



**СУЧАСНА ПАРАДИГМА ІНШОМОВНОЇ БІЗНЕС-КОМУНІКАЦІЇ:
ПЕРЕДОВІ МІЖНАРОДНІ ПРАКТИКИ
ТА МІЖКУЛЬТУРНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

**THE MODERN PARADIGM OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE BUSINESS
COMMUNICATION: ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES AND
INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION**

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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, ФІНАНСИ ТА ОБЛІК /
AREA 1. ECONOMIC SCIENCES: MANAGEMENT, MARKETING,
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, / FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING**

**THE PROBLEM OF ENSURING HOUSING
FOR VULNRABLE GROUPS IN UKRAINE**

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Problem Statement. Providing housing for socially vulnerable population groups is one of the key tasks of state social policy. The lack of affordable housing for low-income segments of the population, people with disabilities, large families, internally displaced persons, and other categories leads to social stratification, worsening living conditions, and increasing poverty levels. Therefore, the issue of the effectiveness of social housing mechanisms is particularly relevant.

Objectives. The aim of this study is to analyze social housing as a mechanism for supporting vulnerable population groups, as well as to examine the effectiveness of its functioning in Ukraine and worldwide. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to define the concept of social housing and its role in ensuring housing rights, study existing models of social housing in different countries, evaluate the effectiveness of social housing programs in Ukraine and examine their problems, and propose ways to improve mechanisms for providing social housing to vulnerable groups.

Methods. The study employs methods of legal framework analysis, comparative analysis of international experience, statistical analysis, sociological surveys, and expert assessments.

Social housing is a system of providing state or municipal support in securing housing for individuals who are unable to purchase or rent it on market terms. Different countries have developed various models of social housing. In Western Europe and North America, governments actively support state housing funds, while Scandinavian countries emphasize cooperation with housing cooperatives. In Germany and France, governments provide subsidies and collaborate with municipal authorities to ensure fair housing distribution.

In Ukraine, the social housing sector remains underdeveloped due to insufficient funding, outdated housing infrastructure, and a non-transparent housing allocation process. Although the government has introduced programs such as affordable housing initiatives and rent subsidies, their impact is limited due to financial

constraints. Additionally, public-private partnerships, which have proven effective in other countries, are still not widely implemented in Ukraine.

To improve the situation, Ukraine must modernize its housing policies, encourage private investment in affordable housing, and introduce clearer and more transparent housing allocation mechanisms. Strengthening the role of municipal authorities in managing social housing would help ensure that assistance reaches those most in need.

Results. Social housing plays a key role in reducing homelessness and social inequality. International experience demonstrates that successful programs rely on public-private partnerships, sustainable financing, and transparent distribution mechanisms. In Ukraine, improving legislation and increasing funding are critical steps. Encouraging private investment and ensuring fair housing allocation will help vulnerable populations gain access to stable living conditions.

Conclusions. Social housing is an essential tool for supporting vulnerable population groups, but its effectiveness depends on a comprehensive approach, including financing, legal regulation, and effective program implementation control. Ukraine needs to develop its social housing sector by considering international experience and its own socio-economic characteristics.

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FEATURES OF SOCIAL WELFARE IN FRANCE

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Problem Statement. France has one of the most developed social welfare systems in the world, encompassing a wide range of services such as healthcare, pension provision, unemployment benefits, and social support for vulnerable groups, including low-income families and people with disabilities. This comprehensive system is designed to ensure a high standard of living and social protection for all citizens. However, it faces several significant challenges, including financial sustainability, demographic shifts due to an aging population, and the growing

demand for resources. Additionally, ongoing economic fluctuations and the need for greater efficiency require continuous reforms to maintain the system's effectiveness and long-term viability.

Objectives. The aim of this study is to analyze the social welfare system in France, examining its fundamental principles, structure, and mechanisms of operation. Additionally, the research seeks to identify the key challenges the system faces, such as financial sustainability and demographic changes, and to explore potential solutions and future development prospects. By understanding these aspects, the study aims to provide insights into the effectiveness of France's social protection model and its adaptability to modern socio-economic demands.

Methods. The research is based on methods of analysis and synthesis of scientific literature, statistical data, and a comparative analysis of the French social welfare model in relation to other European countries. This approach allows for a comprehensive assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of France's system, highlighting its unique features and identifying potential areas for improvement by drawing on best practices from other nations.

Results. The French social welfare system, considered one of the most developed in the world, is a complex mechanism aimed at ensuring the well-being of citizens, encompassing a wide range of services from healthcare to pensions and unemployment benefits, making it a key element of French society. "Sécurité Sociale" (National Health Insurance System) is the foundation of the system, providing partial or full reimbursement of medical expenses, and the French healthcare system is known for its high quality and accessibility, making it one of the best in the world [1, p. 5-7]. The pension system operates on a "pay-as-you-go" principle, where contributions from working citizens fund the pensions of current retirees, but the aging population creates a significant financial burden on the system, leading to the need for reforms. "Pôle emploi" (National Employment Service) provides financial support to the unemployed and offers vocational training programs, however, unemployment, especially among young people, remains a serious problem, requiring constant efforts to create jobs. Social assistance, which includes family support, housing subsidies, and support for people with disabilities, aims to reduce social inequality and provide social protection for the most vulnerable groups of the population [2, p. 109-110]. The rising costs of social benefits and the aging population create pressure on the financial sustainability of the system, requiring reforms such as raising the retirement age and digitalizing administrative processes. The integration of migrants into the labor market and society remains a complex task, requiring targeted measures to overcome language barriers and ensure recognition of foreign qualifications, and reforming the labor market, which includes measures to stimulate job creation and professional development, as well as encouraging the participation of young people and women in the workforce, is considered an important step towards ensuring economic balance. The French social welfare system, despite its challenges, remains an important element of French society, providing social protection and support to citizens [3, p. 58-60].

Conclusions. However, ongoing reforms and policy adjustments are necessary to maintain financial stability and ensure that the system remains fair and accessible to

all citizens. The experience of France serves as a valuable reference for other countries seeking to enhance their social protection mechanisms while addressing economic and demographic challenges.

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MARKETING IN THE ERA OF RAPID CHANGES: HOW CONSUMER BEHAVIOR SHAPES THE FUTURE OF BRANDS

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Problem Statement. In today's rapidly evolving market, consumer behavior is no longer static but highly dynamic, driven by technological advancements, socio-economic changes, and cultural shifts. The rise of digital platforms, artificial intelligence (AI), and data-driven marketing has revolutionized how brands interact with consumers. Furthermore, growing concerns about sustainability, data privacy, and ethical business practices are influencing purchasing decisions. Consumers are becoming more informed, demanding, and selective, forcing businesses to constantly adapt their marketing strategies to remain competitive.

Objectives. The primary objective of this study is to analyze the transformational trends in consumer behavior and their impact on marketing strategies. Specifically:

1. Identify the main drivers of change in consumer preferences.
2. Explore the role of digitalization and AI in shaping consumer choices.
3. Examine how ethical and sustainable practices affect brand perception.
4. Provide recommendations for businesses to stay relevant in an era of rapid transformation.

Methods. This study employs a mixed-method approach, combining both qualitative and quantitative research. A comprehensive literature review is conducted, analyzing academic papers, industry reports, and books on consumer behavior and

marketing strategies. Additionally, case studies of well-known brands are examined to illustrate real-world adaptations to changing consumer preferences, particularly those leveraging AI, social media, and sustainability initiatives. To complement secondary data, primary research is gathered through consumer surveys, providing insights into expectations, motivations, and attitudes toward modern marketing practices. Furthermore, market research reports and trend analysis are used to predict upcoming shifts in consumer behavior and technological influences.

Results. The research findings highlight several critical shifts in consumer behavior and their implications for brands. One of the most significant trends is the increasing reliance on digital platforms and e-commerce. Consumers now expect seamless omnichannel experiences, hyper-personalized interactions, and AI-driven recommendations. Brands that fail to integrate advanced digital tools risk losing relevance in an increasingly digital-first world [1].

Another crucial factor influencing modern consumer behavior is ethical consumerism. More than ever, consumers are prioritizing sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and ethical business practices. Companies that actively commit to green marketing, carbon neutrality, and transparent sourcing are more likely to build long-term brand loyalty and trust [2].

Artificial intelligence and predictive analytics are also playing a transformative role in marketing. Businesses leveraging AI can enhance customer interactions, predict purchasing behaviors, and optimize advertising campaigns in real time. AI-driven personalization is becoming a crucial competitive advantage, as it allows brands to deliver tailored experiences that align with individual consumer preferences [3].

In addition, consumer trust and brand authenticity are becoming vital components of brand success. In an era of widespread misinformation and increasing data privacy concerns, transparency and ethical data handling are now major differentiators. Companies that prioritize clear communication, data security, and honest branding are more likely to foster trust and retain customers [4].

Social media has also transformed the marketing landscape, with influencer marketing and user-generated content driving purchasing decisions. Platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube have become powerful tools for brand engagement. Short-form videos, live streaming, and interactive advertising strategies are proving to be highly effective in capturing consumer attention and influencing purchasing decisions [6].

Finally, with the overwhelming volume of digital content available today, consumer attention spans are decreasing. As a result, brands must develop innovative approaches to capture interest quickly. The concept of micro-moments marketing—delivering relevant, high-value content at critical decision-making points—is becoming an essential strategy for businesses to engage their audiences effectively [5].

Conclusions. The study concludes that brands must adopt a proactive and flexible approach to marketing in order to keep up with evolving consumer expectations. Digital transformation, ethical consumerism, and AI-driven personalization will continue to shape the future of marketing. Businesses that

embrace these trends and continuously innovate will maintain a competitive advantage in the ever-changing marketplace.

Looking ahead, future research should focus on the long-term impact of emerging technologies such as the metaverse, blockchain, and extended reality (XR) on consumer-brand interactions. The evolution of hyper-personalization and the balance between customization and privacy concerns should also be explored in greater depth. Additionally, the role of neuromarketing in influencing subconscious consumer decisions presents an intriguing avenue for further study.

Ultimately, adapting to the dynamic consumer landscape is no longer an option but a necessity for brands seeking long-term success in the new era of marketing.

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MODERN ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

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Problem Statement. The country's modern economic functions cover various aspects to ensure sustainable development, competitiveness, and the well-being of the population. These include regulatory, stabilization, redistribution, protective, innovative, environmental, and integration functions. They form the basis of the economic strategy of any modern country, focusing on achieving a balance between economic growth, social responsibility, and conservation of natural resources.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze the modern economic functions of the country, their significance, and their impact on market mechanisms. The main objectives are:

- ensuring fair conditions for market competition;
- control over monopolies and the development of antitrust policy;
- establishing and monitoring the implementation of laws and regulations on business and the economy;

- regulating the level of inflation, unemployment, and employment;
- conducting fiscal and monetary policies to maintain economic stability;
- prevention of economic crises and minimization of their consequences;
- ensuring social equality through income redistribution (tax system, subsidies);
- formation of a social security system (pensions, assistance to the poor);
- regulation of the country's economic security, including protection of the domestic market;
- protection of strategically important industries and resources;
- control over foreign trade activities;
- promotion of the development of scientific research, technological progress;
- creation of conditions for the modernization of production;
- investment in the development of education, culture, and human capital;
- control over the rational use of natural resources;
- creation of conditions for sustainable development;
- adoption of legislation to preserve the environment;
- participation in international organizations and associations;
- development of foreign economic relations;
- promotion of foreign investment [1].

Methods. Methods of influencing the country's economy include various tools and approaches that contribute to the regulation, development, and stabilization of the economic system. The main techniques include: fiscal, monetary, foreign economic, social, and environmental policy, state regulation, and program support of industries. Countries use these methods in combination, depending on the current challenges and needs of the economic environment.

Results. The modern economy is regulated since state intervention supplements the market mechanism and performs functions that the market cannot provide on its own [3]. The main objectives of state regulation are:

- regulation of taxes and government spending to stimulate economic activity;
- use of budget deficit or surplus as instruments of influence;
- control over the money supply in circulation and interest rates through the central bank;
- management of the level of inflation to maintain price stability;
- establishment of a regulatory framework for the functioning of markets;
- protection of competition and antitrust policy;
- providing subsidies or tax breaks to strategically important industries;
- developing innovation and supporting entrepreneurship;
- regulating exports and imports through tariffs and quotas;
- participating in international trade agreements and attracting foreign investment;
- supporting employment and ensuring social protection;
- redistributing income to reduce inequality;
- creating conditions for sustainable development through the conservation of natural resources;
- monitoring the impact of economic activity on the environment [4].

Conclusions. The modern economy is based on regulated mechanisms that complement market processes and perform functions that are unavailable to a self-regulated market. The main tasks of state regulation are to ensure stable economic growth, maintain a balance between different sectors of the economy, stimulate innovation and sustainable development, and increase the well-being of the population. Methods of influencing the country's economy, such as fiscal and monetary policy, foreign economic strategy, environmental measures, industry support programs, and social protection, demonstrate effectiveness provided that they are applied comprehensively. Economic functions, including regulation, redistribution, protection, and innovation, form the basis for the implementation of the state's economic strategy [2]. Thus, we can conclude that the role of the state in the modern economy is to balance the interests of the market and social justice, ensure environmental sustainability, integration into the global economy and prepare the conditions for the long-term well-being of society. An effective combination of various regulatory instruments ensures the stability and dynamic development of the economic system.

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PERSONAL FINANCE AND FINANCIAL LITERACY

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Problem Statement. Financial literacy is a crucial element of successful personal finance management. In the context of economic instability, inflation, and the rapid development of financial technologies, knowledge of financial management, budgeting, investing, and asset protection is becoming increasingly important. However, research shows that many people lack even basic financial knowledge, which leads to ineffective financial decisions, excessive debt and an inability to

achieve long-term financial stability. One of the key issues is the growing availability of financial products, including credit cards, loans, and investment platforms, which require a certain level of financial awareness. Many individuals, unaware of how interest rates, credit scores, or compound interest work, fall into financial traps, such as accumulating unmanageable debt or making unprofitable investment decisions. Additionally, the absence of financial education in school curricula in many countries means that young people enter adulthood without essential money management skills. Addressing these challenges requires increasing public awareness of financial literacy and implementing strategies that will help individuals make informed financial choices. The role of educational institutions, government initiatives, and digital financial education tools is crucial in achieving this goal.

Objectives. The aim of this study is to analyze key aspects of financial literacy and their impact on personal finance management. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set:

- to examine the fundamental principles of financial literacy;
- to analyze effective methods for managing a personal budget;
- to determine the role of investing in personal finance;
- to assess the level of financial literacy among the population and its consequences.

Methods. To study financial literacy and personal finance management, a survey was conducted among different age groups to assess financial habits, saving, and investment behaviors. Content analysis examined educational materials and government programs, comparing different financial education approaches. Comparative analysis explored how financial knowledge impacts decision-making and stability. Additionally, statistical analysis used data from organizations like the OECD and World Bank to identify key financial literacy challenges. Expert analysis incorporated insights from financial advisors and economists to evaluate education initiatives. These methods provided a comprehensive understanding of financial literacy levels, key issues, and strategies for improvement.

Results. The research findings indicate a significant disparity in financial literacy levels across different demographics. Younger individuals and low-income groups tend to have lower financial knowledge, leading to higher levels of financial insecurity. Many respondents demonstrated a lack of understanding of fundamental financial concepts such as inflation, interest rates, and investment diversification. The study also revealed that a considerable percentage of people do not follow structured financial planning strategies. Instead of using budgeting techniques like the 50/30/20 rule, they often spend impulsively, leading to financial instability. Furthermore, an overwhelming majority of survey participants admitted to having insufficient savings for emergencies, highlighting the need for better financial education. Another important finding is the reluctance to invest due to fear of risk and a lack of knowledge about investment opportunities. While financial markets offer various tools for wealth accumulation, misinformation and skepticism prevent many individuals from engaging in investment activities. However, countries with mandatory financial education programs report higher rates of savings and investments, demonstrating the positive impact of financial literacy initiatives.

Conclusions. Enhancing financial literacy is essential for improving financial well-being and ensuring long-term economic stability. The study underscores the need for comprehensive financial education programs, starting from school-level courses to adult financial training. Governments, financial institutions, and educational organizations must collaborate to create accessible and engaging financial education resources. Further research should focus on identifying the most effective teaching methods for different demographics and exploring how digital technologies, such as AI-driven financial advisors and online courses, can enhance financial literacy on a larger scale. Addressing these issues will contribute to a financially literate society capable of making informed and responsible financial decisions.

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THE ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL FINANCE IN INVESTMENT DECISION-MAKING

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Problem Statement. Traditional finance theories assume that investors are rational and always make decisions that maximize their financial well-being. However, real-world investment decisions are often influenced by psychological and emotional factors. Behavioral finance explores these deviations from rationality, examining how biases, heuristics and emotions affect investment choices. Understanding behavioral finance is crucial for improving financial decision-making, reducing market inefficiencies and designing better investment strategies. Despite the growing interest in this field, many investors remain unaware of the psychological traps that can lead to suboptimal financial outcomes. This study seeks to analyze the impact of behavioral biases on investment decisions and provide insights into how these biases can be mitigated.

Objectives. The primary objective of this study is to explore the role of behavioral finance in shaping investment decisions. Specifically, this research aims to identify the most common cognitive biases that affect investors, such as overconfidence, loss aversion and herd mentality. Another key objective is to analyze how these biases contribute to financial market anomalies, such as bubbles and crashes. Furthermore, the study seeks to evaluate strategies that can help investors make more rational decisions and enhance their financial outcomes. By understanding these psychological influences, financial professionals and policymakers can develop educational programs and tools to improve financial literacy and investor behavior.

Methods. This study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. A comprehensive literature review is conducted to analyze existing theories and findings in behavioral finance. Empirical data is collected through surveys and experiments to assess how investors react to different financial scenarios and whether they exhibit common behavioral biases. Statistical analysis is used to identify patterns in decision-making and determine the extent to which cognitive biases influence investment behavior. Case studies of historical financial events, such as the dot-com bubble and the 2008 financial crisis, provide real-world examples of how behavioral biases contribute to market fluctuations. Additionally, expert interviews with financial analysts and behavioral economists offer further insights into the practical implications of these biases.

Results. The findings of this study indicate that behavioral biases play a significant role in investment decision-making. Many investors exhibit overconfidence, leading them to take excessive risks or underestimate potential losses. Loss aversion causes investors to hold onto losing investments for too long, hoping for a market reversal. Herd behavior leads to speculative bubbles, where investors follow trends without conducting independent analysis. The research also shows that emotions, such as fear and greed, influence market movements and contribute to volatility. However, investors who receive behavioral finance education tend to make more rational decisions and avoid common pitfalls. The study highlights the need for greater awareness of these psychological factors in financial decision-making.

Conclusions. Behavioral finance challenges the traditional assumption of rational investors by demonstrating that psychological factors significantly impact financial decision-making. Cognitive biases, heuristics, and emotional influences often lead to irrational investment behavior, resulting in inefficiencies in financial markets. Recognizing these biases and implementing strategies to mitigate their effects can improve investment outcomes for both individual and institutional investors. Financial education programs and technological advancements, such as robo-advisors, can help investors make more informed decisions. Understanding behavioral finance is essential for designing policies that promote market stability and investor confidence.

This study underscores the importance of integrating psychological insights into financial planning and decision-making processes.

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MODERN APPROACHES TO ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. The rapid development of digital technologies, globalization, and changing market dynamics require organizations to rethink traditional management approaches. Hierarchical structures are being replaced by decentralized, flexible, and team-based models that enable faster decision-making and greater adaptability. Companies that fail to adjust to modern business conditions risk losing their competitive edge. The increasing role of digital transformation, artificial intelligence, and data-driven decision-making highlights the need for new management strategies that align with these technological advancements. Additionally, employee engagement and corporate culture play a crucial role in the success of modern organizations, requiring leaders to adopt innovative motivational and leadership techniques.

Objectives. The primary goal of this research is to analyze contemporary approaches to organizational management and their effectiveness in modern business environments. To achieve this goal, the study aims to:

1. Analyze key trends in organizational management – identify modern management approaches such as digital transformation, Agile management, Lean management, and decentralized decision-making models like Holacracy.

2. Examine the impact of digital technologies on management processes – explore the role of artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, and other digital tools in managerial decision-making.

3. Assess the influence of leadership on management efficiency – analyze how leadership styles and corporate culture foster innovation, collaboration, and employee development.

4. Determine the impact of employee engagement on organizational productivity – investigate how motivational strategies, team autonomy, and corporate culture affect employee performance.

5. Compare traditional and modern management models – evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of traditional hierarchical structures versus contemporary management approaches.

6. Analyze successful case studies of modern management approaches – study real-life examples of companies implementing modern management models and assess their impact on business efficiency.

