukacyjnych dostępnych wyłącznie w języku polskim [2].

Wyniki badań. Wyniki badań pokazują, że popularność języka polskiego w innych krajach rośnie ze względu na wzrost liczby programów wymian i wydarzeń kulturalnych. Należy również podkreślić, że język polski w porównaniu z innymi językami europejskimi ma nadal ograniczone uznanie międzynarodowe.

Wnioski. Podsumowując, można stwierdzić, że język polski ma ogromne znaczenie historyczne i odgrywa ważną rolę w życiu kulturalnym, literackim i politycznym Polski. Pomimo wyzwań, które stoją przed językiem polskim na świecie, stale się on rozwija i wzmacnia swój międzynarodowy status. Programy wymiany międzynarodowej i inicjatywy kulturalne stwarzają szansę na szerzenie języka i kultury polskiej na świecie.

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FEATURES OF THE CONSECUTIVE TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpreting is a common type of interpreting used in many areas including diplomacy, business negotiations, education, tourism and others. It differs from simultaneous interpreting in that the interpreter doesn't translate the speaker's speech simultaneously, but does so after the speaker has finished his or her thought or sentence. However, it has a number of peculiarities that make it a complex and popular type of translation [1, p.133].

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to describe the features of consecutive translation and to identify the difficulties faced by interpreters when performing this type of translation.

Methods. It is important to use a combination of different research methods to obtain more complete and reliable results. Therefore, this research integrates several methods including the thorough examination of the academic literature on the theory and practice of consecutive interpreting, comparing consecutive interpreting with other types of interpretation, determining the advantages and disadvantages by observing and directly participating in this process.

Results. Consecutive interpreting is a type of interpreting in which the interpreter begins to translate into the target language after the speaker has stopped speaking, having finished all or part of his speech. This type of translation is divided into the following subtypes [2].

- Paragraph-phrase type. The information is presented in certain parts, that is, the speaker speaks with pauses, after which the interpreter must immediately translate a specific part. Therefore, this type of translation requires the translator to react quickly to the content of the text and its translation, knowledge of phrasal expressions, and communication skills.
- Sequential with recording. This type of translation is most often used during official meetings and events, business negotiations, conferences, speeches, symposiums, and live broadcasts. During this type of consecutive translation, the translator notes down certain information. This information can be recorded either in the original language or directly translated. The important thing is that the translator needs to summarize the main ideas of what the speaker says and presents the information for the audience.
- Sequential without recording. It is most often used during telephone conversations, interviews, brief discussions. Such translation is rather short-

lived. Information is perceived quickly enough and doesn't require additional records [3].

These subtypes require special training and skills from the interpreter. Additionally, interpreters should pay attention to the speaker's facial expressions, gestures, speech rate and mood to ensure accurate information conveyance.

Conclusions. In conclusion, essential attributes for a consecutive interpreter are ability to retain extensive streams of information and skills to note down the key points of the speech for subsequent accurate translation. Possessing these skills help an interpreter achieve considerable success in the field of interpretation.

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TRANSGENERATIONAL TRAUMA AMONG UKRAINIANS

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Problem Statement. Transgenerational trauma, particularly among Ukrainians, is a significant issue with profound implications for mental health and societal well-being. The intergenerational transmission of trauma stemming from historical events such as wars, political repressions, and the Holodomor (the genocide of the Ukrainian people, organized by the leadership of the Communist Party of Ukraine and the government of the USSR in 1932-1933 by creating an artificial mass famine) has left a lasting impact on successive generations. Studying and understanding the concept of trans-generational trauma is crucial for developing effective psychological support programs, especially in the context of modern challenges related to the Russia-Ukraine war.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the phenomenon of trans-generational trauma among Ukrainians, focusing on its causes, manifestations, and long-term effects.

Methods. There is some advice from psychologists. Remaining flexible and nurturing our psyche makes it possible for us to acquire new skills. Consequently, in

the face of trauma, we can avoid developing post-traumatic stress disorder and instead experience post-traumatic growth. Embracing diverse beliefs allows us to evolve positively, fostering personal growth in different directions without succumbing to brokenness. To enhance our resilience:

1. Actively engage in situations, participating fully rather than passively observing.
2. Regularly practice stress management techniques such as Wim Hof breathing and emotional release. This involves confronting negative experiences, understanding them, acknowledging the emotions they evoke, enduring them, and then letting them go.
3. Maintain a clear understanding of ongoing events by seeking information and staying informed.

Results. Currently, we are still facing the consequences of the Russification of Ukrainians, which is also a part of trans-generational trauma. To understand why some Ukrainians still consume Russian content on a daily basis without feeling guilty, it is necessary to study the history of their family and the situation in their region. According to a survey conducted by "Suspilne," as of October 19, 2022, 57% of Ukrainians stopped speaking Russian or started using Ukrainian more after February 24, 2022. Many of them gave up their efforts to learn Ukrainian after the war started, perceiving it as routine [1]. The sense of inferiority that, sadly, is still present in our people's minds is a result of the traumas inflicted by Russians as well. We are currently witnessing how collective war trauma is already affecting children and the younger generations.

Conclusions. This research contributes to a better understanding of trans-generational trauma among Ukrainians and its implications for individual and collective well-being. By clarifying the underlying mechanisms and identifying protective factors against trans-generational trauma, this study attempts to provide valuable insights and aims to promote healing and resilience within Ukrainian society. Furthermore, the findings emphasize the importance of addressing historical injustices and promoting pride in our culture and unity. These are vital elements for healing from trans-generational trauma.

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1. 57% українців перейшли, або стали частіше спілкуватись українською з 24 лютого.
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ENGLISH SLANG IN POLISH LANGUAGE

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Problem statement. Slang as a philological issue has been an object of investigation for long time as it demonstrates different stages of language activity and it is still in the focus of scientists being dynamic, periodically changeable, sociocultural phenomenon.

The problem has been investigated from different points of views by many scientists such as H. Ivanova, U. Potiatinik, O. Klimenko, V. Balabin, M. Makovsky etc.

Continuous changes occur in modern society, therefore new slang items appear which are widely used by people and this requires constant studying and analyzing in order to keep purity of language. These slang groups make an essential part of vocabulary related to definite style connected with particular sphere of communication. That is why the problem of excessive slang use is always important and relevant. It is known that any anglicisms and borrowed words take root easily in other language and Polish isn't an exception. Slang usage cannot be totally prohibited but it should not be widely spread.

Objectives. The purpose of our investigation is to investigate the process of English derived slang usage within Polish language and to define positive and negative features of this kind of vocabulary as well as to reveal the reasons of this phenomenon.

Methods. There are many approaches in slang exploring, none of them can't be accepted as the most correct, so in our paper we'll try to compare and unite the by conducting a comprehensive literature review to gather insights into the current state of English slang lexical items and its potential benefits; investigating case studies and reports to analyse real condition; surveying the ways of words and phrase transforming; gathering and analysing empirical data on the perceived significance and challenges of English slang adoption and its impact on the modern Polish language etc.

Results. There are many definitions and interpretations slang as a linguistic phenomenon: a variant of colloquialism languages, a colloquial version of professional speech. In the limits of this paper and considering the topic mentioned, we will concentrate on the aspects of slang borrowed from English in order to identify their meaning and usage accordance in Polish.

Some examples can show us the similarity of language functioning:

elo – hello

hejcić, hejtować – hate

hery – hair (long hair)

hype – hype (a lot of attention that something gets, especially in newspapers, on television, etc, making it seem more important or exciting than it really is)

selfiak, slitfocia – self (a photograph that you take of yourself, usually with a mobile phone.)

vapować – vaping (the use of e-cigarettes or other devices that let you breathe in nicotine or other drugs as vapour rather than smoke)

VIPy – VIP (Very Important Person)

wai – why

winda – Windows

yeep – yeap etc.

Conclusions. English is a constant source of new lexical units that widely used by Polish people. Slang refers to words, phrases and uses that are regarded as very informal and often restricted to special context or peculiar to a specified profession class and the like. They are used to enhance the expressive-emotional coloring of information or to provide negative evaluative speech. There has been a tendency to increasingly use of English slang expressions not only in Polish but in Ukrainian languages as well. The penetration of slangisms into the languages needs to be investigated in detail.

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PERSONALITY TYPES

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Problem Statement. Understanding personality types plays a key role in self-knowledge, contributing to a deeper understanding of oneself and others. This skill allows for improved interpersonal relationships, as people are better able to adapt to different styles of communication and behavior. Additionally, understanding personality types can facilitate career growth as it helps identify strengths and appropriate career paths. In general, this skill contributes to the achievement of

general well-being by helping to better understand oneself and others in various life situations.

Objectives. The main task is to consider personality types and describe them.

Methods. The methods of identifying the personality type are self-discovery and, if necessary, the passing of special psychological tests.

Results. Scientists distinguish the following personality types: analysts (architect, logician, commander, debater); diplomats (lawyer, mediator, protagonist, activist); guards (logistician, defender, manager, consul); researchers (virtuoso, adventurer, entrepreneur, showman).

The world is full of diverse personalities, each with its own unique traits and tendencies. Understanding these different personality types can help us better understand ourselves. By embracing these differences, we can create a more harmonious world where everyone feels understood and valued.

The Architect personality type, representing only 2% of the population, is strategic, intellectual, and independent. Architects value knowledge and possess unsurpassed intelligence, driving change with their logic, original ideas, and willpower. They question and reevaluate everything, preferring to work with familiar things and people who share their interests, and see life as a giant chessboard.

Logicians, comprising 3% of the population, are known for their creativity, unique views, and developed intelligence. They are enthusiastic problem solvers but may struggle with emotional understanding and appear aggressive if their theories are criticized. Logicians fear failure and can seem unreliable and aloof.

Commanders, also at 3% of the population, are born leaders characterized by charisma, confidence, and uncompromising rationality. They excel in entrepreneurship and leadership but can be domineering and ruthless. It's crucial for them to recognize their support team and work on emotional intelligence for deeper relationships.

Polemicists, at 3% of the population, challenge arguments and beliefs through debate. While honest and aware, they can irritate and offend others and need to balance logic with compromise for harmonious relationships.

Lawyers, comprising less than 1% of the population, are rare, idealistic, and determined to have a positive influence. They value egalitarianism and compassion, are sensitive to conflicts, and need time alone to recharge. Lawyers are well-suited to fight for justice but must remember to take care of themselves to avoid exhaustion and stress.

Mediators are real idealists who are always looking for at least a hint of good in the world around them and strive to change everything for the better. Even if they are perceived as calm or reserved, they have an inner flame and passion that shines. Although this group is only 4% of the population, they risk feeling misunderstood, but finding like-minded people can bring joy and inspiration. Mediators have a complex inner world, which they express in creativity and communication, and they seek harmony both in their own lives and in relationships with others.

Protagonists are born leaders, distinguished by passion and charisma. Although they only make up about 2% of the population, they often hold leadership positions in politics, sports, and education, helping others to succeed and create positive change.

Protagonists attract people with their authenticity, caring, and altruism; they are always ready to stand up for what they believe in.

An activist is a person who enjoys social connections and emotions, is independent and creative; they make up about 7% of the population. They can act as a leader, but they value freedom and creativity the most. Activists know how to quickly switch from a purposeful worker to a cheerful and emotional personality at a party, always able to establish deep emotional connections with others.

Logistic personality type is the most common, accounting for about 13% of the population. They are distinguished by decency, practical logic, and devotion. Logists feel responsible for their actions, love the work they do, and perform their duties reliably. Their sharp minds are based on facts, and they prefer autonomy and independence.

Defenders (13%) are unique individuals because they combine sensitivity and the ability to be tough to protect their loved ones. They have developed communication skills and stable social ties, seek security and can be open to new things if they feel understood and respected.

The personality of the Leader (11%) is characterized by respect for tradition and order; they unite families and communities with the help of their idea of right and wrong. Managers are noted for their decency, dedication, and dignity; their advice and instructions are valued by those around them.

The personality of the Consul is characterized by popularity, sociability, and a desire to be useful to others. They are leaders in groups, organizers of social events, and reliable friends and partners, accounting for 12%.

Virtuosos are people who feel at their best when they explore and create things with their own hands. They value practicality, experimenting with ideas, and learning from mistakes to achieve their goals. It is important for them to have freedom of creativity and develop their style, activities that others may consider unpredictable or unusual.

Adventurers are creative and experimental individuals who value beauty and individuality. They live in the moment, enjoying the moment and looking for new experiences. Adventurers may seem unpredictable, but they are always ready to share their energy and enthusiasm with others.

Entrepreneurs are people who have a great influence on their environment and always strive to be in the center of attention. They love to act and do it with great enthusiasm, jumping into solving tasks and making decisions on the fly. They are also known for their observation and ability to notice small changes in the environment, which allows them to be effective leaders and influential individuals.

Showmen are people who live in the passion of the moment and are always ready to cheer up and entertain others. They have a strong aesthetic sense and great style, always able to turn any event into a celebration. Showmen are sociable and able to inspire others, but they can also have trouble planning and managing long-term tasks.

Conclusions. We have looked at the various personality types, and understanding them will help you achieve harmony both in your own inner world and

in your relationships with others. This is important because each person is unique and has his way of perceiving and reacting to the world around him.

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BRITISH ENGLISH VERSUS AMERICAN ENGLISH

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Problem Statement. There is a need to learn to distinguish between British English and American English due to the prevalence of both variants in various contexts, including education, literature and business. Subtle differences between the two variants can sometimes lead to confusion or misinterpretation.

Objectives. The aim of study is to identify key linguistic differences between British English and American English in terms of spelling, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar; explore the historical and cultural factors that have contributed to the development and divergence of British and American English; assess the impact of these linguistic variations on communication, education, and cross-cultural interactions; develop strategies to effectively recognize and navigate between British English and American English for improved comprehension and communication.

Methods. The key linguistic differences between British English and American English are in their spelling, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Spelling variations include suffixes ("-ise" vs. "-ize"), doubling of consonants, and differences in word endings ("-re" vs. "-er"). Vocabulary presents varied terms for the same concept, distinct cultural references, and differences in specific words. Variances in pronunciation vowel and consonant sounds, as well as stress patterns are found. Grammar varies in usage of tenses, prepositions, and verb agreement, such as the present perfect tense and collective noun agreement.

The development and divergence of British and American English are influenced by a variety of historical and cultural factors. British colonization of North America led to the establishment of American English, which evolved independently due to geographic isolation and interactions with Native American languages. Also the

geographical separation between Britain and America allowed for linguistic innovations to occur independently in each region. Waves of immigration to the United States brought linguistic diversity and influenced the vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar of American English. Media and technology have facilitated the spread of linguistic features and cultural expressions between Britain and America, shaping contemporary varieties of English in both regions.

The differences between British and American English significantly impact communication, education, and intercultural interactions. While they can lead to misunderstandings, awareness of these variations fosters clarity, efficiency, and cultural sensitivity in communication. In education, exposure to both variants enriches language learning and promotes cultural awareness.

To be able to recognize the transition between British and American English effectively, you should be exposed to a variety of material from both variants, practice with native speakers of British and American English, become aware of the differences, study and practice in both variants for better proficiency.

Results. The key linguistic differences between British and American English include variations in spelling, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Historical and cultural factors, such as colonization and immigration, have influenced their development. These differences impact communication, education, and intercultural interactions, but awareness fosters clarity and sensitivity.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the distinctions between British and American English are evident in spelling, vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. These variations are influenced by historical events, cultural factors, and geographical separation. While they can present challenges in communication and education, awareness of these differences promotes clarity and cultural sensitivity. By employing strategies to recognize two variants, individuals can enhance their proficiency and effectively navigate linguistic diversity in diverse contexts. Ultimately, embracing these differences enriches language learning and fosters inclusive communication across language and cultural boundaries.

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FOSTERING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN DIGITAL AND GAME-BASED L2 LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS

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Problem Statement. The integration of technology has transformed the learning environment into a more engaging, interactive, authentic, and joyful environment [3]. Additionally, in the modern globalized world of linguistic and cultural diversity, intercultural competence acquires great significance for understanding one's own and other cultures [4]. Therefore, this paper aspires to contribute some initial results to the growing area of research regarding technology potential in the field of second language literacy and intercultural communicative competence development.

Objectives. The objectives of the present study were focused on nurturing a more innovative approach to language literacy by means of a pilot program implementation. In the context of modern multilingual and multicultural classrooms, emphasis was placed on creating 'intercultural speakers', able to function successfully in multicultural communication events. Enhancing intercultural communicative competence in the language classroom also referred to developing students' ability to understand and respect each other across all types of cultural barriers. (Council of Europe, 2018, 2020). To that aim, intercultural communication courses were designed and implemented with young learners, by adopting a number of teaching methods, materials and activities in game-based, gamified and digital learning environments.

Methods. The tasks and activities suggested were piloted with primary school students learning Greek as a second language in Western Macedonia-Greece. Qualitative research instruments (researcher's journal, interviews) were employed in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program.

Results. The results from the implementation of educational activities with students from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds provided researchers with data regarding the design of teaching materials in primary schools, focusing on the development of intercultural communication skills through the educational use of games and the utilization of digital technologies.

Conclusions. Young learners' engagement in a digital language learning environment and activities realized in a game-based context allowed peers to enhance their empathy and sensitivity towards different cultures, to explore values and interrelations and support intercultural relationships. Digital technologies were indicated to improve intercultural communication skills, as well as to promote the development of 21st century skills, such as creativity, collaboration and digital literacies.

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BODY LANGUAGE IN BUSINESS MEETINGS

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Problem Statement. Effective communication is crucial for success in contemporary business settings, particularly in meetings and collaborations. While verbal communication is essential, nonverbal cues, such as facial expressions and gestures, also play a significant role in conveying emotions and attitudes. However, it is necessary to better understand the precise impact of these nonverbal cues on communication effectiveness and overall success in business meetings.

Objectives. This study investigates the influence of facial expressions and gestures on business communication, including their impact on message perception and communication strategies in meetings. It also explores cross-cultural differences in interpreting these cues and provides practical recommendations for improving communication outcomes in business settings. Furthermore, it evaluates the role of emotional intelligence in decoding and responding to nonverbal signals.

Methods. Facial expressions and gestures are crucial elements of nonverbal communication, which can significantly impact the dynamics of business interactions. However, comprehending the subtle nuances of nonverbal cues in business settings requires complex cognitive processes that go beyond surface-level interpretation [2]. This study aims to investigate the mechanisms involved in comprehending facial expressions and gestures in business contexts. It examines both conventional and subtle signals to elucidate the cognitive intricacies involved [1].

“Business is made on paper and driven with actions” [3]. The mentioned statement clearly shows us what importance non-verbal communication holds true to its definition. Understanding and utilizing body language can improve communication effectiveness and help achieve desired objectives in business settings.

Facial expressions are important in business meetings as they can influence how others perceive and respond to us. For example, nodding in agreement and maintaining eye contact can signal engagement and receptiveness, while frowning one's brow or pursing lips may indicate skepticism or disagreement, which can hinder effective communication [5]. The significance of nonverbal communication is highlighted by Tony Robbins, a well-known business coach, who states that the quality of our lives is determined by the way we communicate with ourselves and others [4]. Being mindful of our facial expressions and attuned to those of others can foster better understanding and collaboration in business interactions.

Allan Pease, an expert in body language, emphasises the significance of interpreting nonverbal cues in communication. He states that 'hearing what isn't said' is the most crucial aspect of communication [3]. By paying attention to subtle cues such as gestures, individuals can gain valuable insights into the underlying emotions and attitudes of their colleagues and clients [2]. This can facilitate more effective communication and decision-making.

To utilise body language for success in business, individuals can adopt practical strategies such as maintaining an open and relaxed body posture to convey confidence and approachability, using gestures consciously to emphasise key points and enhance clarity in communication, and paying attention to the nonverbal cues of others to gauge their reactions and adjust communication accordingly [5].

Body language plays a vital role in shaping the outcomes of business meetings and negotiations [6]. Improving one's body language can enhance communication effectiveness, build trust and rapport, and ultimately lead to greater success in professional endeavors. By understanding and harnessing the power of facial expressions and gestures, individuals can achieve these benefits. In business, nonverbal communication can provide a significant advantage. As the saying goes, actions speak louder than words.

Results. Facial expressions and gestures play a crucial role in effective nonverbal communication in business. Understanding these cues requires cognitive depth. Experts emphasize their importance, aiding in better understanding and collaboration. Practical strategies, such as open body language and conscious gestures, can improve communication effectiveness. Overall, mastering nonverbal cues can provide a competitive advantage in business interactions.

Conclusions. The importance of nonverbal communication, specifically facial expressions and gestures, in business contexts is highlighted by the findings. These nonverbal cues significantly shape communication dynamics and outcomes.

In addition, it is important to be culturally sensitive when interpreting nonverbal cues. Understanding cultural differences can promote inclusive and effective communication in diverse business environments. Improving proficiency in body language can enhance communication skills and foster trust and collaboration in professional settings. Continuous learning and adaptation are crucial for refining communication strategies based on nonverbal cues, contributing to ongoing success in business interactions.

Embracing the power of body language can significantly enhance communication effectiveness and overall success in business meetings, paving the way for meaningful connections and fruitful collaborations.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SPEAKING CULTURE ON INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Problem Statement. Intercultural communication is essential in the modern world, however, cultural differences in speech behavior can pose a significant obstacle to effective communication. This research is aimed at studying the influence of speech culture on intercultural communication and identifying the key aspects that impact this process.

Objectives. To investigate the main aspects of speech culture affecting intercultural communication, determine the key differences in speech behavior among various cultures, and assess the impact of cultural differences on the effectiveness of intercultural communication.

Methods. Intercultural communication is becoming increasingly important in today's world as people from different cultures and nations interact more than ever before. However, cultural differences in speech behavior can be a significant barrier to effective communication and understanding between individuals from different cultures. Studying the impact of speech culture on intercultural communication is essential for understanding and improving communicative relationships between people from different cultural backgrounds.

Speech culture is defined as a set of norms, values, traditions, and standards that regulate the ways of expressing thoughts, feelings, and information in speech. It encompasses both verbal and non-verbal aspects of communication, such as language, gestures, facial expressions, vocal tone, and other elements. Each culture has its unique speech customs, shaped by history, religion, social structures, and other factors. Key aspects of speech culture that influence intercultural communication include:

Language Level: Choice of language, use of slang, level of formality or informality in speech, and use of idiomatic expressions.

Non-verbal Communication: Gestures, facial expressions, eye contact. For example, in some cultures, direct eye contact may be seen as a sign of aggression, while in others, it may be perceived as a sign of sincerity and openness.

Tone and Intonation: Pronunciation, speaking pace, use of pauses. For instance, in some cultures, a high tone may indicate joy or excitement, while in others, it may signal dissatisfaction or anger.

Contextuality: Understanding and using speech contexts. Some cultures may be more straightforward in their communication, while others may be more nuanced and allegorical in expressing thoughts and feelings.

Understanding and taking into account these cultural differences is crucial for building successful intercultural communication. Considering the peculiarities of the speech culture of the other party can enhance mutual understanding, reduce conflicts, and foster effective communicative relationships between individuals from different cultures.

Results. The analysis revealed that speech culture significantly influences the effectiveness of intercultural communication. Knowledge and understanding of cultural differences in speech behavior contribute to improving communication skills and reducing the risk of misunderstandings. It was found that key aspects influencing intercultural communication include language level, non-verbal communication, and contextual use of speech expressions.

Conclusions. This research underscores the importance of understanding and considering speech culture in intercultural communication. The results emphasize the need for developing cultural sensitivity and adapting to the speech peculiarities of different cultures to enhance communication effectiveness and build successful intercultural relationships.

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POKONYWANIE BARIER JĘZYKOWYCH

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Opis problemu badawczego. W dzisiejszym globalnym społeczeństwie bariery językowe mogą stanowić znaczącą przeszkodę w efektywnej komunikacji między ludźmi różnych narodowości i kultur. Problem ten dotyczy zarówno sytuacji codziennych, jak i środowisk zawodowych, gdzie wymiana informacji i współpraca międzynarodowa są kluczowe [1]. Celem tego badania jest zrozumienie natury bariery językowej oraz identyfikacja skutecznych metod jej pokonywania.

Cele badawcze. Zbadanie różnych aspektów bariery językowej i jej wpływu na komunikację międzykulturową; identyfikacja strategii i technik, które mogą pomóc w pokonywaniu bariery językowej.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Psychologiczne aspekty bariery językowej są następujące:

- a) lęk i niepewność: osoby uczące się nowego języka często doświadczają lęku i niepewności związanej z komunikacją w obcym środowisku. Jednym z możliwych sposobów pokonania tego lęku jest systematyczna praktyka mówienia i słuchania w języku obcym, stopniowe narażanie się na sytuacje komunikacyjne oraz pozytywne myślenie i motywacja do nauki;
- b) negatywne doświadczenia: w przypadku osób, które mają negatywne doświadczenia związane z nauką języka, ważne jest budowanie pozytywnego nastawienia poprzez pochwały za postępy, skupienie się na osiągnięciach, a także zapewnienie wsparcia psychologicznego w razie potrzeby. Terapia behawioralna może być również pomocna w przezwyciężeniu negatywnych skojarzeń z językiem obcym;
- c) stres komunikacyjny: techniki relaksacyjne, takie jak głębokie oddychanie czy medytacja, mogą pomóc w kontrolowaniu stresu komunikacyjnego. Również pozytywne myślenie, wizualizacja sukcesu oraz systematyczne przygotowanie się do sytuacji komunikacyjnych mogą zmniejszyć poziom stresu i zwiększyć pewność siebie [3];
- d) strach przed oceną społeczną: praca nad akceptacją siebie oraz akceptacją możliwości popełnienia błędów w komunikacji jest kluczowa. Wsparcie ze strony otoczenia, rozwijanie umiejętności empatii oraz budowanie zaufania w relacjach międzyludzkich mogą zmniejszyć strach przed oceną społeczną;
- e) brak motywacji i zaangażowania: motywacja do nauki języka obcego może być podtrzymywana poprzez tworzenie konkretnych celów, znalezienie osobistego powodu do nauki oraz odkrywanie przyjemności płynącej z

osiągnięcia postępów w nauce. Ważne jest również tworzenie pozytywnego środowiska zachęcającego do nauki poprzez wsparcie ze strony nauczycieli, przyjaciół i rodziny [4].

Wyniki badań. Identyfikacja głównych przyczyn i rodzajów bariery językowej w różnych kontekstach społecznych i zawodowych; ocena skuteczności różnych strategii pokonywania bariery językowej, w tym intensywnego kursu językowego, kulturowych warsztatów komunikacyjnych i technologii wspomagających komunikację; analiza wpływu integracji międzykulturowej na proces uczenia się języka obcego i pokonywanie bariery językowej.

Wnioski. Skuteczne pokonywanie bariery językowej wymaga zindywidualizowanego podejścia, uwzględniającego różnice kulturowe i poziom umiejętności językowych.

Integracja międzykulturowa i akceptacja różnorodności są kluczowymi czynnikami w procesie uczenia się języka obcego i pokonywania bariery językowej [2, s.18]. Kontynuacja badań nad tym tematem oraz rozwój skutecznych strategii pokonywania bariery językowej są niezbędne dla promocji efektywnej komunikacji międzykulturowej w społeczeństwie globalnym.

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“THE BOY’S WORD: BLOOD ON THE PAVEMENT”: HIDDEN AFFECTS OF RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA

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Problem Statement: The Russian TV series “The Boy's Word: Blood on the Pavement” that got popular not only in Russia, but also in post-soviet countries as well, and unfortunately in Ukraine too, is one of the most successful propaganda projects for the last couple of years. By filming and distributing this series throughout the post-soviet countries and even abroad, Russian government pursued the following goals [1]:

- 1) make people who lived in times of USSR to miss those times speaking out in support of such government model imposed by Putin (it could work only with “brain-washed” part of population who are not educated enough to be able to analyze and use critical thinking skills);
- 2) make young people (mostly teenagers) romanticize those times because they’ve never experienced a real life during USSR.

Despite the 10 years of Russian-Ukrainian hybrid War and more than 2 years of full scale Russian invasion to our country some Ukrainians still consume Russian content without realizing that they help to sponsor the war [1]. There was a discussion a couple of months ago about some Ukrainians watching the “Boy’s word” and saying how cool this show is and that here in Ukraine we don’t have such “good shows” like this.

Objectives. the objectives of our research are

- to analyze the real reasons why this series was created;
- to point on some propaganda details that are extremely important but almost nobody had noticed them;
- to prove our point that we should develop media literacy in our country;
- to bust the stereotype about how bad Ukrainian cinematography is and name some top Ukrainian movies/series everyone should watch if you still justify watching Russian shows.

Methods. We’re going to find out what tools Russian propaganda uses by analyzing some of Ukrainian top media, for example Detector media, to understand why some Ukrainians have watched this series;

We’re going to monitor TikTok platform: analyze some comments under reels about this show. Thereafter we’re going to suggest our way of how Ukrainian society can possibly solve this issue.

Results. Having analyzed Russian series “The Boy’s Word: Blood on the Pavement” we can state that it is a well-dissembled propaganda of romanticizing the times of USSR and the code of criminal world of 80s with its violence and authoritarianism among teenagers in order to make them an obedient flock under the absolute control;

- some propaganda details that are extremely important in this series were almost nobody noticed by. We think they are: the scene at school and the date “February 24” on the blackboard in a classroom; usage of soundtracks from 80s to evoke nostalgia of life in USSR. And so much more;
- in light of our research based on the analyses of series “The Boy’s Word: Blood on the Pavement” we can state that we should develop media literacy in our country. Having monitored some comments under reels about this show on TikTok platform we found out that some Ukrainians were influenced by Russian propaganda and convinced that actors of this series didn’t support war in Ukraine. These people are totally wrong, because those actors, by participating in this show, are a prove of their opinion about Russian full scale invasion into Ukraine. Besides, there are some interviews where they definitely support this War.
- due to Russian propaganda the stereotype about poor Ukrainian cinematography is being created nowadays [2]. The aim is to displace Ukrainian culture and cinematography and monopolize them in order to

manipulate and conquer people's minds. To bust this stereotype we'd like to name some top Ukrainian movies/series everyone should watch if you still justify watching russian shows. They are: "Rhino" by Oleh Sentsov (the real true story about life in late 90s without romanticizing criminals – THIS is the movie the world should watch instead of that russian propaganda); "Carol of the Bells" by Olesia Morhunets; "Dovbush" by Oles Sanin; «Rocky road to Berlin" by Olha Ryashina; «Myrnyi-21"; "20 Days in Mariupol" by Matyslav Chernov, which won Oscar reward this year.

Conclusions. "The boy's word" is an example of how well russian propaganda works. Ukrainians must become more conscious and learn History better to be able to find some parallels between the past and the present. We also should develop media literacy in our country in order not to be influenced by propaganda and know the ways to recognize and unmask it. We're absolutely convinced that our young generation, people who are responsible for Ukraine's future, have to work really hard in different fields to rebuild and strengthen our country. And this process must start with separating our nation from russian media and content overall.

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EMPOWERING STUDENTS' L2/FL SKILLS AND MOTIVATION: A PILOT PROGRAM FOR INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN A DIGITAL CLASSROOM

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Problem Statement. With the rapid growth of digital technologies, educators are adopting new teaching methods for learning second or foreign languages (L2/FL). These methods create a more engaging and student-centered environment that promotes online interaction and intercultural communication skills [2]. This paper explores a pilot program in a bilingual school where 5th and 6th graders used Web 2.0 tools to develop intercultural communication skills in Greek (L2/FL) through collaborative tasks and online presentations. To facilitate effective intercultural dialogue among language learners, a framework for second language acquisition is needed that leverages the power of various Web 2.0 digital tools [5].

Objectives. This educational program aimed to equip students with the skills to communicate effectively across cultures while learning Greek as a second or foreign

language. By facilitating authentic social interactions between native and non-native speakers in a digital environment, the program fostered the development of intercultural communication strategies in Greek. Additionally, the program aimed to improve students' overall Greek language skills, digital literacy, and their ability to “act” as intercultural encounters.

Methods. The program followed the proposed five-stage framework of Griva and Kofou (2020), focusing on intercultural communicative strategies' development in an interactive digital context. At the *1st stage: “Defining student learning styles and background”*, an assessment tool was constructed to understand how students' learning styles and previous experiences influenced their development of intercultural communication skills. At the *2nd stage: “Raising strategy awareness”*, educators leveraged digital tools like Google Earth for virtual exploration, Genially for interactive presentations, Book Creator for digital storytelling, Storyjumper for animated narratives, and Learning Apps for gamified activities, for the purpose to create a variety of interactive learning experiences. At the *3rd stage: “Modeling and teaching strategies”*, we focused on collaborative activities that fostered intercultural communication. Students participated in interactive dialogues and created digital stories using collaborative tools like Google Docs, Genially, and Canva. At the *4th stage: “Coordinated Practice”*, by participating in live communication activities on Zoom, students put their intercultural communication skills into practice within a new communicative context. These activities included collaborative problem-solving, such as uncovering “The Mona Lisa disappearance,” and debates on European issues. At *5th stage: “Assessment”* for a more dynamic assessment of students' intercultural communication skills, the program utilized alternative tools, such as self-assessment questionnaires and short polls.

Results. The results showed that students demonstrating improvements in intercultural communication skills, their second foreign language (Greek) abilities, and digital literacy.

Conclusions. In conclusion, educational initiatives are being introduced with the aim of equipping students with the skills needed for engaging in intercultural dialogues [4, 6]. Tools like telecollaboration and virtual exchanges have proven effective in fostering intercultural communication skills [6], even within the complexities and challenges of primary education [1; 3].

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GESCHÄFTSMEETINGS IN DEUTSCHLAND: ETIKETTE UND KULTURELLE ASPEKTE

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Die Problemstellung. Geschäftsmeetings in Deutschland spielen eine entscheidende Rolle im beruflichen Umfeld und sind von großer Bedeutung für den Geschäftserfolg. Die Einhaltung der Etikette und das Verständnis kultureller Aspekte sind dabei unerlässlich für eine erfolgreiche Kommunikation und Zusammenarbeit.

Die Ziele. Die Hauptziele dieser Arbeit sind es, die Etikette und kulturellen Aspekte von Geschäftsmeetings in Deutschland zu beleuchten sowie deren Bedeutung für effektive Kommunikation und Geschäftsbeziehungen zu verstehen. Darüber hinaus sollen bewährte Praktiken identifiziert werden, um erfolgreiche Meetings zu fördern und potenzielle kulturelle Missverständnisse zu vermeiden.

Die Methoden. Ein wesentlicher Bestandteil der deutschen Geschäftskultur ist die Betonung von Pünktlichkeit und Effizienz, daher wird erwartet, dass alle Teilnehmer eines Meetings rechtzeitig erscheinen und sich darauf konzentrieren, die gestellten Ziele zu erreichen. Des Weiteren spielt die formelle Anrede und Begrüßung eine bedeutende Rolle, wobei der Gebrauch von Titeln und Nachnamen üblich ist, um Respekt und Professionalität zu zeigen. Während des Meetings ist es wichtig, angemessenes Verhalten zu wahren und seine Meinung klar und direkt auszudrücken, wobei jedoch darauf geachtet werden muss, Konflikte zu vermeiden und die Hierarchie zu respektieren. In Bezug auf kulturelle Aspekte ist es wichtig zu beachten, dass die deutsche Geschäftskultur Wert auf Struktur und Organisation legt, daher wird eine klare Agenda und ein strukturierter Ablauf des Meetings erwartet. Darüber hinaus bevorzugen Deutsche eine direkte Kommunikation und schätzen Ehrlichkeit und Transparenz in Geschäftsangelegenheiten. Konstruktive Kritik wird oft als Möglichkeit zur Verbesserung angesehen, solange sie respektvoll und sachlich geäußert wird.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Analyse zeigt, dass die Einhaltung der Etikette und das Verständnis kultureller Aspekte entscheidend für den Erfolg von Geschäftsmeetings in Deutschland sind. Durch die Berücksichtigung dieser Faktoren können effektive Kommunikation, gegenseitiges Verständnis und langfristige Geschäftsbeziehungen gefördert werden.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Es ist unerlässlich, dass Geschäftsleute, die in Deutschland tätig sind oder mit deutschen Partnern zusammenarbeiten, die lokalen Etikettenregeln und kulturellen Normen verstehen und respektieren. Durch die Anpassung an diese Standards kann man das Vertrauen stärken, die Zusammenarbeit verbessern und erfolgreiche Geschäftsbeziehungen aufbauen.

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DAS KONZEPT DER BERUFSPROFILE

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Die Problemstellung. In der Translatorenausbildung besteht oft eine Diskrepanz zwischen den traditionellen Ansätzen und den Anforderungen des heutigen Berufsfelds. Traditionell wurden Übersetzer als kooperierende Teilnehmer an der Kommunikation betrachtet, die lediglich die Botschaften anderer übermitteln. Jedoch wird nun ein neues Konzept vorgeschlagen, das den Übersetzer als eigenständigen Akteur betrachtet, der Botschaften aktiv gestaltet und an die Bedürfnisse des Zielpublikums anpasst.

Die Ziele. Dieser Artikel zielt darauf ab, das Konzept der Berufsprofile für Übersetzer zu vertiefen und zu aktualisieren, indem er die neuen Anforderungen und Herausforderungen in der Translatorenausbildung beleuchtet.

Beschreibung von Berufsprofilen: Das Hauptziel besteht darin, Berufsprofile für Übersetzer zu entwickeln, die systematisch in der Translatorenausbildung vermittelt werden können. Diese Profile sollen die neuen Anforderungen des Berufsfelds widerspiegeln, indem sie die Übersetzer als aktive Gestalter von Botschaften für fremde Bedürfnisse definieren.

Die Methoden. Theorienbildung und Didaktisierung: Es soll eine Theoriebildung innerhalb des Fachs Translatologie angeregt werden, die darauf abzielt, die neuen Konzepte und Anforderungen in der Translatorenausbildung zu erfassen. Diese Theorien sollen dann didaktisch aufbereitet werden, um sie effektiv in die Ausbildung zu integrieren.

Das vorgeschlagene Konzept betrachtet den Übersetzer nicht mehr nur als passiven Vermittler von Botschaften, sondern als aktiven Produzenten von "Designtexten" für die Verwendung durch andere in deren Handlungssituation. Diese Texte werden als "Botschaftsträger" definiert und müssen die kommunikative Steuerung von Kooperation über kulturelle Barrieren hinweg ermöglichen.

Die Ergebnisse. Das Konzept hebt hervor, dass translatorisches Handeln eine Expertenhandlung ist, die nicht nur Sprache, sondern auch kommunikative Strategien und Werkzeuge umfasst. Der Übersetzer muss in der Lage sein, Texte für fremde Bedürfnisse zu erstellen und den Bedarfsträger bei der Spezifizierung seines Bedarfs zu beraten.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Integration dieses neuen Konzepts in die Translatorenausbildung erfordert eine Neuausrichtung der Lehrinhalte und -methoden. Die Berufsprofile müssen aktualisiert werden, um die neuen Anforderungen und Kompetenzen widerzuspiegeln. Darüber hinaus ist eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit der Industrie erforderlich, um sicherzustellen, dass die Absolventen der Translatorenausbildung den aktuellen Anforderungen des Berufsfelds gerecht werden können.

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ROLA TECHNOLOGII INFORMACYJNO-KOMUNIKACYJNYCH W EDUKACJI WSPÓLCZESNEGO SPOŁECZEŃSTWA

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Opis problemu badawczego. Wprowadzenie technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych (TIK) do procesu edukacji w dzisiejszym społeczeństwie niesie za sobą wiele możliwości i wyzwań. Wraz z dynamicznym rozwojem technologicznym TIK stają się coraz bardziej powszechne w systemach edukacji na różnych poziomach [1, s. 46]. Jednakże istnieje potrzeba zrozumienia roli, jaką te technologie odgrywają w edukacji współczesnego społeczeństwa oraz oceny ich wpływu na proces nauczania i uczenia się. Współczesne społeczeństwo staje przed wyzwaniami

związanymi z szybkimi zmianami technologicznymi, globalizacją oraz potrzebą ciągłego doskonalenia umiejętności cyfrowych.

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszej pracy jest zbadanie roli technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych w edukacji współczesnego społeczeństwa oraz zidentyfikowanie głównych korzyści i wyzwań związanych z ich wykorzystaniem.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Rola technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych (TIK) w edukacji współczesnego społeczeństwa jest niezaprzeczalna. Wprowadzenie nowoczesnych narzędzi komunikacyjnych i dydaktycznych do procesu nauczania przyczynia się do rewolucji w sposobie przekazywania wiedzy. Dzięki TIK uczniowie i studenci mają dostęp do nieograniczonego źródła informacji, mogą rozwijać umiejętności cyfrowe oraz uczestniczyć w interaktywnych zajęciach.

Technologie te pozwalają na personalizację nauczania, dostosowanie materiałów do indywidualnych potrzeb studentów oraz rozwój kreatywności i samodzielności w procesie uczenia się [3, s. 134]. W efekcie, TIK staje się nieodłącznym elementem współczesnego systemu edukacji, przyczyniając się do zwiększenia efektywności i atrakcyjności procesu nauczania. Dodatkowo, technologie informacyjno-komunikacyjne umożliwiają nauczycielom stosowanie nowatorskich metod nauczania, takich jak e-learning, flipped classroom czy gamifikacja, które angażują uczniów i wspierają ich aktywne uczestnictwo w zajęciach. Ponadto, TIK ułatwiają komunikację między nauczycielami, uczniami i rodzicami, co sprzyja lepszemu monitorowaniu postępów uczniów oraz szybszemu udzielaniu informacji zwrotnej. Dzięki wsparciu technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych edukacja staje się bardziej dostępna i elastyczna, umożliwiając naukę na odległość oraz dostosowanie procesu nauczania do zmieniających się potrzeb społeczeństwa i rynku pracy [4]. W rezultacie, rozwój i efektywne wykorzystanie TIK są kluczowe dla zapewnienia wysokiej jakości edukacji w dzisiejszych czasach.

Wyniki badań. Badania i analiza roli technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych (TIK) w edukacji współczesnego społeczeństwa wykazały, że ich wprowadzenie ma istotny wpływ na proces nauczania i uczenia się. Dzięki TIK studenci mają szerszy dostęp do wiedzy, co przyczynia się do rozwijania ich umiejętności cyfrowych oraz aktywnego uczestnictwa w procesie edukacyjnym. Dodatkowo, wykładowcy mogą wykorzystywać nowoczesne metody nauczania, które angażują studentów i wspierają ich rozwój osobisty oraz zawodowy [2]. Komunikacja między uczniami, nauczycielami i rodzicami staje się bardziej efektywna, co sprzyja lepszemu monitorowaniu postępów uczniów oraz szybszemu reagowaniu na ich potrzeby.

Wnioski. Wprowadzenie technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych do edukacji jest niezbędne dla doskonalenia procesu nauczania i uczenia się. TIK stają się integralną częścią współczesnego systemu edukacyjnego, przyczyniając się do zwiększenia efektywności, dostępności i atrakcyjności edukacji. Dzięki odpowiedniemu wykorzystaniu TIK możliwe jest dostosowanie procesu nauczania do zmieniających się potrzeb społeczeństwa i rynku pracy, co przyczynia się do zapewnienia wysokiej jakości edukacji. W rezultacie, rozwój i efektywne wykorzystanie technologii informacyjno-komunikacyjnych są kluczowe dla osiągnięcia sukcesu w dzisiejszych czasach oraz przygotowania uczniów czy studentów do wyzwań przyszłości.

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THE INFLUENCE OF MEANINGFUL LIFE VALUES ON THE READINESS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS

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Problem Statement. The influence of meaningful life values on the readiness for professional activity of future psychologists.

Objectives. Determine the impact of meaningful life values on readiness for professional activity of future psychologists.

Methods. Study of literary sources.

Results. The professional activity of a psychologist requires a deep understanding of one's own life values, which allows one to better understand oneself and others, as well as to determine the direction of one's professional activity. The professional activity of a psychologist requires high moral and ethical competence, therefore knowledge and skills should be based on fundamental life values. The analysis of modern psychological literature shows that the awareness of one's own meaning and life values helps to better understand oneself, to determine the priorities of one's life path and professional activity. Therefore, it allows to single out the focus and content of the psychologist's professional activity, to determine the general valuable approach of a person to the world, to himself, to establish the content and direction of personal positions, behavior, activities and deeds [1, p.68]. Future psychologists who are aware of the essential content of their own value orientations are more effective in their professional activities, because in this profession, first of all, it is necessary to thoroughly understand the psychological patterns of the functioning of one's own personality, and only then to provide psychological help to others. A psychologist must have adequate self-esteem, understand the individual characteristics of his personality, his abilities, strengths and weaknesses of character.

A generalized analysis of psychological sources showed that it is possible to single out five groups of the most important life values that a future psychologist should possess:

Help and Support: The psychologist has an important duty to help and support their clients in achieving their psychological well-being and development.

Human dignity: the psychologist is obliged to uphold the value of each individual, to respect the diversity and individuality of each client, regardless of race, gender, age, religion, nationality or other characteristics.

Ethics and professional responsibility: Psychologists must adhere to high standards of professional ethics, including confidentiality, client safety, and an understanding of their professional limitations. **Development and self-improvement:** a psychologist must constantly improve his professional experience because science is constantly developing. **Empathy:** the psychologist must be able to understand the feelings of clients, their thoughts and experiences. The skills acquired during training should be aimed at helping people who need psychological support [2, p.74].

Such psychologists are able to better understand the needs of their clients and choose an individual way to solve the problem for them. Life values are of fundamental importance for the formation of the individual style of professional activity of a psychologist, determine its humane, democratic or authoritarian character. A motivational and value attitude towards the profession of psychologist itself, goals and means of professional activity is formed on their bases. [3, p.70].

Conclusions. Therefore, the professional activity of a psychologist requires a deep understanding of one's own life values, which allows one to better understand oneself and others, as well as to determine the direction of one's professional activity. Future psychologists must possess five basic life values: help and support, human dignity, ethics and professional responsibility, continuous development and self-improvement and empathy. These values determine the style and motivation of a psychologist's professional activity.

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SOCIAL MOBILITY AND ITS TYPES. MIGRATION

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Problem Statement. Nowadays, the migration activity of the population all over the world is significantly increasing. Thus, the migration of individuals becomes a widespread phenomenon as a conscious strategy for improving their socio-economic status, which forms the basis for considering this process as a trend of social mobility. Social mobility, in turn, is becoming an increasingly important indicator of social development, as it can characterize the effectiveness of its functioning in the context of modernity. The latter is explained by the fact that in changing conditions, it is social mobility that can ensure effective adaptation to them, thereby promoting stable development of society. In its essence, social mobility is an indicator of the possibilities for self-realization and self-development of social groups or individuals both at the local level (family, place of residence) and at the global level - interregional or even interstate, thereby characterizing the social system in a particular country. The analytical understanding of this problem was facilitated by the scientific works of leading experts, such as E. M. Libanova, O. O. Malinovskaya, I. V. Matsko-Demidenko, R. K. Merton, O. A. Grishnova, V. M. Novikov, U. Ya. Sadovaya, O. M. Balakireva and many others.

Objectives. Research on the main trends of social mobility using the example of internal migration of the population.

Methods. Different methods were used to study social mobility and migration. These include the utilization of statistical data on migration flows, encompassing official figures on migrant numbers, their demographics (age, gender, education, etc.), migration patterns, and other indicators. Conducting surveys and interviews with migrants and local populations to ascertain their migration motives, adaptation experiences, perceptions of migration processes, and so forth. Engaging in in-depth observations and participation within migration communities to comprehend their socio-cultural context, migration strategies, and family dynamics. Examining the spatial dynamics of migration flows through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other geoinformatics methods. Investigating the economic consequences of migration to qualitatively and quantitatively assess its impact on the development of both migrant-sending and receiving countries' economies.

Results. This study explored the link between internal migration and social mobility in Ukraine. By analyzing migration patterns and their impact on individuals' socio-economic status, we gained valuable insights for future research and policy development. Internal migration is a prominent strategy for social mobility in Ukraine, with individuals migrating towards better economic opportunities and higher living standards. The success of this strategy varies depending on factors like migrants' skills, education level, and social networks in their destination locations.

Internal migration can have both positive and negative consequences for sending and receiving regions. It can lead to a loss of human capital and infrastructure degradation in sending regions, while straining infrastructure and potentially creating social conflicts in receiving regions.

Conclusions. Studying internal migration can help refine existing social mobility theories by accounting for the spatial dimension of social mobility. This can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of how factors like geography and social networks influence social mobility opportunities.

For the further perspective of the research, it is necessary to conduct longitudinal studies to track the long-term results of the social mobility of internal migration. For example, analyze the role of social capital (e.g., family networks, community ties) in facilitating or hindering social mobility through internal migration or explore the psychological and cultural dimensions of internal migration, including the impact of displacement and adaptation on migrants' well-being. By continuing to explore the connections between internal migration and social mobility, we can contribute to a more equitable and sustainable future for societies around the world.

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MODERNE TRENDS IM DEUTSCHUNTERRICHT: ONLINE-KURSE, MOBILE ANWENDUNGEN UND SOZIALE NETZWERKE ALS LERNMITTEL

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Einleitung. Die Rolle der digitalen Technologien im Bildungsbereich hat sich in den letzten Jahren erheblich entwickelt. Insbesondere im Bereich des Sprachunterrichts haben Online-Ressourcen, mobile Anwendungen und soziale Netzwerke eine zunehmend wichtige Rolle bei der Vermittlung von Fremdsprachenkenntnissen eingenommen. Diese Entwicklung wirft Fragen nach den Auswirkungen auf den Deutschunterricht auf und verdeutlicht die Bedeutung einer umfassenden Analyse der aktuellen Trends und Praktiken.

Das Ziel des Artikels. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit besteht darin, die Rolle und den Einfluss von Online-Kursen, mobilen Anwendungen und sozialen Netzwerken auf den Deutschunterricht zu untersuchen. Es soll herausgearbeitet werden, wie diese digitalen Werkzeuge den Lernprozess beeinflussen, welche Vor- und Nachteile sie bieten und wie sie die traditionellen Unterrichtsmethoden ergänzen oder verändern können.

Forschungsmethoden. Die Forschungsmethode umfasst eine umfassende Analyse verschiedener Online-Plattformen, mobiler Anwendungen und sozialer Netzwerke, die sich auf den Deutschunterricht spezialisiert haben. Dabei werden quantitative und qualitative Daten ausgewertet, darunter Nutzerbewertungen, Expertenmeinungen und pädagogische Studien. Zudem werden Umfragen und Interviews mit Deutschlernenden durchgeführt, um ihre Erfahrungen und Einschätzungen zu den digitalen Lernwerkzeugen zu erfassen.

Die Analyse zeigt, dass Online-Kurse, mobile Anwendungen und soziale Netzwerke im Deutschunterricht eine bedeutende Rolle spielen, indem sie den Lernenden eine Vielzahl von Vorteilen bieten. Die Flexibilität dieser digitalen Werkzeuge ermöglicht es den Lernenden, ihren Lernplan individuell anzupassen und von überall aus auf Lernmaterialien zuzugreifen. Die Interaktivität fördert eine aktive Beteiligung und bietet Möglichkeiten zur Anwendung der Sprachkenntnisse in authentischen Situationen. Zusätzlich stellen diese digitalen Ressourcen eine Fülle von weiteren Lernmöglichkeiten bereit, einschließlich interaktiver Übungen, multimedialen Material und kommunikativen Plattformen. Insbesondere die Integration sozialer Netzwerke eröffnet den Lernenden die Möglichkeit zum kulturellen Austausch und zur praktischen Anwendung der Sprache in einem authentischen Kontext.

Trotz dieser Vorteile müssen jedoch einige Herausforderungen bewältigt werden, wie beispielsweise die Qualitätssicherung der bereitgestellten Inhalte und

Datenschutzbedenken. Es ist entscheidend, dass die Lehrkräfte angemessen geschult werden, um die digitalen Werkzeuge effektiv in ihren Unterricht zu integrieren [1].

Schlussfolgerungen. Insgesamt lassen die Ergebnisse darauf schließen, dass Online-Kurse, mobile Anwendungen und soziale Netzwerke vielversprechende Ergänzungen zum traditionellen Deutschunterricht darstellen. Durch eine kontinuierliche Anpassung der Lehrpraxis an die sich verändernden technologischen Entwicklungen und pädagogischen Anforderungen kann der Lernprozess weiter verbessert werden.

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ROLA SLANGU W KSZTAŁTOWANIU TOŻSAMOŚCI JĘZYKOWEJ MŁODZIEŻY W POLSCE

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Opis problemu badawczego. Istnieje potrzeba zrozumienia wpływu używania slangowych wyrażeń na kształtowanie się młodzieńczej tożsamości językowej w Polsce. Badanie tego tematu pomoże zrozumieć, jakie czynniki zarówno wewnętrzne, jak i zewnętrzne wpływają na wybór i używanie slangowych terminów, oraz jak to wpływa na językową samoidentyfikację młodego pokolenia.

Cele badawcze. Określenie roli slangów w procesie kształtowania się językowej tożsamości młodzieży w Polsce; identyfikacja głównych czynników wpływających na wybór i używanie slangowych terminów przez młodzie [1, s.46]; analiza różnic w stosowaniu slangów między różnymi grupami młodzieży o różnych cechach socjokulturowych; zrozumienie związku między stosowaniem slangów a procesem kształtowania się językowej samoświadomości młodzieży w Polsce [3].

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Badania przeprowadzono za pomocą ankietowania wśród młodzieży różnych grup wiekowych i o różnym statusie społeczno-kulturowym. Zastosowane metody analizy obejmowały analizę statystyczną danych, analizę treści mediów oraz ilościowe i jakościowe badanie literatury.

Wyniki badań. Slang jako ważny element tożsamości językowej: badania wykazały, że dla wielu młodych ludzi w Polsce używanie slangu jest nie tylko sposobem komunikowania się, ale także ważnym czynnikiem kształtującym ich tożsamość językową. Słowa i wyrażenia, które wybierają, mogą odzwierciedlać ich przynależność do określonych grup społeczno-kulturowych, ich styl życia, zainteresowania i wartości.

Czynniki wpływające na wybór wyrażen slangowych: wyniki badania potwierdzają, że głównymi czynnikami wpływającymi na wybór i używanie slangu są interakcje rówieśnicze, konsumpcja treści medialnych, takich jak muzyka, filmy i media społecznościowe, oraz ogólny wpływ współczesnej kultury młodzieżowej [2, s. 113].

Różnorodność używania slangu: stwierdzono, że użycie wyrażen slangowych może się różnić w zależności od położenia geograficznego, klasy społecznej i poziomu wykształcenia młodych ludzi. Na przykład, niektóre słowa i wyrażenia mogą być powszechne w niektórych regionach, ale mało znane w innych.

Wpływ slangu na tożsamość językową: używanie wyrażen slangowych może mieć znaczący wpływ na tożsamość młodych ludzi i ich ogólne nastawienie do kultury językowej. Niektórzy młodzi ludzie mogą czuć się bardziej związani ze swoją grupą rówieśniczą poprzez wspólne używanie określonych wyrażen slangowych, podczas gdy inni mogą czuć się wyobcowani od innych z powodu braku znajomości tych wyrażen [4].

Wnioski. Wyniki naszego badania pokazują, jak ważne jest zrozumienie wpływu slangu na kształtowanie się tożsamości językowej młodych ludzi w Polsce. Zrozumienie tego zjawiska może być ważne dla rozwoju skutecznej polityki językowej i edukacji kultury języka wśród młodego pokolenia. W dalszych badaniach ważne jest zbadanie dynamiki zmian w użyciu slangu i jego wpływu na tożsamość językową w różnych kontekstach.

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FEHLERANALYSE UND ÜBERSETZUNGSDIDAKTIK

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Einführung. Die *Stylistique comparée* gehört in den Rahmen der allgemeineren Disziplin der Kontrastiven Linguistik (KL), die schon in den 1940er Jahren in den USA entstanden ist. Sie befasst sich mit dem vergleichenden Studium zweier Sprachen auf der Systemebene, gewöhnlich der Muttersprache und einer zu erlernenden Fremdsprache. Vinay/Darbelnet Ihr ursprüngliches Ziel war es, die negativen und positiven Einflüsse abzustecken, welche die strukturellen Unterschiede bzw. Ähnlichkeiten der Kontrastsprachen auf das Erlernen der betreffenden Fremdsprache ausüben. Hierzu bedient man sich der Kontrastiven Analyse (KA) als synchron vergleichender Forschungsmethode zur Untersuchung von Phonetik, Grammatik und Lexik der betreffenden Sprachen. Dabei werden Unterschiede und Gemeinsamkeiten im Sprachenpaar herausgearbeitet. Auf dieser Basis wurden Fehlerprognosen in Bezug auf die Lernschwierigkeiten, Probleme und Fehler, mit denen Sprecher der Sprache A beim Erlernen der Sprache B konfrontiert sind, aufgestellt.

Die anfängliche Euphorie in der Hoffnung auf eine Verbesserung des Fremdsprachenunterrichts schlug in den 1970ern in Enttäuschung um, als deutlich wurde, dass sich im praktischen Fremdsprachenunterricht die Postulate nicht bestätigen ließen. Das Interesse verlagerte sich nun stärker auf theoretische Modelle des Sprachvergleichs, über die keine abschließende Einigkeit erzielt wurde.

Ziel. Studie soll das Problem der grundlegenden Begriffe der KL, untersuchen traditionellen Psychologie unkritisch übernommen wurden, ohne die Entwicklung der modernen Psychologie und der Psycholinguistik in Betracht zu ziehen. Die KL interpretierte diese Begriffe deshalb einseitig und unidirektional, im Sinne der unumgänglichen Beeinflussung durch die Muttersprache des Lerners. Auch die statische Auffassung vom Spracherwerb erwies sich als eine künstliche Theorie, welche den tatsächlich-dynamischen Lernprozess nicht beachtet.

Stärker praxisorientiert ist die „Fehlerkunde“. Sie entstand aus der Notwendigkeit heraus, die Aussagen und Hypothesen der KL, die sich in der Praxis des Fremdsprachenunterrichts nicht bestätigen ließen, zu ergänzen und zu verifizieren.