Methods. This research is based on a comparative analysis of traditional and modern management models. Key approaches examined include Agile Management, Lean Management, and Holacracy, which emphasize flexibility, efficiency, and decentralized authority. Agile Management allows teams to work iteratively, responding quickly to changes, while Lean Management focuses on eliminating inefficiencies and maximizing value creation. The study also explores the impact of digital tools such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and cloud computing on managerial decision-making. These technologies enable companies to make more data-driven and predictive decisions, increasing productivity and reducing operational risks. By reviewing case studies of successful companies implementing these methods, the research assesses their effectiveness in enhancing organizational performance and adaptability.

Results. Companies that adopt modern management approaches demonstrate improved productivity, higher employee satisfaction, and greater market responsiveness. Agile and Lean methodologies contribute to faster project execution and more efficient resource allocation, allowing businesses to quickly adjust to changes in consumer demand and industry trends. Digital transformation plays a crucial role in optimizing decision-making processes, automating routine tasks, and improving customer experience. The integration of artificial intelligence in management systems enhances forecasting accuracy, helping organizations develop better long-term strategies. Additionally, decentralized decision-making models, such as Holacracy, allow teams to work more autonomously, fostering innovation and creativity within organizations. A strong corporate culture that emphasizes transparency, collaboration, and employee well-being further strengthens organizational resilience.

Conclusions. The evolution of management practices is driven by the need for flexibility, technological integration, and employee empowerment. Organizations that embrace modern approaches are better positioned to navigate market uncertainties and drive long-term success. Digital transformation, agile methodologies, and employee-centric leadership will continue to shape the future of management. Future research should focus on the long-term implications of artificial intelligence in management, as well as the role of corporate culture in sustaining innovation. Additionally, further studies are needed to analyze the challenges associated with the implementation of decentralized management models and to assess their impact on organizational performance.

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RISK MANAGEMENT IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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Problem statement. Financial risks are an integral part of any company's operations, regardless of its scale or industry. In today's economy, characterized by high volatility, market globalization, financial crises and changes in regulatory policies, risk management has become one of the key tasks of financial management. The relevance of this issue is due to the fact that ineffective risk management can lead to significant financial losses, liquidity shortages, capital reductions, lower credit ratings and even bankruptcy. At the same time, proper identification, assessment and mitigation of risks allow companies to maintain stability, increase profitability and create competitive advantages in the market. Financial risks may arise due to fluctuations in exchange rates, changes in interest rates, stock market instability, counterparty defaults, financial planning errors, as well as external factors such as political or economic crises. Managing these risks requires the application of modern methods and approaches, including financial modeling, hedging, asset diversification, insurance and digital technologies for risk forecasting.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To define the essence and classification of financial risks
2. To assess their impact on business operations
3. To study key risk management methods
4. To examine the role of digital technologies in risk management
5. To analyze international best practices in risk management
6. To propose effective risk management strategies.

Methods. The study of risk management in financial management is based on a comprehensive approach that combines theoretical and empirical methods of analysis. A systems analysis was used to identify the relationships between different types of financial risks and their impact on business operations. Statistical analysis methods were applied to assess the probability of financial risks occurring and their effect on companies' financial performance. Additionally, a SWOT analysis was conducted to determine strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the

field of risk management. Financial modeling was utilized to forecast risks and evaluate the effectiveness of various risk management methods. Comparative analysis was employed to examine the experience of leading companies and banking institutions.

The research material is based on the analysis of scientific publications, analytical reports, statistical data, and the practical experience of leading companies. The study examined various aspects of risk management, including traditional methods such as asset diversification, hedging, and insurance, as well as modern approaches, particularly the use of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data for risk prediction and monitoring.

Special attention was given to the application of automated systems for risk identification, assessment and management, which significantly reduce the impact of human factors and improve forecasting accuracy. The study of international experience revealed that leading companies employ a comprehensive approach to financial risk management, combining traditional methods with innovative technologies to ensure maximum efficiency. This formed the basis for developing recommendations on implementing best risk management practices in the Ukrainian context.

Results. In today's business environment, financial risks have become an integral part of any company's operations. High competition, economic instability, fluctuations in exchange rates and financial markets all create significant challenges for businesses. Therefore, effective risk management in financial management is a key factor in ensuring the successful development and stability of enterprises. Traditional risk management methods, such as asset diversification, hedging and insurance have long proven their effectiveness. However, in the modern world, these approaches are no longer sufficient. With the advancement of digital technologies, new opportunities have emerged for predicting and minimizing risks. The use of artificial intelligence and big data enables companies to analyze vast amounts of information, identify patterns and forecast potential threats before they arise. Automated risk management systems are becoming increasingly popular as they not only reduce the impact of the human factor but also significantly improve forecasting accuracy. These systems allow companies to respond quickly to changes in the economic environment, adapt financial strategies and efficiently allocate resources. The study of international experience shows that the most successful companies adopt a comprehensive approach to financial risk management. They combine traditional methods with modern technologies, which helps minimize losses and ensure stable financial growth. For Ukrainian enterprises, it is crucial to implement the best global practices, integrate innovative technologies and improve their risk management systems. This will not only reduce the negative impact of risks on business operations but also enhance their competitiveness in the global market.

Conclusions. Risk management in financial management is a key element of effective business operations, especially in a dynamic economic environment. The conducted study confirmed that the use of modern risk management methods helps minimize financial losses, improve strategic planning and ensure stable company growth. Combining traditional risk management methods, such as diversification,

insurance and hedging with modern digital technologies, including artificial intelligence and big data, significantly enhances the accuracy of forecasting and the speed of response to potential threats.

An important factor in effective risk management is the implementation of automated analysis systems, which reduce the impact of the human factor and provide an objective assessment of financial risks. The analysis of international experience has shown that the most successful companies adopt a comprehensive approach, integrating adaptive strategies, technological innovations, and analytical models to prevent financial threats. The prospects for further research in financial risk management are linked to the improvement of existing methods and the implementation of new technological solutions.

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MANAGEMENT CHANGES IN LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. Management in logistics processes has not had the same meaning all the time. But its importance has grown along with the logistics development. That's the first thing to discuss. The best way to analyse the evolution is to go through all the stages of logistics formation itself. At its start – fragmentation, there was no logistics concept, no integration idea. The demand outstripped the supply. The market situation did not require the real management we know now. The next is a Partial integration, where we see the dramatic changes. They made people include marketing and material management. Integration within the enterprise was caused by the trade globalization and made the process absolutely impossible without the management. Nowadays logistics is in the stage of supply chain integration. This demands using a new conception – supply chain management. All that proves that even now logistics is a very complicated system and the rapid pace of technological

development and market competition will force suppliers follow the management changes in logistics to adapt better and maintain or improve their market position.

Objectives. To achieve the research objectives we'll have to follow all the stages in trade evolution, to see where it is going now. Analysing each part of the process will help us make a lot of conclusions. The current requirement is the formation and development of an innovative structure of the logistics system based on the use of new forms of information technologies. Therefore, it is advisable to create such a form of logistics activity that will include the principles of logistics and modern innovative forms of business.

Nowadays, almost all spheres of human life are undergoing digitalization processes, which are characterized by innovation, objectivity and necessity of the processes. In the context of the era of global changes, digitalization implies the emergence of innovative solutions.

Methods. A large amount of information for research requires a clear structuring and step-by-step presentation of the material in the order of the thesis. A demonstrative and clear presentation with discussion and clarification at the necessary stages of the report will be useful.

Results. The results of the research will show us current trends in logistics management, e-commerce, the way to sustainability, importance of green logistics, big data analytics and predictive modeling.

The greatest achievement of the research is solving problems in logistics management. We may see the way to deal with global supply disruptions, labour shortages, regulatory compliance and environmental sustainability.

Conclusions. Technological advancements, shifting consumer demands, and the pursuit of greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness have significantly transformed logistics management over the years.

From its early focus on transportation and inventory control, the field has evolved into a complex system centered on supply chain integration and optimization. This transformation, however, brings challenges such as labor shortages, regulatory compliance, and environmental sustainability, which disrupt the global supply chain. To overcome these obstacles, businesses must remain flexible, innovative, and committed to balancing customer needs with their own interests. Despite these challenges, the future of logistics management is promising, with the potential to enhance supply chain efficiency, reduce costs, and improve customer service.

The relevance of further research in this area remains strong, as forecasting and analyzing changes are essential for logistics stakeholders. The integration of new management technologies will undoubtedly help maintain accurate statistics on the sale of goods and services throughout logistics chains.

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SOCIAL ASSISTANCE: ITS TYPES AND FORMS

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Problem Statement. Social assistance plays a crucial role in the system of social protection, addressing the needs of citizens who require support due to health conditions, social status, low income, or age. In Ukraine, a significant portion of social assistance recipients comprises low-income families, people with disabilities, and war veterans. In recent years, the government has been expanding the system of social care, including the establishment of nursing homes for elderly people and territorial centers for the service of single elderly citizens. However, despite the broad scope of social assistance, challenges persist in ensuring adequate support for those in need, especially considering the limited financial resources available. The importance of improving and expanding social assistance systems has become more prominent in light of the country's ongoing economic and social challenges.

Objectives. The primary goal of this research is to analyze the forms and categories of social assistance in Ukraine, evaluate their effectiveness, and identify areas for improvement. The study focuses on the various types of social assistance available, including monetary and in-kind benefits, as well as the categories of citizens entitled to receive them. Specific tasks include:

1. Examining the types and forms of social assistance as defined by Ukrainian legislation.
2. Investigating the rights and eligibility criteria for citizens who can receive state social assistance.
3. Evaluating the effectiveness of existing social assistance programs and their impact on vulnerable populations, such as low-income families, people with disabilities, and the elderly.
4. Discussing the role of local governments in providing additional forms of social assistance.

5. Identifying the challenges faced in the implementation and sustainability of social assistance programs in Ukraine.

Methods. The research is based on an analysis of existing legislation, policy documents, and statistical data related to social assistance in Ukraine. Key sources of information include legal texts outlining the rights to social benefits and government programs designed to provide financial and in-kind assistance to vulnerable populations. The study also involves a review of relevant academic literature, reports by government agencies, and expert opinions on social welfare practices. Comparative analysis is used to assess the efficiency of social assistance models and their alignment with international best practices. The material is presented systematically, with a focus on clarity and comprehensiveness.

Results. The analysis reveals that social assistance in Ukraine is structured into various categories, including compensation for lost income, assistance for low-income families, and support for individuals with disabilities. The social assistance system operates through both direct financial transfers and services such as home care or nursing homes. The research identifies the main types of social assistance, including:

1. Benefits for people who have lost their income due to various reasons (e.g., pregnancy, childcare, disability).
2. Financial support for families with children or individuals with disabilities who are not entitled to a pension.
3. Social assistance for low-income families and individuals who are below the minimum subsistence level.
4. Specialized care for the elderly and disabled through various facilities, including nursing homes and territorial service centers. Moreover, the study highlights the crucial role of local governments in implementing additional social support measures, although the limited budget poses challenges for extending these services. The findings indicate that while the system provides essential support for vulnerable populations, there are still significant gaps in its coverage, especially in rural areas and among people with specific needs, such as single elderly citizens or those severely disabled.

Conclusions. The study concludes that while the Ukrainian social assistance system is well-structured, there are areas that require further development to ensure better accessibility and efficiency. Strengthening the implementation of social programs, particularly in rural regions, and improving the responsiveness of local governments could enhance the system's effectiveness. Furthermore, the limited financial resources available pose an ongoing challenge to expanding social support, particularly in the context of Ukraine's current economic difficulties. Future research should focus on assessing the sustainability of social assistance funding, exploring opportunities for integrating non-governmental organizations into the delivery of social care services, and evaluating the potential for reforming the system to better address the evolving needs of the population.

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SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR UKRAINIAN VETERANS

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Problem Statement. Veterans face severe challenges during and after wartime, including physical injuries, psychological trauma, financial instability, and social isolation. Limited access to healthcare, inadequate financial aid, and bureaucratic barriers make it difficult for them to receive timely support. During war, these issues intensify as resources are prioritized for active military operations. Despite existing programs, gaps in coordination between government agencies and non-profits hinder effective assistance. Without comprehensive support, many veterans struggle with poverty, homelessness, and long-term mental health issues. Addressing these challenges is essential to ensuring their well-being and successful reintegration into civilian life.

Objectives. The objective of social assistance to veterans during the war is to ensure timely access to healthcare, mental health support, and rehabilitation services, while also providing sustainable financial aid, including pensions and disability benefits. It aims to facilitate employment and reintegration through job opportunities and vocational training, address housing insecurity by expanding affordable housing programs, and enhance coordination between government agencies, community organizations. Additionally, it seeks to raise public awareness of veterans' needs, establish crisis support systems for urgent medical and financial issues, and continuously monitor and improve assistance programs to ensure their effectiveness and efficiency.

Methods. To effectively support veterans during wartime, a comprehensive approach is needed. Healthcare services must include specialized medical centers and mental health support to address both physical injuries and psychological trauma. Financial assistance such as disability benefits, pensions, and emergency funds are

essential to ensure economic stability for veterans and their families. Additionally, employment and vocational training programs will help veterans transition to civilian jobs, while housing support through affordable housing and rental subsidies will prevent homelessness. Collaboration between government and private sector organizations is crucial to coordinate services and streamline assistance. Psychological support and reintegration programs will help veterans cope with mental health challenges and rebuild social connections. Providing legal assistance ensures veterans can access the benefits they are entitled to, while crisis intervention services offer immediate support for veterans in urgent situations. Public awareness campaigns can raise understanding and support within communities, creating a more inclusive environment for veterans. Finally, regular monitoring and evaluation of programs will ensure that they meet veterans' evolving needs, leading to more effective long-term support.

Results. Social assistance programs for veterans during the war have led to significant improvements in their well-being. Healthcare services have provided timely medical and mental health support, aiding recovery and reducing long-term complications. Financial assistance through benefits and pensions has ensured economic stability. Employment and vocational programs have helped veterans transition to civilian jobs, reducing unemployment. Housing support has prevented homelessness by offering affordable housing options. Psychological support services have enhanced mental health and social reintegration, while crisis intervention has provided immediate relief during emergencies. These programs have greatly improved veterans' quality of life, though ongoing adaptations are needed.

Conclusions. Social assistance for veterans during wartime is critical in addressing the physical, emotional, and economic challenges they face. Programs providing healthcare, financial support, employment opportunities, and housing assistance are essential for veterans' recovery and reintegration into civilian life. Effective coordination between government and local communities ensures that these services are delivered efficiently. While progress has been made, ongoing evaluation and adaptation of these programs are necessary to meet the changing needs of veterans. By continuously improving these efforts, society can ensure that veterans receive the support they deserve, both during and after their service.

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PROVISION OF SOCIAL GUARANTEES AND SUPPORT FOR PARTICIPANTS IN HOSTILITIES IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The war in Ukraine has placed a significant burden on the state, requiring comprehensive social, economic, and psychological support for military personnel and veterans. Ensuring their well-being is not only a moral obligation but also a strategic necessity for national security and post-war recovery. However, while the Ukrainian government has implemented various support programs, their effectiveness remains a subject of debate due to bureaucratic challenges, financial constraints, and reintegration difficulties. This paper analyzes the existing benefits system, identifies key shortcomings, and proposes ways to enhance the support mechanisms for combatants.

Objectives and Methods. This research aims to examine the legal framework governing veteran benefits in Ukraine, assess their impact, and compare them with international best practices. The study employs a combination of legal analysis, statistical evaluation, and a review of relevant literature. Comparative research on veteran policies in countries such as the United States and Canada provides additional insights into potential improvements for Ukraine.

Results. The Ukrainian government has introduced several types of support for combat participants, including financial assistance, medical care, educational benefits, employment support, and housing programs:

1. **Financial Support:** War veterans receive monthly allowances, disability pensions, and one-time payments for injuries sustained during combat. Families of fallen soldiers are also eligible for financial compensation. However, delays in payments and complex application processes remain major concerns.

2. **Healthcare and Psychological Rehabilitation:** Veterans have access to free medical treatment, rehabilitation centers, and psychological support programs. Given the high prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among former combatants, expanding mental health services is a crucial aspect of veteran reintegration.

3. **Education and Employment Assistance:** Veterans and their children can receive free higher education, vocational training, and professional retraining programs. Additionally, preferential employment opportunities in government institutions and financial grants for veteran entrepreneurs have been introduced. However, many veterans struggle to find stable employment due to difficulties in transitioning to civilian life.

4. Housing and Social Benefits: Programs for preferential mortgages, social housing, and utility bill discounts exist, but their accessibility is often hindered by bureaucratic obstacles and limited funding.

Despite these efforts, several systemic problems persist. Bureaucratic inefficiencies, lack of awareness about available benefits, and insufficient government funding weaken the overall effectiveness of support programs. Many veterans experience difficulties reintegrating into society, which highlights the need for more structured and transparent policies.

Conclusions. Providing adequate benefits for participants in hostilities is essential for national stability and social justice. While Ukraine has made significant strides in developing support programs, further improvements are necessary. Key recommendations include simplifying administrative procedures, increasing funding for veteran programs, expanding psychological support services, and strengthening employment initiatives. Additionally, adopting best international practices in veteran reintegration, such as those used in the United States and Canada, could significantly enhance the effectiveness of Ukraine's veteran policies. Future research should focus on evaluating the long-term impact of these measures and identifying new strategies for supporting combat veterans in their transition to civilian life.

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CRYPTOCURRENCIES AND BANKS: THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL ASSETS ON THE TRADITIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

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Problem Statement. The world of finance is undergoing a rapid transformation, driven by the emergence and rapid growth in popularity of cryptocurrencies. These decentralized digital assets, based on blockchain technology, are challenging the traditional banking system that has dominated the financial market for decades.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze and define the key cryptocurrencies and related digital assets that are currently impacting the traditional banking system.

2. to evaluate the impact of these digital assets on the core functions of traditional banking, including but not limited to payment processing, lending, investment, and regulatory compliance.
3. to identify and assess the emerging opportunities and challenges faced by traditional banks in adapting to the rise of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology.

Methods. Analyze the impact of cryptocurrencies on the banking sector, particularly evaluating how these new financial instruments are reshaping traditional banking operational models, such as payment systems and investment strategies. The research utilized several methods, including a literature review and analysis of regulatory documents to understand the theoretical and legal framework surrounding cryptocurrencies and the banking system. Quantitative analysis was conducted to evaluate the impact of cryptocurrencies on banking markets, while case studies of banks that implemented blockchain provided practical insights.

The emergence of Bitcoin in 2009 ushered in a new era of digital money. Bitcoin was created as an alternative to traditional currencies and financial institutions, with the aim of providing transparent and secure transactions without the need for intermediaries. In the following years, other cryptocurrencies appeared, such as Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin, each of which brought its own unique features. The main idea of cryptocurrencies is decentralization, that is, the absence of centralized control by states or banks, which has become a key aspect of their popularity.

The main difference between cryptocurrencies and the traditional banking system is the approach to asset management. Banks use a centralized control system in which all transactions are regulated by a specific financial institution. Cryptocurrencies operate on the basis of blockchain technology, where each participant has equal access to transaction data, which makes the system more transparent.

In addition, banks usually use traditional payment systems such as SWIFT or SEPA, which often involve lengthy transactions and high fees. Instead, blockchain enables faster and significantly cheaper transactions, giving users an advantage.

Every year, the influence of cryptocurrencies on the traditional banking system becomes more and more noticeable. Some analysts see cryptocurrencies as a threat to banks, as decentralized systems can partially or even completely replace the need for banks as intermediaries. However, cryptocurrencies also create new opportunities for banks. For example, the use of blockchain can help banks reduce transaction costs, increase the speed of international transfers and increase the transparency of transactions.

One of the main challenges for banks and cryptocurrencies is regulation. Cryptocurrencies still remain outside a clear legal framework in many countries. Some governments, including China and India, have taken a hard line on digital assets, banning or severely limiting their use. At the same time, the countries of Europe and the USA are working on creating a legal framework that will allow the use of cryptocurrencies in the legal field and protect users from possible risks.

Many major banks, such as JPMorgan, Citibank and Goldman Sachs, have already begun to incorporate cryptocurrency technology into their services. They

invest in blockchain platforms, develop their own cryptocurrencies and even offer digital asset management services. In addition, banks are partnering with fintech companies to offer their customers access to new financial products. This demonstrates that instead of competing with cryptocurrencies, banks are looking to integrate them into their systems.

Results.Can cryptocurrencies completely replace banks? Today, this seems unlikely, as traditional financial institutions have strong infrastructure and user trust. However, cryptocurrencies can become an important addition to financial services, which will help create a more flexible and accessible system for everyone. In the future, we can expect the convergence of cryptocurrencies and banking services, the creation of hybrid financial systems where digital assets and traditional currencies will coexist.

Conclusions.The impact of cryptocurrencies on the traditional banking system is significant, and this process is only beginning to gain momentum. Cryptocurrencies are revolutionizing the financial infrastructure, opening up new opportunities for banks and consumers. Although there are certain challenges such as regulation and legal uncertainty, banks are already showing a willingness to adapt to new conditions. Therefore, the future of the financial world looks like a synthesis of traditional and innovative technologies, which will provide more efficient and affordable services for users.