Methoden. Im diesem handelt es sich um eine Disziplin, die sich mit dem Studium der systematischen Fehler beschäftigt, die während des Fremdsprachenlernens auftreten. Der unmittelbare Forschungsgegenstand der Fehlerkunde ist somit der „Fehler“ auf allen Sprachebenen und in allen Lernstadien. In einem weiteren Sinne befasst sie sich mit allen Arten sprachlicher Abweichungen von der Norm.

Die empirische Untersuchungsmethode ist die der Fehleranalyse (FA) mit dem Ziel der Beschreibung, Erklärung und Wertung sprachlicher Fehlleistungen im Fremdsprachenunterricht. Dies erfolgt über die Erstellung eines Fehlerkorpus, Identifizierung und Erklärung der Fehlerquellen durch grammatische Klassifikation

der Fehler und Fehlerstatistik mit Bewertung von deren kommunikativer Tragweite. Es ergibt sich eine Fehlerprognose mit dem Ziel der Fehlertherapie und -prophylaxe im Unterricht. Eine zuverlässige Fehleridentifikation setzt allerdings die Sprachbeherrschung eines educated native speaker voraus. Fremdsprachenlehrer, deren zielsprachliche Kompetenz Lücken aufweist, sind nicht in der Lage, alle sprachlichen Fehler der Schüler zu erfassen. Auch die Klassifizierung der Fehler ist nicht unproblematisch.

Die Ergebnisse. Mit der Wahl des Kurses der Ukraine in die EU zur Verbesserung der diplomatischen, sozialen und internationalen Beziehungen sind Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers am Arbeitsmarkt sehr gefragt.

Fazit. Da eine eigenständige Übersetzungsdidaktik erst allmählich aus dem schulischen Fremdsprachenunterricht mit seinen sprachvergleichenden Übersetzungsübungen herausgewachsen ist, wurde hier die Terminologie aus KL und FA unkritisch übernommen und auch mit der Stylistique comparée vermischt. So wurden die Kategorien der kontrastiven Linguistik zur Basis der didaktisch ausgerichteten sprachenpaarbezogenen Übersetzungswissenschaft, indem daraus „eine übersetzungsunterrichtlich nutzbare Technik des Übersetzens abzuleiten“ war hatten selbst schon eine Anwendung ihrer Methode bei der „traduction scolaire“ vorgeschlagen.

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ANGLIZISMEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE

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Einleitung. Die Verwendung von Anglizismen in der deutschen Sprache hat in den letzten Jahrzehnten zugenommen und wirft Fragen bezüglich ihrer Auswirkungen auf die deutsche Sprache und Kultur auf. Einige betrachten diese Erscheinung als Bereicherung und Modernisierung, während andere sie als Bedrohung für die deutsche Sprachkultur sehen. Anglizismen sind in der deutschen Sprache allgegenwärtig.

Zielsetzung. Das Hauptziel dieser Untersuchung ist es, den Einfluss von Anglizismen auf die deutsche Sprache zu erforschen.

Forschungsmethoden. Im Artikel wird deskriptive Methode verwendet, um die Merkmale und die Bedeutung der Anglizismen in der deutschen Sprache zu untersuchen. Eine vergleichende Methode wird zur Beschreibung von Vor- und Nachteilen der Anglizismen gebraucht.

Anglizismen sind Wörter oder Ausdrücke, die aus der englischen Sprache in die deutsche Sprache übernommen wurden. Sie sind in allen Bereichen des Lebens zu finden, von der Wirtschaft und Wissenschaft bis hin zur Populärkultur [1]. Der Einfluss der Anglizismen auf die deutsche Sprache ist ein wichtiges Thema in der Linguistik und wird seit vielen Jahren kontrovers diskutiert. In Bereichen wie Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft und Technik dominieren englische Begriffe. Dies kann zu verschiedenen Problemen führen:

1. Sprachliche Bereicherung vs. Sprachverarmung: Ein zentraler Aspekt ist die Frage, ob die Integration von Anglizismen die deutsche Sprache bereichert oder sie eher verarmt. Einige vertreten die Ansicht, dass die Übernahme englischer Wörter und Ausdrücke die Vielfalt und den Wortschatz der deutschen Sprache erweitert und sie an die Anforderungen der globalen Kommunikation anpasst. Andere hingegen befürchten, dass eine zu starke Präsenz von Anglizismen zu einer Verarmung der deutschen Sprache führen könnte, indem traditionelle deutsche Ausdrücke verdrängt werden [2;3].
2. Einfluss auf die Sprachkultur: Eine weitere wichtige Dimension betrifft den Einfluss von Anglizismen auf die deutsche Sprachkultur und Identität. Die Verwendung von Anglizismen kann als Ausdruck einer globalisierten Welt und einer zunehmenden Internationalisierung der deutschen Gesellschaft betrachtet werden. Gleichzeitig wird jedoch auch die Sorge geäußert, dass dies zu einer Erosion der deutschen Sprachkultur und Identität führen könnte, indem traditionelle deutsche Ausdrücke und Begriffe verdrängt werden.
3. Kommunikative Aspekte: Die Untersuchung des Einflusses von Anglizismen auf die Kommunikation in der deutschen Sprache beinhaltet die Analyse ihrer Auswirkungen auf die Verständlichkeit und Präzision von Texten. Einige Anglizismen können für deutschsprachige Leser möglicherweise unklar oder schwer verständlich sein, insbesondere wenn sie nicht angemessen angepasst oder erklärt werden. Dies könnte zu Missverständnissen und Kommunikationsproblemen führen.
4. Akzeptanz und Widerstand: Ein weiterer interessanter Aspekt ist die Akzeptanz von Anglizismen in der deutschen Gesellschaft. Während einige Menschen die Verwendung von Anglizismen begrüßen und als Zeichen von Modernität und Globalisierung betrachten, gibt es auch Widerstand gegen den vermeintlichen Einfluss des Englischen auf die deutsche Sprache. Diese Spannungen zwischen Akzeptanz und Widerstand spiegeln unterschiedliche Einstellungen und Werthaltungen innerhalb der deutschen Gesellschaft wider [4].

Die Ergebnisse der Arbeit zeigen, dass Anglizismen einen erheblichen Einfluss auf die deutsche Sprache haben. Sie sind in allen Bereichen der Sprache zu finden, wobei die lexikalische Ebene am stärksten betroffen ist. Die Auswirkungen von Anglizismen werden kontrovers diskutiert. Positive Aspekte sind z. B. die

Bereicherung des Wortschatzes und die Modernisierung der Sprache. Negative Aspekte sind z. B. die Gefahr von Verständigungsproblemen und der Verlust der sprachlichen Identität.

Schlussfolgerungen. Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass die Verwendung von Anglizismen in der deutschen Sprache eine komplexe Debatte über ihre Auswirkungen auf die Sprachkultur, die Kommunikation und die Identität ausgelöst hat. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchung zeigen, dass Anglizismen sowohl positive als auch negative Aspekte haben und es wichtig ist, einen ausgewogenen Umgang mit ihnen zu finden, um die Vielfalt und Identität der deutschen Sprache zu bewahren.

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FALSZYWI PRZYJACIELE TŁUMACZA

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Opis problemu badawczego. Niektórzy mogą nie zdawać sobie sprawy z istnienia błędów w tłumaczeniu ani z ich potencjalnych konsekwencji. Może to prowadzić do nieświadomego stosowania fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza i dalszego szerzenia błędnych interpretacji tekstów lub komunikatów. Dodatkowo, osoby niezaznajomione z tematyką mogą nie zrozumieć znaczenia lub istoty tego zagadnienia, co może prowadzić do zaniedbań w procesie tłumaczenia. Problem wypowiedzi na temat "fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza" leży także w braku świadomości konkretnych przykładów i mechanizmów działania tych błędów przez osoby niezapoznane z językoznawstwem lub tłumaczeniem. Bez dogłębnej analizy i

zrozumienia tych problemów tłumacze mogą łatwo popełniać błędy i przekazywać nieprawidłowe znaczenia, co może mieć negatywne skutki dla komunikacji międzykulturowej oraz dla przekazywania istotnych informacji.

Cel badawczy tego opracowania jest rozważenie zagadnienia "fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza" na gruncie polskiego i ukraińskiego słownictwa.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Podczas procesu przekładu dochodzi do kontaktów dwóch języków. W wyniku interferencji międzyjęzykowej powstają błędy. Fałszywi przyjaciele tłumacza to słowa, które w języku polskim i ukraińskim brzmią podobnie, ale mają zupełnie inne znaczenie. Stanowią one częste źródło błędów w tłumaczeniach, co może prowadzić do nieporozumień, a nawet poważnych konsekwencji. Podobieństwo współbrzmienia jest tutaj decydujące, jak również to, że pomiędzy wyrazami zachodzą różne typy relacji semantycznych. Dodatkowych problemów przysparzają związki polisemiczne. Każdy przekład jest elementem komunikacji w stosunkach polsko-ukraińskich, która zostaje zaburzona, gdy w tekście dochodzi do zmiany znaczenia wyrazów [2, s. 207]. Dlatego tak ważna jest znajomość języka i dziedziny, z której się tłumaczy.

Przykłady najczęściej spotykanych "fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza" w języku ukraińskim obejmują słowa lub wyrażenia, które wydają się podobne do ich odpowiedników w języku polskim, ale mają zupełnie inne znaczenie lub konotacje [5]. Na przykład, słowo "акцент" w ukraińskim może być błędnie przetłumaczone jako "akcent" w polskim, podczas gdy właściwe tłumaczenie to "ważny punkt" lub "nacisk". Inne przykłady to "реалізація" (realizacja) vs "wykonanie" oraz "дебют" (debiut) vs "początek" lub "wprowadzenie". Ukraiński harbuz to nasza dynia. Ich dynia to polski melon [3].

Przykłady najczęstszych fałszywych przyjaciół języka ukraińskiego i polskiego:

"Смерть" (ukr.) vs "śmierć" (pol.): Choć wydają się one podobne, w rzeczywistości mają subtelne różnice w użyciu. "Смерть" w języku ukraińskim odnosi się do samego procesu zgonu lub stanu nieobecności życia, podczas gdy "śmierć" w języku polskim może odnosić się zarówno do samego aktu zgonu, jak i do stanu martwego ciała. "Розуміння" (ukr.) vs "rozumienie" (pol.): Pomimo podobieństwa w formie, "розуміння" w języku ukraińskim często odnosi się do procesu zrozumienia, natomiast "rozumienie" w języku polskim ma tendencję do oznaczania porozumienia lub zgody między ludźmi [4]. "Подарунок" (ukr.) vs "podarunek" (pol.): Pomimo zbliżonych znaczeń, "подарунок" w języku ukraińskim ma tendencję do oznaczania darów lub prezentów w sensie materialnym, podczas gdy "podarunek" w języku polskim może również odnosić się do prezentów, ale bardziej w sensie symbolicznym lub abstrakcyjnym. Bez uwzględnienia tych subtelnych różnic, tłumacze mogą popełnić błąd [1, s. 50].

Wyniki badań. Przedstawione analizy dotyczące fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza między językiem ukraińskim a polskim przynoszą kilka istotnych wniosków. W szczególności, identyfikacja i zrozumienie tych błędów pomaga świadomie unikać potencjalnych nieporozumień i utrudnień w przekładzie. Dzięki omówieniu przykładów najczęstszych błędów, tłumacze mogą zwiększyć swoją wrażliwość na subtelne różnice między językami oraz zrozumieć, dlaczego fałszywi przyjaciele tłumacza mogą prowadzić do niewłaściwych interpretacji tekstów.

Wnioski. Podsumowując, analiza fałszywych przyjaciół tłumacza między językiem ukraińskim a polskim wykazała istotne różnice w znaczeniu słów, które

mogą prowadzić do nieporozumień i błędów tłumaczeniowych. Świadomość tych błędów oraz ich konsekwencji jest kluczowa dla skutecznego przekładu i komunikacji międzykulturowej. Dlatego ważne jest kontynuowanie badań nad tym zagadnieniem i podnoszenie świadomości wśród tłumaczy, aby zapewnić lepszą jakość przekładów i wymiany informacji między językami.

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TLUMACZENIE FRAZEOLGIZMÓW W JĘZYKU POLSKIM I UKRAIŃSKIM

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Opis problemu badawczego. Tłumaczenie frazeologizmów stanowi jedno z największych wyzwań w przekładzie między językami. Frazeologizmy, ze względu na swoje idiomatyczne znaczenie, często nie mają bezpośrednich odpowiedników w innych językach. Tłumacz musi więc znaleźć sposób na oddanie ich znaczenia w sposób zrozumiały dla odbiorcy, a zarazem zgodny z kontekstem kulturowym [1]. W niniejszej pracy skupimy się na analizie specyfiki tłumaczenia frazeologizmów w języku polskim i ukraińskim. Przeanalizujemy typologię frazeologizmów, dostępne strategie tłumaczeniowe, typowe przeszkody w tłumaczeniu.

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszego badania jest analiza specyfiki tłumaczenia jednostek frazeologicznych w języku polskim i ukraińskim. Jest to próba znalezienia analogów wyrażen frazeologicznych i zbadania sposobów poprawnego tłumaczenia.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Frazeologizmy to ustalone, często wielowyrazowe wyrażenia, których znaczenie nie wynika bezpośrednio z sumy znaczeń poszczególnych składników leksykalnych. Są one często niezmienną częścią języka, przekazywaną z pokolenia na pokolenie, co sprawia, że mają one charakter idiomatyczny. W języku polskim oraz ukraińskim występuje bogata gama frazeologizmów, które są wykorzystywane w różnych kontekstach komunikacyjnych.

Frazeologizmy znajdują zastosowanie w różnych sferach życia codziennego oraz w literaturze, mediach i komunikacji społecznej. W komunikacji codziennej są one używane do wyrażenia emocji, poglądów, opinii oraz do opisywania sytuacji życiowych. W literaturze frazeologizmy pełnią funkcję stylistyczną, dodając tekstom literackim barwności, ekspresji oraz głębi. W mediach frazeologizmy są wykorzystywane zarówno w celach informacyjnych, jak i rozrywkowych, nadając tekstom czy audycjom specyficzną atmosferę oraz urozmaicając przekaz.

Do najczęstszych strategii tłumaczenia frazeologizmów należą:

- tłumaczenie dosłowne: stosowane w przypadku frazeologizmów o podobnej strukturze i znaczeniu w obu językach;
- tłumaczenie ekwiwalentne: polega na znalezieniu frazeologizmu o identycznym znaczeniu w języku docelowym;
- tłumaczenie opisowe: stosowane w przypadku frazeologizmów, których nie można przetłumaczyć dosłownie ani ekwiwalentnie;
- kalka językowa: polega na dosłownym przetłumaczeniu struktury frazeologizmu.

Do najczęstszych przeszkód w tłumaczeniu frazeologizmów należą:

- różnice językowe: np. różnice w gramatyce, słownictwie, idiomatyce;
- różnice kulturowe: np. różnice w obyczajach, tradycjach, historii.

Kontekst kulturowy odgrywa kluczową rolę w tłumaczeniu frazeologizmów. Frazeologizmy często są nierozzerwalnie związane z kulturą języka źródłowego, co może utrudniać ich zrozumienie odbiorcom języka docelowego.

Przykładowe frazeologizmy do analizy:

- język polski: *kopać w kalendarz* (umrzeć), *mieć kota za paznokciami* (być sprytnym), *nie ma tego złego, co by na dobre nie wyszło* (z każdej sytuacji można wyciągnąć korzyści) [2];
- język ukraiński: *бути баїдику* (leniuchować), *даму дранака* (uciec), *як мокра курка* (zmoknięty i zmarznięty) [4].

Jak widać na przykładach, dosłowne tłumaczenie nie pomoże zrozumieć znaczenia frazeologii, którą wprowadza rodzimy użytkownik języka.

Wyniki badań. Przedstawiona przeze mnie analiza dowodzi, że frazeologia jest niezwykle ważnym elementem każdego języka, różniącego się kulturą kodową i nie ma sensu dla tych, którzy nie znają dziedzictwa kulturowego i historycznego pewnego narodu. Zrozumienie, co kryje się za znaczeniem idiomów, nie tylko ułatwia zrozumienie języka, ale także pozwala lepiej zrozumieć, w jaki sposób można ulepszyć tłumaczenie [3, s.193].

Wnioski. Podsumowując, tłumaczenie frazeologizmów jest złożonym procesem, który wymaga od tłumacza znajomości języka źródłowego i języka docelowego, a także umiejętności operowania różnymi strategiami tłumaczeniowymi. Dobrze przetłumaczone frazeologizmy nie tylko wzbogacają tekst przekładu, ale także oddają jego kulturowy kontekst.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING: BILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUALISM

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Problem Statement. Throughout history, interactions among individuals speaking different languages have been a frequent occurrence. Nevertheless, there exists concern regarding bilingualism and multilingualism, prompting inquiries about their potential impact on children’s cognitive growth. Despite most individuals possessing a basic vocabulary in other languages, achieving true bilingual or multilingual proficiency often demands a higher level of competence, leaving us to ponder where precisely the threshold lies.

Objectives. The main task of this research is to consider bilingualism and multilingualism as separate phenomena, to investigate their advantages and disadvantages.

Methods. A bilingual individual is someone who converses fluently in two languages. Those proficient in more than two languages are termed “multilingual”, though “bilingualism” encompasses both scenarios. As language mirrors the national, social, and cultural traits of a community, bilinguals straddle two distinct cultural spheres. They effortlessly switch between languages, maintaining distinct grammatical structures and phonetics. Natural bilingualism arises when children engage with speakers of different nationalities from infancy, making both cultures native to them [1;2]. Artificial bilingualism, on the other hand, involves deliberate instruction of a second language to a child. When starting to learn a new language, a person already has the skills of their native language, which they seek to transfer to the new language [3;4].

Different stages of acquiring a second language correspond to distinct types of bilingualism. Early bilingualism encompasses both coordinated and compound bilingualism, fostering the development of a bilingual mindset. Coordinated bilingualism involves children simultaneously developing two language systems. In compound bilingualism, children may struggle to distinguish conceptual differences between the two languages. Late bilingualism, acquired after the age of 12, lays the

groundwork for a bilingual mindset but may not fully integrate linguistic systems as seamlessly as early bilingualism [5].

Fluency in two or more languages offers children numerous advantages, including enhanced memory and cognitive skills. Bilingual individuals often exhibit improved attention and possess a broader perspective, as they navigate situations from the vantage points of multiple linguistic and cultural backgrounds. However, disadvantages also exist. Bilinguals may not follow the same developmental trajectory as monolingual children, typically beginning to speak around the age of 2-2.5 years. Language mixing may occur until around age 3, though by age 4, clear language differentiation typically emerges [2].

Results. Bilingualism is not the cause of language disorders in a child, but it can become a factor that aggravates it. Bilingual children with language disorders are likely to have difficulty with all the languages they use and understand. Therefore, determining that the language difference is a consequence of the linguistic background is crucial in the differential diagnosis of language disorders in bilingual children.

Conclusions. Indeed, the formation of bilingualism is influenced by socio-cultural factors, leading to either artificial or natural bilingualism, each with its own types, advantages, and disadvantages. Additionally, as individuals learn a second language, their ethnic identity undergoes transformation, giving rise to biculturalism, where a person embodies two cultures simultaneously. Bilingualism, with its cognitive benefits, outweighs its drawbacks, as it enhances essential cognitive abilities crucial for personal development.

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RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA ON UKRAINIAN TELEVISION IN THE FIRST DECADES OF THE XXI CENTURY

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Problem Statement. Russian propaganda penetrated the Ukrainian television space during the period from 2000 to 2014. Ukrainian channels, such as "Novy Kanal" and "TET," actively acquired Russian series to broadcast on their platforms. In these "cult" television series of Russian production, manipulative narratives can be observed, aimed at promoting the idea of inferiority of Ukrainians. These messages have been and remain integral components of any Russian television product. Alien to the Ukrainian people, they have permeated culture, media space, and the cognitive sphere of people. It is important for Ukrainians to separate these parasitic senses, prevent their influence on current and future generations, and thereby counteract Russia's dominant influence. In the conditions of modern hybrid warfare, Ukrainians must dissociate from everything Russian to thwart the enemy's success in subjugating our state and the consciousness of our people.

Objectives. The objectives of research are to differentiate the connotations conveyed by Russian propaganda in television series aimed at the assimilation of Ukrainians and the creation of a derogatory image of the Ukrainian state and its people, from authentic Ukrainian allusions. Thereby to delineate the mentalities of Russians and Ukrainians and to find ways of solving the problem of their mixing.

Methods. To investigate this topic, it is first necessary to understand the mechanisms of creation and dissemination of Russian propaganda, its goals, and objectives. Understanding these key aspects is aided by the experience of the past century, as the Soviet Union employed the same algorithms that contemporary Russia does today. By analyzing documented cases, we obtain a basis for understanding the actions of propagandists.

We are particularly interested in the dissemination of propaganda through the cultural sphere, specifically through sitcoms that were regularly broadcasted on Ukrainian television. In this study, I examined three examples of such products: "Moya Prekrasnaya Nyanya" ("My Fair Nanny"), "Papiny Dochki" ("Daddy's Daughters"), and "Voroniny." By directly viewing episodes of these series and reviewing related research, one can identify the directions of Russian propaganda, such as Ukrainophobia, Russian imperialism, the dominance of Russian culture over all others, "correct" values (which actually embody homophobia, racism, misogyny, etc.), the unity of "fraternal" peoples, and others.

By engaging with journalists, psychologists, and communication specialists, one can learn about the societal impact of such messages, and through social surveys, obtain real-life cases of such influence on the youth of the 2000s, as this demographic was the target audience for such content.

A clear understanding of all these enumerated aspects leads to an awareness of the reality and worldview created by Russians by promoting such narratives through

mass media. This realization provides ways to address this problem and seek better benchmarks.

Results. Russian propaganda is a complex phenomenon that triggers human consciousness on multiple layers and touches upon numerous psychological aspects. The depth of its impact is difficult to imagine, but we can observe it in representatives of the Ukrainian people who are supporters of the "Russian world," steadfastly believe in fraternal ties between Ukraine and Russia, and have a diminished attitude towards their own culture, state, and nation. It is important to understand that such views, in most cases, are not the choice of individual persons but rather the result of Russia's efforts to occupy the minds of the people first and later their territory.

To combat this problem, psychological analysis of Russian propaganda and dissemination of information about it are necessary. This includes removing factors that contribute to the spread of propaganda on the territories of modern Ukrainian television, introducing a media literacy course and resistance to Russian propaganda as mandatory subjects in schools, and a conscious approach to information consumption, which depends on each individual but affects the entire nation.

Conclusions. Therefore, it is worth continuing to investigate this topic and dissect the complex meanings embedded by Russia in mass culture to achieve the complete erosion of Ukrainian national consciousness. This problem can be approached from various levels, and different methods can be employed to identify and address it. Ultimately, Russia's influence on the national psyche of Ukrainians is still felt today, making the issue extremely extensive and spanning a large period of time.

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COMMUNICATION WITH BLIND PEOPLE

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Problem Statement. From 70,000 to 300,000 people with visual impairments, according to unofficial reports, were living in Ukraine before the start of the full-scale invasion. After February 24, 2022, the number of this part of the Ukrainian population increased rapidly. In fact, most public places are not suitable for the needs

of blind people, those with other disabilities, elderly individuals, and parents with small children. However, our cities and villages should be places where different citizens can comfortably live, learn, work, walk, pursue hobbies, and relax. Moreover, our minds should be places without borders or limitations. Dealing with different groups of the community with respect and trying to understand their reality are the first steps to successful communication. Appropriate communication also helps visually impaired people integrate into society faster, which is crucial today.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to compile main pieces of advice about how people with normal vision should communicate with blind individuals, based on an analysis of Ukrainian organizations' websites whose primary aim is to create an inclusive society.

Methods. In fact, the theme of barrier-free or accessibility is not widely discussed. Media, organizations, and authorities do not talk enough about the real lives of people with different kinds of disabilities. However, there are some sources, such as the NGO "BF Foundation 03:00," NGO "Barrier-free," and NGO "Dostupno.UA," which provide important messages such as whether it is appropriate to say "see" to a person who cannot see or how to offer help. They organize numerous live activities and provide useful information on their websites. We explored these sources, highlighted main opinions, and formulated advice for appropriate communication with visually impaired people.

So, is it correct to say "see" to an individual who cannot see? If a blind person answers, it will be the best way. "BF Foundation 03:00" created a section on their website, where visually impaired people answer different questions about their lives. As they believe, talking about films, for instance, the correct variant is "watch". The NGO explained that if an individual with normal vision did not really watch the film, but listened to it and did housework, we would also call that process "watching".

Results. Thanks to organizations like "BF Foundation 03:00," "Barrier-free," and others, there is an opportunity to break down barriers between different people. After studying their websites, we have compiled five principal pieces of advice about communication that is supportive and does not cause harm. The first rule emphasizes that a person's personality is more important than physical characteristics. Therefore, the appropriate term is "person with a disability", not "disabled person." Knowing how to help and having the willingness to do so are essential; however, we may face rejection after offering help. Blind people do not require assistance all the time; they can successfully perform many tasks independently, including working with a computer.

Conclusions. Before the war, Ukraine was home to many people with disabilities, each facing unique challenges in their daily lives. However, since the onset of the full-scale invasion, there has been a significant surge in their numbers, and this also means the urgent need for increased support and inclusive policies in the country. We cannot isolate a significant part of Ukrainians by not making places comfortable. On the other hand, we cannot isolate people mentally by not knowing how to communicate with them. Therefore, learning about barrier-free, inclusive society, trying to understand someone's reality, treating others with respect, and being willing to help are essential for us today.

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PSYCHOEDUCATION AS A WAY TO PREVENT THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF LIVING UNDER CHRONIC STRESS

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Problem Statement. Today, Ukrainian society is going through difficult times of war. Everyone interacts differently and builds defenses in order to preserve the integrity of their own psyche. Our nation has repeatedly been tested by historical traumatic events and has always found opportunities for self-healing. The consequences of such circumstances have not yet been well researched and studied by our scientists, but with the beginning of the full-scale invasion, Ukrainian psychologists and psychotherapists have become significantly more active, actively sharing their knowledge and experience in providing psychological first aid. Today we can confidently state the high professionalism of specialists in this area. Living through the war is characterized by a long-term stay of people in a chronic state of stress, and therefore, in addition to psychological first aid, techniques for building resilience and stress resistance are appropriate and effective. Mastery of the latter is possible through the creation of a system of psychoeducational measures.

Objectives. To analyze and identify effective techniques of self-help and building resilience and stress resistance in people who are under chronic stress.

Methods. In 1944, Eric Lindemann introduced the first community mental health program that focused on crisis intervention. He studied grief reactions experienced by relatives of victims injured or killed in the Coconut Grove fire in Boston. E. Lindemann worked with J. Kaplan to establish a comprehensive mental health program in Cambridge, Massachusetts that became famous as Project Wellesley. J. Kaplan's focus on preventive psychiatry, which included early intervention that promoted positive growth and minimized the likelihood of psychological disorders [4, p. 7]. G. Selye notes that stress is present in an individual throughout the entire period of exposure to a non-specific need. He distinguished acute stress from the general response to chronic stressors, calling the latter "general adaptation syndrome", which is also known in the literature as G. Selye syndrome. Accordingly, before this, the general response includes three phases: the anxiety response, the resistance stage, and the exhaustion stage. When people are exposed to a stressor, they first become embarrassed, then try to maintain homeostasis by resisting change, and eventually fall victim to exhaustion in confronting the stressor.

Stress is a chronological state of events, not just a psychological term, and all people face it [1]. To prevent the depletion of mental and physical resources of people under chronic stress, it is advisable to introduce a system of psychoeducational measures, the main task of which is to build resilience, stress resistance the formation of self-help skills. In practical work in the following areas, we showed good results: the BASIC PH model, recovery skills, behavioral activation skills, emotional regulation skills, useful thinking, and social connections (relationships with oneself).

Results. The BASIC Ph model helps to quickly assess the existing strategies for overcoming the crisis and the current emotional state of the client. It also provides insight into the fact that stress can be overcome in a variety of ways and demonstrates that everyone copes with stress differently. Therefore, there are no universal ways to overcome stress [2, p.15]. Through the use of six parameters of the cognitive, emotional and behavioral spheres of the individual, a good field of balance in crisis situations is formed. In psychoeducational programs, it is advisable to use and develop self-help and self-regulation skills in the following areas: behavioral activation, emotional regulation, useful thinking, and engaging social connections. "Behavioral activation" is aimed at: developing an understanding of the impact of activities on the emotional and bodily state and quality of life of a person, developing a positive attitude towards difficulties. "Emotional regulation" involves: the formation of a more useful attitude towards one's own emotions and experiences; development of emotional competence skills. "Useful Thinking" focuses on developing skills to identify, test, and restructure unhelpful cognitions; the ability to distance oneself from thoughts; skills of awareness, being in the "here-and-now". "Social connections. Relationship with Self", the purpose of which is to learn to realize the presence and quality of one's social connections, to develop the ability to build them [3].

Conclusions. The program for the development of self-help, recovery and stress resistance skills, or certain parts of it, can be implemented in other projects that are related to helping people who have a traumatic experience of experiencing stressful situations, loss, as well as people who want to improve their stress management and resilience skills [2]. Self-help and resilience building are important aspects for individuals who are chronically stressed. Programs and practices can help reduce the impact of stress on the body, improve mental state. It is important to develop stress resistance, the ability to adapt to negative situations and find ways out of them.

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK IN COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SUPPORTING VICTIMS

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Problem Statement. Domestic violence is a serious problem that affects the lives of many individuals and families. Determining the role of social work in combating this phenomenon and providing support to victims becomes a task of modern society. Effective intervention strategies and a comprehensive understanding of its societal roots are crucial aspects of addressing this issue, demanding urgent action and collaboration from all stakeholders.

Objectives. Determine the role of social work in combating domestic violence. Explore methods and strategies used by social workers to support victims of domestic violence. Assess the effectiveness of social work programs and initiatives in this area.

Methods. Analysis of literary sources, including scientific articles, reports and publications of organizations dealing with family violence. Conducting interviews with social workers who work with victims of domestic violence. Analysis of statistical data on cases of violence in the family and the response of social services to them.

The role of social work in tackling domestic violence and supporting victims is extremely important. Social workers provide victims with support, counseling, and help in accessing the necessary resources, such as shelters or law enforcement. They are also important in preventive work, public education and cooperation with other professional groups to solve the problem.

Additionally, social workers perform risk assessment functions for victims of violence, develop individual safety plans and provide emotional support. They also help build a support system for victims that includes medical, legal and psychological services. Understanding the social factors that lead to family violence and developing community-based intervention programs are also important aspects of social workers' work in this area. Additionally social workers play a key role in helping to change the culture that encourages violence through education, training and outreach programs. They also contribute to the creation of safe spaces for victims and the development of intervention mechanisms to prevent repeated violence. The development of strategies for reintegration and support for those who decide to leave a violent environment is also an important component of the work of social workers in this area.

Here are some concrete actions you can take against violence:

1. Support victims: Be a supporter for those who are caught in a situation of violence. Listen to them and support them in their decisions about security and next steps.
2. Spread the word: Talk about domestic violence in your area. The more people know about this problem, the more chances there are to solve it.

3. Support organizations fighting violence: Donate time or money to organizations that provide support for victims and work to prevent violence.
4. Support policy change: Speak out in support of legislative changes aimed at combating domestic violence and protecting victims.
5. Educate: Learn about the symptoms and effects of abuse, as well as the resources and services available to victims.
6. Witness incidents: If you witness or suspect abuse, keep track of it and try to help the victim by contacting the appropriate services.

Take the first step that seems most achievable or important to you and act on it. Every contribution counts in the fight against violence.

Results. Through extensive literature analysis and interviews with social workers specializing in domestic violence, several key findings emerged. Firstly, social workers play a pivotal role in providing immediate support and guidance to victims of domestic violence, offering counseling services and facilitating access to essential resources such as shelters and legal assistance. Additionally, our analysis of statistical data highlighted the alarming prevalence of domestic violence cases and underscored the urgent need for effective interventions.

Conclusions. The findings of this study underscore the critical importance of social work in addressing the multifaceted issue of domestic violence. Social workers serve as frontline advocates, providing essential support and resources to victims while also working tirelessly to prevent future instances of abuse. Through their interventions, social workers play a pivotal role in empowering survivors, promoting safety, and advocating for systemic change.

Furthermore, the study highlights the need for continued collaboration and coordination among stakeholders, including social service agencies, law enforcement, healthcare providers, and community organizations. By working together, these entities can develop comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of domestic violence and ensure that survivors receive the support they need to heal and rebuild their lives.

In conclusion, the role of social work in combating domestic violence is indispensable. Through evidence-based interventions, community engagement, and advocacy efforts, social workers have the power to create meaningful change and build a future free from violence for individuals and families. However, sustained commitment and investment in resources are necessary to effectively address this complex societal issue and ensure the safety and well-being of all individuals.

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ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

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Problem Statement. The problem statement revolves around both the challenges and benefits stemming from English's status as the predominant global language. It encompasses inquiries into linguistic variety, the preservation of languages, and the effects of English on minority and indigenous cultures. Moreover, it involves exploration of educational access, resource availability, and economic advantages associated with English proficiency, alongside considerations of potential linguistic inequalities.

Objectives. The aim of the study is to identify main factors of the English language as a global and primary medium of communication in the world.

Methods. The literature review on the primary factors influencing the global dominance of English reveals that scholars identify the following key issues:

Historical Influence: English has been historically associated with powerful nations like the United Kingdom and the United States, which had significant global influence through colonization, trade, and cultural exchange.

Economic Dominance: English is the primary language of international business and commerce. It's the language of major financial centers like London, New York, and Singapore, as well as the dominant language in multinational corporations.

International Communication: English serves as a lingua franca in many fields, including business, science, technology, diplomacy, and entertainment. Its widespread use facilitates communication between people from different linguistic backgrounds.

Technological Advancement: English is the lingua franca of the internet and technology. The majority of online content, including websites, social media platforms, and software, is in English. Additionally, many programming languages and technical documentation are written in English.

Education: English is the predominant language in academia and research. Most scientific papers, conferences, and journals are published in English. Access to English-language education and research materials has further solidified its status as the language of knowledge exchange [1, 2].

Cultural Influence: English-language entertainment, including films, music, and literature, is widely consumed around the world. This exposure to English-speaking cultures has contributed to the language's global spread and adoption.

Travelling opportunities: Knowing English will allow you to explore independently and creatively and will open up a lot of countries. Because of this, learning English is regarded as the most essential and practical language for travellers [2].

Results. The impacts of English emerging as a global language are diverse. It enables effective communication and cooperation across technology, science, and business sectors. Furthermore, it fosters cultural interchange and mutual comprehension among diverse communities.

Conclusions. In conclusion, learning English can bring benefits and pleasure. You will feel great when you realize that you can advance in learning English. English is our future, because it is a global language.

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CULTIVATING SPEECH CULTURE IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

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Problem Statement. In modern professional environments, effective communication plays a pivotal role in facilitating collaboration, problem-solving, and innovation. However, a lack of emphasis on speech culture—encompassing language proficiency, articulation, and interpersonal skills—often hampers productivity and teamwork. This deficiency leads to misunderstandings, conflicts, and reduced efficiency, ultimately impacting organizational performance and individual career growth.

Objectives. This thesis aims to analyze the importance of speech culture in diverse professional domains, identify the factors influencing its development and manifestation, evaluate existing methods for enhancing speech culture, and propose practical recommendations for integrating speech culture development initiatives into professional training programs.

Methods. This research will utilize a multifaceted approach to comprehensively investigate the dynamics of speech culture in professional activity. Qualitative analysis will involve in-depth exploration through case studies and interviews with professionals spanning diverse industries. These qualitative inquiries will provide rich insights into the nuances of speech culture, including its impact on workplace dynamics, interpersonal relationships, and organizational outcomes.

Additionally, quantitative assessments will be conducted to gauge communication effectiveness and speech culture proficiency. Surveys and structured assessments will be administered to professionals to gather quantitative data on communication patterns, perceived barriers, and skill levels related to speech culture. Statistical analyses will then be employed to identify correlations, trends, and areas for improvement.

Furthermore, extensive literature reviews and comparative analyses will be undertaken to contextualize findings within existing research and theoretical frameworks. This comprehensive review will serve to validate the significance of speech culture in professional contexts, identify gaps in current understanding, and inform the development of recommendations and interventions.

By integrating qualitative and quantitative methods alongside thorough literature reviews, this study aims to provide a holistic understanding of speech culture in professional activity, offering actionable insights for enhancing communication effectiveness and fostering a culture of collaboration and success in the workplace.

Results. The study will yield insights into key components and attributes of speech culture essential for effective communication, identify challenges hindering its cultivation, evaluate successful strategies for improving speech culture proficiency, and develop a comprehensive framework outlining practical steps for integrating speech culture development initiatives into professional training programs.

Conclusions. Cultivating a robust speech culture is imperative for fostering productive and harmonious professional environments. By recognizing the significance of language proficiency, effective articulation, and interpersonal communication skills, organizations can enhance collaboration, innovation, and overall performance. This thesis underscores the need for concerted efforts to prioritize speech culture development within professional training and development agendas, empowering individuals to excel in their respective fields and contribute positively to organizational success.

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ÜBERSETZEN ALS INTERKULTURELLER TRANSFER

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Die Problemstellung. Die allgemeine Translationstheorie legt die Bedingungen und Regeln fest, unter denen die Übersetzungsaktivität stattfindet. In diesem Zusammenhang wird ein Modell der interkulturellen Kommunikation vorgestellt, das einen klaren Unterschied zum interlingualen Kommunikationsmodell der Leipziger Schule aufzeigt. Die Herausforderung besteht darin, die komplexen Zusammenhänge zwischen Sprachen, Kulturen und individuellen Verhaltensweisen zu verstehen und zu analysieren, um eine erfolgreiche Translation zu ermöglichen.

Die Ziele. Das Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, die Bedeutung der interkulturellen Kommunikation für die Translation zu untersuchen und zu verstehen. Dabei sollen die Methoden, die bei der Übertragung von Informationen zwischen verschiedenen Kulturen angewendet werden, analysiert und bewertet werden. Des Weiteren sollen die Auswirkungen kultureller Unterschiede auf die Übersetzungspraxis untersucht und Schlussfolgerungen für eine effektive Translation gezogen werden.

Die Methoden. Die Methodik dieser Untersuchung umfasst eine theoretische Analyse der allgemeinen Translationstheorie sowie eine kritische Auseinandersetzung mit historischen Übersetzungsmethoden. Dabei werden verschiedene Ansätze zur interkulturellen Kommunikation und Übersetzung untersucht, darunter:

Theoretische Analyse: Es werden einschlägige theoretische Werke zur Translationstheorie und interkulturellen Kommunikation herangezogen, um ein fundiertes Verständnis der zugrunde liegenden Konzepte zu entwickeln.

Historische Übersetzungsmethoden: Eine Untersuchung historischer Übersetzungsmethoden aus der Antike bis zur Moderne ermöglicht es, die Entwicklung der Übersetzungspraxis im Kontext kultureller Unterschiede nachzuvollziehen.

Fallbeispiele und eindruckliche Beispiele: Anhand von konkreten Fallbeispielen und eindrucklichen Beispielen für kulturelle Unterschiede werden die Herausforderungen und Chancen der interkulturellen Kommunikation verdeutlicht. Dabei werden auch moderne Situationen und komplexe kulturelle Kontexte analysiert.

Analyse aktueller Studien: Die Ergebnisse aktueller Studien zur interkulturellen Kommunikation und Translation werden herangezogen, um die neuesten Erkenntnisse und Trends in diesem Bereich zu berücksichtigen und kritisch zu bewerten.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Analyse zeigt, dass die Translation nicht nur eine sprachliche Übertragung, sondern eine komplexe kulturelle Handlung ist. Die Untersuchung der Bedingungen, Methoden und Ergebnisse der interkulturellen Kommunikation legt nahe, dass eine erfolgreiche Translation eine gründliche Kenntnis der Ausgangs- und Zielkulturen erfordert. Zudem wird deutlich, dass kulturelle Unterschiede die Übersetzungspraxis maßgeblich beeinflussen und eine adäquate Anpassung der Botschaft an die Zielkultur erforderlich ist.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Basierend auf den Ergebnissen dieser Untersuchung lässt sich schlussfolgern, dass eine erfolgreiche Translation eine umfassende interkulturelle Kompetenz erfordert. Übersetzer müssen nicht nur über sprachliche Fähigkeiten verfügen, sondern auch ein tiefgreifendes Verständnis für kulturelle Unterschiede und Normen besitzen. Die Berücksichtigung dieser Faktoren ist entscheidend, um Missverständnisse und Fehlinterpretationen zu vermeiden und eine effektive interkulturelle Kommunikation zu gewährleisten.

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POLSKI MŁODZIEŻOWY SLANG

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Opis problemu badawczego. Fenomen polskiego slangu młodzieżowego reprezentuje dynamiczny i ewoluujący aspekt używania języka wśród młodych ludzi w Polsce. Jednak brakuje kompleksowych badań dotyczących jego cech językowych, implikacji społeczno-kulturowych i szerszego wpływu na polskie społeczeństwo [2]. Zrozumienie zawichości slangu młodzieżowego ma kluczowe znaczenie dla zrozumienia jego roli we współczesnych krajobrazach językowych i kulturowych.

Cele badawcze. Niniejsza praca ma na celu analizę tego intrygującego zjawiska poprzez zbadanie konkretnych przykładów wyrażenia slangowych, ich pochodzenia i znaczenia we współczesnej polskiej kulturze młodzieżowej.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. W badaniu zastosowano podejście mieszane, łączące techniki jakościowe i ilościowe. Zbieranie danych obejmuje tworzenie korpusu wyrażenia slangowych dla młodzieży na podstawie wywiadów, ankiet i źródeł internetowych. Analiza językowa obejmuje leksykalną analizę semantyczną, analizę syntaktyczną i analizę fonologiczną w celu rozpoznania odrębnych cech slangu młodzieżowego. Do badania funkcji społecznych i kulturowego znaczenia slangu młodzieżowego wykorzystuje się metody socjolingwistyczne, takie jak obserwacja uczestnicząca i analiza dyskursu.

Cechy językowe: polski slang młodzieżowy charakteryzuje się mieszanką polskiego słownictwa, angielskich zapożyczeń i kreatywnych formacji słownych [4, s. 190]. Często wiąże się to ze skrótami, zmianami fonetycznymi i zabawną manipulacją językiem. Na przykład użycie „elo” w znaczeniu „cześć” świadczy o adaptacji fonetycznej, podczas gdy „hajs” w znaczeniu „pieniądze” świadczy o włączeniu angielskich zapożyczeń.

Wpływy społeczne: na polski slang młodzieżowy wpływają różne czynniki społeczne, w tym globalizacja, postęp technologiczny i kultura popularna. Rozprzestrzenianie się platform mediów społecznościowych i komunikacji online przyspieszyło rozprzestrzenianie się wyrażenia slangowych, a kontakt z międzynarodowymi trendami wzbogacił leksykon o nowe terminy i koncepcje.

Znaczenie kulturowe: polski slang młodzieżowy to coś więcej, niż tylko zjawisko językowe; jest odzwierciedleniem tożsamości kulturowej, dynamiki społecznej i etosu pokoleniowego [1, s. 46]. Wyrażenia slangowe często niosą ze sobą ukryte znaczenia, symbolizując wspólne doświadczenia, wartości i postawy w społecznościach młodzieżowych. Na przykład terminy takie jak „fajda” (zabawa) i „ziom” (kumpel) oznaczają znaczenie wypoczynku i przyjaźni w kulturze młodzieżowej [5].

Ewolucja języka: badanie polskiego slangu młodzieżowego dostarcza cennych informacji na temat dynamicznej natury ewolucji języka. Terminy slangowe są stale wymyślane, modyfikowane i popularyzowane, co odzwierciedla zmieniające się normy społeczne i powstające subkultury [3, s. 324]. W miarę, jak język stale dostosowuje się do nowych kontekstów i kanałów komunikacji, slang młodzieżowy służy jako twórczy rynek zbytu dla innowacji językowych i ekspresji kulturowej.

Wyniki badań. Analiza ukazuje bogaty zbiór innowacji leksykalnych, zmian semantycznych, wzorców składniowych i adaptacji fonologicznych w polskim slangu młodzieżowym. Co więcej, badanie identyfikuje różnorodne funkcje społeczne slangu młodzieżowego, w tym budowanie tożsamości, spójność grupy i opór wobec władzy. Dodatkowo badanie rzuca światło na dynamiczną interakcję między slangiem młodzieżowym a językiem głównego nurtu, ilustrując jego rolę w odzwierciedlaniu i kształtowaniu współczesnej polskiej kultury młodzieżowej.

Wnioski. Polski slang młodzieżowy stanowi dla młodych ludzi istotne źródło językowe umożliwiające wyrażanie swojej tożsamości, budowanie więzi społecznych i negocjowanie przynależności kulturowej. Zrozumienie cech językowych i funkcji społeczno-kulturowych slangu młodzieżowego ma kluczowe znaczenie dla

nauczycieli, decydentów i lingwistów, aby skutecznie współpracować z polską młodzieżą i wspierać jej kreatywność językową i ekspresję kulturową. Co więcej, ustalenia podkreślają potrzebę kontynuowania badań nad ewoluującym charakterem praktyk językowych młodzieży i ich szerszymi implikacjami społecznymi.

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DIALEKTY JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO

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Opis problemu badawczego. Dialekty języka polskiego stanowią fascynujący obszar badań lingwistycznych, którego zrozumienie może rzucić światło na złożoność i bogactwo języka ojczystego Polaków. Opisując problem badawczy, należy zwrócić uwagę na to, że dialekty nie tylko odzwierciedlają różnice regionalne, ale także wpływają na tożsamość kulturową i komunikację międzyludzką. Zrozumienie tych zjawisk jest kluczowe dla zachowania i rozwoju polskiego języka oraz kultury narodowej.

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszego artykułu jest zgłębienie różnorodności dialektalnej języka polskiego oraz zidentyfikowanie jej znaczenia w kontekście społecznym i kulturowym; dokładna analiza głównych cech charakterystycznych poszczególnych dialektów, zrozumienie mechanizmów ich powstawania i ewolucji, a także zbadanie wpływu czynników społecznych i historycznych na kształtowanie się dialektów.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Metody badawcze, wykorzystywane w analizie dialektów języka polskiego, obejmują szereg technik i narzędzi, które

pozwalają na zgłębienie złożoności tego zagadnienia. Przyjrzyjmy się teraz podstawowym metodom badawczym oraz kluczowym punktom analizy dialektów polskich. Pierwszym krokiem w badaniach nad dialektami polskimi jest analiza lingwistyczna. Ta metoda umożliwia nam zidentyfikowanie różnic fonetycznych, morfologicznych i leksykalnych między poszczególnymi dialektami. Przez systematyczne porównywanie cech językowych możemy określić specyficzne cechy charakterystyczne dla poszczególnego regionu.

Kolejną kluczową metodą jest badanie terenowe. Przez przeprowadzenie wywiadów z użytkownikami różnych dialektów oraz zbieranie materiałów językowych z różnych regionów Polski możemy uzyskać wgląd w różnorodność dialektalną i lokalne specyfiki językowe [4]. Dzięki temu możemy lepiej zrozumieć kontekst społeczno-kulturowy, w którym dialekty funkcjonują.

Analiza korpusowa stanowi istotne uzupełnienie badań nad dialektami [1]. Korpusy językowe zawierają zbiory tekstów z różnych regionów, które umożliwiają nam dokładne badanie użycia słownictwa i struktur językowych w poszczególnych dialektach. Dzięki temu możemy dokonać obiektywnej analizy różnic między nimi [5].

Dodatkowo metody ilościowe i jakościowe pozwalają na bardziej szczegółową analizę zgromadzonych danych [2, s. 95]. Techniki statystyczne oraz analiza treści umożliwiają nam wykrycie wzorców i trendów w użyciu języka w różnych dialektach. To pozwala nam lepiej zrozumieć dynamikę zmian językowych oraz wpływ czynników społeczno-kulturowych na kształtowanie się dialektów.

Wyniki badań. Wyniki naszych badań potwierdzają istnienie znacznych różnic między dialektami języka polskiego, obejmujących zarówno aspekty fonetyczne, leksykalne, jak i morfologiczne. Dodatkowo, nasze badania wskazują na wpływ czynników społecznych i historycznych na kształtowanie się tych różnic oraz na rolę dialektów w budowaniu lokalnej tożsamości i komunikacji społecznej [3].

Wnioski. Wnioski płynące z naszych badań podkreślają znaczenie zachowania różnorodności dialektalnej języka polskiego. Dialekty nie tylko są integralną częścią kultury narodowej, ale także odgrywają istotną rolę w procesach komunikacji społecznej i budowaniu tożsamości regionalnej. Dlatego też dalsze badania i dokumentacja dialektów są niezwykle ważne dla zachowania bogactwa językowego i kulturowego Polski.

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ADAPTATION OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEES ABROAD

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Problem Statement. Unfortunately, at the beginning of 2022, millions of Ukrainians have been forced to leave their homes and seek safer places due to the ongoing war. War is one of the most terrible phenomena, and as a result, those who find themselves in the most dangerous areas are unable to ensure their safety, protect their families, and have been forced to flee abroad. This situation presents significant challenges, as refugees often face difficulties in adapting to new environments, cultures, and societies. Additionally, many Ukrainians must adjust to life without the constant threat of rocket attacks, explosions, and danger to their lives. Consequently, they may also require psychological support and some basic necessities. However, still other challenges arise in learning the language of their new host country, finding employment, and accessing educational institutions for their children [2].

Objectives. The objectives of this research are to identify the main factors influencing the adaptation of Ukrainian refugees in various countries.

Methods. The study is based on an analysis of scientific literature, surveys, statistical data, and empirical research on migration and refugee adaptation.

The research proposes the creation and implementation of specialized programs and projects aimed at integrating Ukrainian refugees into their new societies. These programs could encompass language courses, vocational training, legal counseling, and support in securing employment. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure that Ukrainian refugees have access to education in local schools, universities, and educational programs. This will enable them to acquire the necessary skills and knowledge for successful adaptation and integration. Additionally, providing free psychological assistance is crucial for their overall well-being, considering that Ukrainian refugees have experienced traumatic events [1].

Results. Consequently, the adaptation of Ukrainian refugees affected by the war necessitates a comprehensive approach that considers psychological, social, economic, and legal aspects. Key achievements include identifying the main factors contributing to successful adaptation and developing recommendations for enhancing refugee support and protection.

Conclusions. Therefore, it is imperative to offer not only material support but also to create conducive conditions for interaction and mutual understanding between refugees and the local population. This approach will enhance the prospects of successful integration, improve the quality of life for refugees, and foster harmonious development within new communities.

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UKRAINIAN PUBLIC BROADCASTING: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS, NECESSITY

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Problem statement. Every democratic state has its own public broadcasting, which is independent, unbiased, and impartial. This broadcasting can be considered as the voice of society, as it works for society and about society. However, can our Ukrainian public broadcasting be considered as public media? Does it truly function as a societal communicator? My main research interests include the problems it faces, funding, future prospects, and content activities. Understanding the importance of public broadcasting and supporting it for improvement is extremely important today, because we are currently fighting for our identity and truth more than ever in the information space of the country and beyond. This is a sign of the independent, democratic state that we are building now [1].

Objectives. The aim of the research is to analyze the performance of public broadcasting in Ukraine, considering its status as public media, and to assess its effectiveness and social impact on the Ukrainian audience.

Methods. To begin with, in order to find the root of the problem, it is worth delving into history - to understand the fundamental emergence of public broadcasting in Ukraine. To better grasp the essence of contemporary issues, the best approach, in my opinion, is through comparison - what we had and what we have now. In this particular case, we can observe progress or regression, problems solved, and what has been overlooked. This will enable us to transparently identify gaps, positive aspects, and ambitions [2].

Results. Nowadays, public broadcasting holds significant importance and occupies a substantial space within the media landscape. However, due to funding issues and reliance on government funding, it struggles to operate at its full potential. Additionally, there is a lack of trust from the audience, as Ukrainians are not yet accustomed to this format, given that for a long time, all media outlets were under the influence of oligarchs, officials, and so forth. Nonetheless, there are positive signs

emerging, as societal changes necessitate shifts in the type of information consumed. In conclusion, it is clear that both time and decisive actions are required to improve the functionality of public broadcasting [3].

Conclusions. From a future perspective, it is crucial to emphasize that the development of public broadcasting should primarily stem from societal efforts. Our audience needs to understand that quality content requires financial support, much like anything else in our lives. This understanding can grant us independence and autonomy in public discourse. Secondly, another vital aspect is the regulation of public discourse's operations, capabilities, and limitations at the legislative level. This regulation can also contribute significantly to the independence and autonomy of public broadcasting [4].

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ZEICHENTHEORIEN UND FUNKTIONEN DER SPRACHE

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Einführung. Die logische Betrachtung der Sprache als ein Zeichensystem hat in unserem Jahrhundert die moderne Sprachwissenschaft hervorgebracht. Als systematische Beschreibung einzelner Sprachen gewinnt sie ihren Gegenstand nur mittelbar aus der Abstraktion der empirisch beobachtbaren Sprachäußerungen. Weichensteller war hier Ferdinand de SAUSSURES Cours de linguistique générale. 22 Forschungsgegenstand war für ihn nicht die menschliche Rede in ihrer Gesamtheit (langage), denn die erschien ihm als „ein wirrer Haufe verschiedenartiger Dinge, die unter sich durch kein Band verknüpft sind" [3] Er unterschied zwei Ebenen der Betrachtung: Objekt der Sprachwissenschaft ist das Sprachsystem (langue) als abstraktes Inventar von Sprachzeichen und grammatischem Regelsystem zu deren Verknüpfung, das als soziales Faktum den Individuen zur Verfügung steht. Empirisch beobachtbar sind allerdings nur die tatsächlichen Sprachäußerungen, die Rede (parole). Es entstanden einige Grundbegriffe, die seither in der Sprachwissenschaft

ständig wiederkehren, und auch viele Übersetzungstheorien verwenden sie oder berufen sich darauf. Um eine Verständnisbasis zu schaffen, werden sie im Folgenden kurz skizziert. [4].

Ziel. Die Studie soll das Problem der Äquivalenz und Angemessenheit der Übersetzung untersuchen. Bei der wissenschaftlichen Beschreibung von Sprache lassen sich verschiedene Perspektiven anwenden, und entsprechend sind auch die Ergebnisse verschieden. Zunächst kann man nach der Beschaffenheit der Wörter fragen. Die Wörter einer Sprache sind Zeichen, die sich auf einen Gegenstand oder Sachverhalt in der realen Welt beziehen. Nach SAUSSURE besteht jedes Sprachzeichen aus den zwei Aspekten Ausdruck/Inhalt, also aus einem materiellen (lautlich oder graphisch realisierten) Zeichenkörper oder Signifikanten (signifiant) und dem Zeicheninhalt, dem begrifflichen Konzept als Signifikat (signifie). Präzisiert wurde die Bedeutung eines Zeichens andererseits mit Blick auf die Kommunikationssituation durch das semiotische Dreieck von OGDEN/ RICHARDS [1]. Ein Zeichen (Signifikant, Wort) in seiner Gestalt symbolisiert den außersprachlichen Referenten (Wirklichkeit, Gemeintes) nur indirekt über das Konzept (Bedeutung, Signifikat) der gedanklichen Vorstellung als dem Zeicheninhalt:

Sprachliche Ausdrücke lassen sich also nur über ihr begriffliches Konzept, ihre Bedeutung, auf die Wirklichkeit beziehen (Sprache als Kommunikations-instrument); sie gewähren keinen direkten Zugang zu den Sachen selbst. Nach diesem dynamischen, einen Prozeß darstellenden Modell lässt sich die Bedeutung eines Zeichens - anders als bei SAUSSURE - nur erfassen, wenn es von einem Sprecher benutzt wird, um damit auf einen Gegenstand der außersprachlichen Wirklichkeit hinzuweisen (Bezeichnungsfunktion).

Methoden. In diesem Artikel gebrauchen wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur. Die Zuordnung vom Zeichen zum Gemeintes geschieht erst durch den Zeichenbenutzer (Sprecher mit Gedanken), was durch die unterbrochene Linie im Modell graphisch dargestellt wird [2]. Und auch für den Hörer steht das Zeichen nicht einfach statisch „für etwas“, sondern es ist eine Bezugsgröße (vgl. die Denktradition von PEIRCE): Erst durch Erkennen und Verstehen (Interpretation) der in ihm wirksamen Relationen wird das Sprachzeichen vom Empfänger konstituiert und gewinnt 'Bedeutung: „Nichts ist ein Zeichen, wenn es nicht als Zeichen interpretiert wird“ Eine grundlegende Eigenschaft sprachlicher Zeichen ist deren Arbitrarität: Zwischen dem Bezeichnenden (Signifikant, Zeichen, Symbol) und dem Bezeichneten (Signifikat, Begriff, Gedanke) besteht eine beliebige, nicht naturnotwendige abbildende, sondern konventionell festgelegte Beziehung.

Die Ergebnisse. Mit der Wahl des Kurses der Ukraine in die EU zur Verbesserung der diplomatischen, sozialen und internationalen Beziehungen sind Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers am Arbeitsmarkt sehr gefragt.

Fazit. Das Sprachzeichen steht in einem dreifachen Verhältnis zu seiner Umgebung, genauer gesagt, es „funktioniert als Zeichen“ gerade durch dieses dreifache Verhältnis. Die drei Relationen sind der Sprecher, der es äußert (Sender), der Hörer, der es aufnimmt (Empfänger), und die Gegenstände und Sachverhalte, die es benennt

(Referent). So steht ein Zeichen in Bezug auf die Wirklichkeit in der Funktion der Bezeichnung (Symbolfunktion), in Bezug auf den Sprecher soll es dessen Status kundtun in der Funktion des Ausdrucks (Symptomfunktion), in Bezug auf den Hörer, bei dem es eine Reaktion bewirken soll, hat es die Funktion des Appells (Signalfunktion).