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CURRENT TRENDS IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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Problem Statement. The business development landscape is continually evolving, influenced by both internal and external factors. In recent years, the pace of change has accelerated, driven by advancements in technology, globalization, and changing consumer behaviors. Traditional business development strategies are no longer sufficient to maintain competitiveness in today's fast-paced market. As

businesses strive to innovate and grow, they must adapt to new trends and challenges, including digital transformation, sustainability practices, and changing workforce dynamics. The problem lies in identifying and leveraging these emerging trends to ensure long-term business success and sustainability in an increasingly complex environment.

Objectives. The primary objectives of the research are:

1. to examine the current trends in business development that are shaping the industry.
2. to identify key challenges faced by businesses in adapting to these trends.
3. to analyze how businesses can use these trends to drive growth and remain competitive.
4. to provide actionable recommendations for businesses to capitalize on current developments in business development.

Methods. To thoroughly examine the current state and future direction of business development, this study employs a mixed-methods approach that integrates both qualitative and quantitative research tools: 1) Literature Review: A systematic review of recent academic literature, industry reports, and white papers was conducted to gain foundational insights into emerging business development trends. This included sources from credible journals, consulting firms, and global organizations. The literature provided a theoretical framework and historical context for identifying shifts in business practices. 2) Case Studies: Multiple case studies of businesses across various industries were analyzed to identify successful implementations of innovative business development strategies. These examples were selected based on relevance, diversity, and availability of detailed documentation, helping to highlight best practices and real-world applications. 3) Surveys and Interviews: Structured surveys were distributed to a sample of companies to gather quantitative data on how organizations are responding to current trends. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with business development professionals and managers to obtain qualitative insights into their strategies, challenges, and experiences in adapting to a changing environment. 4) Data Analysis: Statistical tools and software were used to interpret the collected data. This included trend analysis, correlation studies, and visualization of industry metrics such as market growth, investment trends, consumer preferences, and workforce dynamics. The integration of qualitative and quantitative findings allowed for a comprehensive understanding of how businesses are evolving.

Results. The analysis identifies several key trends currently shaping the field of business development. Companies are increasingly adopting digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and cloud computing to streamline operations and improve decision-making. Sustainability is becoming a strategic priority, with businesses aligning their operations with ESG standards. A customer-centric approach, expansion into global markets, workforce adaptability, and collaborative partnerships (e.g., joint ventures, M&A) are also seen as critical drivers of growth. These trends highlight the need for agility, innovation, and a forward-thinking mindset in today's competitive business environment.

Conclusions. Understanding and adapting to emerging trends is essential for businesses aiming to achieve long-term success. The current business development landscape demands flexibility, innovation, and a proactive stance. Companies that successfully integrate digital transformation strategies will benefit from improved efficiency, decision-making, and customer engagement. At the same time, prioritizing sustainability and social responsibility can enhance brand value and stakeholder trust.

Organizations must also recognize the growing complexity of workforce management in the era of remote work and the gig economy. To remain competitive, businesses should invest in employee development, foster a culture of continuous learning, and implement strategies to retain top talent. Furthermore, expanding into new markets and forming strategic alliances can unlock new opportunities and mitigate risks associated with rapid change.

Ultimately, by aligning operations with modern business development trends, maintaining strategic flexibility, and focusing on innovation and resilience, companies can not only survive but thrive in today's dynamic global marketplace.

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CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF INCAPACITATED PERSONS IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Ukraine faces significant challenges in maintaining the well-being and care of incapacitated individuals, including those with physical and mental disabilities, chronic illnesses, and the elderly population. So, the maintenance of incapacitated individuals in Ukraine presents a multifaceted challenge,

characterized by inadequate infrastructure, insufficient funding, societal stigmatization, and a lack of comprehensive support services.

Objectives. Concept analysis, disclosure of content and classification types of maintenance of the disabled is the objectives of this research. Explore aspects of improvement the maintenance and support of incapacitated individuals in Ukraine, fostering a society that upholds their rights, dignity, and well-being.

Methods. Under employability, one should understand the condition of an organism in which the combination of physical, mental, and emotional abilities enables an employee to perform work of a certain volume, nature, and quality. Disability is a condition caused by illness, injury, or its consequences, and other reasons when performing professional duties is either partially or permanently impossible for a limited time or continuously. There are two types of disability — temporary and permanent. Temporary disability refers to a condition where acute illness or injury temporarily prevents the patient from engaging in gainful employment. Permanent disability is characterized by functional and organic impairments, caused by illness or disability, anatomical defect, which are persistent or permanent in nature and hinder continuing work in the main profession for a long or permanent period. Maintenance of disabled individuals includes a system of measures and services aimed at providing for the vital needs of persons who are unable to work for various reasons. This encompasses financial, medical, and social support aimed at easing their daily lives and integration into society. The support of disabled individuals is typically entrusted to various social structures and institutions. Depending on the country and the social security system, this responsibility may fall on the state, family, or specialized organizations. Providing social protection and financial support for the disabled can be a function of the state through social security systems. The state guarantees disabled individuals a disability pension or social pension depending on the circumstances that cause their disability. Provision of medical care and rehabilitation for disabled individuals is carried out through medical institutions and programs. Social protection services may provide various services, including counseling, support, and other forms of assistance. In some cases, the responsibility for maintaining the disabled may lie with the family, especially if state support is limited. In Ukraine, there is a law according to which taking care of disabled parents is the obligation of their adult children. Besides paying alimony, sons and daughters are obligated to participate in additional expenses for their parents. If children fail to fulfill their duty regarding the payment of additional expenses, parents have the right to appeal to court. In each specific case, the court determines the presence of the above circumstances based on relevant documents. There are also charitable organizations, public institutions, and non-profit organizations that can provide assistance and support to disabled individuals. In Ukraine, the maintenance of disabled individuals is regulated by legislation and implemented through various social programs and institutions. Specialized organizations may provide rehabilitation programs for disabled individuals aimed at improving their physical, mental, or social condition. Providing vocational rehabilitation services, such as training, education, and preparation for possible types of work, taking into account the specifics of disability. Providing counseling and

psychological support to assist disabled individuals in addressing psychosocial problems. Organizations can contribute to creating conditions for the life of disabled individuals in society, providing support in housing issues and integration into the community.

Conclusions. So, maintaining disabled individuals is a complex social task that requires careful study and effective implementation of social programs. The consideration of the concept, content, and types of support for the disabled has shown that it includes not only financial support but also medical assistance and social initiatives. It is important to ensure a dignified life for this category of the population, facilitate their integration into society, and create conditions for the development of their potential and independence. Effective programs and improvements in legislation in this area are important steps towards ensuring the full participation of disabled individuals in society's life.

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SOCIAL POLICY IN UKRAINE IN WARTIME

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Problem Statement. Ukraine, being in wartime, faces complex social challenges related to the armed conflict on its territory. The social policy system requires adaptation and an effective response to the needs of the population during the war period. Social policy in Ukraine during wartime determines the effectiveness of protecting the rights and interests of citizens, providing social support to war victims, and preserving social stability in the country. The war has led to large-scale displacement of the population, an increased number of war invalids and military personnel in need of rehabilitation, as well as a growing demand for social services, including housing assistance, psychological support, and financial aid. The government and civil society must work together to ensure that vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and families of fallen soldiers, receive adequate social protection and assistance.

Objectives. The main objective of this study is to analyze the system of social policy in Ukraine during wartime, assessing its effectiveness in addressing the needs of various social groups affected by the military conflict. The study also aims to identify key challenges and propose recommendations for improving social support mechanisms, ensuring sustainable funding, and enhancing cooperation between government institutions, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Methods. For a detailed study of Ukraine's social policy during martial law, various research methods are employed, including a review and analysis of legislation, state programs, strategies, reports, and other official documents related to social policy during wartime. Additionally, an analysis of statistical data on social protection measures for war participants, military invalids, refugees, IDPs, and other social categories affected by the conflict is conducted. Comparative analysis is also used to examine international best practices in wartime social policy and assess their applicability in the Ukrainian context.

Results. The results of the study indicate that the system of social policy in Ukraine in wartime faces significant challenges and shortcomings. One of the primary issues is the lack of sufficient funding for social programs, which limits the state's ability to provide comprehensive support to affected populations. Additionally, inefficiencies in the mechanisms for delivering social assistance have been identified, leading to delays and difficulties in accessing essential services. Coordination between different levels of government remains a challenge, often resulting in bureaucratic obstacles that hinder the timely provision of aid. Moreover, the protection of the rights of war participants and their families requires strengthening, particularly in areas such as medical rehabilitation, psychological support, and employment reintegration. Ensuring access to social services for all victims of the military conflict, including vulnerable groups such as elderly citizens and people with disabilities, is another crucial aspect that needs to be addressed.

Conclusions. In conclusion, social policy in Ukraine during the war needs systemic improvements to ensure adequate social support for war participants and their families. It is necessary to focus on ensuring sufficient funding for social programs, increasing the effectiveness of mechanisms for providing social services and support, and strengthening coordination between different levels of government. Cooperation with public organizations and international partners is essential for expanding the scope and efficiency of social assistance. Additionally, a comprehensive strategy aimed at improving the social conditions of the entire population affected by the military conflict should be developed and implemented. This strategy should include measures for long-term social reintegration of displaced persons, enhanced rehabilitation programs for war veterans, and sustainable economic policies to support communities severely impacted by the war. Only through a well-structured and adequately funded social policy can Ukraine ensure the protection and well-being of its citizens during wartime and beyond.

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FINANCIAL RESOURCES AS MATERIAL CARRIES OF FINANCIAL RELATIONS

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Problem Statement. The improvement of information technology in the modern world has a significant impact on all areas of the economy, in particular finance and accounting. In particular, the development of automation and the implementation of the latest technological solutions ensure the efficiency of accounting processes, the accuracy of financial transactions and the reduction of costs. These technologies allow enterprises and financial institutions to process large volumes of information quickly, accurately and with minimal human errors. One of these important elements is the automation of accounting and financial transactions through the use of specialized software solutions. Accounting automation software allows you to reduce labor costs and optimize the processes of collecting and processing financial data, which makes financial reporting more transparent and accurate.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to describe the basic concepts and components of financial resources.
2. to determine the role of financial resources in the development of economic processes at the level of the state, enterprises, and the population.
3. to analyze the sources of financial resources and their role in financial relations.

Methods. Financial resources are an important element of the economic system, which ensures the functioning of financial relations. They represent a set of funds, securities and other financial assets used to meet economic needs. In a broad sense, financial resources are sources of financing necessary for the development of production, the provision of social needs, and the implementation of state functions.

Financial resources play a key role in financial relations, as they facilitate interactions between various economic actors—the state, enterprises, and the population. They are the basis for making economic decisions, making investments, managing public debt, and financing social and infrastructure projects. Financial resources are the material carriers of financial relations, which means that various economic interactions between participants in the economic system are realized through them. These relations may include:

- Tax relations ensure the filling of the state budget through the collection of taxes and fees.
- Credit relations - the provision of funds when borrowing, when an enterprise or state supports financial resources from banks or other lenders.
- Investment relations involve the movement of financial resources between investors and enterprises to finance production and infrastructure development.
- Trade relations are determined by the movement of financial resources through the purchase and sale of goods and services, which allows enterprises to function and develop.

It is through financial resources that capital is distributed between different sectors of the economy, which ensures the effective functioning of production and social processes.

Financial resources can be classified according to various criteria:

- By origin: Own financial resources are resources accumulated at the expense of the enterprise's own income (profit, depreciation deductions, own savings). Borrowed financial resources are funds received from credit institutions, banks or investors that must be returned with interest (loans, bonds).
- By form: Monetary resources are cash and non-cash funds that are directly used to carry out financial transactions. Non-cash resources are financial instruments, such as securities, bonds and stocks that can be converted into cash.
- As intended: Technical financial resources are resources used to invest in fixed assets, technology, and infrastructure. Social financial resources are funds that are allocated to provide social programs, pensions, medical care, and other social benefits.

Problems and prospects of financial resources management. Despite the significant role of financial resources in economic development, there are certain problems in their management, in particular: inefficient use of resources due to weak control or irrational distribution of finances. Instability of financial flows due to macroeconomic fluctuations, including inflation and changes in exchange rates. Disruption of lending and investment mechanisms in economic crises. Given these challenges, it is important to develop effective strategies for managing financial resources, improve control mechanisms and ensure greater transparency of financial transactions.

Results. The study showed the importance of financial resources for the functioning of the economic system, emphasizing the need for their effective management and improvement in the face of modern economic challenges.

Conclusions. Financial resources are fundamental material carriers of financial relations that ensure the effective functioning of economic systems. Their proper management is a necessary condition for the stable development of the state and enterprises, as well as for ensuring social well-being. In modern conditions, improving the mechanisms of financial resource management and integrating the latest information technologies can become important factors in increasing the efficiency of financial relations and contributing to sustainable economic development.

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THE WINE INDUSTRY IN UKRAINE AND AUSTRIA: BUSINESS STRUCTURE AND MARKET DYNAMICS

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Problem statement. The wine industries of Ukraine and Austria, while both integral to their national economies, exhibit distinct characteristics shaped by historical, geographical, and economic factors. Ukraine, with its vast steppes and Black Sea influence, has a burgeoning wine sector facing contemporary challenges and opportunities. Austria, rooted in centuries-old viticulture traditions, boasts a mature market emphasizing quality and sustainability. This report delves into the comparative analysis of these two nations' wine industries, focusing on business structures, production, market dynamics, and future prospects.

Results. Ukraine's wine industry is characterized by a mix of large-scale producers and smaller family-owned wineries. Notable enterprises include Shabo, Inkerman, and Kolonist, which have gained recognition both domestically and internationally. However, the industry has faced significant setbacks due to geopolitical tensions. In 2024, grape processing for wine production declined by 36.5%, resulting in a 38.1% reduction in wine materials produced compared to the previous year. Despite these challenges, Ukraine ranked 28th globally in wine production in 2022, contributing 0.26% to the world's wine output. Austria's wine industry is predominantly composed of small to medium-sized family-run wineries, emphasizing quality over quantity. The country's viticulture is deeply rooted in

tradition, with a focus on sustainable practices and regional specialties. In 2023, Austria exported \$262 million worth of wine, with Germany, the Netherlands, and the United States being primary markets. The industry's structure supports a strong domestic market while also catering to international demand.

The Ukrainian wine market was valued at approximately \$972 million in 2023 and is projected to reach \$1.676 billion by 2029, growing at a CAGR of 9.5%. This growth is driven by increasing domestic consumption and a rising interest in premium and imported wines. However, the industry faces challenges, including infrastructure damage and logistical issues stemming from ongoing conflicts. Exports remain modest, with \$8.04 million in wine exported in 2023, primarily to Romania, Moldova, and Kazakhstan. Austria's wine market is robust, with a combined revenue of approximately \$4.1 billion in 2025, encompassing both at-home and out-of-home consumption. The country's emphasis on quality and sustainability has bolstered its reputation in international markets. While imports exceeded exports in 2023, with \$336 million in imports compared to \$262 million in exports, Austria maintains a strong presence in the global wine industry.

The Ukrainian wine industry faces significant challenges, including reduced production due to conflict-related disruptions and a reliance on imported materials, such as glass bottles, which have become more expensive and harder to procure. However, there are opportunities for growth through increased exports, particularly to markets showing growing interest in Ukrainian wines, such as Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Austria's wine industry benefits from a stable political environment and strong support for sustainable practices. Challenges include competition from larger wine-producing nations and the need to maintain high-quality standards. Opportunities lie in expanding organic wine production and capitalizing on the global demand for premium wines.

Conclusions. While both Ukraine and Austria have vibrant wine industries, they differ significantly in structure, market dynamics, and challenges. Ukraine's industry is in a phase of recovery and growth, facing hurdles due to geopolitical issues but showing promise in expanding its market reach. Austria's well-established industry continues to thrive, focusing on quality and sustainability to maintain its position in the global market. Understanding these differences is crucial for stakeholders and investors interested in the European wine sector.

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STRATEGIC BUSINESS COMMUNICATION: A MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Problem Statement. In today's global economy, effective business communication is not only a tool for better teamwork but also a key driver of financial performance and economic efficiency. Poor communication at the managerial level often leads to economic losses — including increased operational costs, project delays, missed business opportunities and reduced competitiveness in the market. According to research, companies lose millions each year due to misunderstandings, unclear instructions and misaligned goals between departments. In international and large-scale organizations, weak communication strategies can result in supply chain disruptions, poor customer service, and inefficient resource allocation. These issues affect the overall productivity and profitability of the business. In addition, with the rise of digital platforms and remote work, companies must invest in new communication technologies and strategies to stay competitive and cost-effective. Strategic business communication from a managerial perspective is not just about sharing information — it's about aligning communication efforts with business goals, reducing economic waste and improving decision-making. When communication is managed properly, it increases return on investment, supports market expansion, and ensures sustainable economic growth.

Objectives of the research are the next:

- to study how bad communication can affect business costs and profits.
- to find out which communication methods help companies save money and improve results.
- to compare businesses that use good communication with those that do not, and see the difference in their performance

Methods. This study uses three main methods to understand how communication affects business economics. First, a review of sources is conducted. We look at books, articles, and reports to understand how communication can help businesses save money and improve their performance. Second, case studies are used. We examine real examples of companies that have used good communication to reduce costs or increase profits. Third, we perform a comparison of companies with strong communication and those with weak communication. This helps us see how better communication can improve decision-making, business growth and profitability. These methods allow us to better understand the importance of communication for a business's financial success.

Results. The study shows that good business communication helps companies perform better economically. When businesses use clear communication, they can reduce costs by avoiding mistakes, delays and wasting resources. For example, better teamwork and clearer instructions between departments can lower supply chain costs by 15-20%. Companies that keep communication simple and open with their employees and partners also make more money. By connecting communication to financial goals, some companies have seen their profits grow by 30%, especially in fields like manufacturing and technology. Moreover, good communication helps companies make decisions faster and react better to changes in the market. This allows them to take advantage of new opportunities and stay ahead of competitors. Effective communication also helps businesses use their resources, like workers and money, more efficiently. As a result, companies report higher productivity and better project results, which lead to more profit. These findings show that using communication strategically is important for growing a business and improving its financial success.

Conclusions. The study shows that good communication in business is important for financial success. Companies that use clear and effective communication can save money by reducing mistakes, delays and waste. This helps businesses lower their costs and increase profits. Communication also allows companies to make better decisions faster, which is important in today's fast-moving market. Businesses with good communication are more competitive and can grow more easily. Additionally, effective communication helps businesses use their resources, such as time and people, more efficiently, leading to better results and higher profits. Overall, companies that focus on improving communication can expect better financial outcomes and long-term success.

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THE ROLE OF CENTRAL BANKS IN ENSURING FINANCIAL STABILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Problem Statement. Central banks play a fundamental role in modern economies, acting as the primary institutions responsible for maintaining financial stability, implementing monetary policy and fostering economic growth. Historically, central banks were primarily focused on controlling inflation, regulating money supply, and ensuring currency stability. However, as the global financial system has become increasingly complex, their role has expanded significantly. The 2008 Global Financial Crisis exposed weaknesses in the traditional banking system, forcing central banks to adopt unconventional monetary policies such as quantitative easing, near-zero interest rates and large-scale asset purchases. More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic further highlighted the necessity for central banks to take a more proactive approach in stabilizing economies through emergency liquidity programs, government-backed credit facilities and direct market interventions. Despite these measures, new challenges continue to emerge. The rise of cryptocurrencies, decentralized finance (DeFi) and digital payment systems poses a regulatory dilemma, as these innovations operate outside traditional banking frameworks. Climate change and environmental risks are becoming critical financial concerns, prompting central banks to incorporate sustainability considerations into their policies. Additionally, geopolitical tensions and economic fragmentation introduce further complexities in ensuring global financial stability. This research seeks to analyze how central banks have adapted to these changing economic conditions, evaluate the effectiveness of their interventions and explore future strategies to enhance financial resilience in an increasingly volatile world.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are to examine the historical development and transformation of central banks, analyzing how their role has evolved from simple monetary regulators to active economic policymakers. It aims to assess the effectiveness of various monetary policy tools, including interest rate adjustments, quantitative easing, and open market operations in achieving financial stability and promoting economic growth. A key focus is to evaluate central banks' responses to financial crises, particularly the 2008 financial meltdown and the COVID-19 pandemic, and how these responses influenced global economic recovery. Another objective is to analyze the implications of financial technology innovations, such as cryptocurrencies, blockchain technology, and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), in reshaping the traditional banking system and altering monetary policy transmission. Additionally, this study investigates the growing importance of climate-

related financial risks and how central banks integrate environmental concerns into their policy frameworks. Given the increasing interdependence of global financial markets, this research also explores the necessity for international coordination and policy synchronization among central banks to manage cross-border economic risks effectively. Lastly, the study aims to propose future policy recommendations that central banks can implement to address emerging economic challenges and maintain long-term financial stability.