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СЕКЦІЯ 7
ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВО /TRANSLATION STUDIES

**IMAGINATION AS A KEY FACTOR IN THE PROCESS OF
LITERARY TRANSLATION**

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Problem Statement. In the realm of literary translation, where the balance of linguistic accuracy and artistic interpretation is paramount, imagination emerges as a fundamental force shaping the interpretation of literary works across languages and cultures. This study seeks to explore the role of imagination in the field of literary translation, examining its implications for both theory and practice.

Objectives. This study aims to elucidate the role of imagination in the process of literary translation. Employing qualitative analysis and drawing on insights from translation studies, especially in the area of literary translation, the research attempt to explore the nuanced interplay between imagination and translation.

Methods. Imagination is not just a desirable quality in literary translation. It's an indispensable tool that breathes life into the process. At its core, translation is not merely about converting words from one language into another; it's about capturing the essence, the nuances, and the cultural context of the original work [4]. This is where imagination plays a fundamental role.

In the process of literary translation, the majority of translators encounter lots of challenges beyond the mere linguistic differences. They must navigate cultural references, wordplay, idiomatic expressions, and even the subtlest shades of meaning [2, p.27]. Imagination is what allows them to transcend these barriers.

Consider, for instance, a poet translating a poem from a foreign language. The translator must not only understand the literal meaning of the words but also grasp the underlying emotions, imagery, and rhythm. They must immerse themselves in the world created by the original poet and recreate it in a way that resonates with readers in the target language. This requires not just linguistic proficiency, but a creative imagination capable of capturing the essence of the poem and infusing it with new life [1].

Similarly, in translating fiction, imagination is indispensable. The translation of a novel set in a specific cultural milieu with references to local customs, traditions, and historical events. The translator must not only find equivalent words and phrases in the target language but also recreate the atmosphere and context of the original setting [5, p.250]. Imagination allows them to fill in the gaps, to evoke the sights,

sounds, and smells of a distant place, and to transport readers into the world of the novel.

Moreover, imagination enables translators to make creative choices when faced linguistic ambiguities or untranslatable words. They might invent new expressions, employ literary devices, or even alter the structure of sentences to capture the intended meaning of the original text. In doing so, they not only preserve the integrity of the work but also add a layer of richness and depth to the translation.

In essence, imagination is the engine that drives the process of literary translation. It empowers translators to go beyond the confines of language and culture, to delve into the heart of a text, and to recreate it in a way that is faithful yet innovative. Without imagination, translation would be a mechanical exercise devoid of creativity and passion. It is through the imaginative lens of the translator that the beauty and power of literature are brought to new audiences around the world [3].

Results. Through theoretical analysis, this research uncovers the influence of imagination on translation practice. Translators use their imagination as a powerful tool to deal with differences in language and culture, aiming to capture the core meaning of the original text within the limitations of the target language. The creative choices made by translators have a lasting impact on translated works, influencing how readers perceive and understand the original material. Translators face a tough job of keeping the original meaning while adapting it to a new language and culture.

Conclusions. In conclusion, imagination emerges as a leading factor of literary translation, infusing the process with vitality, creativity, and empathy. As we peer into the future, the role of imagination in translation grows ever more pivotal, shaping our understanding of literature, culture, and identity. By encouraging the creative abilities of translators and promoting collaboration across different fields, we can explore new possibilities in the field of literary translation, enhancing our collective literary heritage for future generations.

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LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL CHALLENGES FACED BY TRANSLATORS

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Problem Statement. Translation studies play a crucial role in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps in our globalized world. As globalization continues to increase international interactions, the demand for skilled translators and interpreters grows. However, translation is not merely a mechanical process of transferring words from one language to another; it involves complex linguistic and cultural considerations that must be carefully navigated to ensure accurate and meaningful communication across languages.

Every population has its unique way of communication, including language, symbols, and shorthand, which can lead to potential misunderstandings. Humor may not translate well between languages, leading to loss of intended meaning. Idioms and proverbs often lack direct equivalents in other languages, causing confusion if translated literally. Dialects further complicate understanding, as each population has its own communication style. Cultural factors, like implicit and explicit communication, also pose challenges. For example, some cultures communicate implicitly, requiring readers to read between the lines, while others are more direct. Additionally, translating texts like folk songs and myths requires preserving cultural authenticity, which can be difficult [1, p.179-180].

Linguistic nuances and cultural intricacies significantly influence the translation process, requiring translators and interpreters to possess not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural sensitivity and contextual awareness. These difficulties highlight the necessity of thoroughly investigating and comprehending the language and cultural aspects that are fundamental to translation studies.

Objectives. The objectives of this research are to explore the linguistic and cultural challenges encountered in translation studies and to propose effective strategies for addressing these challenges. By examining various translation approaches and techniques, this study aims to provide insights into the complexities of translation and the skills required for successful cross-cultural communication.

Methods. The research will employ a qualitative approach, drawing on theoretical frameworks from translation studies and linguistics to analyze the linguistic and cultural dimensions of translation. Case studies and comparative analyses of translation practices will be conducted to illustrate the challenges faced by translators and interpreters in different contexts. Additionally, surveys and interviews with professional translators and interpreters will be used to gather

firsthand insights into their experiences and strategies for overcoming linguistic and cultural barriers in translation.

Results. The findings of this research will shed light on the linguistic and cultural challenges encountered in translation studies, including issues related to linguistic equivalence, cultural nuances, and context-specific meanings. By identifying these challenges and proposing effective strategies for addressing them, this study will contribute to the advancement of translation theory and practice, ultimately enhancing the quality and accuracy of cross-cultural communication.

Conclusions. Translation studies play a crucial role in facilitating effective communication across linguistic and cultural boundaries. By acknowledging and addressing the linguistic and cultural challenges inherent in translation, translators and interpreters can ensure accurate and meaningful communication in diverse contexts. Moreover, by identifying these challenges and proposing effective strategies for addressing them, this study contributes to the advancement of translation theory and practice. It is through continuous research and collaboration that the field of translation studies can further enhance the quality and accuracy of cross-cultural communication in our increasingly interconnected world.

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PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH FILM TITLES TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN

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Problem Statement. Nowadays cinema is one of the main components of mass culture. Films create a unique model of life and that is why they are such a popular object of study. They entertain and educate the viewer allowing them to learn something new about the people, traditions and culture of countries involved in their production. The popularity of a film is often determined by its title that conveys its plot. Most of the films in Ukraine are produced by American film studios, so the films are translated into the English language. Translating a film title is a complex and responsible task. When rendering, a translator must be able to transform a title, take into account the genre of a film and focus on the target audience.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to consider the peculiarities of translating film names and identify the most common translation strategies used to convey the meaning successfully.

Methods. While conducting research, various methods were used, e.g. comparative analysis, generalization.

Results. After having conducted the analysis, the author came to the conclusion that a translator faces two main challenges while rendering English film titles into Ukrainian. Translators need to consider cultural differences between English-speaking and Ukrainian audiences. Besides, titles with puns and wordplay are also difficult to translate and a translator needs skill to convey their meaning.

Translators use such strategies as direct translation which is preferred for titles with simple phrases or universal metaphors. It includes transliteration and transcription. For example, “Red Sparrow” – «Червоний горобець», “A Quiet Place” – «Тихе місце», “Kingsman: The Golden Circle” – «Кінгсман: золоте кільце», “Seven Sisters” – «Сім сестер», “Annabelle: Creation” – «Анабель: Створення», “A Dangerous Man” – «Небезпечна людина», “Halloween II” – «Хеллоуін 2», “Tooth Fairy” – «Зубна Фея» [2, p. 104].

One more strategy is pragmatic adaptation. It involves significant changes to the title to ensure clarity and cultural relevance for the target audience. This might involve replacing the entire title if a direct translation did not make sense. For example, “Dead Man on Campus” is translated as «Мертвяк в коледжі». Ukrainians are not familiar with such phenomena as campus, so translators use the word «коледж», which is the part of campus [3].

Another strategy is story adaptation. This one creates a new title that reflects the story or characters of the film, making it easier for viewers to understand the movie’s content. For instance, “Fast and Furious” is translated as «Форсаж» [1]. After reading this title, it becomes clear that the movie is about speed and racing. Also, “Fist Fight” is translated as «Махач вчителів». The translator decided to use the slang word «махач» and the word «вчитель» to make the title more accurate. One more example is translation of “Cinderella Man”, which was translated as «Нокдаун». This story is about a man, who took up boxing in order to make a living. The term «нокдаун» is used in boxing and the target audience is able to understand what this film is about. It was impossible to use the word “Cinderella” in masculine genre in Ukrainian [2, p. 107].

Conclusions. This research has analyzed the main peculiarities of translation of movie names and explained strategies that are used by translators in order to convey the essence of film titles. In the future, there are a lot of movies that haven’t been translated yet and these strategies may be used during their translation.

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DIE ROLLE DER NONVERBALEN KOMMUNIKATION IN GESCHÄFTSVERHANDLUNGEN

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Die Problemstellung. In vielen Geschäftsverhandlungen spielen nonverbale Signale eine entscheidende Rolle. Doch wie genau beeinflussen diese nonverbalen Elemente den Verlauf und das Ergebnis von Geschäftsverhandlungen? Dies stellt die zentrale Fragestellung dieser Arbeit dar.

Die Ziele. Untersuchung der Bedeutung von nonverbaler Kommunikation in geschäftlichen Verhandlungen.

Analyse der verschiedenen Arten von nonverbalen Signalen und ihrer Auswirkungen auf Verhandlungsergebnisse.

Identifizierung von Strategien zur Verbesserung der nonverbalen Kommunikation in Geschäftsverhandlungen.

Die Methoden. Um die Ziele dieser Arbeit zu erreichen, werden folgende Methoden angewendet:

Literaturrecherche: Eine umfassende Analyse vorhandener Studien und Theorien zur nonverbalen Kommunikation und deren Einfluss auf Geschäftsverhandlungen.

Fallstudien: Untersuchung realer Verhandlungssituationen, um die Anwendung von nonverbalen Signalen in der Praxis zu verstehen und zu analysieren.

Experteninterviews: Durchführung von Interviews mit Fachleuten und Verhandlungsexperten, um Einblicke in ihre Erfahrungen und Perspektiven bezüglich nonverbaler Kommunikation in Geschäftsverhandlungen zu erhalten.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Ergebnisse dieser Arbeit zeigen, dass nonverbale Kommunikation einen signifikanten Einfluss auf Geschäftsverhandlungen hat. Bestimmte nonverbale Signale wie Körpersprache, Mimik und Gestik können die Wahrnehmung, das Vertrauen und die Beziehung zwischen den Verhandlungsparteien beeinflussen. Darüber hinaus können gezielte nonverbale Strategien dazu beitragen, das Verhandlungsergebnis positiv zu beeinflussen. Ein effektiver Kommunikationsstil ist am Arbeitsplatz von großer Bedeutung.

Wer Körpersprache richtig interpretiert, hat einen großen Vorteil bei der Kommunikation mit anderen. Er kann sich auf die Gefühlslage seines Gegenübers einstellen und leichter eine vertrauensvolle Gesprächsatmosphäre schaffen [2].

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Ergebnisse legen nahe, dass eine bewusste Berücksichtigung und Verbesserung der nonverbalen Kommunikation in Geschäftsverhandlungen entscheidend für den Erfolg sein kann. Die nonverbale Kommunikation ist ein entscheidender Aspekt der taktischen Kommunikation [1]. Unternehmen und Verhandlungsteams sollten daher Strategien zur Verbesserung ihrer nonverbalen Fähigkeiten entwickeln und implementieren, um effektivere und erfolgreichere Verhandlungsergebnisse zu erzielen. Ein effektiver Kommunikationsstil ist am Arbeitsplatz von großer Bedeutung [3].

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DIE MACHT DES ÜBERSETZENS: POSTMODERNE PERSPEKTIVEN AUF KULTURELLEN WANDEL UND IDEOLOGISCHE DIMENSIONEN

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Die Problemstellung. Die vorliegende Arbeit untersucht die Rolle des Übersetzens im Kontext postmoderner Strömungen und deren Auswirkungen auf kulturellen Wandel und ideologische Dimensionen. Dabei werden Fragen nach Machtstrukturen, Ethnozentrismus und kolonialen Einflüssen auf den Übersetzungsprozess aufgeworfen.

Die Ziele. Das Hauptziel dieser Arbeit ist es, postmoderne Perspektiven auf das Übersetzen zu analysieren und zu verstehen, wie diese den kulturellen Wandel und ideologische Dimensionen beeinflussen. Dabei sollen insbesondere die Reaktionen von Autoren, Lesern und Übersetzern auf Texte aus ehemaligen europäischen Kolonialländern sowie der Umgang mit deren Sprache untersucht werden.

Die Methoden. Die Methodik dieser Arbeit umfasst eine umfassende Literaturrecherche und Analyse einschlägiger Werke zum Thema Übersetzungstheorie, postmoderne Strömungen und kulturelle Anthropologie. Zudem werden Fallstudien herangezogen, um konkrete Beispiele für die Auswirkungen postmoderner Perspektiven auf das Übersetzen zu untersuchen.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Ergebnisse dieser Arbeit zeigen, dass postmoderne Ansätze das traditionelle Verständnis von Übersetzung als bloße Übertragung von Bedeutung in Frage stellen und stattdessen den Fokus auf Machtstrukturen, kulturelle Identität und ideologische Dimensionen des Übersetzens legen. Dabei wird deutlich, wie Übersetzung als ein Prozess der Macht verstanden werden kann, der sowohl die Produktion als auch die Rezeption von Texten beeinflusst.

"Bereits recht früh wurde der Nutzen der Übersetzungskritik in der Ausbildung angehender Übersetzer erkannt. Schon Katharina Reiß betont den hohen Stellenwert, welcher der Übersetzungskritik im Rahmen der Übersetzerausbildung gebührt [2]. Indem ihr die Aufgabe zugewiesen wird, das Sprachbewusstsein zu schärfen und den sprachlichen und nicht-sprachlichen Horizont zu erweitern, kommt ihr eine breit verstandene didaktische Funktion zu, die weit über die sprachliche Ausbildung hinausreicht und in die kulturellen Dimensionen der Übersetzerausbildung zielt. So behauptet die Translatkritik in der Übersetzungsdidaktik seit Jahrzehnten einen wichtigen Platz und gilt als effiziente Art und Weise der Übersetzerausbildung" [1].

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass eine postmoderne Sichtweise des Übersetzens dazu beiträgt, die bestehenden Machtstrukturen zu hinterfragen und inklusivere Praktiken zu fördern. Es wird deutlich, dass Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer können dabei helfen, wichtige Geschichten zu erzählen, die nicht immer die vorherrschenden Meinungen widerspiegeln, und somit die Art und Weise, wie wir die Welt sehen, verändern. Durch ihre Arbeit können sie dazu beitragen, wichtige Geschichten zu verbreiten, die nicht immer die vorherrschenden Meinungen widerspiegeln. Auf diese Weise tragen sie dazu bei, unsere Perspektiven zu erweitern und die Art und Weise zu verändern, wie wir die Welt wahrnehmen.

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ÉTHIQUE DU TRADUIRE : PRÉSERVER L'AUTHENTICITÉ ET LA SENSIBILITÉ CULTURELLE

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Énoncé du problème. Dans le contexte de la profession de traducteur, comment concilier l'impératif éthique de préserver l'authenticité et la sensibilité culturelle des textes avec les contraintes pratiques liées à la traduction, telles que les différences linguistiques, culturelles et contextuelles entre les langues source et cible, ainsi que les attentes des clients et des destinataires finaux.

Objectifs. L'objectif de la thèse est de comprendre le principe de travail du traducteur, d'éthique professionnelle et les nuances, d'apprendre les modèles de travail de traducteur qui l'aide à maintenir authenticité de sa traduction et sensibilité culturelle.

Méthodes. Certains d'entre traducteurs travaillent avec la traduction écrite, ils traduisent l'information stockée sous forme papier ou électronique. Les autres traducteurs travaillent avec l'information orale. Il peut s'agir d'informations stockées sous forme papier ou électronique. Le but du traducteur dans la société est de permettre la communication et la compréhension mutuelle entre des locuteurs de langues et de cultures différentes. Sans eux, il serait impossible d'établir des relations internationales, de résoudre les conflits et de développer. Un traducteur brise les barrières entre les cultures et développe des relations entre elles. Cependant, il convient de rappeler que cela peut à la fois aider et nuire aux gens, car une mauvaise traduction peut entraîner de mauvaises conséquences, voire même conduire à la guerre. Parce que la profession de traducteur est essentielle, c'est nécessaire dans de nombreux domaines. Par exemple, jurisprudence, relations internationales, éducation, géopolitique, journalisme et bien plus encore. Il est nécessaire d'analyser la méthodologie de travail du traducteur. Pour examiner les compétences et les sous-compétences en traduction, il est nécessaire de clarifier ces concepts et ce qu'ils impliquent. Lorsque l'on parle de compétence, cela englobe le savoir, la capacité et la volonté. La compétence ne se limite pas uniquement à une habileté pratique car elle ne se résume pas à des connaissances opérationnelles et ne se développe pas uniquement par la pratique. En réalité, la compétence est une fusion de diverses capacités, compétences et connaissances ; elle inclut un savoir (des connaissances opérationnelles spécifiques à un domaine), un savoir-faire (des compétences) et un savoir-être (des attitudes et des compétences sociales et cognitives) [4].

Les traducteurs maintiennent l'authenticité et la sensibilité culturelle dans leur travail en comprenant parfaitement les textes source et cible. Ils veillent à reproduire le sens, l'intention et la charge émotionnelle de l'original, tout en tenant compte des contextes et nuances culturels. Les traducteurs utilisent également diverses stratégies, telles que les équivalents, l'adaptation et la paraphrase, pour garantir que l'authenticité est maintenue et adaptée au contexte culturel. De plus, ils étudient et recherchent

activement les caractéristiques culturelles des deux langues pour éviter les fausses associations ou les malentendus. Il est également important d'améliorer constamment ses connaissances et ses compétences pour garantir une traduction de qualité et précise qui répond aux exigences d'authenticité et de sensibilité culturelle.

Un autre aspect important en traduction c'est la localisation. C'est le processus intégral pour assurer la sensibilité culturelle. Pour réaliser une traduction localisée, le traducteur doit posséder des compétences spécifiques qui vont au-delà d'une traduction standard. Ce n'est pas seulement une question de maîtrise de la langue étrangère apprise à l'université. La localisation nécessite une compréhension approfondie de la culture, des expressions idiomatiques et même du mode de vie des personnes dans la région source et dans la région cible [2]. Un traducteur doit être conscient des normes culturelles, des croyances et des coutumes pour s'assurer que le contenu traduit n'offense pas ou ne manque pas de respect à la culture cible. Cela s'applique également à d'autres choses du quotidien, à la couleur, aux blagues, etc. Par exemple, une couleur qui représente quelque chose de positif dans une culture peut représenter quelque chose de négatif dans une autre culture. De même, les blagues et l'humour peuvent ne pas bien se traduire, et un traducteur doit veiller à ne pas offenser le public cible [3].

On l'utilise souvent dans le marketing et la publicité, où un faux pas culturel peut avoir un impact important sur l'image de la marque. Lorsqu'un traducteur travaille dans une entreprise internationale, il a également un rôle responsable: il ne s'occupe pas seulement de la traduction standard, mais recherche également la meilleure approche par rapport au public cible. Il a pour responsabilité de comprendre la culture locale et de devenir un spécialiste du marché visé, afin d'aider ses clients à planifier leurs stratégies d'expansion. Contrairement à une simple traduction sur papier, la localisation implique d'ajuster les graphismes, les devises, les formats et les couleurs. Cela demande une refonte totale de la manière dont la présentation est organisée [1].

Résultats. En définitive, nous avons recherché et étudié des techniques de traduction qui aident les professionnels à transmettre des détails tout en préservant la sensibilité culturelle et l'authenticité. Nous sommes arrivés à la conclusion que le métier de traducteur est assez difficile, car il nécessite une compétence élevée, une précision maximale, une maîtrise sûre de la langue et des compétences en traduction.

Conclusion. En conclusion, pour les traducteurs, il est essentiel de trouver un équilibre entre maintenir la fidélité au texte d'origine et respecter la sensibilité culturelle du public cible. Cela nécessite une compréhension profonde des deux cultures impliquées et une conscience éthique de l'impact de chaque décision de traduction. En suivant ces principes, les traducteurs peuvent contribuer à une communication interculturelle efficace et respectueuse. Les perspectives du travail du traducteur incluent la sensibilisation à l'éthique professionnelle, la compréhension des attentes des clients, la communication efficace avec le public cible et la préservation de l'authenticité culturelle.

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JĘZYK POLSKI W KOMUNIKACJI INTERNETOWEJ I MEDIACH SPOŁECZNOŚCIOWYCH

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Opis problemu badawczego. Badanie nad rolą języka polskiego w komunikacji internetowej oraz na platformach społecznościowych jest istotne ze względu na rosnące znaczenie tych środowisk w życiu społecznym i kulturowym. Istnieje potrzeba zrozumienia wpływu tych platform na ewolucję języka polskiego, identyfikacji wyzwań związanych z jego używaniem w tych kontekstach oraz oceny skuteczności przekazywania treści w języku polskim w środowisku online.

Cele badawcze. Zrozumienie charakterystycznych cech językowych wykorzystywanych w komunikacji internetowej i na platformach społecznościowych w języku polskim; analiza wpływu komunikacji internetowej na ewolucję języka polskiego; identyfikacja trendów w sposobie używania języka polskiego na platformach społecznościowych; ocena skuteczności przekazywania treści oraz porozumiewania się w języku polskim w kontekście komunikacji online.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład.

1. Analiza lingwistyczna:

- badanie różnic w sposobie wyrażania się w języku polskim na platformach społecznościowych w porównaniu z tradycyjnymi formami pisemnymi;
- identyfikacja charakterystycznych cech językowych używanych w komunikacji internetowej, takich jak skróty, emotikony czy anglicyzmy.

2. Badania eksperymentalne:

- przeprowadzenie eksperymentów, aby ocenić skuteczność przekazywania treści oraz zrozumienie komunikatów w języku polskim na platformach

internetowych [4, s. 181]. To może obejmować testy czytelności, zrozumienia tekstu czy reakcji emocjonalnych.

Wyniki badań. Analiza lingwistyczna: na platformach społecznościowych w języku polskim występują różnice w sposobie wyrażania się w porównaniu z tradycyjnymi formami pisemnymi. Obserwuje się większą swobodę oraz częstsze stosowanie skrótów, emotikon i anglicyzmów.

Identyfikowano charakterystyczne cechy językowe używane w komunikacji internetowej, takie jak skróty, emotikony oraz anglicyzmy, które wpływają na sposób komunikacji użytkowników [2].

Badania eksperymentalne: treści zawierające skróty i emotikony są łatwiej zrozumiałe i bardziej angażujące dla użytkowników na platformach internetowych, co potwierdzają eksperymenty oceniające skuteczność przekazywania treści w języku polskim [3, s. 21].

Uczestnicy badania mieli większą skłonność do zrozumienia komunikatów w języku polskim, które zawierały skróty i emotikony, jednak zrozumienie mogło być uzależnione od znajomości internetowego slangu [1].

Wnioski. Badania potwierdzają, że komunikacja internetowa wpływa na ewolucję języka polskiego poprzez rozwój nowych form wyrażania się, takich jak skróty i emotikony. Skuteczność przekazywania treści online zależy często od znajomości internetowego slangu, co stanowi wyzwanie dla poprawnej komunikacji. Wnioski te podkreślają konieczność dalszych badań nad adaptacją języka polskiego do środowiska internetowego oraz potrzebę uwzględnienia kontekstu komunikacji przy projektowaniu treści online.

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DIE ÜBERSETZUNGSPROBLEME

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Die Problemstellung. Die Rezeption von Texten variiert je nach Individuum, was zu einer gewissen Beliebigkeit führt. Dies führt zu einer Herausforderung bei der Übersetzung, weil unterschiedliche Interpretationen und Wahrnehmungen zu einer verzerrten oder ungenauen Übertragung des Textes führen können. Das Hauptproblem besteht darin, eine Methode zu entwickeln, um diese Beliebigkeit zu korrigieren und die Rezeption durch ein strenges Analyseschema zu steuern [1].

Die Ziele. Das Ziel besteht darin, die Funktion eines zu übersetzenden Textes in seiner Kultur zu ermitteln und durch den Vergleich mit der Funktion des Zieltextes die für die Übersetzung zu bewahrenden oder zu bearbeitenden Textelemente zu isolieren und zu beschreiben. Es geht auch darum, die Funktionsgerechtigkeit der Übersetzung sicherzustellen, indem Texte und Übersetzungen im Rahmen ihrer Situation betrachtet und analysiert werden.

Die Methoden. Man verwendet Übersetzungsverfahren wie Modulation und Transposition, um lexikalische, syntaktische und textsortenbezogene Strukturen an die Normen der Zielsprache und -kultur anzupassen. Darüber hinaus werden Anpassungen des Verhältnisses von verbalisierter und nichtverbalisierter Information sowie der Einsatz von nonverbalen Mitteln wie Expansion oder Reduktion berücksichtigt. Durch den Vergleich mit der Funktion-in-Kultur des benötigten Zieltextes werden die für die Übersetzung zu bewahrenden oder zu bearbeitenden Textelemente isoliert und beschrieben. Text und Übersetzung werden im Rahmen ihrer Situation betrachtet, um die Funktionsgerechtigkeit der Übersetzung sicherzustellen. Der Translator analysiert den Ausgangstext in Bezug auf das darin enthaltene Translationsmaterial und isoliert die übersetzungsrelevanten Elemente. Die Methoden zielen darauf ab, die Übersetzungsprobleme zu identifizieren und durch gezielte Anpassungen eine funktionsgerechte Übersetzung zu erreichen [2].

Die Ergebnisse. Die Analyse und Anwendung dieser Methoden führen zu einer Identifizierung und Beschreibung ausgangstextspezifischer, pragmatischer, kulturpaarspezifischer und sprachenpaarspezifischer Übersetzungsprobleme. Durch die Lösung dieser Probleme wird eine funktionsgerechte Übersetzung ermöglicht, die als kommunikatives Handeln betrachtet wird.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Unsere Arbeit zeigt, dass funktionsgerechtes Übersetzen ein komplexer Prozess ist, der eine umfassende Sprach-, Sach- und Recherchierkompetenz erfordert. Das Modell der Übersetzungsdidaktik betont die Notwendigkeit eines systematischen Aufbaus der Übersetzungskompetenz. Die

Lernerfolgskontrolle sollte darauf abzielen, dass die Lernenden die spezifischen Übersetzungsprobleme beherrschen und vollständige Lösungen liefern können.

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DEUTSCHSPRACHIGE KOMMUNIKATION: BEDEUTUNG IM GESCHÄFTSLEBEN

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Die Problemstellung. Die Bedeutung der deutschen Sprache im Geschäftsleben wird als ein komplexes Phänomen betrachtet, das sowohl individuelle als auch kulturspezifische Konzepte und Kommunikationsmuster reflektiert. Eine Herausforderung besteht darin, die Vielschichtigkeit des Verständnisses zu überwinden und sicherzustellen, dass Übersetzungsprozesse angemessen sind, um potenzielle Missverständnisse zu vermeiden und eine präzise Kommunikation zu gewährleisten.

Die Ziele. Hauptziel ist es, die Rolle der deutschsprachigen Kommunikation im Geschäftsleben unter einem hermeneutischen Ansatz zu beleuchten und zu verstehen. Es soll die Notwendigkeit betont werden, kritisch über den Übersetzungsprozess nachzudenken, um eine akkurate und treffende Übertragung von Geschäftstexten zu erreichen.

Die Methoden. Eine detaillierte theoretische Analyse der Sprache im Geschäftsleben wird durchgeführt, um die verschiedenen Konzepte und Ansätze zu erfassen und zu verstehen. Durch die Anwendung einer hermeneutischen Methode wird der Text im Kontext seiner geschäftlichen Entstehung interpretiert, wobei auf die Bedeutungsinhalte eingegangen wird. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird der kritischen Reflexion über die Subjektivität des Verstehens und mögliche individuelle Sinnüberschüsse gewidmet, um eine präzise Übertragung der Textmitteilung sicherzustellen.

Es wird die Anpassung der Übersetzung an die Zielgruppe berücksichtigt, wobei stilistische und rhetorische Aspekte berücksichtigt werden, um eine klare

Kommunikation sicherzustellen. Die Integration von Fachwissen und kulturellem Hintergrundwissen wird hervorgehoben, um den spezifischen Anforderungen von Geschäftstexten gerecht zu werden.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Untersuchung zeigt, dass eine hermeneutische Perspektive im Übersetzen eine wichtige Rolle spielt, um den Sinn von Geschäftstexten angemessen zu erfassen und zu vermitteln. Die Unterscheidung zwischen dem Gesagten und dem Gemeinten sowie die Berücksichtigung der außersprachlichen Realität sind entscheidend für einen erfolgreichen Übersetzungsprozess im Geschäftsleben.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Ergebnisse betonen die Bedeutung einer hermeneutischen Herangehensweise im Übersetzen von Geschäftstexten, um ihren Sinn in seiner Komplexität angemessen zu erfassen und zu vermitteln. Eine kritische Reflexion über den Übersetzungsprozess und die Anerkennung individueller und kultureller Unterschiede sind für eine erfolgreiche Kommunikation im Geschäftsleben unerlässlich.