Methods. This research employs a comprehensive mixed-method approach, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative analyses to provide a multidimensional perspective on central banking policies. The study begins with an extensive literature review, examining academic research, policy papers, and reports from major financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). Comparative analysis is conducted to evaluate the monetary policy frameworks of key central banks, including the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of England, and the Bank of Japan, highlighting the similarities and differences in their approaches to financial regulation and crisis management. A critical component of the methodology involves case studies of the 2008 Global Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, analyzing the specific policy measures implemented by central banks and their subsequent economic impacts. Furthermore, the study utilizes economic data analysis, examining key indicators such as GDP growth rates, inflation trends, interest rate fluctuations, and unemployment levels to quantify the effects of central bank interventions. To gain additional insights, expert interviews and surveys are conducted with economists, financial analysts and central bank officials, providing firsthand perspectives on the challenges and future directions of monetary policy. By integrating these methodologies, the research aims to present a comprehensive and evidence-based evaluation of central banks' role in ensuring financial stability and fostering economic resilience.

Results. The findings of this research highlight several significant insights regarding the evolving role of central banks in modern economies. It is evident that conventional monetary policy tools, such as interest rate adjustments and open market operations, have been effective in stabilizing economies during normal financial conditions. However, during periods of economic crisis, central banks have increasingly relied on unconventional measures, including large-scale asset purchases and emergency liquidity programs, to prevent financial collapse. The study reveals that central banks played a crucial role in mitigating the economic downturn caused by the 2008 financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, with their swift interventions preventing prolonged recessions and ensuring financial system liquidity. However, while these measures successfully stabilized markets, they also introduced unintended consequences, such as increased government debt, asset price inflation, and concerns over long-term financial stability. Another key finding is the growing significance of financial technology in reshaping central banking operations. The emergence of cryptocurrencies, blockchain-based payment systems, and decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms has introduced both opportunities and risks, challenging traditional monetary frameworks and raising questions about regulatory

oversight. Additionally, the study emphasizes that climate change is becoming a central financial concern, with central banks increasingly integrating sustainability considerations into their policies through climate stress testing and green finance initiatives. The research also underscores the necessity for greater international policy coordination, as financial markets become more interconnected, and economic shocks often have global ramifications. Ultimately, the results suggest that while central banks have been successful in navigating past crises, they must continuously adapt to new economic realities and technological advancements to maintain long-term financial stability.

Conclusions. The role of central banks has undergone a significant transformation, evolving from institutions primarily focused on monetary stability to proactive economic regulators capable of addressing financial crises, technological disruptions, and global economic uncertainties. The findings indicate that while traditional monetary policy tools remain essential, central banks must increasingly rely on adaptive strategies to respond to unforeseen economic shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated the importance of rapid and coordinated policy responses, with central banks employing innovative measures to sustain financial markets and support economic recovery. However, the study also highlights the challenges associated with prolonged unconventional monetary policies, including the risks of inflation, excessive liquidity and rising debt burdens. Furthermore, financial technology innovations present both regulatory challenges and opportunities, requiring central banks to modernize their frameworks to oversee digital assets and decentralized financial systems effectively. Climate-related financial risks are another pressing issue, necessitating stronger regulatory policies to ensure financial stability in the face of environmental uncertainties. The study concludes that central banks must adopt a forward-looking approach, embracing technological advancements, fostering international cooperation, and enhancing their regulatory frameworks to ensure economic resilience in an evolving global landscape.

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REHABILITATION OF THE DISABLED

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Problem Statement. The problem of rehabilitation of the disabled remains one of the most complex, requiring from society not only its understanding, but also the participation in this process of many specialized institutions and structures. Rehabilitation is not only treatment and improvement of health, but also a process aimed at a person achieving maximum independence and readiness for an independent and equal life in society.

Objectives. Providing opportunities for people with disabilities to participate in the cultural, economic and social life of society.

Methods. Methods of rehabilitation of the disabled may include physical therapy, psychological support, social adaptation, professional rehabilitation and other methods aimed at improving the quality of life of the disabled.

Rehabilitation of the disabled is the process of restoring or ensuring the maximum possible level of functioning of a person with disabilities who has physical, mental or social limitations. Rehabilitation activities are based on the following principles of service organization: individuality, complexity, continuity, efficiency and availability. The implementation of an individual rehabilitation plan is based on family-centered and interdisciplinary approaches. For the state, solving the issues of social rehabilitation of the disabled allows implementing the principle of social orientation, reducing social tension among this category of citizens. In this regard, it is necessary that various categories of disabled people, when choosing forms of social protection, should be guided by the satisfaction of higher-order needs - obtaining education, professional training, assistance in the labor market. And in connection with the fact that since January 2005, benefits for the disabled were replaced by monetary compensation, the question of the labor activity of the disabled is even more urgent, since these funds will not be able to fully satisfy all the needs of the disabled. Among the reasons contributing to the emergence of disability, the main ones are the deterioration of the environmental situation, unfavorable working conditions for women, the increase in injuries, the lack of an opportunity to lead a normal lifestyle, the high level of morbidity of parents, especially the more experienced. Thus, restoring the abilities of disabled people to social functioning, to creating an independent way of life, social workers and social rehabilitators help them determine their social roles, social connections in society, contributing to their full development.

After returning to a peaceful life, the participants of hostilities, on the one hand, feel an irresistible need to "immerse" again in the past, in the military environment;

on the other - a deep sense of guilt towards the fallen comrades for the fact that they themselves remained alive; and from the third, the need to "speak out", to vent one's pain, which does not subside, and at the same time convey one's personal truth about the war to others. In addition, people who have returned from the front often complain about being rejected by society: while they were fighting, people in the cities live an ordinary life and go to cafes, and the veterans themselves are not treated as heroes at all. Moreover, ex-servicemen are often shunned and considered aggressive, they are prejudiced when hiring, and that is why they are often isolated and do not want to communicate with people. Now Ukraine is mastering an unusual type of rehabilitation for soldiers who have returned from the combat zone - friendly rehabilitation. This is a kind of social and psychological rehabilitation, however, the help here is provided not by doctors, but by former military personnel, and the centers themselves were not created on the basis of a hospital. In this way, communication in groups takes place from the position of an equal and sibling, a friend, and not from the position of a doctor and a patient. Such centers exist both offline, and you can find a group of friendly rehabilitation online - for example, in social networks.

Results. Improvement of physical condition, i.e. increase of motor activity, reduction of pain, improvement of coordination of movements, increase of muscle strength and other indicators of physical health. Also, reduction in the level of stress, depression, anxiety, improvement in well-being and other indicators of mental health, ability to self-care, interaction with other people, participation in social life, ability to carry out a specific profession or work and other indicators of social adaptation.

Conclusions. People with disabilities should have the opportunity to feel part of society and participate in social life. Rehabilitation is key to restoring and preserving the functions of persons with disabilities, contributing to their full participation in society. This process not only improves their physical condition, but also contributes to social integration, psychological stability and improving the quality of their lives.

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INNOVATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF FINTECH IN UKRAINIAN BANKING INSTITUTIONS

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Problem Statement. In the current context of digital transformation of the financial sector, innovative fintech implementations in Ukrainian banking institutions are becoming increasingly important. The paper analyzes the implementation of fintech innovations in Ukrainian banks, including their impact on operational efficiency, customer experience, data security, and regulatory compliance. The role of fintech in the development of new financial products and services that help expand access to banking services for the population, especially in times of war, is also explored.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

– to do research on innovative areas of fintech in Ukrainian banking institutions.

Methods. In the course of the study of innovative developments in financial services in banking institutions of Ukraine, general scientific and specific research methods were used. In particular, theoretical generalization, process and system approaches; analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction; multivariate cluster analysis; correlation and regression analysis; optimization modeling; decomposition analysis of financial results.

Results. The twenty-first century is characterized by the active development of innovations and the introduction of modern technologies in all spheres of human activity. In the economic sphere, the development of financial technologies, instruments, and institutions has a direct impact on the stability of financial markets and the pace of their development. Therefore, innovative instruments should be mandatory components in the mechanism of development of all financial markets.

Today, there is no doubt that fintech has become a part of the financial future, and this area will continue to develop and transform. FinTech is a financial product created with the help of innovative technologies that makes money transactions easier and faster.

When you use Apple Pay or a credit card to make an online purchase, you as a consumer, the online store, and the bank that processes the transaction are all using financial technology.

To understand how Fintech works, let's look back at history. The beginning of the Fintech industry is considered to be 1950, when the Diners Club credit card was first issued for making payments in the entertainment and travel industry.

The 70s were marked by the emergence of electronic trading, and the 80s were the beginning of the development of big data. As often happens, a new impetus for

development was given during the crisis. It happened in 2008, when trust in traditional banks was broken, and new developments and business models began to emerge in response to customer demands.

Facts about the banking sector:

- 92% of Chinese citizens used fintech banking, payment, and financial management solutions in 2019.
- In 2022, approximately 65.3% of the US population used digital banking.

COVID-19 and the full-scale invasion have accelerated the pace of progress in the functioning of government and financial institutions. Restrictions have driven a sharp demand for government online services and turned them into a category of services we use every day.

Ukraine has every opportunity to become a global leader in banking digitalization due to the following factors:

1. The impact of war on innovation: Despite the obvious impact of the war, it is also helping to accelerate innovation in the financial sector. The unstable situation is forcing banks to look for new technological solutions and ways to serve customers to ensure their safety and convenience.

2. Technological base and expertise: Ukraine has a developed technological base and a large intellectual potential in the field of information technology. A large number of engineers and programmers contribute to the creation of innovative solutions.

3. Selective digital solutions: Ukrainian banks already use digital solutions that are rare and sometimes unique in the world. For example, instant online transfers or biometric payment authorization.

Ukraine needs to ensure a high level of cybersecurity and data protection. The most innovative banks in Ukraine are neobanks. A neobank is a financial organization that operates only in the digital space. Customers visit them via the Internet; physical services are not available.

There are two types of fintech users: consumers and business users. B2B solutions: Sometimes people go to banks to get loans and various types of banking services. Usually, all these procedures take a lot of time. Fintech technologies have simplified this procedure, and now you can get financial assistance through your smartphone.

B2C solutions: Another option is for users who use fintech services provided by businesses. For example, mobile payments such as PayPal or Apple Pay, as well as financial software such as Mint. The development of the fintech sector in Ukraine creates competition for traditional banks, which leads to the need to find new innovative solutions and improve the quality of customer service. After all, only a bank that saves customers time can count on their trust and loyalty. Banks offer their customers a number of remote services, including online loan processing. Thanks to mobile applications, customers can apply for loans and receive real-time decisions from anywhere in the country and the world.

In addition, digital lending helps to reduce costs for banks and increase their efficiency, which may allow them to provide more favorable lending terms for customers in the future. Most Ukrainian banks embarked on the path of digitalization

of their processes and services even during the epidemic. In recent years, this trend has not only intensified but also proved its relevance. Therefore, the development of online banking services, including online lending, will only accelerate.

Conclusions. The digital revolution in Ukraine's banking sector is a vivid example of how innovation can transform an industry, opening up new horizons for the development and improvement of customer services. As a result, Ukraine is well positioned to take a leading role in the digital transformation of the global banking sector.

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СЕКЦІЯ 2. ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ ТА АГРОНОМІЯ / AREA 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND AGRONOMY

THE USE OF AI IN LOGISTICS

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Problem Statement. In today's globalized economy, logistics plays a crucial role in ensuring the efficient movement of goods and services. The increasing complexity of supply chains, rising customer expectations, and the need for sustainable logistics solutions require innovative approaches. Artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming logistics by improving efficiency, reducing costs, and enhancing decision-making processes. However, the implementation of AI in logistics comes with various challenges, including technological, financial, and regulatory issues.

Objectives. The aim of this study is to analyze the role of AI in modern logistics, examine its key applications, and evaluate its impact on supply chain efficiency. The study also aims to identify the challenges associated with AI implementation and propose recommendations for its successful adoption in the logistics industry.

Methods. To achieve these objectives, the following methods were used: analysis of scientific literature and industry reports on AI applications in logistics; case studies of companies that have successfully integrated AI into their logistics operations; comparative analysis of logistics performance before and after AI adoption;; evaluation of statistical data on logistics efficiency and cost reduction due to AI technologies.

Results. The study found that AI significantly enhances logistics efficiency by optimizing various processes, such as:

Route optimization: AI algorithms analyze traffic conditions, weather, and road status to determine the most efficient routes, reducing fuel consumption and delivery time.

Warehouse automation: AI-driven robotics and automated storage systems improve order fulfillment speed and accuracy.

Demand forecasting: Machine learning models predict consumer demand patterns, enabling better inventory management and reducing storage costs.

Autonomous transportation: AI enables the development of self-driving trucks and drones, enhancing last-mile delivery efficiency.

Supply chain visibility: AI-powered analytics provide real-time tracking of shipments, reducing delays and losses. Despite its advantages, AI implementation faces challenges such as high initial costs, cybersecurity risks, and the need for skilled personnel to manage AI systems.

Conclusions. AI is revolutionizing the logistics industry by optimizing operations, increasing efficiency, and reducing costs. Its implementation allows companies to remain competitive in the rapidly evolving market. However, overcoming challenges related to investment, security, and workforce adaptation is essential for maximizing AI's potential in logistics. Future research should focus on developing cost-effective AI solutions and addressing regulatory barriers to ensure broader adoption.

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COMPARISON OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN UKRAINE AND AUSTRIA

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Problem statement. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economies of both Ukraine and Austria. While Ukraine is renowned for its vast arable lands and significant grain exports, Austria is distinguished by its sustainable practices and high-quality organic products.

Objectives. This report offers a comparative analysis of the agricultural sectors in these two European nations, focusing on land use, production, economic impact, and policy frameworks.

Results. Land Use and Farm Structure. Ukraine boasts approximately 70% of its territory as arable land, making it one of Europe's most fertile regions. The average farm size is substantial, often exceeding 500 hectares, reflecting a trend towards

large-scale industrial farming. The country is a leading global producer of grains, particularly wheat, corn, and sunflower oil. Whereas, in contrast, Austria's agricultural landscape is characterized by small-scale, family-owned farms, with an average size of about 20 hectares. Approximately 23.4% of these farms practice organic farming, highlighting Austria's commitment to sustainable agriculture. The nation's mountainous terrain limits arable land, but it supports diverse farming activities, including dairy and livestock production.

Ukraine's agricultural sector is a cornerstone of its economy, accounting for a significant portion of GDP and export revenues. Despite challenges posed by ongoing conflicts, the sector has demonstrated resilience. In 2024, agricultural exports nearly reached pre-war levels, totaling approximately \$24.5 billion, which constituted 59% of the country's total exports. However, Austria's agriculture contributes modestly to its GDP but plays a crucial role in rural employment and environmental stewardship. In 2022, the agricultural sector's gross added value at cost prices was €4.47 billion. However, in 2023, the sector faced income declines due to falling commodity prices, despite reduced production costs.

The Ukrainian government has implemented measures to support its agricultural sector amid ongoing challenges. Initiatives include affordable lending programs, subsidies for livestock and crop production, and efforts to de-mine agricultural lands. These policies aim to sustain agricultural productivity and ensure food security. Meanwhile, Austria's agricultural policies are aligned with the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The CAP Strategic Plan for Austria (2023–2027) emphasizes environmental sustainability, climate action, and rural development. The plan allocates over €6.2 billion, with €2.1 billion dedicated to environmental and climate objectives.

The primary challenges for Ukraine's agriculture include infrastructure damage due to conflict, high logistics costs, and access to international markets. Nevertheless, opportunities exist in diversifying export routes, investing in value-added processing, and leveraging technological advancements to enhance productivity. Austria faces challenges such as structural changes in farm sizes, income volatility, and the need to balance productivity with environmental goals. Opportunities lie in expanding organic farming, adopting innovative technologies, and strengthening agri-tourism to support rural economies.

Conclusions. While Ukraine and Austria differ significantly in their agricultural structures and challenges, both nations are adapting to global trends and internal pressures. Ukraine focuses on maintaining its role as a global grain supplier amidst adversity, whereas Austria emphasizes sustainability and quality. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for stakeholders and policymakers aiming to foster resilient and sustainable agricultural systems.

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INDICATORS OF ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

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Problem statement. Population growth, intensive use of natural resources and climate change creates significant environmental and economic challenges for sustainable development. One of the main problems is the balance between economic progress and environmental protection. Indicators of ecological and economic efficiency play a key role in solving this problem, allowing to evaluate the impact of economic activity on nature and identify ways to optimize resources.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze and systematize indicators of ecological and economic efficiency to assess the relationship between economic activity and the state of the environment. The tasks of the study are:

1. Evaluation of the main indicators of ecological and economic efficiency, including economic, environmental and social indicators.
2. Studying the methods of calculating these indicators.
3. Analysis of examples of application of indicators in Ukraine and EU countries.
4. Determination of directions of improvement of the system of indicators for sustainable development.

Methods. Research methods include the integrated estimation method, the method of resource value and the national account system. The presentation of the material is based on the analysis of theoretical approaches and practical examples of the use of ecological and economic indicators to evaluate sustainable development.

Results. The study identified the main groups of ecological and economic efficiency indicators, which include economic, environmental and social indicators. Economic indicators make it possible to evaluate productivity and benefits from the use of natural resources, environmental - the impact of this activity on the environment, and social - the level of well-being of the population and its interaction with economic and environmental factors. In particular, the importance of integration of environmental and social aspects into economic assessments to achieve more balanced sustainable development decisions was revealed. An important achievement was the study of existing methods for evaluating ecological and economic efficiency, such as an integrated assessment method, the cost of resources and national accounts. These methods allow you to carry out a comprehensive assessment, which is the basis for the effective management of natural resources and minimizing the negative impact on ecosystems. Examples of the use of these indicators in Ukraine and EU countries were also considered, which demonstrated the effectiveness of their use in different contexts.

Conclusion. Indicators of ecological and economic efficiency are a necessary tool for sustainable development and optimal management of natural resources, which helps to ensure economic growth while minimizing the negative impact on the environment. The results of the study emphasize the need to improve the methods of evaluating ecological and economic efficiency, in particular by integrating the latest approaches to calculating the cost of environmental services and taking into account social aspects in calculations. The prospects for further research can be focused on the development of new indicators that allow you to more accurately evaluate the relationship between economic activity and changes in ecosystems, as well as improving the methods of forecasting long-term effects from environmental policy. In addition, it is necessary to focus on research related to adaptation of ecological and economic indicators to different regional contexts, especially in developing countries, where ensuring sustainable development is critical for preserving natural resources.

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CARGO STUDIES IN LOGISTICS (TO THE ISSUE OF CARGO TYPES)

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Problem Statement. The planning, implementation, and effective and efficient control of the flow and storage of goods from origin to destination to satisfy customers' requirements are involved in Logistics [1]. Airports, roads, pipelines, seaports participate in the flow of goods across the supply chain. As a certain structure it is influenced by many factors and has to face different problems while conducting its function [2].

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to explore major trends of cargo studies in modern business activity and analyze its basic characteristics, identify the importance of cargo studies in the logistics process.

Methods. A multifaceted approach is adopted in the research, drawing upon both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the complexity of Cargo Studies general concepts. A detailed review of available literature on the topic forms the background for understanding the excreting trends and best practices. Moreover, empirical data and case studies are used to draw practical insights into the strategies employed by successful models of shipping.

Results. Owing to the investigation there can be pointed out that transport characteristics of cargo should be taken into account when choosing the best delivery methods and developing technological processes of cargo processing. In addition, in the process of transportation and storage in many cargoes due to various external factors – mechanical, biological, climatic – there are quantitative and qualitative changes that must be taken into account.

The following types of cargo are proposed:

- Cargo transportation: general cargo – these are goods requiring an enlarged overall place, loose or packaged goods. This type of cargo is transported by any type of transport. They can be represented by metal products, mobile machinery, reinforced concrete products, bulky, heavy, tar-piece, packaged and timber cargoes.
- Groupage cargo: National teams call goods sent by a single batch, but from different senders. Such goods are transported by one vehicle moving in the same direction, but intended for different recipients.
- Oversized and heavy loads: Goods whose dimensions are not included in permissible norms are transported according to certain rules. Individual routes are developed for them in compliance with the requirements for the placement and consolidation of goods. Such cargoes include special equipment, industrial

equipment and installations, pipeline elements, bridge spans, specific structures and others.

- Dangerous goods transportation: dangerous goods include materials and substances that require special observance of transportation measures, as they pose a danger to human health and property.
- Perishable goods: perishable goods are transported by refrigerators. They require certain temperature conditions, refrigeration units are equipped with refrigerators or isothermal vans with special thermal insulation of the body. These are food products, vaccines, freshly cut plants, drugs, chemicals.
- Live goods and their transportation: this category of cargo includes animals, birds, fish, bees. To transport live cargo, cattle trucks, cages, beehives, tanks are used.

Conclusions. The correct determination of the type of cargo allows you to accurately select the conditions of loading / unloading, storage, type of transport and transportation conditions. You have to clarify the type of goods when ordering transportation of goods – it will protect you from increasing losses of cargo or its possible damage.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN LOGISTICS: THE IMPACT OF AUTOMATION, AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES, BLOCKCHAIN, IOT, AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the topic of innovative technologies in logistics is determined by the ever-increasing demands for efficiency, speed, and transparency in supply chains. In today's world, where globalization, changes in consumer preferences, and market instability require new solutions, technologies

such as automation, autonomous vehicles, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), and artificial intelligence become key success factors. These technologies are capable of not only optimizing processes but also ensuring their flexibility and adaptability to new conditions.