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DIE SPRACHE: DAS INDIVIDUELLE ALLGEMEINE

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Die Problemstellung: Die Sprache wird als ein komplexes Phänomen betrachtet, das einerseits individuelle und kulturspezifische Weltbilder ausdrückt, andererseits jedoch auch als universelles Kommunikationsmittel fungiert. Es besteht eine Herausforderung darin, die Subjektivität des Verstehens zu überwinden und einen angemessenen Übersetzungsprozess zu gewährleisten, trotz der Möglichkeit eines individuellen Sinnüberschusses.

Die Ziele: Das Hauptziel besteht darin, die Grundlagen des hermeneutischen Ansatzes im Übersetzen zu beleuchten und zu verstehen, wie dieser Ansatz zur angemessenen Wiedergabe von Texten beiträgt. Es sollen die Bedeutung und Notwendigkeit einer kritischen Reflexion über den Übersetzungsprozess

hervorgehoben werden, um eine präzise und treffende Übertragung der Textmitteilung zu erreichen.

Die Methoden: Eine detaillierte theoretische Analyse des Textes wird durchgeführt, um die unterschiedlichen Konzepte und Ansätze bezüglich der Sprache als individuelles Allgemeines und universelles Kommunikationsmittel zu erfassen und zu verstehen. Es wird eine hermeneutische Herangehensweise angewendet, die es ermöglicht, den Text im Kontext seiner Entstehung und unter Berücksichtigung seiner Bedeutungsinhalte zu interpretieren und zu verstehen. Ein Schwerpunkt liegt auf der kritischen Reflexion über die Subjektivität des Verstehens und die potenziellen individuellen Sinnüberschüsse, um eine angemessene Wiedergabe der Textmitteilung sicherzustellen. Es erfolgt eine gründliche Untersuchung, wie vorhandenes Wissen im Übersetzungsprozess aktiviert, modifiziert und erweitert wird, um eine präzise und umfassende Übertragung des Textsinns zu gewährleisten.

Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird der Berücksichtigung der außersprachlichen Realität und der Unterscheidung zwischen dem Gesagten und dem Gemeinten gewidmet, um eine korrekte Interpretation des Textes zu ermöglichen. Die Methodik umfasst auch die Anpassung der Übersetzung an den beabsichtigten Adressaten, wobei rhetorisch-stilistische Aspekte berücksichtigt werden, um eine klare und verständliche Kommunikation sicherzustellen. Es wird auf die Bedeutung der Integration von Fachkenntnissen und kulturellem Hintergrundwissen hingewiesen, um den spezifischen Anforderungen des Textes gerecht zu werden und eine hochwertige Übersetzung zu liefern.

Die Ergebnisse: Die Untersuchung zeigt, dass die hermeneutische Perspektive im Übersetzen eine wichtige Rolle spielt, um den Sinn eines Textes angemessen zu erfassen und zu vermitteln. Es wird deutlich, dass die Unterscheidung zwischen dem Gesagten und dem Gemeinten sowie die Berücksichtigung der außersprachlichen Wirklichkeit entscheidend für einen erfolgreichen Übersetzungsprozess sind.

Die Schlussfolgerungen: Die Ergebnisse unterstreichen die Bedeutung einer hermeneutischen Herangehensweise im Übersetzen, um den Sinn eines Textes in seiner Komplexität angemessen zu erfassen und zu vermitteln. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, dass eine kritische Reflexion über den Übersetzungsprozess und die Anerkennung der individuellen und kulturellen Unterschiede für eine erfolgreiche Textübertragung unerlässlich sind.

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UNRAVELING THE ART AND SCIENCE OF TRANSLATIONS: PERSPECTIVES, CHALLENGES, AND INNOVATIONS

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Problem statement. Translation, the delicate art of bridging languages and cultures, stands as a testament to the complexities of human communication. In a world where interactions transcend linguistic boundaries, the role of translation becomes increasingly paramount. At its core, translation is a source for exchanging ideas and knowledge between different linguistic landscapes.

Objectives. The objective of the work is to delve into the world of translations, where art meets science. We aim to examine perspectives, challenges, and innovations within this field.

Methods. There are several methods that can be used to investigate translation processes and outcomes: comparative analysis, error analysis, computer-assisted translation technology analysis [2, p. 58].

Results. Unraveling the art and science of translation involves exploring its multifaceted nature, understanding the challenges it faces, and recognizing the innovative solutions that are transforming the field. Here are some perspectives on translation, the challenges it encounters, and the innovations that are shaping its future:

Perspectives on Translation: 1. Cultural Mediation: Translation serves as a bridge between languages and cultures, allowing for the exchange of ideas, values, and traditions. It plays a crucial role in promoting cross-cultural understanding and fostering global dialogue. 2. Linguistic Precision: Translators strive to accurately convey the meaning, style, and tone of the original text while adapting it to the target language. They must navigate linguistic nuances and cultural subtleties to produce faithful and effective translations. 3. Creative Adaptation: Translation is not merely a mechanical process of transferring words from one language to another; it involves creative interpretation and adaptation. Translators must possess a deep understanding of both languages and cultures to capture the essence of the original work.

Challenges in Translation: 1. Cultural Context: Translating cultural-specific references, idioms, and humor poses a significant challenge for translators. Maintaining the cultural authenticity of the original text while making it accessible to a different audience requires skill and sensitivity. 2. Language Complexity: Languages vary in structure, grammar, and vocabulary, making translation a complex and nuanced task. Translators must navigate linguistic differences and find equivalent expressions that convey the intended meaning accurately. 3. Technology Integration: The rise of machine translation tools and artificial intelligence has transformed the

translation industry. While these technologies offer efficiency and speed, they also raise concerns about accuracy, quality, and the preservation of human expertise.

Innovations in Translation: 1. Neural Machine Translation: Advances in neural machine translation have improved the accuracy and fluency of automated translation systems. These technologies combine deep learning algorithms with vast amounts of data to produce more natural-sounding translations. 2. Cloud-Based Translation Platforms: Cloud-based translation platforms enable collaboration among translators, editors, and clients in real-time. These platforms streamline workflow management, enhance quality control, and facilitate seamless communication across language barriers. 3. Localization Services: Localization goes beyond translation to adapt content to specific cultural, linguistic, and regional preferences. By tailoring products, websites, and marketing materials to local markets, localization services help businesses reach a global audience effectively.

Conclusions. In conclusion, translation is the foundation of international communication, facilitating understanding and dialogue across linguistic and cultural differences. While challenges remain, innovative approaches and emerging technologies offer promising avenues of approach for the industry to advance.

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MODERN TRENDS IN TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. Researching new trends in the field of translation has a lot of important benefits and is essential in a changing linguistic, technological, and cultural environment. Knowledge of the latest trends gives opportunity to improve and perform new methods and technologies that make translation more efficient and precise. It ensures high quality and adaptation to modern requirements. Studying new trends in translation is vital for staying relevant, improving the quality of translations, adapting to technological changes, and meeting the diverse needs of a globalized world. It eventually contributes to more effective communication and understanding across cultural and linguistic boundaries.

Objectives. So, the objectives of our article are to investigate and present some modern trends in translation industry.

Methods. There are a lot of new technologies in translation. One of the most popular is using of Artificial Intelligence (AI). It is operated in different areas of translation and become more and more popular. For instance, NLP (Natural Language Processing) takes intermediate position between linguistics and computer science, where AI is used in the interaction of computer with language. With progress in technology, neural machine translation (NMT) has become more accurate and efficient. This led companies to expand its use in translation services. Machine translation is cheap, fast, but almost always its quality is lower compared to the translation made by people. A significant increase of machine translation in recent years has caused to a huge amount of work for those who are engaged in its post-editing.

Another example is localization. It allows to adapt messages to specific demographics and geographies regions to make them more appropriate and effective. While companies entering international markets, quality of translation and localization services will continue to be in demand in the coming years. Therefore, it is important to provide affordable, accurate and reliable translations.

Also, subtitle translation is becoming an increasingly popular trend due to the growing number of videos that are becoming the main source of content for consumers. Subtitles are important for several reasons. It provides a good user experience for people who do not speak the language of the original content and makes the product accessible to a global audience. It helps viewers understand the content through cultural adaptation.

Conclusion: These trends show that in times of increasing development in the world, it is essential to accept new ways of translating. This industry is constantly changing, but it remains one of the most important for businesses operating in the international market. In today's globalized world, translation and localization play a huge role in the cooperation of businesses around the world. Therefore, the request for translation services in different directions continues to grow, and it is vital to develop new trends in this area.

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PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. The German ethnologist Wilhelm von Humboldt believed that a translator has a difficult task, viz. he has to be faithful to the original text, but at the same time he is to take into account the peculiarities of his own culture and language. Psycholinguistics, along with other aspects of linguistics, studies the dynamics of language in spoken contexts, focusing on the practice of translation. Ethnopsycholinguistics also actively studies translation, combining psycholinguistic analysis with theories of translation and language communication.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to examine the cognitive aspects of translation, analyze translation strategies and their impact on the final result. In particular, we aim to study the psycholinguistic approach to the study of translation and its role in the perception, interpretation and generation of text.

Methods. Methods and approaches to be used in this study are text analysis, cognitive experiments, comparative analysis, interviews, literature review.

Results. Translation as a cognitive process involves processing discourse in two languages and activates all cognitive processes. Therefore, the cognitive model of translation is based on the model of thinking that exists in classical psychology [1, p. 156]. Understanding the source text is only an intermediate stage, followed by translation. This complexity of the translation process emphasizes the need to study translation strategies as well as translation results.

Models of cognitive discourse processing are the subject of research by psychologists and linguists who focus on understanding discourse and its communicative aspects. Cognitive models of translation are based on the thinking models of classical psychology and include the subject area (different types of knowledge) and practical, effective tools (cognitive strategies). In the context of translation, the model focuses on the translator's cognition [2, p. 302].

The psycholinguistic approach to translation research takes into account both linguistic and cognitive aspects of the translation process. This makes it possible to analyze translation not only as a textual product, but also as an integrated cognitive process that includes perception, interpretation, comprehension, and text generation.

The specifics of the translation task, including stylistic techniques and linguistic skills of the translator, are key to understanding this process.

Traditional linguistic and psychological approaches to translation are often limited and mutually critical. They sometimes do not take into account the linguistic and subjective features of translation. Therefore, since language is an important human mental mechanism, the relevance of cognitive aspects in language research is constantly growing.

Translation begins with the perception of information, and the relationship between language and perception is actively studied by cognitive scientists. First-order concepts, such as objects and motion, define the human conceptual system and are key to translator perception. Perception includes selection, awareness and sense of purpose, which contribute to the interpretation and understanding of discourse.

The cognitive model of translation looks at the translation process through the lens of thinking and includes a structural framework and strategic funding for the translator. In this context, a distinction is made between ‘encyclopedic knowledge’ and ‘linguistic knowledge’. Linguistic competence includes knowledge of the language system and the ability to create language units in different contexts. Encyclopedic knowledge helps a translator understand the context of a text and can be seen as a ‘frame’ or ‘schema’ [3, p. 190].

Conclusions. Translation turns out to be a complex cognitive process in which various strategies and psycholinguistic aspects come into play. Cognitive models of translation based on psychological theories of information processing emphasize the role of ‘encyclopedic knowledge’ and ‘linguistic competence’. Translation strategies such as projective and communicative translation play an important role in accurately and emotionally reproducing the source text. Studying these cognitive and psycholinguistic aspects in depth is the key to understanding how the translator’s brain works.

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TRANSLATION OF POETRY

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Problem Statement. Translating poetry is a unique challenge because poetry relies heavily on sound, structure, and figurative language to convey meaning. To render the essence of a poem as well as above mentioned linguistic elements is a very difficult task.

Objectives. The paper explores the challenges and difficulties of translating poetry namely the impact of cultural differences on translating, difficulties in

rendering meaning and aesthetic qualities of a poem. It emphasizes the role of a translator and their experience in solving difficult tasks.

Methods. While conducting the research, various methods were used, e.g. comparative analysis, generalization.

Results. The peculiarity of poetry is believed to be in its ability to evoke emotions, portray vivid imagery, and influence its readers by means of rhythm, sound, and cultural references [1]. Translating poetry is a really difficult task, as these elements often get lost during rendering from the source language into the target one.

Let us consider several challenges in translation.

Rhyme schemes, meter, and wordplay are deeply ingrained within a language. Rendering them accurately in the target language can prove almost impossible. For instance, the playful alliteration in Robert Frost's "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" ("*Whose woods these are I think I know. His house is in the village though*") might not be translated well, the emphasis being lost on the speaker's contemplation. Thus loss of poetic devices can be observed in the translation.

Cultural differences can cause troubles for an interpreter as well. Languages lack perfect equivalents for words and expressions with deep cultural roots. Translating a Japanese haiku mentioning "wabi-sabi" (the beauty of imperfection) might require extensive explanation in the target language to convey the essence.

Sometimes a translator has to choose between the meaning the beauty of a poem. A strictly literal translation might prioritize transferring the basic meaning of the words at the expense of the poem's aesthetic qualities. This can lead to a bland and uninspired version that fails to capture the original poem's power.

The difficulty of translating poetry varies based on several factors [3]. Rhyme schemes and specific sounds are difficult to render (e.g., translating a poem with slant rhyme in English into a language that relies more on perfect rhyme).

Words carry cultural connotations that can be challenging to translate with precision. For instance, translating the Portuguese word 'saudade', which encompasses a feeling of longing, melancholy, and nostalgia, might require a phrase or explanation in the target language.

Conclusion. Poetry is known to prioritize musicality and emotional impact, while prose focuses solely on the meaning. Despite the challenges, translating poetry remains a bridge between cultures, and translators will always be needed to unlock these 'new language worlds'. We can conclude that translating literary works, especially poetry, is a significant challenge, often bordering on impossibility. While some translations may be possible with minor semantic or stylistic losses, others may prove entirely untranslatable.

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TRANSLATION AND LOCALIZATION IN VIDEO GAME INDUSTRY

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Introduction. Translation and localization play a crucial role in video game industry, enabling games to reach diverse audiences worldwide. This article deals with the significance of translation and localization in video games, outlining the challenges, methods, and outcomes associated with these processes.

Problem Statement. The globalization of the gaming industry has led to an increased demand for translation and localization services. However, ensuring that games are effectively adapted to different languages, cultures, and regions poses several challenges these include linguistic nuances, cultural references, and technical limitations, all of which can impact the gaming experience for players.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to analyze the role of translation and localization in video game industry. Specifically, to examine the importance of translation and localization in reaching global audiences is the task of the research.

Methods. The research methodology employed in this study includes a combination of literature review and case studies. By analyzing existing literature and real-world examples, the study provides insights into the best practices and strategies for translation and localization in video game industry.

Results. Based on the findings of the research, several key outcomes can be identified:

Translation and localization are essential for expanding the reach of video games to international markets.

Challenges such as cultural adaptation and technical constraints require innovative solutions from developers and localization teams.

Effective translation and localization contribute to improved player satisfaction and market success.

The use of advanced technology, such as machine translation and artificial intelligence, is shaping the future of game localization.

Conclusions. Having investigated the issues of translation and localization in video game industry, we can make the following conclusions that translation and

localization are integral components of the video game industry, facilitating global distribution and cultural accessibility. As technology continues to evolve, the landscape of game localization will also undergo significant changes. Future research in this area should focus on exploring emerging trends, such as virtual reality localization and the impact of artificial intelligence on translation quality. By addressing these challenges and embracing new opportunities, the gaming industry can continue to thrive in an increasingly diverse and interconnected world.

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STYLISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH-LANGUAGE ADVERTISING TEXTS AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN

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Problem Statement. The growing attention to the study of advertising as a text in contemporary scholarship is not accidental. Advertising, being an integral part of our cultural space, uses linguistic means to achieve its goals. These means can be both direct and indirect, including verbal manipulation, which makes the study of advertising texts particularly relevant. The study of advertising as a text and the problems associated with the translation of advertising texts is an important task. Studying these issues will help us better understand how advertising influences people and improve the process of translating advertising texts.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to consider the English-language advertising texts and their Ukrainian translation stylistic features. This involves examining the use of language and potentially manipulative strategies employed in advertising to achieve its persuasive goals across various sources including literature [1] and online resources [2; 3].

Methods. While conducting research, various methods were used, viz. transliteration, literal translation (direct translation), calculation, indirect translation, adaptation.

Results. Our work revealed that by understanding the stylistic features that make English advertising so persuasive and the challenges involved in translating them into Ukrainian, we can ensure that marketing messages effectively reach new audiences

and achieve their intended impact across cultural boundaries. English-language advertising texts are crafted to be persuasive and memorable, and they achieve this through a distinct set of stylistic features. We provide some of the key elements:

1. Conciseness and clarity: ads need to grab attention quickly and deliver their message in a way that's easy to understand. Sentences tend to be short and direct, with a focus on active voice.

2. Figurative language: advertising makes heavy use of figures of speech to create vivid imagery and emotional connections. Similes, metaphors, personification, and hyperbole are all popular tools. For instance, a car ad might use a metaphor like "Unleash the beast within" to evoke a sense of power.

3. Likewise, repetition is important: catchy slogans and phrases are often repeated throughout the ad to create a sense of memorability.

4. Imperative Mood is often used too: commands and directives are prevalent in advertising, telling us what to do ("Try it today!") or how we'll feel ("Look your best!").

Among the various methods, strategies, transformations, and ways of translating English-language advertising texts, we will highlight those that are the most common in the Ukrainian advertising space, namely transliteration, literal translation (direct translation), calquing, indirect translation, and adaptation.

Let's consider a few examples.

Transliteration. This method uses the transliteration of English words into Ukrainian letters. It is used when it is important to preserve the sound of the slogan, for example, for brands with a global presence. For example:

Slogan: *Nike – Just Do It*

Translation: *Найк – Просто зроби це*

Literal Translation (Direct Translation). This method uses a direct translation of the words of an English slogan into Ukrainian. It is used when it is important to preserve the exact meaning of the slogan. For example:

Slogan: *McDonald's – I'm lovin' it*

Translation: *МакДональдз – Я це люблю*

Calquing. This method uses calquing, i.e. literal translation of an English slogan with adaptation to Ukrainian grammar. It is used when it is important to preserve the slogan's imagery. For example:

Slogan: *Coca-Cola – Enjoy*

Translation: *Кока-Кола – Насолоджуйся*

Indirect Translation. This method uses an indirect translation, i.e., conveying the meaning of an English slogan in Ukrainian in other words. It is used when it is important to adapt the slogan to the Ukrainian cultural context. For example:

Slogan: *Apple – Think Different*

Translation: *Apple - Думай інакше*

Adaptation. This method uses adaptation, i.e. a complete change of the slogan for the Ukrainian market. It is used when an English slogan cannot be adequately translated into Ukrainian. For example:

Slogan: *Carlsberg – probably the best lager in the world*

Translation: *Carlsberg – мабуть, найкраще пиво в світі*

Conclusions. This research examined the stylistic features of English-language advertising texts and explored the challenges associated with translating them effectively into Ukrainian. By analyzing various advertising examples and translation methods, we found that a successful translation goes beyond simply conveying the literal meaning of the words. Further research in this area could explore the effectiveness of different translation methods on Ukrainian audience.

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PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. When starting to translate children's literature, the first task of a translator is to determine the audience for the work. In the case of children's literature, its reader is characterized by age, and the younger the reader is, the more difficulties the translator faces. It should be remembered that he is a communicator between two worlds, adult and children's. [1, p. 157]. A major problem for the translator will be the inability to fulfill this role, the inability to break down the wall between the worldview of the children's audience and the experience of the adult author and translator.

Objectives. We need to identify the difficulties that may arise when translating works of children's literature. We all remember *Pinocchio*, *Little Red Riding Hood*, and *The Three Little Pigs*; stories with authors from different origins that have marked our childhood and continue to do so for current and future generations.

Methods. Methods. While conducting research, various methods were used, viz. determining the tone and style of our translation, translation of proper names and objects, synthesis and generalization.

Results. First of all, let's define the style and tone of our translation, because children's imagination is extremely visual, and they will always prefer this to abstract or vague. They want to visualize what they are reading in their minds, so a style rich in descriptions will help to attract and engage their attention [2].

When it comes to the tone of the translation, using a conversational or informal tone, as well as personal or friendly language, will make children see you on the same level and feel like you know them and their world.

When it comes to translating proper names, there are many options to choose from when translating. Some translators choose to avoid their real name because they are not an important part of the story's identity [3]. Others advocate keeping the name in the original language but adapting it to our target language for easier reading and understanding, especially for children. Some prefer to translate the names descriptively because they are necessary for understanding the text and will attract the child's attention.

This illustrates the challenges of translating names and that there is no single, generally accepted rule or best practice to use. Translators will have to make their own choices on a case-by-case basis, relying on their own vision and creativity to capture the essence of the characters, places, and plot of the story.

Conclusions. Translating children's literature is a challenging and painstaking job. It requires a lot of creativity and, since there are no specific rules to follow, makes you the creator of interesting solutions and new approaches that will directly affect the result of your work. As mentioned earlier, know who you want your text to be addressed to and start making translation decisions from there. Use the appropriate language, tone, and vocabulary to make your translated text understandable, readable, and engaging for the reader. That's why it's important to be aware of these potential challenges before you decide to accept a job translating children's literature.

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EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE FUNKTIONALE ÜBERSETZUNG

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Die Problemstellung. In ihrer Einführung in das funktionale Übersetzen hat Nord die Herausforderungen von Titelübersetzungen beleuchtet und dabei pragmatische, kultur- und sprachenpaarspezifische Probleme aufgezeigt [1]. Dabei wurden Titel als typische Texte betrachtet, deren sprachliche Strukturen von den Bedingungen der Kommunikationssituation abhängen. Des Weiteren wurden die verschiedenen Funktionen von Titeln sowie ihre einfache Struktur und Polyfunktionalität dargelegt.

Die Zeile. Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, die Problematik der Titelübersetzung im Rahmen funktionaler Translation zu erläutern. Durch die Darstellung der verschiedenen Aspekte, die bei der Übersetzung von Titeln eine Rolle spielen, soll ein besseres Verständnis für die Komplexität dieses Übersetzungsprozesses vermittelt werden. Es wird darauf abgezielt, den Lesern einen Einblick in die methodischen Ansätze und Schlussfolgerungen dieser Forschung zu geben und mögliche Implikationen für die Praxis aufzuzeigen.

Die Methoden. Die vorgestellte Studie zur funktionalen Übersetzungsmethodik bietet verschiedene Ansätze für die Untersuchung von Titelübersetzungen.

1. Korpusanalyse: Eine Methode besteht darin, verschiedene Titel und ihre Übersetzungen aus einem Korpus zu sammeln und zu analysieren. Dabei können Forscherinnen und Forscher bestimmte Muster in den Übersetzungen identifizieren, um festzustellen, wie bestimmte sprachliche Strukturen und Funktionen in den Titeln umgesetzt werden.
2. Pragmatische Analyse: Durch eine pragmatische Analyse können die kommunikativen Absichten der Titel und Überschriften untersucht werden. Dies beinhaltet die Betrachtung der beabsichtigten Wirkung auf die Zielgruppe sowie der kommunikativen Situation, in der der Titel verwendet wird.
3. Übersetzungsstrategieanalyse: Forschende können die angewandten Übersetzungsstrategien untersuchen, indem sie die Entscheidungen analysieren, die Übersetzerinnen und Übersetzer bei der Übertragung von Titeln treffen. Dabei werden die Gründe für bestimmte Einführung in das funktionale Übersetzen.

Diese Forschungsmethoden können dazu beitragen, ein tieferes Verständnis für die Herausforderungen und Möglichkeiten der Titelübersetzung zu entwickeln und die Prinzipien funktionaler Translation in der Praxis besser zu verstehen.

Die Ergebnisse. Die Qualität einer Übersetzung bemisst sich an ihrer Funktionsgerechtigkeit und Loyalität gegenüber den Intentionen des Senders und den Erwartungen des Empfängers. Die Nichtbefolgung von Textsortenkonventionen birgt die Gefahr unerwünschter Textwirkung. Die Hierarchie der Übersetzungseinheiten wurde dargestellt, wobei sprachenpaarspezifische Übersetzungsprobleme auf der untersten Ebene erst zum Tragen kommen, wenn die übergeordneten Kategorien einer strukturanalogen oder wörtlichen Übersetzung des Titels nicht im Wege stehen.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die funktionale Translationstheorie legt einen Schwerpunkt auf die Funktionsgerechtigkeit und Loyalität in der Übersetzung, jedoch bleibt eine konkrete Begründung für die Auswahl bestimmter Übersetzungslösungen oft aus. Die Perspektive des Zieltextes sollte stärker in den Übersetzungsprozess integriert werden, um eine adäquate Lösung zu gewährleisten.

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TEXTSTATUS UND STIL

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Die Problemstellung. Die Übergänge in der Übersetzungstheorie, insbesondere hinsichtlich des Textstatus von Fachtexten im Vergleich zu literarischen Texten, erfordern eine genauere Untersuchung. Die Frage nach der Situationalität und Funktionalität von Ausgangs- und Zieltexten in verschiedenen Kulturen ist von zentraler Bedeutung.

Die Ziele. Eine Analyse der Verlagerung des Schwerpunkts in der Übersetzungstheorie vom Ausgangs- zum Zieltext. Die Untersuchung der Situationalität und Funktionalität von Fachtexten im Vergleich zu literarischen Texten, um die Unterschiede im Übersetzungsprozess zu erörtern. Eine eingehende Betrachtung der Funktionen von Übersetzungen, einschließlich der intratextuellen Kohärenz und der Schaffung einer "alternativen Welt" in Fiktivtexten [1].

Die Methoden. Die Arbeit konzentriert sich auf die Analyse der Übergänge in der Übersetzungstheorie, insbesondere im Hinblick auf den Textstatus von

Fachtexten im Vergleich zu literarischen Texten. Dabei werden die folgenden Aspekte näher betrachtet:

1. Verlagerung des Schwerpunkts in der Übersetzungstheorie: Der Text hebt hervor, dass in neueren Übersetzungstheorien eine deutliche Verschiebung des Fokus vom Ausgangs- zum ZIELtext zu beobachten ist. Diese Entwicklung wird als eine wesentliche Veränderung im Verständnis des Übersetzungsprozesses betrachtet, die es zu relativieren gilt. Dabei wird zwischen der Situation des Ausgangstextes und der Funktion des ZIELtextes in einer anderen Kultur differenziert.
2. Situationalität von Texten: Fach- und Gebrauchstexte werden oft als situativ gebunden weil angesehen, sie meist eine klar bestimmbare Situation haben, die ihre Bedeutung maßgeblich beeinflusst. Im Gegensatz dazu wird gelegentlich die Meinung vertreten, dass literarische Texte nicht situativ gebunden sind. Die Rezeptionsästhetische Theorie von Iser wird herangezogen, um die Interaktion zwischen Leser und Text als Erschaffung einer Situation zu beschreiben [2]. Diese Perspektive betont die Bedeutung der dynamischen Beziehung zwischen Text und Leser im Lesevorgang, wodurch die fiktionale Wirklichkeit des literarischen Textes konkret erschaffen wird [2].
3. Funktion von Übersetzungen: Es wird argumentiert, dass viele Texte, sowohl Fach- als auch literarische, eine klar bestimmbare Funktion in der Zielkultur haben, auf die hin sie formuliert werden. Die Funktionen von Übersetzungen werden näher erläutert, wobei die intratextuelle Kohärenz und die Schaffung einer "alternativen Welt" in Fiktivtexten als zentrale Funktionen betrachtet werden. Es wird betont, dass Übersetzungen dazu dienen, einen literarischen Text oder ein Kunstwerk im Rahmen einer Zielkultur zu erschaffen, wobei das Bedürfnis nach neuen Literaturübersetzungen immer wieder spürbar ist.
4. Stil als wichtiger Aspekt: Ein bisher kaum übersetzungstheoretisch behandelte Aspekt ist der Faktor Stil. Dabei wird Stil als ein System der Auswahl im Sprachgebrauch verstanden, das mit einer Vielfalt der Textfunktionen gekoppelt ist. Die Unterscheidung zwischen transparentem und opakem Stil wird erläutert, wobei transparenter Stil sich auf die leichte und direkte Darstellung der Bedeutung eines Textes konzentriert, während opaker Stil die Bedeutung des Textes durch bestimmte Stilmerkmale verschleiert und die Interpretation erschwert [3].

Die Ergebnisse. Die Analyse zeigt, dass die Verlagerung des Schwerpunkts in der Übersetzungstheorie eine wesentliche Entwicklung darstellt. Fachtexte sind oft stärker an eine spezifische Situation gebunden als literarische Texte. Die Untersuchung der Funktionen von Übersetzungen betont die Bedeutung der intratextuellen Kohärenz und der Stilelemente für die Qualität der Übersetzung

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Analyse der Übergänge in der Übersetzungstheorie sowie des Textstatus von Fach- im Vergleich zu literarischen Texten verdeutlicht die Komplexität des Übersetzungsprozesses. Es wird ersichtlich, dass Übersetzungen nicht nur sprachliche, sondern auch kulturelle und situative Aspekte berücksichtigen müssen. Die Betonung der Funktionen von Übersetzungen,

insbesondere hinsichtlich der intratextuellen Kohärenz und der Schaffung alternativer Welten, hebt die anspruchsvolle Natur der Übersetzungskunst hervor.

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ÜBERSETZUNGSORIENTIERTE TEXTTYPOLOGIE

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Die Problemstellung. Besondere Resonanz in der übersetzungswissenschaftlichen Literatur hat die übersetzungsorientierte Texttypologie bei vielen Wissenschaftlern gefunden. Der Grundgedanke ist dabei, dass die Struktur des Textes die Übersetzung beeinflusst. Man bewegt sich in ihrer Darstellung nicht mehr nur auf der syntaktischsemantischen Ebene von Sätzen, sondern betrachtet Texte als größere Einheiten und liefert eine der Textsortenklassifikation vorgeschaltete, abstraktere Differenzierung von Texten. Bezugnehmend auf die drei kommunikativen Zeichenfunktionen die Organon-Modells der Sprache und Bezeichnung, Ausdruck.

Das Ziel. Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, Übersetzungsorientierte Texttypologie zu analysieren.

Die Methoden. In diesem Artikel gebrauchten wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur. Man definiert zunächst drei Texttypen: den „inhaltsbetonten“, den „formbetonten“ und den „appellbetonten“ Texttyp, die jeweils einen Einzeltext charakterisieren. Nun brauchen diese drei Funktionen nicht in jeder sprachlichen Äußerung qualitativ gleichrangig zu sein. In dem einen Text (oder Textabschnitt) mag die Darstellung überwiegen, der andere lebt von der Ausdrucksfunktion, wieder ein anderer ist vom Wesen her Appell an den Hörer oder Leser. Selbstverständlich wird nicht immer ein ganzer Text ausschließlich nur eine der Funktionen der Sprache widerspiegeln. In der Praxis gibt es zahllose Überschneidungen und Mischformen. Doch lässt sich je nach dem Übergewicht der

einen oder anderen Funktion der Sprache in einem gegebenen Text bereits eine Unterscheidung von drei Grundtypen rechtfertigen [1]. So Schema der Zuordnung bei der Funktion der Sprache ist: -Darstellung; -Ausdruck; -Appell. Als vierter Texttyp kommt dann noch der „audiomediale Text“ hinzu, dessen Kennzeichen das Angewiesensein auf außersprachliche (technische) Medien und nichtsprachliche Ausdrucksformen graphischer, akustischer und optischer Art ist. Später verschiebt sich ihre Perspektive der Sprachfunktion zur Textfunktion hin, und arbeitet dann mit Hilfe empirischer, linguistischer und kommunikationstheoretischer Argumente ihre Texttypologie noch differenzierter aus, wobei den drei Grundtypen jeweils verschiedene Textsorten zugeteilt werden. Die weiter oben genannten, von der Textlinguistik entwickelten Beschreibungskriterien werden dabei aber nicht verwendet. Stattdessen wird stärker auf die Rolle des Autors und seine Intention abgehoben. Bei einer Einteilung von Textvorkommen nach dieser Typologie ergibt sich etwa folgendes Bild, wobei Überschneidungen nicht ausgeschlossen werden:

1) Informativer Texttyp (sachorientiert): Textsorten Bericht, Aufsatz, Urkunde, Gebrauchsanweisung, Kommentar, Sachbuch;

2) Expressiver Texttyp (senderorientiert): Textsorten Roman, Novelle, Lyrik, Schauspiel, Komödie, Lehrgedicht, Biographie;

3) Operativer Texttyp (verhaltensorientiert): Textsorten Predigt, Propaganda, Reklame, Demagogie, Pamphlet, Satire, Tendenzroman, Kommentar, usw [2].

Man vertritt nun die Meinung, dass der Texttyp infolge seines je spezifischen Charakters über die zu wählende Übersetzungsmethode entscheide. Dabei soll die Textfunktion erhalten bleiben. Aufgrund der Erkenntnis, dass in der Regel *informative* Texte in der Absicht übersetzt werden, die textimmanente Information an einen weiteren, zielsprachlichen Empfängerkreis zu vermitteln, *expressive* Texte in der Absicht. Ohne Operationen dieser Art ist die Appellfunktion nicht zu. Da sich als Übersetzungsmethode im Wesentlichen das ergibt, was die sprachenpaarbezogene Übersetzungswissenschaft auch an anderer Stelle beschrieben hat, bleibt der übersetzungstheoretische Ertrag dieses Modells begrenzt.

Von vielen Seiten ist in sehr lebhafter Diskussion an dem Modell von Reis vor allem kritisiert worden, dass Texte in der Realität nicht immer eine so deutlich ausgeprägte Primärfunktion aufweisen, wie dies mit den drei Texttypen suggeriert wird.

Die Ergebnisse. Mit der Wahl des Kurses der Ukraine in die EU zur Verbesserung der diplomatischen, sozialen und internationalen Beziehungen sind Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers am Arbeitsmarkt sehr gefragt.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Aus oben Gesagtem lässt sich feststellen, dass Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers zu allen Zeiten für alle Menschen aktuell und notwendig waren und sind. Sie sind unerlässlich für die Entwicklung von Wissenschaft, Technik, Kultur und internationaler Integration.

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PECULIARITIES OF DIPLOMATIC TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. Diplomatic translation is super important for countries to talk to each other nicely and understand each other's stuff. There are loads of problems that come up, making it tricky to get things right. Like, sometimes the words don't translate exactly right or there is cultural stuff that gets lost in translation. Plus, because it is all official and serious, there is this pressure to make sure everything is perfect. So, we really need to figure out what these problems are and find ways to fix them. Cause if we can deal with diplomatic translation, it could seriously help countries get along better and avoid misunderstandings [1].

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify and understand the specific challenges faced in diplomatic translation. Assess the impact of these challenges on international communication and relations.

Methods. Diplomatic translation, the art of conveying diplomatic communications accurately and effectively across languages, stands as a critical pillar of international relations [3]. Here are some examples of problems that arise in the translation process.

Linguistic Ambiguity: Diplomatic texts often contain ambiguous language and nuanced expressions that pose challenges for accurate translation, particularly when conveying subtle diplomatic messages or negotiating terms.

Cultural Sensitivity: Translating diplomatic texts requires a deep understanding of cultural nuances and context-specific conventions, which may vary significantly between languages and cultures, leading to potential misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Political Sensitivities: Diplomatic translation involves navigating sensitive political issues and diplomatic protocols, requiring translators to exercise discretion and neutrality while ensuring the faithful representation of the original message.

Legal Complexity: Diplomatic texts, such as treaties and agreements, often contain complex legal terminology and provisions, necessitating translators with specialized knowledge in international law and legal translation to ensure accuracy and compliance.

Diplomatic Protocol: Diplomatic communications adhere to strict protocol and formalities, including hierarchical structures and honorifics, which may not have direct equivalents in other languages, posing challenges for appropriate translation.

Time Constraints: Diplomatic translation projects often operate under tight deadlines, leaving limited time for thorough research, verification, and quality assurance, increasing the risk of errors and inaccuracies.

Security and Confidentiality: Diplomatic translation involves handling sensitive and classified information, requiring translators to adhere to strict security protocols

and maintain confidentiality, which may complicate the translation process and limit access to resources.

Interpreting Nonverbal Cues: Diplomatic interactions often rely on nonverbal cues, such as body language and gestures, which may not translate directly, requiring translators to infer and convey underlying meanings effectively.

Diverse Text Types: Diplomatic translation encompasses a wide range of text types, from formal treaties and agreements to informal diplomatic correspondence and speeches, each requiring distinct translation strategies and considerations.

Results. An evaluation of cultural sensitivities and nuances in diplomatic translation revealed the complexities involved in accurately conveying messages across different cultural contexts, highlighting the importance of cultural awareness and sensitivity in translation practice.

Conclusions. To sum up, diplomatic translation plays a pivotal role in shaping the course of international relations, and addressing the challenges identified in this study is essential for facilitating effective communication and diplomacy on the global stage. By recognizing the complexities inherent in diplomatic translation and implementing strategies to overcome them, stakeholders can contribute to a more interconnected and harmonious world.

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TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH BIRD IDIOMS INTO UKRAINIAN

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Problem Statement. While animal idioms are prevalent in both English and Ukrainian languages, the process of translating these idiomatic expressions poses significant challenges due to differences in cultural connotations, symbolic meanings, and linguistic structures [1, p. 66]. The problem addressed in this research lies in the complexities of translating bird idioms from English into Ukrainian and vice versa, considering the cultural nuances and symbolic associations inherent in these expressions. The relevance of this work is determined by the rich cultural and symbolic significance of birds in both languages, because accurate and culturally

appropriate translation of bird idioms is essential for effective communication and cross-cultural understanding.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify and compile a comprehensive list of bird idioms in both English and Ukrainian languages. This involves gathering idiomatic expressions that prominently feature birds as metaphors across various sources, including literature [2] and online resources [3; 4].

Methods. While conducting research, various methods were used, viz. comparative analysis, synthesis, generalization.

Results. Our analysis of the collected bird idioms revealed fascinating insights into the cultural and emotional significance embedded within these expressions. One prominent theme that emerged was the association of certain bird species with specific traits or emotions across both English and Ukrainian idiomatic lexicons.

For instance, in English, the idiom “*to kill two birds with one stone*” symbolizes efficiency and the ability to accomplish multiple tasks simultaneously. Similarly, in Ukrainian, the equivalent idiom “*вбити двох зайців одним пострілом*” carries the same connotation of efficiency. However, while the literal animals differ between the two languages, the metaphorical meaning remains consistent.

Another example is the English idiom “*a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush*,” which advises prudence and caution in decision-making, emphasizing the value of certainty over uncertainty. In Ukrainian, a similar sentiment is conveyed through the idiom “*краще синиця в руках, ніж журавель у небі*”, highlighting the importance of appreciating what one already possesses rather than chasing uncertain prospects.

Moreover, the idiom “*an albatross around one’s neck*” depicts a burdensome or troublesome situation that weighs heavily on someone. Taken from the wonderful yet tragic poem “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner,” this expression reflects the enduring influence of literature on idiomatic language. In Ukrainian, the equivalent expression is “*тягар на шиї*,” carrying the same connotation of a heavy burden hindering progress or causing distress.

In English, the idiom “*night owl*” describes a person who stays up late at night, often working or socializing. Its Ukrainian equivalent “*опівнічник*” similarly portrays individuals thriving during nighttime hours, akin to the nocturnal habits of an owl.

Furthermore, the idiom “*ugly duckling*” refers to someone or something initially perceived as unattractive but later blossoms into something beautiful or successful. In Ukrainian, the equivalent expression is “*гидке каченя*.”

Likewise, the idiom “*free as a bird*” expresses a sense of complete freedom and autonomy, akin to a bird soaring through the open sky. Its Ukrainian counterpart “*вільний як птах*” mirrors this sentiment of unrestricted liberty in one's actions and choices.

Similarly, the idiom “*like water off a duck’s back*” describes criticism or adversity that has little effect on someone, highlighting their resilience. Its Ukrainian equivalent “*наче з гуски вода*” portrays the ease with which individuals shrug off negativity, akin to water rolling off a duck’s waterproof feathers.

Lastly, the idiom “*proud as a peacock*” describes someone excessively proud or boastful, drawing parallel to the colorful and ostentatious display of a peacock. Its Ukrainian counterpart “*гордий як павич*” captures the imagery of exaggerated pride in one's achievements or attributes.

Conclusions. This research study provides insights into the significance of bird imagery in idiomatic expressions, shedding light on how language reflects and shapes human experience and emotion. By exploring the cultural and emotional connotations of bird-related idioms, this study contributes to our understanding of the intricate interplay between language, culture, and emotion. Further research in this area could explore additional linguistic and cultural dimensions of bird imagery, as well as its implications for language teaching and cross-cultural communication.

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BODY LANGUAGE IN JAPAN

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Problem statement. Have you ever had the feeling that your interlocutor is keeping something from you, or deceiving you, or maybe even opposite, his emotions are too strong that he tells everything with his body? At such moments, we are used to reading other things that could tell us more about your opponent's story. Body language, or non-verbal communication. By combining both factors, we get clear answers and understand the mood of the interlocutor.

Objectives. While I was traveling in Japan, I noticed many new ways of body language that I had never noticed before. This made me think about the fact that, in addition to the language we all are get used to, our body language itself is different,

so I decided to study this topic in more detail and discuss this issue with my close friend who has lived in Japan all his life, Taiki Otahara.

Methods. I would not like to talk about all the gestures we are familiar with, which of course are also in Japan, so I will talk about the most interesting ones, and which interested me the most. Single clapping of the hands in front of the face. We are all used to seeing such actions in the movies, or as a joke when talking with friends, however, the Japanese, on the other hand, use it on a regular basis when they are asking for forgiveness/favor/thanking for a meal. Open-hand behind the head. This move is very common among anime fans, often expressing awkward/embarassed. But in fact, in Japan it is considered an absolute norm, and when communicating with a Japanese person without this gesture, it is very difficult to imagine his response when you talk about something awkward. Shape thumb and index finger as if holding a small sake cup. Motion cup to mouth as if drinking. In fact, to me, this movement looks more natural than the one we use when asking someone for a drink at a bar. this movement is considered a non-verbal invitation to drink with friends or colleagues. As if your arms are extended out for praying, but with only one arm. from a young age, we were taught that before asking for something, stretch out your hand, wait for the teacher to turn to you, and then ask. So in Japan, I often noticed how my Japanese friends, when asking for directions, extended one arm in front of them with a slight bend in the elbow, also adding the awkward "a..sumimasen" which translates as "excuse me". Waving hand back and forth in front of face. Repeating this movement, it immediately seems as if you are hinting at an unpleasant smell, especially if you also wrinkle your nose while waving, but today I am talking about unusual gestures. In Japan, this is how they let you know no; "i can't help you, i don't speak (language)". Shape arms above your head as a big 'O'. I noticed this movement not so often, but my friend often repeated it, she is Japanese, we had some difficulties in conversation, so as soon as she understood what I was saying to her, she immediately raised her hands above her head and said "okay" with a smile, that is, simply voiced what the sign she was showing meant. Here we come to the most famous bowing your head gesture. The Japanese have a whole culture based on this. They have a lot of exceptions in this, even the angle of inclination of your torso can tell us a lot, but without going into the deepest details, I can definitely say, bow your head to everyone, who you want to greet, so you will definitely not be mistaken, it's greatly appreciated and people appreciate it when you express the highest level of respect!)

Results. Having all this information, I believe that you will definitely be able to find your way and not get lost when talking to the Japanese, because speaking is not our only way of communication

Conclusions. To summing up the whole story, we can come to the conclusion that body language is an extremely important and integral part of our communication. Understanding all the differences between cultures, it is important for us to understand and know the peculiarities of body language in different countries, because it is worth remembering that not always what we consider normal can be strange and sometimes offensive to other people, however, I can not worry about

your trip to Japan, because in my story I told the main aspects of body language, taking into my personal experience and the experience of my Japanese friends!

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IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Problem Statement. In the era of rapid technological advancement, the English language undergoes notable transformations influenced by digital communication tools and platforms. The use of technology in daily life raises questions about its impact on language structure, vocabulary, and communication.

Objectives. Investigate the changes in language structure and syntax resulting from the influence of technology. Identify and analyze the introduction of new vocabulary, abbreviations, and expressions driven by technological advancements. Examine how digital communication platforms shape communication patterns and linguistic norms in English. The overall impact of technology on the English language, considering both positive and negative aspects.

Methods. To comprehensively grasp the evolving influence of technology on the English language, we must ground our exploration in the foundational works of Crystal and McEnery. Crystal's seminal insights into the integration of new terminology in spoken English, particularly within the realm of digital lexicon expansion, provide a foundational understanding of the dynamic nature of language evolution. As Crystal eloquently articulates, "Language is a living organism, constantly evolving to adapt to new contexts and technological advancements, shaping and reshaping its structure and vocabulary in response to societal and technological changes" [1].

Moreover, delving into McEnery's extensive research on the impact of technology on English syntax uncovers invaluable insights into the intricate relationship between technological advancements and linguistic structures. McEnery keenly observes, "The syntax of English is not immune to the influence of technological developments, particularly in digital communication systems where character limitations, emoticons, and acronyms play significant roles in shaping

communication patterns and linguistic norms" [2]. This acknowledgment highlights the profound impact of technology on language construction and communication dynamics.

It's evident that English has continuously morphed and adapted throughout history. The internet represents the next natural step in this ongoing evolution. While it's impossible to cover all aspects of digital communication, certain prominent features associated with "netspeak" emerge [3].

Technology serves as a catalyst for cultural exchange and adaptation, shaping the dynamics of language and identity in profound ways. The interconnectedness facilitated by digital platforms has led to a blending of cultural influences, resulting in the emergence of new linguistic forms and expressions that reflect the multicultural nature of contemporary society. This recognition underscores the transformative role of technology in fostering cultural inclusivity and linguistic diversity [4].

Extend the exploration to technology's impact on cultural assimilation, scrutinizing international venues where English is a cross-cultural communication medium. This investigation sheds light on how technology influences the language's cultural dynamics. Assess the broader changes in English, examining language structures, the blending of cultures, and the creation of new dialects, vocabulary, and linguistic forms facilitated by technological innovations. This all-encompassing strategy ensures a comprehensive understanding of the transformative impact of technology on the English language [1, p. 146].

Results. The shifts in communication patterns driven by technology, impacting traditional syntactic structures. The expanding digital lexicon incorporates terms like "tweet" and "selfie" into everyday English. While contributing positively to linguistic diversity, challenges in language comprehension emerge. Technology's dual role as a shaping force and potential challenge to language adaptability is evident. The dynamic nature of English is observed in its adaptation to innovations like artificial intelligence, reflecting a coexistence of formal and informal language elements. User perceptions reveal a dynamic interaction between language users and technology's transformative impact on English.

Conclusions. Summing up the theories that have been elaborated, it can be concluded that as we navigate the ever-evolving landscape of TechLingua, it becomes evident that technology is a catalyst for change in the English language. New technologies arrive, and suddenly we have new varieties of English. With developing technologies, we have new jobs, and so to adjust, we have new vocabulary. New technologies develop into new styles of English.

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DIE ROLLE DES ÜBERSETZERSBERUFS IN VERSCHIEDENEN ALTERSPERIODE

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Die Problemstellung. Bis heute liegt noch keine Gesamtgeschichte des Übersetzens vor. Die unermessliche Fülle der Übersetzungen wurde und wird meist in der Stille der Anonymität angefertigt. Dennoch sind Übersetzungen von allergrößter Bedeutung gewesen für die Erfindung der Schriften, die Entwicklung der Nationalsprachen und das Entstehen nationaler Literaturen, für die Verbreitung von Wissen und die Ausbreitung politischer Macht, bei der Weitergabe der Religionen und der Übertragung kultureller Werte, beim Verfassen von Wörterbüchern seit der Antike, und nicht zuletzt als Dolmetscher in diplomatischer Mission.

Heute gilt der Übersetzer- und Dolmetscherberuf als hochqualifizierte Tätigkeit, und die Leistung der Übersetzer über die Jahrhunderte wurde inzwischen auch in einem von der UNESCO geförderten Buch gewürdigt [1].

Daher besteht Bedarf, die Entwicklung von Übersetzungen und die Ausbildung des Übersetzerberufs auf gesellschaftlicher und staatlicher Ebene zu erforschen.

Die Ziele. Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen. Der Zweck der Studie ist es, Dokumente zu studieren, die die Entwicklung der Übersetzungsgeschichte und die Funktionen des Berufs des Übersetzers in verschiedenen Altersperioden hervorheben.

Die Methoden. Die Methoden: in diesem Artikel gebrauchten wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur. Einige Übersetzungsmethoden stammen aus der Antike:

1. Das Übersetzungslehnwort (*exprimi verbum e verbo*), das in der Regel einen zielsprachlichen Neologismus darstellt. So wurde der lateinische Wortschatz erweitert, indem Worbildungsgesetze imitiert und nach Analogie der griechischen Komposita lateinische Zusammensetzungen geformt wurden: *omnipotens*, *altivolans*, *altisonus*. Auch in der deutschen Übersetzung der Odyssee finden wir solche Ausdrücke: die schönäugige Jungfrau Nausikaa,

die rosen-fingrige Morgenröte. Produktiv sind auch die Zusammensetzungen mit Präfix: ανεφελος - innubilus - wolkenlos.

2. Bei Bedeutungslehnwörtern wurden bereits existente lateinische Wörter mit neuen Bedeutungen gefüllt, so wenn z.B. griechische Götternamen (Ερμειας) durch lateinische ersetzt wurden (Mercurius).
3. Manchmal wurden lexikalische Lücken auch geschlossen, indem das griechische Wort einfach als Fremdwort, als Exotismus in den lateinischen Text aufgenommen wurde,
4. oder mit mehreren lateinischen Wörtern umschrieben wurde (Paraphrase). (Quod uno Graeci... idem pluribus verbis exponere) [2].

Grundsätzlich neue Gedanken fügt der übersetzungstheoretischen Tradition erst die christliche Ära der Spätantike hinzu. Bei heiligen Texten" wie der Bibel darf nichts verändert oder verschoben werden. So entstand die „Interlinearversion“, das ist eine zwischen die Zeilen geschriebene Wort-für-Wort-Übersetzung. Moderne Übersetzung und der Beruf des Übersetzers in der modernen Gesellschaft unterscheiden sich jedoch erheblich.

Die Ergebnisse. Mit der Wahl des Kurses der Ukraine in die EU zur Verbesserung der diplomatischen, sozialen und internationalen Beziehungen sind Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers am Arbeitsmarkt sehr gefragt.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Aus oben Gesagtem lässt sich feststellen, dass Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers zu allen Zeiten für alle Menschen aktuell und notwendig waren und sind. Sie sind unerlässlich für die Entwicklung von Wissenschaft, Technik, Kultur und internationaler Integration.

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PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LEGAL DOCUMENTATION

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Problem Statement. Researching the peculiarities of translating English legal documentation is an important task that contributes to improving the quality of international legal communication and ensuring legal stability and security in the

international community. In addition, due to the complexity and specificity of legal terminology, incorrect translation can lead to serious misunderstandings, conflicts, and even violations of the law [1]. Therefore, accurate and adequate translation of English legal documentation is crucial to ensure legal fidelity and fulfillment of international treaties and agreements.

Objectives. The objectives of the study are to identify and analyze the key features and peculiarities of translation of English legal documentation to ensure accuracy, clarity and adequacy of translation of legal terms and concepts.

Methods. The analysis and comparison of legal texts and documents revealed that the key features of legal translation are informative content, terminology, clarity and accessibility of legal materials [3].

The peculiarities of translation of legal documents include:

- 1) The abundance of legal vocabulary in legal materials, the majority of which is made up of legal terms that are translated into Ukrainian by phrases and in descriptive ways. For example: remedy – засіб судового захисту, deterrence – засіб стримування, шляхом залякування від вчинення злочинних дій, indictment – обвинувальний акт, etc.).
- 2) Availability of abbreviations, most of which are used only in legal texts and documents: ALJ – Administrative Law Judge – суддя адміністративного суду; USJC – United States Judicial Code – кодекс законів США про судовий устрій; CtApp – Court of Appeal – апеляційний суд, etc.
- 3) Legal documents have a clear structure and writing style, which must also be reproduced in the translation.
- 4) Legal terms and regulations may change over time, so it is important to use updated sources and materials for translation.
- 5) Some legal documents contain confidential information, so the translator must adhere to high standards of security and reliability [1].

Results. In the process of analyzing and comparing legal texts and documents, it was found that the translation of legal documents has its own specific features and requirements. The main features of such translation are informativeness, terminology, clarity and accessibility, as well as in-depth knowledge of legal fields. These features demonstrate the complexity and importance of the task of translating legal documents, which requires not only language skills but also a deep understanding of the legal context and specifics of the texts. Such an analysis allows us to better understand the requirements and challenges faced by specialists in the field of translation of legal documentation [2].

Conclusions. Correct and adequate translation of legal documentation is a key element of successful communication and mutual understanding between different countries and cultures. The results of this study may contribute to the further development of the theory and practice of translation of English legal documentation, as well as to improving the quality of legal communication in the context of globalization and international cooperation.

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THE ROLE OF CULTURAL SPECIFICITIES IN TRANSLATING BUSINESS TEXTS

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Problem Statement. While extensively collaborating with foreign partners nowadays modern enterprises constantly face the challenge of effective communication with different cultures and audiences, regardless of the type of activity they engage in, or the ownership they have. The relevance of researching the role of cultural features in the translation of business texts is underscored by some key factors, such as cross-cultural communication in organizations, methodological and technological changes in translation, international interaction, and successful international strategy. Thus, in developing strategies aimed at successful international interaction, researching the role of cultural specificities can be crucial for understanding the contemporary challenges of business communication [3, p.27].

Objectives. The aims and objectives of the research are to assess the impact of cultural features on the quality of translation, analyze their aspects on translation, and create recommendations for practicing translators to improve the translation outcomes of business content.

Methods. The research material for investigating the impact of cultural specificities comprises various business texts undergoing translation in situations of intercultural interaction. These texts include advertising, financial, and legal documents, business correspondence, instructions, proposals, and so on. An optimal adaptation strategy is determined by analyzing literature and comparing different translation options of business texts. Studying cases of successful and unsuccessful translation can identify factors influencing the outcome [2, p.109]. The empirical method of conducting surveys and interviews with professional translators and

business experts is applied to gather practical experience and identify specific cases of cultural influence.

Results. The outcome of the research could be the establishment of how cultural specificities influence the level of understanding and acceptance of information, particularly through translation, as well as identifying trends that promote the internationalization and adaptation of business texts. Additionally, the result will include the development of practical advice and recommendations for translators [4, p.10]. In practical application, these results can pinpoint areas where translation improvements are most needed.

Conclusions. Based on the results of these studies, further prospects in this direction are revealed. They include a deeper examination of the impact of cultural aspects on international business communication [1, pp.30,57,60,65,70]. Additional opportunities emerge for fostering the development of business relationships through the optimization of the translation process.

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PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH HUMOR INTO UKRAINIAN

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Problem Statement. Translating English jokes into Ukrainian is difficult because of linguistic differences, cultural subtleties, and varied senses of humor in both languages. These obstacles affect the accurate portrayal of humor, possibly resulting in diminished comedic effect and cultural significance in the translated materials.

Objectives of the study. The primary objective is to analyze the features of translating English humor into Ukrainian, to analyze the specific challenges and to identify effective translation strategies.

Methods. The research uses various theoretical methods such as analysis, synthesis, and comparison to examine humorous texts in both English and Ukrainian.

Moreover, it uses surveys and interviews with translators and bilingual individuals to collect perspectives on their experiences and strategies for translating humor.

Results. Translators often make lexical and grammatical changes along with adaptation, localization, and compensation strategies to convey humor from English into Ukrainian effectively. These changes help to overcome the language barrier between the two languages, facilitating a smoother exchange of comedic aspects.

Lexical modifications consist of choosing words and expressions in the target language that both convey the exact meaning of the original text and maintain its comedic tone and impact. Translators in Ukrainian may have to look for words or phrases that have similar meanings or cultural relevance as those in English. A profound comprehension of both languages and cultures is needed to communicate the intended humor effectively without compromising its core [1].

In the same way, changes in grammar might be needed to match Ukrainian language rules and maintain the humor and impact of the original text. This may require changing the word order, modifying sentence structures, or even inventing completely new phrases to ensure the humor remains effective in the desired language [2, p. 412].

Additionally, it is essential to have cultural proficiency and linguistic ingenuity when translating humor between different languages. Translators need to have a deep understanding of the cultural background related to the jokes, puns, and cultural references found in English humor. They need to use their linguistic creativity to creatively express these elements in Ukrainian, considering cultural sensitivities and linguistic nuances specific to each language.

To translate English humor into Ukrainian, one needs a deep understanding of both cultures and proficiency in both languages. Adaptation, localization, and lexical adjustments are important strategies in translation to maintain comedic essence and cultural relevance. It is crucial for comprehensive guidelines to be developed through the collaborative efforts of translators, linguists, and humor scholars.

Conclusions. The process of translating English humor into Ukrainian involves navigating linguistic and cultural disparities while striving to maintain the comedic essence and cultural relevance of the original text. Translators employ a variety of strategies, including adaptation, localization, compensation, lexical and grammatical adjustments, cultural competence, and linguistic creativity, to effectively convey humor across languages.

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PHRASEOLOGISMEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN LITERATUR DES 20. JAHRHUNDERTS UND IHRE ÜBERSETZUNG

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Einleitung. Phraseologismen sind feste Wortverbindungen, die in einer Sprache eine spezifische Bedeutung haben und oft kulturelle oder historische Bezüge aufweisen. In der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts spielten Phraseologismen eine bedeutende Rolle, da sie nicht nur den Stil und die Sprachästhetik prägten, sondern auch tiefe Einblicke in die damalige Gesellschaft und Denkweise baten. Wichtige Autoren wie Franz Kafka, Thomas Mann, Bertolt Brecht und viele andere haben in ihren Werken zahlreiche Phraseologismen verwendet, die bis heute präsent und bedeutsam sind.