Objectives. The primary aim of the research is to analyze the impact of modern technologies on supply chain management in logistics. The objectives of the research include assessing the role of automation in optimizing logistics processes; investigating the impact of autonomous vehicles on reducing costs and enhancing transportation safety; analyzing the use of blockchain to improve transparency and reliability of information; utilizing IoT for enhanced monitoring and inventory management; considering the application of artificial intelligence for demand forecasting and route optimization.

Methods. The research employed methods such as literature analysis, comparative analysis, case studies, and statistical methods to assess the effectiveness of technology implementation. The research material encompasses contemporary scientific articles, company reports, and practical examples of innovation implementation in the field of logistics. [1, p. 21].

Results. The research established that the automation of logistics processes significantly reduces costs and shortens order fulfillment times. Autonomous vehicles enhance safety and mitigate human error risks. Blockchain contributes to the creation of secure and transparent accounting systems, reducing corruption risks. IoT provides real-time monitoring of processes, while artificial intelligence aids in forecasting market changes. Key achievements include the development of more convenient, faster, and efficient supply chains.

Conclusions The research confirms that innovative technologies in logistics are crucial for developing effective management strategies. Future research prospects involve a deeper analysis of the integration of the aforementioned technologies, studying their social and economic impacts, and identifying new directions for their development in the context of the digitalization of the global economy.

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IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON TRANSPORT LOGISTICS EFFICIENCY

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Problem Statement. Modern transport logistics is undergoing significant transformations due to the integration of digital technologies. The increasing complexity of global supply chains, growing customer expectations for fast and transparent deliveries, and the need for cost optimization are driving the adoption of innovative solutions. The introduction of artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and big data analytics has led to improved efficiency, cost reduction, and enhanced decision-making.

AI-powered predictive analytics enables companies to forecast demand fluctuations, optimize warehouse management, and prevent potential disruptions in supply chains. IoT sensors improve cargo tracking, ensuring real-time monitoring of shipments, temperature-sensitive goods, and fleet performance. Big data analytics helps logistics providers make data-driven decisions, reducing inefficiencies and improving overall operational performance.

However, despite these advancements, several challenges remain. The main challenge is optimizing logistics processes while maintaining sustainability and reducing operational risks. Many businesses struggle with high implementation costs, cybersecurity risks, and the need for workforce upskilling. Additionally, integrating new technologies with existing legacy systems can be complex and time-consuming. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring a smooth digital transformation in transport logistics.

The **objectives** of this research are to analyze the role of digital technologies in transport logistics and their impact on industry trends; to evaluate the effects of automation and AI on supply chain management, including route optimization, predictive analytics, and robotic process automation (RPA); to identify challenges and prospects of digital transformation in logistics, considering economic, environmental, and regulatory factors; to assess the impact of blockchain technology on enhancing supply chain transparency and reducing fraud risks; to explore the role of digital twins in simulating and optimizing logistics operations.

Methods. The study employs a multi-method approach to ensure a comprehensive understanding of digitalization in transport logistics. Key methods include comparative analysis: evaluating logistics management software and AI-driven solutions used by leading companies; case studies: examining real-world examples of companies that have successfully implemented digital logistics solutions,

such as AI-powered fleet management, IoT-enabled cargo tracking, and blockchain-based supply chain transparency; statistical data analysis: reviewing industry reports and performance metrics before and after digitalization to quantify efficiency improvements, cost reductions, and sustainability impacts.

Results. The findings indicate that digitalization in transport logistics significantly enhances operational efficiency and cost-effectiveness. Key results include the following consequences.

Reduced Transit Time: AI-driven route optimization reduces delivery times by up to 25%, ensuring faster and more reliable shipments.

Cost Reduction: Companies utilizing AI and IoT solutions achieve an average cost reduction of 15-20% in logistics operations due to improved inventory management and fuel efficiency.

Improved Supply Chain Transparency: Blockchain-based systems provide secure and tamper-proof records of transactions, reducing fraud and errors while enhancing trust among stakeholders.

Environmental Benefits: AI-driven fleet optimization and predictive maintenance lower fuel consumption and emissions, contributing to greener supply chain operations.

Workforce Transformation: While automation replaces certain manual tasks, it also creates demand for skilled professionals capable of managing digital logistics platforms and interpreting AI-driven insights.

Conclusions. The integration of digital technologies in transport logistics is essential for improving efficiency, sustainability, and competitiveness in the industry. The future of logistics will rely on further advancements in AI, IoT, and blockchain, allowing businesses to streamline operations and adapt to global challenges such as supply chain disruptions, environmental concerns, and regulatory changes.

However, to maximize the benefits of digital transformation, businesses must address key challenges, including cybersecurity risks, data integration complexities, and the need for continuous employee training. Continued investment in digital logistics infrastructure, collaboration with technology providers, and supportive government policies will be crucial in shaping the future of the logistics industry.

By leveraging digital solutions effectively, transport logistics companies can enhance their resilience, reduce costs, and deliver superior customer experiences in an increasingly competitive market.

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

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Problem Statement. Logistics management plays a crucial role in global trade and supply chain operations. It involves coordinating various activities, including inventory management, transportation, warehousing, and demand forecasting. Traditional logistics systems often struggle with inefficiencies such as inaccurate demand predictions, delays in delivery, high operational costs, and limited real-time data visibility. These challenges negatively impact productivity, customer satisfaction, and overall profitability.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology capable of addressing these inefficiencies. AI-driven solutions enable logistics companies to optimize processes through automation, real-time data analysis, and predictive analytics. Machine learning algorithms, robotics, and Internet of Things (IoT) devices have significantly improved supply chain transparency, route planning, and warehouse automation. However, despite its benefits, AI integration also presents challenges, including high implementation costs, data security concerns, and the need for workforce adaptation.

Objectives. This study aims to explore the impact of AI on logistics management processes.

Methods. This study employs a qualitative research methodology, including an extensive literature review, case studies, and industry reports analysis. The research sources include academic publications, white papers, and logistics industry reports. In addition, interviews with logistics professionals and AI experts provide insights into the practical applications and challenges of AI integration. A comparative analysis is conducted between traditional logistics operations and AI-powered logistics solutions. The study evaluates key performance indicators (KPIs) such as cost reduction, delivery speed, supply chain resilience, and customer satisfaction. Furthermore, real-world case studies of leading logistics companies adopting AI, such as Amazon, DHL, and UPS, are examined to assess the effectiveness of AI in streamlining logistics management.

Results. The findings indicate that AI has revolutionized logistics management in multiple ways:

- Predictive Analytics for Demand Forecasting: AI-driven algorithms analyze historical sales data, market trends, and external factors (e.g., weather

conditions) to predict demand accurately. This minimizes stock shortages and overstocking, leading to improved inventory management.

- Route Optimization and Real-Time Tracking: AI-powered GPS and IoT sensors enhance route planning by considering traffic patterns, weather conditions, and fuel efficiency. This reduces delivery time and transportation costs.
- Warehouse Automation and Robotics: AI-driven robotic systems, such as autonomous forklifts and automated sorting machines, improve warehouse efficiency, reduce manual labor dependency, and minimize errors in order fulfillment.
- AI Chatbots and Customer Service: AI-powered chatbots handle customer inquiries, track shipments, and provide real-time updates, enhancing customer satisfaction and engagement.
- Cost Savings and Sustainability: AI enables logistics companies to optimize fuel consumption, reduce waste, and implement eco-friendly supply chain practices. This contributes to both cost reduction and environmental sustainability.

Overall, companies that have adopted AI-driven logistics solutions report improved operational efficiency, enhanced customer experience, and reduced supply chain disruptions.

Conclusions. The integration of AI into logistics management has significantly transformed the industry, making operations more efficient, cost-effective, and customer-centric. AI-driven predictive analytics, automation, and real-time tracking systems have improved decision-making, optimized supply chain processes, and enhanced operational flexibility. Despite its numerous advantages, AI implementation poses challenges, including high initial costs, cybersecurity threats, and workforce displacement concerns. Companies must invest in employee training programs and adopt ethical AI policies to ensure smooth integration. As AI technology continues to evolve, future innovations such as autonomous delivery vehicles, blockchain-enhanced AI logistics, and AI-driven sustainability strategies are expected to redefine logistics management further. Organizations that embrace AI-driven transformation will gain a competitive edge in the dynamic logistics landscape.

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LOGISTICS IN MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS: ADAPTATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN OPTIMIZATION

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Problem Statement. The outbreak of full-scale war in Ukraine has led to unprecedented disruptions in logistics and supply chains, affecting both military and civilian sectors. Transportation networks have been damaged, supply routes blocked, and traditional logistics hubs rendered inoperable due to security concerns. These challenges necessitate rapid adaptation to ensure the continuous flow of essential goods, including medical supplies, food, fuel, and military equipment. In times of crisis, logistics becomes a crucial factor in sustaining both economic stability and national security.

Objectives. This research aims to:

1. Identify the primary logistical challenges faced during martial law conditions.
2. Examine successful adaptation strategies used by businesses, humanitarian organizations, and the military.
3. Evaluate the role of digitalization, alternative transportation routes, and international cooperation in optimizing supply chains.
4. Propose recommendations for increasing the resilience of logistics networks in future crises.

Methods. The study is based on a mixed-method approach, including:

- Comparative analysis of logistics performance before and during wartime.
- Case studies of companies and organizations that successfully adapted their supply chains.

- Examination of international crisis logistics models.
- Analysis of digital tools such as blockchain-based tracking, AI-driven demand forecasting, and drone deliveries in conflict zones.

Data was gathered from reports by logistics firms, governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interviews with industry experts.

Results. The research highlights several critical trends in wartime logistics adaptation:

- Increased reliance on rail and multimodal transport. Due to road blockages and airspace restrictions, rail transport has become a key logistics channel.
- Decentralization of supply chains. Companies and humanitarian organizations have shifted from centralized warehouses to multiple smaller hubs to reduce risks.
- Utilization of alternative supply routes. When traditional routes became inaccessible, logistics operators established new corridors through neighboring countries.
- Integration of digital solutions. Technologies such as real-time GPS tracking, blockchain-based documentation, and predictive analytics have enhanced supply chain efficiency.
- Expansion of humanitarian and military-civilian cooperation. Partnerships between logistics companies, volunteer organizations, and the government have played a crucial role in crisis response.

Conclusions. The study concludes that logistics in martial law conditions requires agility, technological integration, and strong international cooperation. The Ukrainian experience demonstrates that rapid adaptation and innovation are key to maintaining supply chains during crises. Moving forward, governments and businesses should invest in crisis-resistant logistics strategies, develop contingency plans, and enhance cross-sector collaboration. Further research should explore standardized emergency logistics protocols and the potential role of AI-driven automation in conflict-zone logistics.

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THE FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE LOGISTICS: GREEN TRANSPORTATION AND ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS

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Problem Statement. Modern logistics systems have a significant impact on the ecological state of the planet, which necessitates the need for a transition to green logistics. Increased intensity of cargo transportation, use of traditional energy sources, and low efficiency of transportation routes lead to increase in greenhouse gas emissions, which has a negative impact on climate change. The main challenge is the need to integrate environmental standards into logistics processes while minimizing costs and maintaining the competitiveness of companies. However, the implementation of such solutions faces a number of challenges, including the high cost of new technologies and low market readiness for innovation.

In the current context of globalization and increased international transportation, the transport sector has become one of the largest sources of sector has become one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change. This requires the implementation of environmentally friendly solutions that reduce the negative impact on the environment [1, p. 286].

Green logistics not only has an impact on the environment, but also improves the reputation of companies that take responsibility for the social and environmental aspects of their operations. In the future, logistics will have to integrate environmental, social and economic aspects to meet the growing demands of sustainable development [2].

Objective. The article studies the main problems of implementing green logistics in modern conditions and determines the prospects for its development. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of measures to reduce the impact of logistics processes on the environment, the study of new technologies and approaches that will contribute to the environmental optimization of logistics. The article also aims to identify possible ways to of solving existing problems to ensure the sustainable development of the logistics industry in the future [1, p. 287].

Methods. These strategies focus on reducing fuel waste, greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, while ensuring efficient supply chain management. A prime example is UPS, which has implemented route optimization for its delivery vehicles, resulting in a reduction in the number of shipments and fuel consumption. Such successes show how the transition to sustainable logistics benefits the planet and the company's bottom line. Global concerns about rising greenhouse gas emissions have pushed logistics service providers to adopt environmentally

friendly practices. Collaboration with environmental NGOs and agencies can offer insight and support to companies that are venturing into carbon offsetting. In the field of biofuels, advances in algae-based fuels offer exciting opportunities. For example, biofuels derived from algae are more environmentally friendly, do not compete with food sources, and can be grown in a variety of environments. Thus, their integration into the logistics sector could be transformative [3].

Results. Understanding the company's environmental impact allows for targeted sustainability efforts and demonstrates supply chain transparency to customers. The transition to biofuels contributes to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through lower transportation costs and the elimination of fossil fuels. Understanding the company's environmental impact also allows for targeted sustainability efforts and demonstrates supply chain transparency to customers [3].

Conclusions. Choosing green logistics solutions goes beyond environmental benefits. In the long run, companies realize significant cost savings through energy efficiency and waste reduction. In addition, the implementation of environmentally friendly methods improves brand reputation among the growing segment of environmentally conscious consumers and positions the company as a cutting-edge industry leader. Although the transition to green logistics comes with many challenges, exciting innovative tools and strategies are constantly emerging to facilitate this transition. By utilizing these resources, companies can mitigate their environmental impact while optimizing their operations.

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PROBLEMS OF RATIONAL USE OF LAND RESOURCES

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Problem Statement. The relevance of the topic is driven by the limited nature of land resources, as their irrational use can lead to soil depletion and degradation, loss of biodiversity, and disruption of ecosystems. The study examines the state of land resource utilization.

Objectives:

1. To analyze the state of land resource utilization.
2. To propose main directions for improving the efficiency of land use.
3. To determine the optimal structure of sowing areas, soil tillage systems, and plant nutrition practices for sustainable agricultural development..

Methods. Land use refers to the improvement of land distribution in accordance with the prospects of economic development, enhancing the organization of the territory, and determining other directions for the rational use of land. The situation in land relations and the land use system in rural areas remains complex and unregulated. The ecologically acceptable ratio of arable land, natural forage lands, and forest plantations has been disturbed, which negatively affects the sustainability of agro-landscapes.

Results. Effective land use depends on reliable information about soil quality and contamination levels. Therefore, it is crucial to identify key strategies for improving land resource utilization, which include optimizing crop areas, soil cultivation systems, and plant nutrition and protection systems. When developing fertilization strategies, it is essential to determine the optimal rates and nutrient ratios for crops..

For rational land resource use, it is also necessary to adhere to eco-economic principles, including: prioritizing environmental requirements over economic interests; ensuring equal conditions for the development of different forms of land ownership and land use; promoting purposeful land use; increasing the economic interest of land users in carrying out environmental protection activities; and economically stimulating landowners and land users to ensure ecologically safe land use.

One key factor influencing the formation of an optimal land use system and the preservation and enhancement of soil fertility is the strengthening of state regulatory influence on the use of agricultural land. To address the issue of agricultural land use, a state regulatory body is needed to monitor inefficiently used lands that contribute to fertility loss and soil degradation.

Conclusions. The rational use of land in Ukraine is approaching a critical state. Without immediate and effective intervention, the negative consequences for agriculture, ecosystems, and the economy will become increasingly severe. To address this, an environmentally protective and resource-conserving land use system is essential. This system should be based on scientific research, innovative technologies, and collaboration among stakeholders to ensure its success.

Furthermore, each economic entity must adhere to effective land management principles, use land purposefully, and ensure ecological balance in land use practices. Raising awareness among landowners and users about the importance of sustainable practices, alongside providing economic incentives, can accelerate the adoption of these principles. Only through a unified effort can the challenges of land resource management be addressed and a sustainable future for Ukraine's land resources be secured.

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TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Problem Statement. Global climate change is increasingly influencing the logistics and transportation sectors, with rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and shifting environmental conditions posing serious challenges. The adverse effects of climate change, including flooding, droughts, and storms, disrupt transportation infrastructure, supply chains, and logistics operations worldwide. In particular, transportation modes such as sea, rail, and road freight are vulnerable to climate variability. With the growing global interconnectedness, disruptions in transportation systems can have far-reaching economic consequences. Therefore, addressing these challenges is critical for ensuring the resilience and sustainability of transportation and logistics industries.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are to investigate the impact of climate change on global transportation and logistics systems; to identify key vulnerabilities in transportation infrastructure and supply chains due to climate

change; to explore adaptive strategies and technological innovations that can mitigate the impact of climate change on logistics and transport.

Methods. This research applies a mixed-methods approach, including both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data analysis of historical climate patterns and transportation disruptions due to extreme weather events is conducted. Furthermore, the study reviews case studies from various regions to understand how different countries have responded to the challenges posed by climate change. Surveys and interviews with industry experts, including logistics managers and transportation engineers, are used to gather insights into real-world challenges and adaptive practices. In addition, the study analyzes existing climate resilience strategies and technologies, such as the use of electric vehicles, alternative fuel sources, and infrastructure enhancements designed to withstand climate impacts.

Results. Climate change has led to a noticeable increase in transportation disruptions, with extreme weather events such as hurricanes, flooding, and heatwaves affecting transportation networks. In coastal areas, rising sea levels threaten ports and shipping routes, while inland areas experience disruptions due to intense rainfall and flash floods. The rail and road networks, especially those built in areas prone to heatwaves, have experienced track buckling and road degradation. In response, many countries are adapting by upgrading their infrastructure with climate-resilient materials and designs, such as elevated roads and storm-resistant rail tracks. Furthermore, the logistics industry is increasingly adopting green technologies, such as electric trucks and alternative fuel vehicles, to reduce environmental impact and increase energy efficiency. Smart technologies, such as predictive analytics and real-time weather tracking systems, are helping logistics companies optimize routes and minimize disruptions caused by weather events.

Conclusions. Climate change presents a significant challenge to global transportation and logistics systems, requiring comprehensive strategies to mitigate its impact. Infrastructure adaptation, investment in green technologies, and the integration of climate-resilient practices are essential for reducing vulnerabilities. The adoption of technologies like electric vehicles, predictive analytics, and climate-resistant infrastructure will enable logistics companies to maintain operational efficiency in the face of a changing climate. Continued research and development in these areas, coupled with strong policy frameworks, will be key in ensuring that transportation and logistics systems are prepared for future climate challenges.

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ECOLOGICAL FARMING SYSTEMS

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Problem Statement. At the current stage of the development of the world economy, the economy experiences significant impacts on the resource base, environmental problems and environmental pollution. The growth of industrial production, intensive use of natural resources and technological development have caused serious pressures on ecosystems. Greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss and water pollution are among the main threats. All this requires a transition to ecological systems of the economy, based on the principles of sustainable development.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to determine the basic principles, methods and tools for the formation of environmentally friendly agricultural systems.

Research objectives:

1. analysis of modern ecological systems;
2. assessment of economic and environmental benefits;
3. development of recommendations for practical application.

Methods. The study used analytical, statistical and predictive methods. The analytical method provided an analysis of modern economic systems and their impact on the environment. The statistical method helped to collect and evaluate data on the level of emissions of harmful substances and consumption of natural resources. The predictive method allowed to form scenarios for the development of ecological systems of the economy.

Results. The implementation of ecological systems of the economy contributes to the reduction of emissions, the rational use of resources and creates conditions for sustainable development. Enterprises that implement environmentally friendly technologies demonstrate improved financial indicators due to reduced energy costs and improved image.

Conclusion. The transition to ecological farming systems is an integral part of sustainable development. The implementation of this approach requires comprehensive work at the level of state policy, business and society. The combination of technological innovations, financial support and environmental education are key elements of the successful implementation of an ecologically oriented economy, which will ensure an environmentally safe future and economic stability.

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LOGISTICS IN WARTIME: CHALLENGES AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES

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Problem Statement. Wartime logistics present unprecedented challenges, including disrupted supply chains, infrastructure destruction, and heightened security risks. Ensuring the timely and efficient movement of goods, personnel, and resources becomes critical for both military and civilian operations. The complexity of these challenges requires innovative strategies to maintain operational efficiency.

Logistical networks, which rely on stable infrastructure and predictable supply chains, are often the first to be affected by war. Roads, bridges, and ports may be damaged or rendered unusable due to military actions. Additionally, access to essential resources such as fuel, medical supplies, and food becomes constrained. Geopolitical factors, such as international sanctions or trade restrictions, further complicate logistics operations.

In military conflicts, logistics not only impact the armed forces but also the civilian population and humanitarian efforts. The need for rapid deployment, secure transportation, and resource allocation is critical for ensuring both national security and public welfare. Thus, wartime logistics require resilient strategies to adapt to these dynamic challenges.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this study are to identify the key logistical challenges faced during wartime, including supply chain disruptions, infrastructure damage, and security risks; to explore adaptation strategies used by governments, businesses, and humanitarian organizations to overcome logistical challenges; to assess the effectiveness of these strategies in mitigating wartime supply chain disruptions; to propose recommendations for enhancing wartime logistics resilience by integrating technological advancements and strategic planning.

Methods. This study employs a qualitative research approach, utilizing secondary data sources such as academic journals, governmental reports, case studies, and expert analyses. The methodology includes comparative analysis (examining historical and contemporary wartime logistics to identify common challenges and successful adaptation strategies); case studies (reviewing logistics strategies used in recent conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine war, the Syrian civil war, and other global military engagements); strategic frameworks (evaluating established logistics frameworks used by military and humanitarian organizations, such as NATO, the United Nations (UN), and the International Red Cross); technology review (assessing the role of digital tools, automation, and artificial intelligence in enhancing logistics operations in conflict zones).

Results. The study reveals several key findings regarding wartime logistics challenges and adaptation strategies.

Challenges in Wartime Logistics:

- **Supply Chain Fragmentation:** The destruction of roads, railways, and ports disrupts the movement of goods and personnel.
- **Resource Scarcity:** Fuel shortages, restricted access to raw materials, and limited availability of medical supplies create logistical bottlenecks.
- **Security Risks:** Transportation convoys become military targets, requiring advanced security measures and alternative routes.
- **Regulatory Barriers:** Trade restrictions, embargoes, and political sanctions affect international supply chains.
- **Communication Breakdown:** Cyberattacks, satellite disruptions, and loss of telecommunications hinder coordination.

Adaptation Strategies:

- **Digitalization and AI:** The use of AI-driven logistics platforms, real-time tracking systems, and blockchain technology improves supply chain transparency and efficiency.
- **Alternative Transport Routes:** When traditional infrastructure is damaged, organizations rely on unconventional transport methods such as drones, underground networks, and maritime solutions.
- **International Collaboration:** Governments and humanitarian organizations work together to establish secure humanitarian corridors and emergency response logistics.
- **Military-Civilian Coordination:** Strengthening partnerships between the military and private sector enhances supply chain resilience.
- **Prepositioning of Supplies:** Stockpiling critical resources in strategic locations before conflicts arise reduces dependency on unstable supply chains.

Conclusions. Wartime logistics demand flexible and innovative approaches to overcome supply chain disruptions. Strengthening infrastructure resilience, leveraging technological advancements, and fostering international collaboration are key to maintaining operational effectiveness. Governments, businesses, and humanitarian organizations must adopt a proactive approach by investing in predictive models, alternative transport solutions, and digital logistics systems.

Future research should focus on developing AI-based forecasting models, strengthening supply chain diversification, and improving logistics security measures to mitigate the effects of future conflicts. The ability to adapt quickly and implement resilient logistics strategies will determine the success of military operations, humanitarian missions, and economic stability during wartime.

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СЕКЦІЯ 3. ПРАВО ТА ДЕРЖАВОТВОРЕННЯ / AREA 3. LAW AND STATE FORMATION

RECOGNITION OF OWNERSHIP RIGHT AS A METHOD OF ITS PROTECTION

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Problem statement. Ownership is a fundamental element of civil legal relations and is protected by the Constitution of Ukraine. Despite this, situations frequently arise in practice where a person *de facto* possesses property but cannot exercise their ownership rights due to the absence of legal documents, disputes with third parties, inheritance conflicts, or other legal barriers. In such cases, recognition of ownership through the court becomes an effective means of legal protection.

This legal tool allows individuals to establish or confirm their rights when the legal title is unclear, absent, or disputed. However, the practical implementation of this mechanism is not always straightforward. Legal scholars and courts alike face the task of distinguishing recognition of ownership from similar remedies such as restitution, declaration of invalidity, or adverse possession. Therefore, further analysis of the nature, scope, and efficiency of this remedy remains highly relevant.

Objectives. The purpose of this research is to clarify the legal nature of recognition of ownership as an independent remedy, to determine its scope of application and admissibility, and to formulate conclusions and practical recommendations regarding its use in civil proceedings. Therefore, the specific objectives are to:

- Define the concept and legal characteristics of ownership recognition
- Establish the legal prerequisites for its application; examine case law and judicial approaches
- Distinguish this remedy from similar legal instruments such as adverse possession
- Summarize the key findings and implications for legal practice.

Subject. The subject of the research spans the legal provisions regulating the use of ownership recognition as a form of protection, particularly Article 392 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, as well as case law from Ukrainian courts demonstrating its practical application in disputes over real estate, inheritance, and informal property acquisition.

Results. Recognition of ownership is commonly applied when the claimant lacks a formal title or registration but has lawfully acquired or continuously possessed the property. This remedy is effective in resolving disputes involving informal construction, *de facto* inheritance acceptance, long-term use, or missing legal documentation. Judicial practice supports its use as a legitimate form of civil protection, provided that the claimant can present substantial evidence supporting their claim.

Conclusion. Firstly, recognition of ownership is an autonomous legal remedy enshrined in Ukrainian civil law. It serves to eliminate legal uncertainty or dispute over the status of property when other remedies are unavailable or ineffective.

Secondly, it is particularly effective when the claimant cannot obtain a title through contractual means or official procedures, for instance, when property was acquired informally or due to legal gaps in privatization, construction, or inheritance.

Thirdly, the effectiveness of this remedy heavily depends on the sufficiency and relevance of the evidence. The claimant must prove not only possession but also lawful grounds for acquisition, intent to own as an owner, and absence of competing lawful claims.

Fourthly, recognition of ownership must be clearly distinguished from adverse possession. While the former implies that ownership already exists but is not legally acknowledged, the latter refers to the process of acquiring ownership through long-term possession under specific statutory conditions.

Fifthly, judicial practice tends to allow recognition claims when the claimant demonstrates objective obstacles to registering or enforcing their right by other legal means, especially in cases involving destroyed archives, reorganization of enterprises, or incomplete privatization.

Finally, accurate legal qualification, a comprehensive evidentiary approach, and understanding the specific nature of the property involved (e.g., real estate, corporate rights, inherited assets) significantly increase the likelihood of success in ownership recognition cases.

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL GUARANTEES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. In the context of globalization, the growth of international interdependence, the intensification of armed conflicts, massive violations of the rights of the civilian population, as well as taking into account the new challenges related to migration, digital security and environmental threats, the issue of international legal protection of human rights is gaining special importance. Guarantees of human rights enshrined at the international level are becoming the main tool for ensuring a decent life for every individual, regardless of state borders. As emphasized in the scientific literature, the effective implementation of international human rights standards is possible only if effective guarantees of their observance by states and international organizations are created. The essence of the problem lies in the fact that despite the existence of a wide system of international normative legal acts that proclaim and guarantee fundamental human rights, their observance in practice is often inconsistent. The issue of the effectiveness of mechanisms for the implementation of these guarantees, in particular within the framework of the activities of international and regional organizations, remains relevant.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to reveal the concept and evolution of international legal guarantees of human rights;
2. to characterize the main international documents and institutions in the field of human rights protection;
3. to identify the main problems and identify possible ways to improve the international mechanism for the protection of human rights.

Methods. The work uses the methods that best corresponded to the research topic. The analysis of international legal acts made it possible to better understand their content and significance in the field of human rights protection. The historical and legal method helped to trace the stages of formation of international mechanisms. The comparative legal method made it possible to identify common and distinctive features of regional systems of human rights protection. The systemic approach provided a holistic vision of international guarantees as a single legal system. In combination, these methods contributed to the comprehensive disclosure of the topic.

Results. This research offered a thorough examination of international legal guarantees for human rights, accomplishing all primary goals set for this work.

To begin, it clearly defined the concept and evolution of international human rights guarantees. These were found to constitute an intricate system of legal rules,

principles, tools, and organizations designed to protect fundamental human rights beyond national borders. The development of these guarantees began after World War II, with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). It proceeded with the creation of treaties like the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Next, the study outlined the major international documents and institutions focused on protecting human rights. These include worldwide tools like the UN Charter, key international treaties, and regional systems such as the European Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights. Key institutions include the United Nations Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the European Court of Human Rights, and non-governmental organizations that observe and promote human rights protection globally.

Then, the present implementation of international legal guarantees was assessed. While many nations have integrated international human rights standards into their national legal systems, gaps persist in practical enforcement. In democratic countries, monitoring mechanisms and courts actively support human rights. However, in countries under authoritarian rule or impacted by armed conflict, implementation is weak, and violations are common. The study also highlighted the effect of modern challenges, such as digital surveillance, climate change, and global migration, which require updated legal solutions.

Finally, the study identified several key problems within the existing human rights protection system. These included a lack of political will in some states, insufficient funding and resources for monitoring institutions, inconsistent compliance with international decisions, and delays in legal procedures. To improve the system, the paper recommends increased international collaboration, the improvement of regional mechanisms, greater access to legal aid for victims, and promoting legal education and awareness among people and governmental organizations.

Conclusions. To summarise, I want to say that a study of international legal guarantees of human rights has demonstrated that although the legal framework for their protection is quite strong, real effectiveness depends on the political, social and institutional environment. In the process of analysis, key documents and mechanisms that contribute to the protection of human rights in the international arena were highlighted, including the UN, the European Court of Human Rights and other regional structures. However, in practice, there are still a number of challenges: lack of political will in individual states, limited resources and funding for monitoring bodies, as well as non-implementation of international decisions. To overcome these problems, enhanced international cooperation, improvement of regional instruments, ensuring access to legal aid for victims and raising the level of legal awareness of the population are required. Only through continuous development, reform and increased accountability can effective protection of human rights be achieved at the global level.

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FACTORS THAT REDUCE THE MANIFESTATIONS OF DEVIANCE IN SOCIETY

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Problem Statement. In present-day society, the problem of increasing criminal offences, especially among young people, is attracting more and more attention. The main reasons for this are usually socio-economic difficulties, low level of socialisation, ineffective activities of state authorities, individual personality features, etc. These factors have a negative impact on the formation of the human psyche and cause problems with the processes of adaptation in society, which can result in deviation of the behavior. One of the forms of such deviations is deviant behaviour, which is the object of research in such scientific disciplines as psychology, sociology and law. At the same time, despite this interest of scientists, the number of cases that often put the lives of individuals and society at high risk does not decrease.

Objectives. To identify the concept of the deviant behaviour, to analyse the causes of its emergence and to shape the conditions for reducing the manifestations of such behaviour in society.

Presentation of research material. According to the Large Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language, deviant behaviour is a type of behaviour that is contrary to the legal, spiritual, social and other rules accepted in society.

Understanding the deviance begins with the process of personality growth, i.e., from birth. Gradually, a person explores himself or herself, gaining knowledge about the world around him or her and how it can influence him or her. Psychologists determine the steps to self-knowledge by the following age category:

1. Discovering the personal “I” - 1 year;

2. Understanding the result of personal actions and the ability to separate it from the result of the actions of others - 2-3 years;
3. Building the ability to evaluate oneself and personal actions - 7 years;
4. Self-knowledge, search for oneself and personal style - teenage years and young age.

As we can see, a person can understand their actions and the actions of others as early as the age of seven. However, Maria Kikalishvili notes that the term “deviant behaviour” does not apply to children under the age of 10, as at this age they are not yet able to alone comply with social rules, and their behaviour is controlled by older people.

Despite this, from an early age a child is able to experience emotional pressure due to various situations. According to Serhii Yermak, the first factor promoting the early manifestation of deviance is the lack of caring, physical and psychological violence by parents. Such children have not a different understanding of ‘good’ and ‘bad’ actions: they may insult or use physical violence against others, considering it normal communication or doing it deliberately. This should be addressed, and preventive efforts should be made, for instance, by engaging in social services to work with the child's family, providing psychological consultations, classes on emotional intelligence and non-violent communication.

The next step in a child's growing up is teenage years, which is a particularly oversensitive period in the context of research on deviant behaviour due to hormonal changes, indecision about future professional career, emotional instability, difficulties in social communication, the desire to be considered an adult, etc. These factors are absolutely normal in a teenage, but they can be dangerous if the minor was subjected to psychological or other types of violence in childhood by people close to him or her, or if they are related to his or her individual growth, even if the family is well-off.

It should not be assumed that when a person becomes *sui juris*, the manifestations of deviant behaviour will disappear. If it was not worked out in the early stages of identification, it is possible that it will deepen and further harm the person and his or her surroundings.

For instance, deviant behaviour of minors and full-grown people can be shown in systematic playing truant, bullying others, lying and constant conflicts with parents and society in general, suicidal thoughts and attempts, smoking, alcohol addiction, use of psychotropic substances, commission of acts that is contrary to law and at the same time the criminal law. The consequence of the last one is always a conflict with society, its moral and legal settings, which has a strong emotional impact on the mental health of the future criminal.

Olena Yevdokimova argues that criminal behaviour as a type of deviant behaviour is first learned in peer groups. A person can be forced to commit an illegal action, but there are also cases when people choose to commit criminal acts on their own. The decision to take something in a store when no one is looking is not very different from the decision to buy a good that meets one's eyes by accident. Only in the first case, it is stealing, which is a crime punishable under Article 185 (1) of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and in the second case, it is a sput of the moment decision.

Results. According to the reasons for deviance, the factors that can reduce its manifestations in society are: development of preventive programmes in school education and children's awareness of the law; improvement of juvenile probation practice at the legislative level, which includes not punishment, but rather correctional measures, mental health care and social rehabilitation of offenders; increasing responsibility of parents for the psycho-emotional well-being of their children; expanding access to free psychological assistance for both children and young people, also strengthening the role of social institutions as support environments and providing information on their existence at the state level.

Conclusions. The prevention of deviance should be implemented at the state and legislative levels. Only the involvement of all participants in the social process - from parents to legislators - able to create a safe and favourable environment for young people. The most effective method of prevention is not punishment, but early detection, support and formation of a healthy psycho-emotional state, cooperation with psychologists and social support institutions. This set of measures can help to reduce deviant behaviour in society.

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MAIN FEATURES OF THE RULE OF LAW AND WAYS TO BUILD IT IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Ukraine as a modern state faces the challenge of building a legal system that would meet international standards of the rule of law. Although Article 1 of the Constitution proclaims Ukraine a sovereign, independent, democratic, social and legal state, in practice the implementation of these principles is difficult [1, Art. 1].

As M.V. Kravchuk notes, a legal state is one in which legal means ensure the maximum possible protection and implementation of human rights. Despite the reforms carried out, serious problems remain in Ukraine: a high level of corruption, political influence on the legal system, low legal culture and the need for further reforms. Resolving these issues is key to the development of a legal state [2, p. 174].

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to outline and highlight the main provisions of the rule of law. To analyze the problems associated with the implementation of the rule of law in Ukraine. To highlight the main provisions of the theory of the rule of law. And to analyze and evaluate the problems associated with the implementation of the rule of law in Ukraine.

Methods. The ideas of a legal state arose in antiquity. In the 6th century BC, Solon in Greece combined power with law. Plato believed that a state exists only where just law reigns. The concept of a "legal state" was introduced into scientific circulation by K. Welker in 1813, and further developed by I. Kant.

If we talk about modern scientists, many of them interpret the concept of "rule of law" differently. For example, as stated above by M.V. Kravchuk, "A rule of law is a state in which the maximum implementation, protection and defense of fundamental human rights is actually ensured by legal means" [2, p.174]. According to P. M. Rabinovich, is a state in which legal means can realistically ensure the maximum implementation, protection and defense of fundamental human rights [3, p.78]. O. F. Skakun believes that a legal state is a political organization of society in which the law binds and subjugates state power, and the fundamental rights of the individual and his social security constitute the content of freedom based on laws that are adopted and subject to change by law [4, p. 140].

One of the key components of building a legal state is the implementation of a number of basic features that ensure its functioning and stability. The establishment of a legal state involves a number of important features that contribute to its effective functioning and ensure the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens. One of the main features is the consolidation of fundamental human rights and freedoms in the laws and the Constitution of the state, which guarantees their stability and inalienability. Another important principle is the rule of laws that express the will of the entire or majority of the population, which ensures equality and justice before the law. Regulation of relations between a person and the state on the basis of generally permissible principles ensures legal stability and justice in society. Mutual responsibility of a person and the state implies that both parties have their obligations to each other and to society. An important element is also a high level of legal culture and legal awareness of all legal entities, which contributes to strengthening trust in the legal system. The importance of judicial bodies in public life emphasizes their authority and importance in ensuring justice. In addition, the legal protection of a person, which includes the creation of effective legal means of protecting the rights and interests of citizens, is an integral part of the rule of law. The independence of the judiciary from other branches of government and other subjects is an important guarantee of the independence and objectivity of judicial decisions. The general implementation of laws and by-laws by all participants in public life, in particular state bodies, is an indispensable condition for the stable functioning of the rule of law [2, p.181]

Formal features include the distribution of functional powers of the state between specialized systems of its bodies, which ensures effective management and balance of power. Legal protection of a person implies the presence of developed and effective, procedural and legal means for the protection of fundamental human rights. The high position of the judiciary in society and public life is an important guarantee of human rights, and their special capabilities in determining law, truth and justice in conflict issues are due to their specifics. Strict implementation of laws and by-laws by all participants in public life, in particular state bodies and institutions of the ruling party, is an important condition for legal stability and trust in the legal system [3, p.81].

Results. The key areas of building a legal state in Ukraine are reforming legislation in accordance with international standards, ensuring the independence, transparency and efficiency of the judicial system, developing mechanisms for protecting human rights and access to justice. An important role is played by the formation of a legal culture through information campaigns and educational activities. It is necessary to fight corruption and crime at all levels of government by implementing anti-corruption measures. Equally important is the involvement of the public in decision-making and ensuring the openness of government. All these areas require constant attention and joint efforts to build a just and democratic legal state.

Conclusions. Thus, the construction of a legal state in Ukraine involves the implementation of the principles of law and justice in all spheres of public life. Its main features are guarantees of human rights and freedoms, the rule of law, mutual responsibility of the individual and the state, legal culture and separation of powers. Among the main ways to achieve this goal are legislative reforms, strengthening the

independence of the judiciary, combating corruption, public participation in governance and the development of legal awareness. It is also important to ensure that the Ukrainian justice system complies with international standards and strengthen citizens' trust in the courts through the accessibility and fairness of justice.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF UNITY OF COMMAND AND COLLEGIALITY IN THE ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES

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Problem Statement. In modern public administration, the issue of analyzing and improving the principles of unity of command and collegiality in the activities of public authorities is becoming increasingly relevant. The optimal combination of these principles is a necessary condition for the effective functioning of the state mechanism, as it directly affects the quality of decision-making, its legitimacy, and adherence to democratic values [1].

The principle of unity of command ensures managerial efficiency, personal responsibility of the leader, and high decision-making speed. At the same time, collegiality promotes consideration of diverse viewpoints, reduces the risks of subjectivity, and enhances the transparency of administrative processes.

In practice, these principles are not always implemented harmoniously, which may lead to an imbalance between centralized decision-making and the need for collective discussion. This, in turn, can reduce the effectiveness of governance, create bureaucratic obstacles, or lead to excessive concentration of power in the hands of individual officials [2]

Analyzing the interaction between unity of command and collegiality opens up opportunities for developing more flexible models of public administration. This

allows for the adaptation of managerial approaches to specific situations, combining efficiency and agility with transparency and democratic governance [7].

Objective. In the context of the development of Ukraine's public administration system and the need to improve the efficiency of administrative activities within executive authorities, the study of the principles of unity of command and collegiality becomes particularly significant. The primary objective of this research is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the application of these principles in the activities of public administration bodies, determine their role in management processes, and identify optimal mechanisms for their balanced combination.

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. The study established that the principles of unity of command and collegiality are integral elements of public administration bodies. However, their combination in managerial practice presents both advantages and challenges.

An analysis of legal and regulatory frameworks revealed that these principles are enshrined in Ukrainian legislation, including the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine", the Law "On Central Executive Authorities", and the Law "On Administrative Procedure" [6]. However, the mechanisms for their coordinated application are not always effective, which can lead to administrative conflicts and complicate the decision-making process [3].

A practical analysis of the activities of executive authorities made it possible to determine the specifics of applying these principles in various management structures. In particular:

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine operates based on the principle of collegiality, but certain decisions can be made unilaterally by the Prime Minister; [4]

Ministries function according to the principle of unity of command, yet significant issues are discussed in collegial meetings, ensuring more balanced decision-making;[5]

Other public administration bodies employ various mechanisms that combine individual responsibility of leaders with collective discussion of strategic issues [2].

It was found that the optimal combination of these principles enhances the efficiency of administrative processes, promotes transparency, and ensures the legitimacy of decisions. At the same time, an excessive dominance of one principle over the other can lead to an imbalance in the system of public administration [1].

Conclusions. The study of the principles of unity of command and collegiality in the activities of public administration bodies has confirmed their crucial role in ensuring effective public governance. The optimal combination of these principles contributes to balancing the speed of decision-making with its thoroughness, which is key to the efficient functioning of the state mechanism.