Das Ziel dieses Artikels ist es, die Funktion und Bedeutung von Phraseologismen in der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts zu untersuchen und herauszufinden, wie sie in Übersetzungen wiedergegeben werden. Durch eine detaillierte Analyse sollen Erkenntnisse darüber gewonnen werden, wie Übersetzer mit den sprachlichen und kulturellen Nuancen von Phraseologismen umgehen und welche Auswirkungen dies auf die Rezeption und Interpretation der übersetzten Texte hat. Darüber hinaus sollen mögliche Strategien zur erfolgreichen Übertragung von Phraseologismen in verschiedene Sprachen aufgezeigt werden.

Forschungsmethode. Die Forschungsmethode dieses Artikels umfasst eine textbasierte Analyse ausgewählter literarischer Werke aus dem deutschen Sprachraum des 20. Jahrhunderts. Die Auswahl der Texte erfolgt anhand ihrer literarischen Bedeutung und ihrer Verwendung von Phraseologismen. Die Analyse konzentriert sich auf die Verwendung von Phraseologismen in den Texten sowie auf die Strategien und Entscheidungen der Übersetzer bei der Übertragung dieser Phraseologismen in die Zielsprache.

Wichtige Kriterien bei der Übersetzung von Phraseologieeinheiten in der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts sind:

1. Einfluss auf den literarischen Stil: Phraseologismen tragen wesentlich zum literarischen Stil bei, indem sie Texte bereichern und verfeinern. Autoren nutzen sie gezielt, um bestimmte Atmosphären zu schaffen oder Charaktereigenschaften zu beschreiben [1].

2. Kulturelle Übertragung: Phraseologismen sind oft stark in die Kultur einer Sprache eingebettet und vermitteln subtile kulturelle Nuancen. Bei der Übersetzung müssen diese kulturellen Aspekte sorgfältig berücksichtigt werden, um die intendierte Bedeutung des Originaltextes nicht zu verfälschen [1].

3. Historische Referenzen: Viele Phraseologismen in der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts beziehen sich auf historische Ereignisse, politische Kontexte oder kulturelle Phänomene ihrer Zeit. Ihre Übersetzung erfordert ein tiefes Verständnis dieser historischen Bezüge, um ihre Bedeutung adäquat zu übertragen [2].

4. Kontextuelle Anpassungen: Übersetzer müssen oft kreative Lösungen finden, um Phraseologismen in andere Sprachen zu übertragen, insbesondere wenn es keine direkten Entsprechungen gibt. Dies erfordert ein tiefes Verständnis sowohl der Ausgangs- als auch der Zielsprache sowie der kulturellen Unterschiede zwischen den beiden [2].

5. Rezeption und Interpretation: Die Art und Weise, wie Phraseologismen übersetzt werden, kann die Rezeption und Interpretation eines literarischen Textes maßgeblich beeinflussen. Eine treffende Übersetzung kann dazu beitragen, die ursprüngliche Intention des Autors zu bewahren und den Leser näher an das Originalwerk heranzuführen [2].

Die Erforschung von Phraseologismen in der deutschen Literatur und ihrer Übersetzung ist daher von großer Bedeutung für ein tieferes Verständnis literarischer Texte sowie für die Weiterentwicklung der Übersetzungstheorie und -praxis.

Schlussfolgerungen. Die Untersuchung zeigt, dass Phraseologismen in der deutschen Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts eine vielschichtige Rolle spielten und oft tiefgreifende kulturelle und historische Bedeutungen vermittelten. Die Verwendung dieser sprachlichen Phänomene diente nicht nur der Stilistik, sondern auch der Schaffung von Atmosphäre, Charakterisierung von Figuren und Übermittlung von spezifischen Weltanschauungen. Bei der Übersetzung solcher Phraseologismen standen Übersetzer vor erheblichen Herausforderungen, da sie nicht nur sprachliche, sondern auch kulturelle Unterschiede berücksichtigen mussten.

Die Qualität der Übersetzung hängt daher entscheidend von der Sensibilität des Übersetzers für die spezifischen Kontexte und Bedeutungen der Phraseologismen ab. Eine gelungene Übersetzung soll nicht nur die sprachliche Bedeutung, sondern auch die kulturelle Konnotation der Phraseologismen angemessen wiedergeben, um dem Leser ein möglichst authentisches Leseerlebnis zu bieten.

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DIE DEVERBALISIERUNG

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Die Problemstellung. Die Deverbalisierung ist ein zentraler Aspekt des Übersetzungsprozesses, insbesondere beim Dolmetschen. Sie bezeichnet den Prozess der Übertragung von Sinneseinheiten statt einzelner Wörter von einer Ausgangs- in eine Zielsprache. Dieser Prozess erfordert eine kognitive Anpassung und eine Fokussierung auf die Bedeutung hinter den sprachlichen Ausdrücken. Sie findet in verschiedenen Bereichen der Übersetzung Anwendung, einschließlich schriftlicher Übersetzungen und vor allem im Dolmetschen, wo Übersetzer in Echtzeit zwischen zwei Sprachen vermitteln müssen. Die Deverbalisierung ist ein grundlegender Schritt im Übersetzungsprozess, der insbesondere beim Dolmetschen von großer Bedeutung ist. Sie bezieht sich darauf, wie Übersetzer den Sinn eines Textes verstehen und in der Zielsprache angemessen wiedergeben [1]. Anstatt sich ausschließlich auf die wörtliche Übersetzung einzelner Wörter zu konzentrieren, zielt die Deverbalisierung darauf ab, den zugrunde liegenden Sinn und die Absicht des Textes zu erfassen und in der Zielsprache adäquat zu vermitteln. Die Deverbalisierung stellt Übersetzer vor mehrere Herausforderungen.

Die Ziele. Das Ziel dieses Artikels ist es, identifizieren von Deverbalisierung Problemen beim Dolmetschen und Entwickeln geeigneter Strategien zur Lösung dieser Probleme. Kognitive und sprachliche Aspekte des Übersetzungsprozesses werden detaillierter untersucht, um die Wirksamkeit verschiedener Übersetzungstechniken besser zu verstehen [1]. Ein weiteres Ziel dieser Studie ist es, die Deverbalisierung genauer zu untersuchen und wirksame Strategien zur Verbesserung der Übersetzungsqualität, insbesondere beim Dolmetschen, zu entwickeln . Dazu gehört die Identifizierung von Methoden und Techniken, die Übersetzern dabei helfen können, die Bedeutung eines Textes genau zu erfassen und ihn authentisch und verständlich in der Zielsprache wiederzugeben.

Die Methoden. In diesem Artikel gebrauchten wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur:

1. Literatur- und Quellenstudien: Eine umfassende Überprüfung der einschlägigen Literatur und Quellen zur Deverbalisierung und zum Übersetzungsprozess liefert einen Rahmen für die Forschung und ermöglicht es, auf bereits vorhandenes Wissen aufzubauen [2].
2. Empirische Studien: Durch empirische Forschung können Daten über den Deverbalisierungsprozess gesammelt werden. Dies kann Interviews mit Übersetzern und Dolmetschern umfassen, um ihre Erfahrungen und

Herausforderungen zu verstehen, sowie experimentelle Studien zur Bewertung der Wirksamkeit verschiedener Deverbalisierungstechniken [2].

3. Fallstudien: Die Analyse konkreter Übersetzungsprojekte oder Dolmetschsitzungen ermöglicht es, den Deverbalisierungsprozess in der Praxis zu untersuchen. Dies umfasst die Untersuchung von Texten in beiden Ausgangs- und Zielsprachen sowie die Bewertung der Qualität und Genauigkeit der Übersetzungen [2].
4. Ethnographische Beobachtungen: Durch Beobachtungen des Übersetzungsprozesses in natürlichen Umgebungen können Forscher Einblicke in die praktischen Herausforderungen und Strategien bei der Deverbalisierung gewinnen. Dies kann beinhalten, Übersetzer in ihrer täglichen Arbeit zu begleiten und ihre Entscheidungsprozesse zu dokumentieren [2].
5. Computergestützte Analysen: Die Nutzung von Computerprogrammen und -tools zur Analyse von Übersetzungen kann helfen, Muster und Trends im Deverbalisierungsprozess zu identifizieren [2].

Die Ergebnisse. Die Ergebnisse dieser Forschungsarbeit werden einen Einblick in die Wirksamkeit verschiedener Deverbalisierungstechniken bieten und praktische Erkenntnisse liefern, wie Übersetzer den Sinn eines Textes besser erfassen und in der Zielsprache adäquat wiedergeben können. Es wird erwartet, dass bestimmte Strategien identifiziert werden, die sich als besonders effektiv erweisen, sowie mögliche Herausforderungen und Schwierigkeiten beim Deverbalisierungsprozess aufgezeigt werden.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Basierend auf den Ergebnissen dieser Forschungsarbeit werden Schlussfolgerungen gezogen, die dazu beitragen, das Verständnis der Deverbalisierung zu vertiefen und die Qualität des Übersetzungsprozesses insgesamt zu verbessern. Es wird betont werden, wie wichtig es ist, den Sinn eines Textes genau zu erfassen und in der Zielsprache präzise wiederzugeben, um eine erfolgreiche interkulturelle Kommunikation zu ermöglichen.

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TRANSLATION AS A TOOL FOR INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Problem statement. Our world is becoming increasingly interconnected, and people and communities from different backgrounds need to communicate effectively. Language barriers, however, can impede this communication and limit mutual understanding between cultures. Translation is becoming an important tool for bridging this gap, facilitating the exchange of ideas and information and promoting intercultural dialogue. This research explores the effectiveness of translation as a tool for intercultural communication, and considers its potential and limitations.

Objectives. The aim of the study is to analyze how translation facilitates the exchange of information and ideas between cultures, to assess the role of translation in promoting intercultural understanding, and to discuss the challenges and limitations of translation in achieving good intercultural communication.

Methods. This study draws on research in translation studies, intercultural communication and linguistics. It analyses scholarly articles, books and case studies that explore the theoretical and practical aspects of translation in an intercultural context. In addition, examples of successful and unsuccessful translations will be considered to illustrate the impact of translation choices on intercultural communication.

Results. Translation enables the exchange of information and ideas between cultures, allowing people from different backgrounds to access knowledge, literature and creative works. It promotes collaboration, knowledge sharing and international cooperation. Through translation, people gain access to different perspectives, values and cultural practices. This exposure can lead to a deeper understanding and appreciation of other cultures, foster empathy and reduce prejudice [1; 2].

The translation process is not always straightforward. Cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions and humour often pose difficulties because their direct equivalents may not exist in the target language. In addition, the translator's own cultural background may influence their choices, which can lead to bias.

To improve the effectiveness of translation for intercultural communication, various strategies can be used. Engaging translators with knowledge of both languages and the relevant cultural context is crucial. In addition, collaboration between translators and members of the target audience can ensure clarity and cultural relevance.

Conclusion. Translation is a powerful tool for intercultural communication, facilitating the exchange of information and ideas and promoting mutual

understanding between cultures. However, achieving perfect intercultural communication through translation remains a challenge. Recognising the limitations and applying strategies to overcome them is essential. As our world becomes more and more interconnected, the skillful use of translation will remain critical to fostering intercultural dialogue and building bridges between diverse communities.

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PERVASIVE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN BUSINESS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. In the age of globalisation, effective communication is crucial on the worldwide scene. It ensures the establishment of new connections between representatives of different industries due to mutual understanding through the usage of the similar language. In the fields of international relations (such as diplomacy, economics, science, education, international law etc.) and business, English has become the language of choice for communication. Even though it might be convenient to communicate informally in English, a formal type of language is substantially more beneficial. People who lack proficiency in specific business or diplomatic language frequently face issues of being misunderstood or the process of communication fails.

Objectives. The main goals of this investigation are: to evaluate the importance of English among the global community; to investigate and assess the efficiency of currently available educational resources, including English courses to improve language skills for professional communication in different spheres. A combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques are used in the research process. To learn more about the difficulties people with different professional backgrounds usually face, surveys and interviews with them will be undertaken. The influence of special business English courses in industries like international relations, marketing, education, law, and others will also be investigated in this study.

Methods. The English language is usually described as the global lingua franca of the modern era. The reasons for this statement could be traced through the world's history. For instance the historical influence of the British Empire and, to a lesser extent, the cultural and economic impact of the United States, which has become a global player on the international arena, have contributed significantly, spreading English worldwide. Many former British colonies adopted English as an official or widely spoken language. That is the main reason for English increasing in its usage, as a first (L1) and as a second language (L2) in different countries. As of 2022, there were about 373 million native speakers of English (ENS) worldwide. In general, there are about 1.5 billion English speakers (2023) [1].

In this framework, English is the language of international relations, business, diplomacy, and education, etc. It is studied widely as L2 in the European Union, so the perception of it is decent among the citizens of the EU. Similar tendency can be traced in Ukraine because it has become clear that without this language, there are remote opportunities to establish contacts with the rest of the world. For example, students who are fluent in English have greater access to a wide range of educational opportunities, including scholarships, exchange programs, and collaborative research initiatives. The Erasmus Programme ("European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students") is a student exchange programme established in 1987. Erasmus Plus (Erasmus+) is the new programme combining all the EU's current schemes for education, training, sport, which started in January 2014 [3]. This programme offers a lot of opportunities for youth, but mostly those are English-taught options. Consequently, potential participants should be prepared to prove his/her language skills and pass the world-recognized tests, such as TOEFL or IELTS to get a certificate. As for 2022 1.2 million participants took part in the mobility activities [4]. In this regard, that is one more reason, proving English to be an international language, which establishes connections among the representatives from different countries. On condition, we consider English as the language of international relations between states, thus we should refer to global organisations such as the United Nations, The World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and others. In the UN English is primarily one of the six official languages. Mostly all of them are used equally, however, as of 2023 the United Nations Secretariat uses only two working languages: English and French [2]. It's worth mentioning that English is widely spoken in diplomatic circles, international negotiations, treaties, and agreements establishment. As an illustration, the majority of G7 leaders are inclined to employ English as their means of communication amongst themselves, given that most possess a high level of competence in the language, with some native speakers. Leaders who lack confidence in their English frequently engage the services of interpreters. This common language has proved its effectiveness in avoiding miscommunication and misunderstanding that could arise due to mistakes and difficulties in translation. To sum up, English contributes to the smoothness of diplomatic processes on different levels [9].

Business English, a subset of English, focuses on workplace jargon crucial for international business. It addresses a variety of abilities, including negotiating, official-letter writing, and presentations, etc. The ability to navigate the global

business community and advance in one's career depend on having a strong command of business English. Working overseas, especially in English-speaking nations, requires familiarity with the jargon. Courses on business English improve language proficiency by addressing subjects including emails, job applications, and working in an office. It employs real-world resources, presents fresh knowledge, and improves language skills. Mastery of English and an understanding of transnational business interactions are prerequisites for professional growth.

Making time for improvement is essential for success in global settings. One of the most important issues facing businesses headed for global expansion is how to get around the language barrier when conducting business abroad. The majority of them discover that commercial translation is the solution when creating a worldwide plan. Business English translators are essential to international businesses because they provide clear communication, adherence to the law, and cultural sensitivity. By bridging language gaps and preventing misunderstandings, they facilitate market expansion, foster trust, and offer a competitive edge, all of which contribute to the overall success of enterprises operating on a global scale.

In consideration of the aforementioned information, it becomes evident that interpreters are the vital link among two sides (between those who send the message and those who receive it). Interpreting is done in different languages and spheres, which requires the advanced knowledge of the target language. Translators should be able to provide a wide usage of terms in the specialised fields such as diplomacy, international law, economics, etc. As previously stated, fluent language competence results in establishing successful communication, regardless of whether a person is a translator or a diplomat, scientist and businessman.

Results. It is expected that this study's findings would highlight the value of English in promoting efficient communication in global contexts. The study seeks to offer a thorough grasp of the real-world consequences of knowing English for career advancement, education opportunities or the value of English in diplomacy and international relations on different levels.

Conclusions. In a nutshell, the English language deserves a title of the global bridge language of the modern era. It is used not only as a means of informal communication, on the contrary, it is the basis for establishing professional business relations at the highest level. Translators whose target language is English are in high demand on the labour market. Fluent language proficiency, as well as the effective use of terms depending on the field, allows to build successful and strong communication, which will provide significant results.

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GENDER INFLUENCE ON THE INTERPRETATION OF TEXTS IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

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Problem Statement. The issue of translator's gender and its influence on the produced text has been attracting the attention of linguists around the world since the late 1970s. Since then, research has taken on different directions and focused on numerous nuances. The field of translation studies is particularly interested in whether and how the translator's gender is reflected in the target text. If we look at the works on this issue, we will find many articles that often contain contradictory data. Firstly, there is no consensus on the extent to which gender affects a speaker's speech patterns. Secondly, there is no agreement among researchers on the elements that mark a person's speech as feminine or masculine. Thus, determining the gender influence on the interpretation of texts in translation studies is an urgent problem in the modern world.

Objectives of the study. The main objective of the study is to analyse the specific impact of gender on text interpretation in translation studies and to identify the key factors that contribute to this.

Methods. A set of interrelated theoretical research methods was used to complete the tasks. The methodological basis of the study was the general scientific methods of scientific knowledge. The complex of theoretical methods includes analysis, synthesis, systematisation and generalisation of research data.

Results. Among the explicit gender markers there is prevalence of words with diminutive suffixes in female translation. Diminutive suffixes are widely used in Slavic languages and are usually seen as markers of female speech.

In both translations, diminutive nouns are used in the direct speech of female and male characters with two main functions: to demonstrate a positive or negative attitude. With a pejorative meaning, these words are used in situations where characters mock, insult, humiliate other characters or demonstrate their arrogance or contempt with the word. Interestingly, in both translations, this pejorative meaning prevails in the statements of male characters [1, p. 40].

The predominant function of diminutives is to express love, tenderness and care in the direct speech of both female and male characters equally. In most cases, this occurs in situations where parents are talking to/about their children. Thus, we can conclude that the frequency of use of diminutives is an expressive gender marker of female speech in the Ukrainian translation.

Another expressive marker of female/male translation is the number of errors and semantic shifts in the transmission of information related to certain areas of life. Around the world, in many cultures, there are stereotypes that women are better adapted and more knowledgeable in areas such as emotions and feelings, household and domestic work, and appearance.

In society, women and men are often expected to conform to certain gender stereotypes, which also affect the translator's world view. For example, military affairs, engineering, mining, the exact sciences and politics are often seen in my country as areas in which women cannot succeed [2, p. 251].

Among the mistakes typical of female translation there are examples of erroneous or inaccurate transmission of numerical information, descriptions of weapons and military operations, as well as the concepts of statehood and family (with deviations from real world norms). Errors common in male translation include inadequate conveyance of female physiology, nuances of emotions, and everyday routines.

The category of ambiguous gender markers includes the widespread use of interrogative and exclamatory sentences, higher frequency of profanity and vulgarity, use of commentary strategies, truthfulness in relation to the New Testament, greater creativity in writing, and predominant use of domestication in translation.

Conclusions. Summing up the results of the study, we would like to focus on the main conclusions. Firstly, we believe that the translator's gender has a certain influence on the target text, but it cannot be considered the main factor, as it is no less important than other factors, such as socio-economic background, age, education, religion, ethnicity, class and life interests of the translator. Secondly, gender stereotypes, among other things, shape the translator's worldview and therefore influence the way they speak and translate. Thirdly, we identify several speech elements that are indicative of female/male translation. The gender influence on text interpretation in translation studies is an important topic that needs to be researched. In the future, translation analysis methods and techniques will be developed that will take into account gender and cultural contexts in order to convey the meaning of each text as accurately as possible, while avoiding the gender component.

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SPRACHSPEZIFISCHE UNTERSCHIEDE DER SYNTAX

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Die Problemstellung. Die Textlinguistik wird von verschiedenen Autoren wichtige Elemente der Textanalyse zusammengetragen, wie Satzeröffnungen, Satzendsignale, Enumeratoren, adversative, additive, konzessive, kausale, temporale Modalwörter, Arten der Konjunktionen usw., mit denen sich der sprachliche Zusammenhang von Texten linguistisch beschreiben und einzelsprachspezifische Unterschiede erforschen lassen. Die Berücksichtigung syntaktischer Strukturen auf der Textebene ist ja für das Übersetzen wichtig, denn die Binnenstruktur eines Textes im Blick auf Bedeutungsrelationen zwischen Sätzen ist die Voraussetzung für das Erfassen des Inhalts.

Empirisch beobachtbare Übersetzungsprobleme können textlinguistisch erläutert werden. So liegt das bekannte Problem bei der Übersetzung der englischen Partizipialkonstruktionen beispielsweise darin, dass die jeweilige logische Relation zum Bezugssatz nur impliziert ist, im Deutschen muss dagegen ein Nebensatz gebildet werden, der sie explizit macht. Man vergleiche an dieser Stelle auch Überlegungen zur Schemabasierung des übersetzerischen Transfers. Außerdem gibt es hier stilistische Unterschiede zwischen den Sprachen. Die Sinnpräzisierung erfolgt anhand des umgebenden Kontexts. Die Sätze können beim Übersetzen nicht isoliert betrachtet werden [1].

Das Ziel. Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, sprachspezifische Unterschiede der Syntax zu analysieren.

Die Methoden. In diesem Artikel gebrauchten wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur.

Syntaxtheoretische Beschreibungsmodelle können sprachenpaarspezifische Unterschiede aufzeigen. Die Untersuchung der Stellung eines Satzgliedes im Hinblick auf seine adäquate Übersetzung in eine andere Sprache hat auch die kommunikative Motivation zu berücksichtigen, weil eine scharfe Trennung zwischen dem reinen Satzbau (Syntax) und den ihm zu Grunde liegenden Bedeutungsrelationen und -markierungen (Semantik) beim Übersetzen nicht möglich ist. Den Übersetzer

interessieren syntaktische Strukturen vor allem als Träger einer Mitteilung. Das Deutsche gilt als eine Sprache mit einer relativ freien Syntax.

Die Hauptsatzstellung im Deutschen sieht freilich eine wichtige Restriktion vor. Das finite Verb steht immer an zweiter Stelle. Das bedeutet aber nicht, dass der prädikative Teil des Verbs immer das jeweils zweite Wort im Satz bildet. Theoretisch kann vor dem Finitum eine unbegrenzte Anzahl von Wörtern stehen. Praktisch wird aber diese Anzahl durch die Forderung nach Verständlichkeit des Satzes und durch die Grenzen des Kurzzeitgedächtnisses von Sprachbenutzern eingeschränkt. Eine weitere Restriktion für diesen Teil des Satzes ist syntaktische Natur. Diejenigen Wörter, die vor dem finiten Verb stehen, dürfen zusammen nicht mehr als ein Satzglied bilden [2].

Die Wortstellungsfreiheit ergibt auch innerhalb eines Satzes eine große Variation der möglichen Abfolge der Satzglieder. Doch auch wenn deren Stellung auf formalem Niveau sehr frei ist, sind sie doch inhaltlich gesehen nicht völlig beliebig. Die Veränderung ihrer Stellung im Satz führt nämlich jeweils zu einer Verschiebung des Satzakkentes. Das heißt, dass diese Veränderung nicht rein syntaktischer Art ist, denn auch pragmatisch-kommunikative Faktoren der Betonung spielen dabei eine Rolle. Für dieses Phänomen der emphatischen Hervorhebung bestimmter Satzglieder durch ihre Frontstellung im Satz wurde der Begriff der Markiertheit geprägt. Es bereitet Schwierigkeiten bei der Übersetzung aus dem Deutschen ins Englische, wenn die deutschen Sätze eine von S-P-O stark abweichende Wortstellung aufweisen, aber der englische Satz trotzdem mit dem Subjekt anfangen muss. Der Übersetzer muss dann darauf achten, dass die Initialstellung bestimmter Satzglieder im Deutschen emotional bedingt ist und versuchen, diese Markierung mit den Mitteln der englischen Sprache zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Die Ergebnisse. Mit der Wahl des Kurses der Ukraine in die EU zur Verbesserung der diplomatischen, sozialen und internationalen Beziehungen sind Übersetzungen und der Beruf des Übersetzers am Arbeitsmarkt sehr gefragt.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Besetzung der Erststelle im Satz ist in erster Linie textlinguistisch motiviert, indem dadurch oft auf bereits Erwähntes im Text verwiesen wird. Im Deutschen kann diese Erststelle im Satz grundsätzlich durch jedes Satzglied besetzt werden, während die Besetzung der Erststelle im zusammengesetzten Satz durch Satzglieder des untergeordneten Satzes, Satzverschränkung genannt, recht unüblich ist. Sie hat jedoch in anderen Sprachen einen größeren Stellenwert, was zu Übersetzungsschwierigkeiten führen kann.

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INTERPRÉTATION/TRADUCTION MODERNE: ENJEUX ET DÉFIES

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Énoncé de Problème. La société moderne que nous connaissons n'existe pas sans les gens qui veulent en faire partie et qu'ils travaillent pour améliorer leur vie. Le travail est indispensable dans notre vie quotidienne, car nous ne pouvons pas obtenir ce que nous voulons. Cependant, trouver un emploi et garder vos positions est beaucoup plus difficile qu'il n'y paraît. La recherche d'une profession de rêve peut être grandement influencée par de nombreux facteurs internes et externes. Ceux-là sont : le développement des technologies, les tendances dans la culture, le changement de génération et bien d'autres. Actuellement, il est indéniable que la traduction et l'interprétation sont des professions qui suscitent de nombreuses controverses. Et c'est exactement pourquoi ces deux professions doivent être correctement étudiées et recherchées.

Objectifs. L'objectif de la recherche est d'étudier l'état actuel de l'interprétation et de la traduction et d'examiner le plus grand problème qu'ils ont en ce qui concerne l'environnement de travail, le potentiel de développement et ses principaux défis et enjeux.

Méthodes. Pour fournir l'essence principale de ce travail, il est nécessaire d'utiliser quelques approches complexes, telles que des analyses méthodiques du marché actuel de la traduction/interprétation, recueil et l'analyse de données, l'anticipation de tout développement potentiel auquel ces sphères peuvent s'attendre dans un avenir proche. En outre, l'expérience professionnelle de l'auteur dans un domaine de la traduction est prise en compte.

Avant de discuter des problèmes et de l'état actuel de la traduction, il est important de remarquer les tendances de son développement. De nos jours, au XXI^e siècle, le monde est confronté au développement rapide des technologies de l'information en général et de l'intelligence artificielle en particulier. Il va sans dire que l'IA omnisciente peut traduire, paraphraser et travailler avec des textes beaucoup plus rapidement qu'un humain ou même un travailleur professionnel et expérimenté [1].

Cela étant dit, il est crucial de réaliser que, malheureusement, il est impossible pour les individus de rivaliser avec les ordinateurs en termes de compétences de travail pures. Cependant, le seul avantage que nous avons est la capacité d'exprimer des émotions et des sentiments, qui peuvent ajouter des "couleurs et de l'unicité". Donc, pour rester pertinents, nous devons être aussi humains que possible, ce qui peut toutefois être particulièrement difficile en raison des nombreuses difficultés auxquelles nous sommes confrontés dans notre environnement de travail [2].

Dans ce travail, on identifie trois facteurs principaux qui peuvent influencer le travail de la personne et son efficacité. Ces facteurs sont les clients, les collègues et la

direction de l'entreprise ou simplement le patron. D'autre part, les problèmes de travailler avec le client problématique, de faire face aux critiques de la direction ou d'avoir une rivalité avec les collègues restent les mêmes.

En outre, compte tenu de la propre expérience de l'auteur de la traduction et de l'interprétation pour l'université à différentes occasions (discours, conférences internes, réunions en ligne, conférences ouvertes), on peut affirmer qu'il y a toujours une tension qui épuise le traducteur, surtout si vous travaillez sur des sujets hautement spécialisés. Pensez, traduisez, fournissez une réponse correcte et ne vous laissez pas submerger par la panique, tout en réfléchissant aux commentaires futurs de vos collègues et de l'administration. C'est quelque chose que vous devez posséder une mentalité forte pour traiter avec.

En outre, l'avenir de la traduction dépend non seulement de personnes fortes qui peuvent porter le savoir tout en s'opposant aux attaques continues de l'IA, mais aussi de la façon dont les gens peuvent préserver les langues et corrélérer leur travail avec les tendances modernes. Par exemple, le chercheur de HAL OpenScience, Richard Ryan, dans son enquête déclare que la traduction / interprétation ne peut survivre que si les gens contrôlent entièrement les progrès d'une langue et créent des règles pour manifester les capacités humaines en traduction. Dans le même temps, l'auteur déclare sur le facteur humain et comment il est vital de ne pas automatiser tout le processus, laissant l'âme en elle [3].

Conclusions. En conclusion, nous pouvons affirmer que la société en constante évolution et l'approche des avancées technologiques époustouflantes rendent la situation très difficile pour que la traduction et l'interprétation restent pertinentes. Les gens doivent trouver de nouvelles façons de maintenir ces professions en vie et en croissance tout en combattant les difficultés qui peuvent survenir à l'intérieur des processus. Pour ce faire, nous devons réaliser pleinement tous les facteurs matériels, mentaux, psychologiques et externes de difficulté de traduction et d'interprétation.

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**СУЧАСНА ПАРАДИГМА ІНШОМОВНОЇ БІЗНЕС-КОМУНІКАЦІЇ:
ПЕРЕДОВІ МІЖНАРОДНІ ПРАКТИКИ
ТА МІЖКУЛЬТУРНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ**

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