An analysis of the legal and regulatory framework has shown that in Ukraine, the principles of unity of command and collegiality are enshrined at the legislative level. However, the mechanisms for their implementation require further improvement. The activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, ministries, and other executive authorities demonstrate distinct approaches to applying these principles.

Nevertheless, contradictions between them may arise in practice, affecting the overall effectiveness of public administration.

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LEGAL NATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PYLYP ORLYK

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Problem Statement. The Constitution has always been a fundamental normative and legal act that enshrined the basic principles, ideas of state order, form of state government, state structure, internal political state regime. One of the excellent examples is the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk, which was a model for the further development of Ukraine. Knowledge of the legal nature of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk will allow us to understand the fundamental principles and ideas of state formation during the Hetmanate.

Objectives. The objective of this study is, based on historical chronology, to reveal the essence, content, concept, and significance of Pylyp Orlyk's Constitution. The main goal of this study is to reveal the legal nature of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk and outline the main features of the said constitution.

Methods. The Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk is a significant document in the history of Ukraine. The document was created in the historical context of the Cossack Hetmanate and served as a blueprint for the future constitutional development of Ukraine. This study aims to analyze the legal nature of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk and its similarity to the concept of constitutionalism in Ukraine and the EU countries. To this end, the work will examine the historical context associated with

the creation of the Constitution, its main provisions and the legal nature of the document. Thus, through the document, we will be able to contribute to the understanding of the constitutional history of Ukraine and the development of constitutionalism.

The first constitution in the world is the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk, also known as the “Bender Constitution” and is a historically significant document written in the Bender Fortress in 1710 [1]. Its full title was “The Treaty and Establishment of the Rights and Liberties of the Zaporozhian Army and the Entire Free People of Little Russia between His Eminence Hetman Pylyp Orlyk and the General Staff, Colonels, and the aforementioned Zaporozhian Army, which, according to ancient custom and military regulations, were approved by both parties by free vote and confirmed by the most eminent Hetman with a solemn oath.” However, the modern common name comes from a foreign translation from Latin, which in the original reads as follows - *Pactaet Constitutiones legum libertatumque exercituszaporoviensis*. The Constitution exists in both Old Ukrainian and Latin versions, with the original in Latin being kept in the National Archives of Sweden, and the Old Ukrainian in the Russian State Archive of Ancient Acts.

The main content of this legal document proclaimed Ukraine as a sovereign state under the Swiss protectorate, and Orthodoxy was considered the state religion. The territory of Ukraine at that time consisted of the Bratslav, Chernihiv, and Kyiv voivodeships. The constitution defined the relations between the hetman and the Cossack elders, established the foundations of the state system of Ukraine, and outlined the rights and obligations of its estates in the event of their liberation from the Moscow Kingdom and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was sealed with an oath, the signature of Pylyp Orlyk, and the state seal of the Zaporozhian Army, and was later approved by the Swedish king Charles XII as the “Protector of Ukraine” [2].

Despite some erroneous conclusions that it was weak due to inaction, the document still remains a significant historical document. Many provisions of the Constitution are relevant today, it also had a social focus, aimed at preventing the burdens and extortion of the military and the common people [3]. Pylyp Orlyk took care of old Cossacks, widows, orphans, and the poor, showing his concern for the people. People who fell under certain categories of social protection were exempted from taxes and duties.

According to M. Kravchuk: “P. Orlyk’s Constitution was especially valuable for its constitutional principles: national sovereignty and independence, national state, national church, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, separation of powers into three types, democracy, republican form of government, guaranteeing local city self-government, social justice, and legality” [4, p. 61].

The legal nature of the Constitution is that it is a written normative-legal act consisting of an introduction-preamble and 16 articles, which were partially effective in Right-Bank Ukraine as a result of the campaigns of Pylyp Orlyk's army and the recognition of his authority by the local population. It contains the basic principles of constitutionalism, such as the separation of powers and the rule of law, which was a precedent in Europe, when the judicial power was taken away from the feudal lord.

Even in modern Ukraine, this division into 3 branches has been preserved: legislative (executed by the General Council), executive (executed by the Hetman, who held power for life, and the General Foreman) and judicial power (executed by the General Court). Later, this division was substantiated by prominent lawyers of that time from France and other European countries. This is of great importance in the context of European constitutionalism [5].

Results. Regarding the comparison of the modern Ukrainian Constitution and legislation with the Constitution of 1710, it should be noted that the latter lacks aspects that are characteristic of modern society. It is more aimed at the Cossack stratum, rather than at a large number of citizens. The common feature remains that the modern Constitution of 1996 was formed by the previous ones, each of which had its own strengths, or those laws that would now contradict generally accepted prescriptions. In the historical aspect and for students of law faculties, the study of constitutions serves as an element for comparison and awareness of this topic.

Conclusions. In summary, the research work makes a certain contribution to the further development of knowledge in the field of European constitutionalism, highlighting the significance of the Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk as a historical and constitutional document. For centuries, this regulatory legal act has still been a subject of interest and discussion. The above information emphasizes the importance of preserving historical monuments and encourages the promotion of research in the field of history and theory of state and law.

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UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC DURING THE DIRECTORY PERIOD (NOVEMBER 1918 – NOVEMBER 1920)

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Problem Statement. The Directory period of the Ukrainian Republic, spanning from November 1918 to November 1920, marks one of the most complex and turbulent stages in Ukraine's struggle for independence in the 20th century. This short-lived government faced internal political instability, external aggression, and a lack of international recognition, but at the same time the Ukrainian people showed their power and made every effort to win their place in the democratic world.

Despite its historical importance, this period remains under-researched in public discourse and often overshadowed by other phases of Ukraine's national liberation movement.

Objectivities. The primary objectivities of this research are:

1. To analyze the historical context and reasons for the emergence of the Directory.
2. To study the political, social, and military challenges faced by the Directory government.
3. To evaluate the role of key figures (e.g., Symon Petliura, Volodymyr Vynnychenko) in shaping internal and foreign policies.
4. To assess the significance of international relations and military conflicts (e.g., with Poland, Bolsheviks, and White forces) during this period.
5. To identify the reasons of the Directory's fall for future Ukrainian political movements and independence efforts.

Methods. The study uses a combination of historical-comparative and chronological methods, as well as analysis and synthesis of primary sources (e.g., legal acts, memoirs, declarations) and secondary literature. Inductive and deductive approaches were applied to evaluate both short-term political decisions and long-term historical implications.

Results. The research shows that while the Directory attempted to restore national independence after the fall of the Hetmanate, it lacked the necessary institutional strength, internal unity, and international support. Military defeats, weak central governance, and ideological divisions undermined the government's authority. Despite these shortcomings, the Directory period laid a symbolic and ideological foundation for future Ukrainian independence movements, particularly through the Act of Unity (Zluky) on January 22, 1919.

Conclusions. The Directory period was very important and tragic chapter in Ukrainian history. Although it failed to maintain independence, it represented a determined attempt to establish a democratic Ukrainian state in extremely difficult conditions. Its legacy persisted in later political ideologies and remains an important subject for national memory and historical scholarship. Further research into this period contributes to a deeper understanding of the challenges of state-building and national identity in Eastern Europe.

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THE LEGAL NATURE OF «KNOW-HOW» IN THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SYSTEM

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Problem Statement. Nowadays, the economy, information and innovative development make it more difficult for companies to stay competitive. Therefore, their profitability and competitive advantages are greatly connected today with the formation of an effective intellectual property management system. In this context, it pays our attention to the «know-how» as valuable practical experience, skills, and methods that help companies to improve, develop technologies, and be able to innovate.

Objectives. The main objective of this research is to determine the legal nature of «know-how» and its place in the system of intellectual property objects. The study aims to provide the understanding of «know-how» definition, protection, and use in both Ukrainian and international legal practice. The research also seeks to develop proposals for improving the legal framework for «know-how» protection, with a focus on harmonizing national legislation with European standards to support innovation and business development.

Methods. Among the key methodologies that play a crucial role in examining the subject of this research are: a description of the main legislative provisions regulating the legal status of «know-how» as objects of intellectual property, the method of systems analysis, which made it possible to comprehensively reveal the concepts and substantive features of «know-how», comparative legal analysis of Ukrainian legislation in the context of European standards, analysis and synthesis, theoretical generalization, induction and deduction were also used to substantiate the meaning of «know-how».

Results. The research shows that «know-how» is an important tool, widely used in various sectors of the economy, especially in technology, manufacturing, and business services. However, its legal status remains uncertain and varies differently across jurisdictions. Moreover, «know-how» is not officially recognized as a separate intellectual property object in most legal systems. Instead, it is usually protected as a trade secret or through general principles of unfair competition.

The definition of «know-how» can be found in the legislation of the European Union. In particular, Commission Regulation (EC) №772/2004 of 27 April 2004 on the application of Article 81(3) of the Treaty to categories of technology transfer agreements defines «know-how» as a set of non-patented practical information resulting from experience or testing and which is not generally known or readily available, secret, significant, important and useful for the production of the goods under the agreement, identified, described in a sufficiently complete manner so that it can be confirmed that it meets the criteria of secrecy and significance [3]. We also find the interpretation of «know-how» in Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On Investment Activity». According to the provisions of the above-mentioned law, know-how is a set of technical, technological, commercial and other knowledge, formalized in the form of technical documentation, skills and production experience, necessary for the organization of a particular type of production, but not patented. This law in Ukraine first fixed the definition of the concept of «know-how» at the legislative level [2].

Furthermore, the study highlights the growing importance of «know-how» in the digital age, where intangible assets increasingly determine a company's value and innovation capacity. The fast-paced development of technology and cross-border cooperation increases the risk of unauthorized use and theft of «know-how». However, current legal tools do not fully address these modern challenges, particularly in terms of international protection and enforcement mechanisms.

For Ukraine, aligning national legislation with European standards provides an opportunity to modernize its approach to «know-how» protection. Legal reforms should include clearer terminology, better integration of «know-how» into

intellectual property management systems, and improved legal remedies for misappropriation. Strengthening legal awareness among businesses about the value and protection of «know-how» is also essential.

Conclusions. In conclusion, «know-how» plays a crucial role in modern business and innovation, yet its legal status remains unclear and underdeveloped. The study reveals that «know-how» is largely protected under trade secret laws, but lacks a distinct legal classification within intellectual property system. The findings suggest that clearer definitions, stronger legal protections, and harmonized regulations are necessary to improve «know-how» protection, particularly in cross-border contexts. For Ukraine, aligning with European standards will enhance legal certainty, promote innovation, and foster a more effective intellectual property management system in the global economy.

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STATE INSPECTIONS: CONCEPT AND PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL STATUS

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Problem statement. State inspections are an important component of the public administration system, ensuring control over compliance with legislation, protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, as well as the proper functioning of various spheres of public life. On the one hand, the activities of state inspectorates reflect the state's response to violations of established rules and regulations, and on the other hand, modern realities require constant improvement of their legal status and organisational foundations. In this regard, the study of the concept and peculiarities of the legal status of state inspections is of particular relevance.

In addition, the relevance of the topic is due not only to the importance of state inspections in the public administration system, but also to the need to improve the existing legal framework governing their activities, and to increase the efficiency of their work in modern conditions. Of particular importance is the analysis of the place

of state inspections in the system of public administration bodies and the definition of their functions and powers.

Objectives. The purpose of the research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the concept of state inspections and the peculiarities of their legal status, to reveal their essence, functions, tasks and classification, and to determine their role in the system of public administration.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. to define the concept of state inspections and their legal status;
2. to analyse the place of state inspections in the system of public administration bodies;
3. to study the main functions and tasks of state inspections;
4. to describe the main responsibilities of state inspections;
5. to consider the classification of state inspections by various criteria.

Methods. Following methods are: general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, generalisation) and special legal methods (formal legal methods, comparative legal methods), which allowed to study the relevant of legislation, identify the peculiarities of legal regulation of the activities of state inspections and compare different approaches to their understanding.

Results. The legal status of state inspectorates is a set of their legal powers regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Basic Principles of State Supervision (Control) in the Field of Economic Activity’ and special provisions on individual inspectorates. The main purpose of their activities is to ensure law and order in the areas under their control, and their functions and tasks are aimed at controlling, preventing offences and protecting public interest.

State inspectorates are specialised central executive bodies with predominantly control and supervisory functions. They are subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (directly or through the relevant ministries) and operate at the national level. In addition, their role is to implement state policy in their respective fields, but the heterogeneity of subordination and combination of functions with other bodies require a clearer delineation of powers.

The key functions of the inspectorates are control and supervision, prevention of offences, and coordination and generalisation of the application of legislation. Tasks concretise these functions through actions such as inspections, monitoring and licensing, and are temporary in nature, adapting to the needs of the state. In turn, the regulatory framework provides the legal basis for their activities, but the combination of control and supervisory functions with secondary functions (e.g., administrative services) significantly reduces efficiency, which requires clarification of competence.

The main responsibilities of state inspectorates include ensuring compliance with legislation, timely response to violations, informing the public, protecting the rights of subjects and cooperation with other authorities. They are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, special regulations and laws, but their implementation is complicated by insufficient funding, lack of modern technology and other problems. As a result, the fulfilment of duties is a key to the accountability of inspectorates, but requires resources to improve their performance.

The classification of state inspectorates by area of activity (environment, energy, construction, etc.), organisational subordination (central executive bodies or subdivisions of agencies), nature of powers (supervisory or intra-agency control) and territorial coverage (national or regional) allows systematising their activities, but the absence of a single regulatory classification system makes it difficult to unify their status.

Conclusions. In general, state inspectorates are an integral part of the public administration system, ensuring control over compliance with legislation and protecting the public interest. It is important to note that their legal status needs to be improved by harmonising the regulatory framework, eliminating duplication of powers and providing resources.

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PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL OVERVIEW (BASED ON THE CASE LAW OF THE STRASBOURG COURT)

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Problem Statement. In the modern digital society, the issue of personal data protection has become increasingly relevant. With the advancement of information technology and the proliferation of digital communications, the risks of privacy violations have significantly increased. In this context, the European Court of Human Rights plays a crucial role in shaping legal standards for the protection of personal

data in the member states of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The relevance of this topic is connected with the growing challenges in the field of personal data protection, the necessity for effective legal regulation, and the harmonization of national legislation with European norms. The case law of the ECHR serves as an essential source for understanding contemporary approaches to personal data protection and safeguarding fundamental human rights in the digital age.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To examine the general approaches of the European Court of Human Rights to personal data protection.
2. To analyze key European Court of Human Rights rulings concerning personal data protection issues.
3. To identify the fundamental principles and standards established by the European Court of Human Rights case law regarding the processing, storage, and dissemination of personal information.

Methods. This research on protection of Personal Data in the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights is based on a comprehensive use of various scientific analysis methods, enabling an in-depth examination of the legal regulation of personal data within the ECHR's case law. For instance, analysis and synthesis methods were applied for a systematic study of legal norms and ECHR decisions governing personal data protection. Additionally, special legal methods were employed for a more precise interpretation of ECHR cases, allowing us to uncover the essence and peculiarities of legal norms' application in the Court's judgments.

Results. The processing of personal data must be carried out on lawful grounds established by national legislation and international standards. This means that personal data can only be collected and processed in cases defined by law or with the consent of the data subject. This principle was thoroughly examined in the ECHR's ruling in *Rotaru v. Romania*, where the Court held that interference with the right to privacy is permissible only if based on an accessible and foreseeable law. The lack of clear rules governing the collection and processing of personal data in Romanian legislation led to the violation of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Furthermore, personal data processing must be conducted with appropriate security measures to prevent unauthorized access, loss, or destruction of information. These measures include technical safeguards (encryption, access restrictions) and organizational safeguards (access control, privacy policies). Additionally, the scope of personal data processed must be limited to the minimum necessary to achieve a legitimate purpose. This means that organizations should not collect excessive information about individuals that is not essential to their activities. As part of this research, the case *S. and Marper v. the United Kingdom* (2008) was examined. The ECHR ruled that the indefinite retention of DNA samples, fingerprints, and biometric data of individuals who were not convicted constituted a violation of Article 8 of the ECHR. As a result, the United Kingdom was required to review its DNA data retention policy. Subsequently, in 2012, the government enacted the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, which introduced stricter limitations on biometric data retention.

Conclusions. The ECHR's case law serves as a key benchmark for national courts and legislators in ensuring the right to privacy and the protection of personal information. The Court's rulings delineate the permissible boundaries of state interference in individuals' private lives, define the balance between public interest and individual rights, and influence the development of legal mechanisms for data protection across Europe.

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SOURCES OF LAW IN ANCIENT BABYLON. STRUCTURE, MAIN BRANCHES AND INSTITUTIONS OF KING HAMMURABI'S LAWS

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Problem Statement. The subject matter of this research retains considerable significance in contemporary legal scholarship. Despite progressive digitalisation of legal practice, codified law continues to constitute the principal source of law in the majority of jurisdictions globally. Its pertinence is further substantiated by the recurrent nature of historical legal developments and the cyclical evolution of state governance. Several legislative provisions enshrined within the Code of Hammurabi have endured and continue to be reflected in modern legal frameworks. Notably, these include the systemic reform of the judiciary and its formal separation from ecclesiastical authority, the precise delineation of individual legal rights and correlative obligations, the consolidation of proprietary rights within the framework of private law, and the establishment of a structured and enforceable regime of pecuniary sanctions. Such legal constructs remain foundational to statutory

enactments and case law precedents within developed common law and civil law systems. Given that the Code of Hammurabi is widely regarded as the earliest comprehensive codification of written law, its influence upon the evolution of contemporary legal systems is incontrovertible. A rigorous examination of The Sources of Law in Ancient Babylon will facilitate a deeper understanding of the rationale underlying the formalisation of codified law, its enduring applicability, and the necessity of incorporating historical legal experience to refine and advance contemporary legal doctrine and legislative practice.

Objectives. The aim of the present study is: firstly, to systematise the legal situation in Babylon, and secondly, to analyse the state and social structure of the State. In addition, the changes caused by the issuance of the laws of King Hammurabi will be considered.

In order to achieve this objective, the following tasks must be addressed:

- To consider the legal status of Babylon and its characteristic.
- Assess the level of development of Mesopotamia before and after the reign of King Hammurabi.
- Analyse the role of written law in the development of Babylon, its types of government.

Methods. The methodology of the work is determined by the utilisation of the most reliable sources (to use the most accurate information), their analysis and reflection on the chosen topic. In the present study combination of general scientific theoretical and specialised methods have been used, including abstraction (to discard unnecessary facts), induction (for correct inferences), periodisation and historical-systemic methods.

The law of Mesopotamia is considered to be the oldest complete system of regulation in the world. The earliest codification is the Code of King Ur-Nammu. The preamble defines the purpose of the code as the establishment of justice, the protection of the weak, including widows, orphans and the poor, and the maintenance of a stable social order. In contrast to later legislation, such as the laws of Hammurabi, which were based on the principle of 'an eye for an eye', Sumerian law was more moderate, seeking redress rather than harsh punishment. This demonstrates the desire of ancient Sumerian society to regulate relationships between people and create mechanisms for conflict resolution. Similarly, the 'Laws of Shulga' clearly defined the system of fines and punishments for perjury for the first time. But in addition to such codification, there was other evidence of the active development of the legal system in the IV-III millennia BC, namely the presence of clay tablets written in cuneiform (system of writing, used in the ancient Middle East, which was the most widespread and historically significant writing system in that time). Such objects attest to various economic relationships between citizens. For example, they recorded the sale and purchase of certain goods, binding and loan relationships, marriages, etc. These tablets recorded the subject matter, witnesses, dates and other important positions to defend one's opinion. This method of declaration proves that Babylonian society was a pioneer in the early stages of the formation of types of legal relations close to modern ones. Later, the lawyers of Lipit-Ushtar and Ashnun appeared. They made rapid progress due to the development of social spheres of life.

This is manifested in such positions as price regulation, The official definition of rules concerning contracts and their subjects, the regulation of family relations and the rules of inheritance. And the most important legacy of the entire Babylonian legal system was the legal code of King Hammurabi. This is due to the perfection and relevance of the laws enacted by the ruler, as well as the fact that a holistic understanding of this legal source allows us to accurately portray all aspects of citizen's lives of that time. They were written around 1750 BC in a language called cuneiform because of the distinctive appearance of the symbols. Hammurabi's laws were backed up by rather bold proclamations to protect the poor from the rich, which were not actually properly implemented. A defining feature of the code was the principle of *lex talionis*, or retributive justice, exemplified by the phrase "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." However, this principle was not applied uniformly; legal consequences depended on the social status of the offender and victim. The law distinguished between three main classes: *awilum* (nobles and free men), *mushkenum* (commoners with limited rights), and *wardum* (slaves), with penalties varying accordingly. Crimes committed by or against lower-status individuals often resulted in disproportionate punishments, reflecting the hierarchical nature of Babylonian society.

Beyond criminal law, Hammurabi's code extensively regulated contractual relations, property rights, and commercial transactions. Business agreements had to be recorded in writing, witnessed, and often stored in temples to ensure enforceability, resembling the modern requirement of formality in contract law. Strict regulations governed loans, debt repayment, and liability, with interest rates capped to prevent excessive usury. In cases of breach, debtors could face severe consequences, including temporary debt servitude, though reforms limited this period to a maximum of three years.

Family law in the code emphasised marriage as a contractual institution, with dowries, bride prices, and inheritance strictly regulated. Women, while generally subordinate to men, had specific legal rights concerning property, divorce, and widowhood. For instance, a woman could initiate divorce proceedings if she could prove mistreatment, though repercussions varied based on her social standing.

Results. Though harsh by modern standards, Hammurabi's laws established key legal principles such as proportionality, due process, and statutory enforcement, many of which persist today. The codification of laws not only strengthened the state authority but also laid the groundwork for systematic legal development, influencing later legal traditions, including those of Rome and medieval Europe. Though harsh by modern standards, Hammurabi's laws established key legal principles such as proportionality, due process, and statutory enforcement, many of which persist today. The codification of laws not only strengthened the state authority but also laid the groundwork for systematic legal development, influencing later legal traditions, including those of Rome and medieval Europe. Hammurabi also reformed judicial administration, shifting it from religious control to a state-regulated judiciary. Courts comprised appointed officials who resolved disputes based on judicial precedent and codified statutes. Perjury and judicial corruption were met with severe penalties, underscoring the rule of law. The evidentiary system relied on witness testimony,

written records, and in some cases, trial by ordeal, a practice wherein divine judgment was invoked to determine guilt or innocence. As such, Hammurabi's legal legacy endures as a seminal contribution to the history of codified law and legal administration.

Conclusions. The Laws of King Hammurabi stand as a pivotal moment in the evolution of codified legal systems, introducing principles of justice, contractual integrity, and legal accountability. Despite their hierarchical and retributive nature, these laws laid the foundation for modern jurisprudence, particularly in areas such as criminal law, family law, and commercial regulation. The shift from customary law to written statutes ensured greater legal certainty and reinforced the authority of the state in adjudicating disputes. Future research could explore comparative legal analyses between Hammurabi's Code and later legal traditions, such as Roman law and medieval European law, to better understand its long-term influence.

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LIFETIME CONTRACT UNDER MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS

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Problem statement. According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 24.02.2022, martial law was introduced in Ukraine in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation [1], which was then repeatedly extended. Due to the continuation of large-scale armed aggression, this was continued.

A life support contract is vital in civil law, especially during martial law, as it contributes to solving social and housing problems. As a result, low-income people can become owners of real estate, and elderly people, disabled people and people who have no relatives or whose relatives have refused to take care of them can receive proper care and maintenance. However, in real life, a life support contract causes many disputes and can be abused by both parties: both the acquirer, who does

not provide proper care or property maintenance, and the alienator, who may violate his rights to accept the performance of the contract [3, p.111].

There are no statistics on the conclusion and termination of life support contracts, and there is also no opportunity to reliably learn about the situation of Ukrainian citizens in areas of hostilities, in temporarily occupied or deoccupied territories, but a state of war inevitably entails a violation of the subjective rights and interests of individuals. Therefore, the issue of a life support contract during the period of martial law in Ukraine, especially in the context of ensuring the rights of the elderly, is relevant and requires study [2, p.34].

Objectives. Outline the process of concluding and executing life support contracts under martial law.

Methods. M.I. Baru, O.M. Velykoroda, M.D. Pleniuk and others paid attention to the study of life support contracts in their works. Given that martial law is currently in force in Ukraine, this problem has not been resolved and needs to be studied more thoroughly.

The main problem associated with life maintenance contracts is the failure to fulfill the terms of the contract, that is, not providing the alienator with both monetary maintenance and proper care, if this is stipulated in the terms of the contract. When people conclude a contract, they usually do not specify what they mean by “care” or “maintenance”, but simply indicate the general obligations of the acquirer. This leads to disputes and misunderstandings between the parties, who, in turn, file lawsuits in court. Depending on the nature of the required actions of the retainer under the contract, the terms of maintenance should clearly determine the number of times per day, week, month, etc. In the contract, the parties should determine the specific methods and scope of care. If the client believes that he has fulfilled the terms of the contract, but not within the time limits specified in the contract, or if he has carried out partial repairs to the house, rather than a complete repair, as specified in the contract, this only indicates some assistance to the client, which is not care for understanding the requirements of the life maintenance contract [3, pp. 111-112].

In my opinion, the possibility of concluding life maintenance contracts for real estate in temporarily occupied territory deserves special attention. According to Part 5 of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and the Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine”, the right of ownership to real estate located in the temporarily occupied territory is acquired and terminated in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine, which is in force outside the temporarily occupied territory. Thus, in order to conclude a life maintenance contract, the parties need to leave the occupied territory. Sometimes this is physically impossible. The above facts indicate that it is necessary to amend the legislation to simplify the conclusion of life maintenance contracts in combat zones and temporarily occupied territories. In my opinion, the way out of this situation lies in the digitalization of the procedures for concluding contracts, especially regarding their mandatory certification after de-occupation [2, p.35].

Results. In my opinion, the execution of life support contracts and many others during martial law has a number of objective grounds that cannot depend on the parties. Among these grounds, it is important to distinguish legislative

(administrative) and military circumstances, since the former are usually a consequence of the latter. Legislative (administrative) circumstances include the establishment of any restrictions caused by the legal regime. This may include the occupation or, conversely, the de-occupation of a certain territory, deterioration of security and related situations (for example, the physical inability of the acquirer to provide care to the alienator, the transfer of the acquirer to another locality, etc.), as well as the destruction of property that is the subject of the life support contract [2, p.36].

Conclusions. Therefore, before notarizing a life support contract, it is important to check whether access to the State Register of Real Estate Rights has been restored, whether the notary is included in the list of notaries who perform notarial acts on valuable property during martial law, and whether the notary has any prohibition on performing notarial acts in a certain context. To summarize, some of the problems associated with life support contracts are as follows: the parties do not understand certain legal aspects, the acquirer neglects the need to constantly collect evidence that the terms of the contract are being fulfilled, and the biggest problem is that the terms of the contract are not specific enough. To eliminate the above-mentioned prerequisites for the emergence of disputes, future alienators and acquirers should realize that in order for each party to truly benefit, it is necessary for both parties to understand the legislation well and determine the real result in detail [3, p.113].

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LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. A particularly pressing issue during the Russian-Ukrainian war unleashed by the aggressor is the functioning of the human rights protection mechanism throughout the state. An important aspect is the legal protection of women under martial law. Currently, the most expected role for women is to take care of their families, but they also choose to defend the territory and people of Ukraine in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In this regard, there is a need to address gender equality issues during military service.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to find out the level of gender equality in the military by analysing the legislative framework and the main problems faced by women in the armed forces.

Methods. In the course of my research, I used such general scientific methods as analysis, generalisation, comparison, induction, and special legal methods: historical and legal and interpretation of legal norms.

In recent years, there has been an increase in women's participation in the military. Despite this, there are still widespread stereotypes in society: women are better off at home, they are not capable of acting in difficult situations, and they cannot be good employees. However, analysing the facts (domestic, official) and their assessment (by commanders, colleagues), we can conclude that women in the military are characterised by high efficiency, responsibility, self-discipline - the share of violations of military discipline is minimal[3, p. 297-299].

As of the beginning of 2025, more than 70,000 women are serving in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, but everyday problems remain: the size of uniforms, shoes, bulletproof vests, and lack of hygiene products. Sexual violence remains an important problem in times of war: many cases have not been made public due to the closed and hierarchical nature of the armed forces system, and the perpetrators have not yet been punished [4]. 'Prosecuting perpetrators of sexual violence in the context of Russia's aggressive war against Ukraine is a moral and legal obligation, a prerequisite for real justice for crimes committed by the Russian occupiers,' said UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence Pramila Patten, emphasising that the organisation is working to address the problem: in 2022, the Special Representative signed a cooperation agreement with the government of Ukraine, which provides for support to the efforts of national law enforcement agencies to respond to sexual offences, including their investigation and prosecution [2].

The first step towards ensuring gender equality and protecting women's rights in the context of the armed conflict in Ukraine was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine

‘On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men during Military Service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Other Military Formations’ on 6 September 2018 (the ‘Law’), which equalised the rights of women and men in the army by establishing equal opportunities for concluding a contract for military service, cancelling restrictions on enrolment in the reserve forces, and providing for the right to join the army. It also mentioned special protection for women during pregnancy, differences in the provision of medical services and retirement age. Later in 2020, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The main goals of the plan were to eliminate various forms of gender-based discrimination, involve women in peacekeeping processes, and combat violence. Since the beginning of 2018, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has been actively implementing measures to achieve gender equality. This process is being carried out simultaneously with the standardisation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with NATO standards. [1, p.16-17]

Results. The study found that despite gradual improvements in the legal status of women in the Ukrainian military, they continue to face a number of challenges, including gender discrimination, domestic difficulties, and cases of sexual violence that remain unaddressed and unpunished. Legislative initiatives, such as the 2018 Law on Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men in the Armed Forces and the National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325, have been important steps towards gender equality. They have helped to formalise equality in military service and provided mechanisms for the legal protection of women.

Conclusions. Despite the Soviet tradition of the army, according to which women's place in the army was limited to rear-guard specialities, they are now able to hold such positions as sniper, artilleryman, grenade launcher and others. This proves that the level of equality is increasing every year, as evidenced by the appointment of Oksana Hryhorieva, a gender adviser in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who will develop a gender strategy. In addition, an important area will be the expansion of psychological support programmes for women servicewomen and the strengthening of international cooperation to integrate the best international practices in the field of gender equality in the army.

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THE RIGHT TO EUTHANASIA: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTIC

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Problem statement: Technological improvement and the evolution of human rights led humanity to face new challenges, which include euthanasia. The topic of mercy-killing is highly relevant in modern time, as more questions arise in respect of the right to life as a fundamental human right that sets a basis for all other rights to occur. Plenty of discussions are taking place as to the complexity of the matter and its contradictory nature whether euthanasia is equal to murder, whether a person can reject from mandatory treatment, whether a right to life foresees the right to death etc. In reality, even with advanced medical practice and ranged variety of cures to different diseases and illnesses, there is statistics that show how many people are hopeless, suffering from incurable health conditions for months and often years and there may be no enforcable laws that predict the way of how persons in such cases are to be treated. So, the topic which is addressed in the research is extremely essential today and needs to be thoroughly looked into.

Objectives. This research aims to analyze the legal relations and problematic aspects which occur due to mercy-killing and its legal regulation and comprehend potential future alterations in regard to euthanasia that could possibly include new laws and changes in legislation.

Methods. Methods used in the research are as follows comparative analysis, practical analysis, marking. All of the stated methods played a material role in the research, as due to lack of established systematic knowledge and regulatory mechanism for mercy-killing, comparing the experiences of different states' laws in

the world, the varied outlooks of lawyers, legal scientists, medical professionals, etc. and legal facts that are occurring due to euthanasia.

Results. Mercy-killing has gone through a variety of historical interpretations as the conditions changed and also the outlook on human life and its worth. [1, p. 40]. In translation from Greek euthanasia means “good death”. Today generally euthanasia is defined as the practice of termination or precipitation by a medical professional of the life of a person who suffers from incurable disease, feels unbearable suffering, to satisfy a patient's request in a painless or minimally painful form to cease the suffering [4, p. 39]. There are two main types of euthanasia depending on the type of the medical professional's behavior towards the patient: active and passive. Active euthanasia means the doctor's conscious actions directly aimed at causing the patient's death. While passive means the omission of others, the refusal of life-sustaining treatment, when it is either stopped or not prescribed at all, except for that which reduces pain. [2, p. 77]. Depending on the patient's will there is voluntary and involuntary euthanasia. Voluntary means that a person has consciously expressed a well-considered request for euthanasia, while involuntary means that patient is not capable of expressing their will. Most countries refer to mercy-killing as murder. However, there are some which have already legalized it including Netherlands, Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg. Law in the Netherlands has a precise regulation of euthanasia for adults and children. Belgium legalized euthanasia in 2001 and its law regulates euthanasia for adults, children and juveniles. And the detalization of legal regulation of mercy-killing is common in those countries, which legalized it. Ukrainian law system does not include regulation of refusal to treatment and euthanasia is interpreted as a crime. According to article 52 of Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Healthcare, “Active measures to maintain the patient's life shall be terminated if the person's condition is defined as irreversible death. The moment of irreversible death of a person is the moment of death of his brain or his biological death.” [3, art. 52 cl. 1,2]. Medical workers shall be prohibited from carrying out euthanasia – the intentional acceleration of the death or killing of an incurable patient to end his or her suffering [3, art. 52 cl. 7]. Criminal legislation of Ukraine does not directly regulate the acts of a physician, who is to perform euthanasia on a patient, the only law that defines mercy-killing and states that it is prohibited is the Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Healthcare. Articles 137-140 of the Criminal Code paired with provisions of the previous act, provide the ability to conclude the national law's interpretation of mercy-killing. Euthanasia is qualified by the common murder composition and is indirectly interpreted as a premeditated murder or an assist to suicide in the case of passive euthanasia [4, p. 40]. In addition, according to article 281 clause 4 of the Civil Code fulfilling a person's request to end their life is prohibited. This shows a rather conservative approach to euthanasia in the law. It is also important to analyze the system of Ukrainian legislation in its widest interpretation, where rulings of the European Court of human rights are a source of law. Its practice shows a rather complex legal approach towards mercy-killing with the flow of time. For example, in the case of *Mortier v. Belgium* the court states that when the euthanasia procedure is performed in accordance with the law, it represents a person's right to decide for themselves

how they want to die as a right to respect for private life [5]. And it is not one case which indicates that decriminalization of euthanasia creates opportunities for this interpretation of the right to respect for private life to be pursued and exercised. Ethical, moral and religious conflicts arise as well. The decision of putting a responsibility of taking one's life on someone or letting another suffer till the moment they die is contradictory in terms of morality as well as other aspects of euthanasia and as well as is terms of ethics of physicians and varied religious ideologies.

Conclusions. While there are plenty of advantages relating to legalization and decriminalization of euthanasia, the current state of Ukrainian legislation, political, social and religious circumstances are the factors which would definitely preclude to the effectiveness of mercy-killing and its moral use. In order to take this step, many alterings have to be made and it causes doubts whether the Ukrainian legal system and society is ready for such process. Due to the complications in developing global standards regarding euthanasia regulation, the process of implementing those changes will hardly be externally motivated. Also, consideration of the international practice should be secondary to internal work. Considering the analysis made in the research of such source of law as the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, in particular the previously mentioned case, ECHR's rulings of such kind can be a start for Ukraine in the process of legalization and decriminalization of mercy-killing. The European integration course of Ukraine might also materially motivate a need to address the matter of euthanasia. However, the huge factor which adversely affects the process of decriminalization of euthanasia is religion, as the Ukrainians' mentality is historically influenced by Christianity, which prohibits and demonizes mercy-killing. In addition, it is essential to make consideration of the level of legal awareness and legal education of the citizens. This imposes a duty upon the government to maintain an appropriate standard and a value-based responsibility upon the citizens to act in accordance with their legal education and awareness. This step is huge in creating the basis for further legal system improvement and prevention of incorrect, immoral use of euthanasia, which precludes to fulfillment of the main principles and purpose of euthanasia.

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CHARAKTERYSTYKA FRAKCJI POLITYCZNYCH W PARLAMENCIE EUROPEJSKIM Z UWZGLĘDNIENIEM DZIAŁALNOŚCI POLSKICH POSŁÓW

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Opis problemu badawczego. Parlament Europejski, jako jedna z najważniejszych instytucji Unii Europejskiej, stanowi platformę współpracy między przedstawicielami różnych państw członkowskich oraz ugrupowań politycznych. Frakcje polityczne w Parlamencie Europejskim odzwierciedlają różnorodność ideologiczną i interesy narodowe, które wpływają na procesy decyzyjne oraz kształtowanie polityki unijnej. W kontekście polskich eurodeputowanych szczególnie interesujące jest zrozumienie ich roli w ramach frakcji politycznych oraz wkładu w działania Parlamentu Europejskiego. Problem badawczy dotyczy analizy funkcjonowania frakcji politycznych w Parlamencie Europejskim oraz oceny aktywności polskich eurodeputowanych w tych strukturach.

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszej pracy jest szczegółowa analiza frakcji politycznych w Parlamencie Europejskim, ich struktury, celów i wpływu na politykę unijną. W szczególności praca koncentruje się na działalności polskich eurodeputowanych, ich zaangażowaniu w prace parlamentarne oraz oddziaływaniu na procesy decyzyjne. Ważnym aspektem jest również identyfikacja czynników wpływających na efektywność działań frakcji politycznych oraz polskich przedstawicieli w kontekście różnorodności ideologicznej i pluralizmu [1].

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. W pracy zastosowano podejście analityczne, które obejmuje analizę dokumentów Parlamentu Europejskiego dotyczących struktury i funkcji frakcji politycznych. Przeprowadzono również przegląd danych statystycznych dotyczących liczby polskich eurodeputowanych w poszczególnych frakcjach oraz ich aktywności legislacyjnej. Studium przypadków wybranych inicjatyw parlamentarnych pozwoliło na ocenę wkładu polskich eurodeputowanych w działania Parlamentu Europejskiego. Ponadto zastosowano analizę porównawczą postulatów frakcji politycznych oraz ich wpływu na decyzje podejmowane przez Parlament Europejski [4].

Wyniki badań. Badania wykazały, że w Parlamencie Europejskim funkcjonuje sześć głównych frakcji politycznych: lewica, centrolewica, centrum, centroprawica, prawica oraz grupa „ani lewica, ani prawica”. Każda z tych grup posiada odrębne cele i postulaty, które kształtują procesy decyzyjne [2]. Polscy eurodeputowani są reprezentowani we wszystkich głównych frakcjach i aktywnie uczestniczą w pracach komisji parlamentarnych, grup roboczych oraz debatach plenarnych. Ich zaangażowanie przyczynia się zarówno do reprezentowania interesów Polski, jak i do kształtowania polityki unijnej. Analiza wykazała również, że frakcje o zbliżonych postulatach często tworzą koalicje, co zwiększa efektywność działań legislacyjnych [3].

Wnioski. Na podstawie przeprowadzonych badań można stwierdzić, że frakcje polityczne odgrywają kluczową rolę w kształtowaniu polityki Parlamentu Europejskiego. Ich różnorodność wymaga kompromisów i współpracy między grupami o odmiennych poglądach. Polscy eurodeputowani mają znaczący wpływ na działalność Parlamentu Europejskiego dzięki aktywnemu uczestnictwu w pracach komisji i inicjatywach legislacyjnych. Ich zaangażowanie jest istotne zarówno dla reprezentowania interesów Polski na forum europejskim, jak i dla budowania konsensusu między różnymi grupami politycznymi. Efektywność działań frakcji zależy od zdolności do tworzenia koalicji oraz skutecznego lobbingu na rzecz wspólnych inicjatyw.

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ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION IN THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES

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Problem Statement. Along with the development of management activities, legislation should establish sufficiently general norms and general principles for the subject of public administration to carry out proper administration with the ability to act and make appropriate choices in certain individual cases. Therefore, there is a need for administrative discretion to facilitate the implementation of these measures and to harmonize legislative requirements with modern needs.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to define the concept of "administrative discretion", its main attributes, as well as to study the features of its practical application.

Methods. In the activity of public administration bodies and officials, who are collective subjects of administrative law and are endowed with relevant state-authority powers, it is legally permissible to use the so-called "administrative

discretion", that is, the ability to act based on the essence of the management problem and the application of the most effective and optimal solutions.

An important role in the development of the legal concept of discretion was played by the German philosopher H. Hegel, who reviewed the category of discretion in the context of the application of law by state authorities in a specific, particular case, from which it follows that the application of discretion is carried out by a specifically defined circle of government bodies.

Any "discretionary" activity to prevent corruption risks requires detailed legislative regulation and the presence of an appropriate state mechanism that ensures its compliance. Analyzing the current norms of Ukrainian legislation, which provide for the use of this type of discretion, it should be noted that special bodies of the state executive power have been given the appropriate powers to exercise this type of discretion, but at the same time, the limits within which an official has the right to use this or that type of discretion and the mechanisms of control over their use are clearly indicated and defined by law.

One of the most effective means of control over the legality of the exercise of administrative discretion by the bodies of the executive power is the judicial review. During a legal dispute regarding the adoption of a legal, reasoned, objective decision by the relevant authorized entity, the party against whom this decision was made has the right to appeal this decision in court. Only the court can establish, taking into account all possible circumstances of the case, the objectivity, legality, and fairness of decision-making.

Administrative courts can review decisions of executive authorities, which are made within the limits of administrative discretion, only in compliance with the criteria contained in Part 2 of Article 2 of the Code of Administrative Procedure.

In order to reduce the abuse of power by the subjects of the discretion, the activity of these bodies is analyzed in accordance with several principles:

- 1) whether the subject of authority has a legitimate goal;
- 2) whether it observes procedural guarantees;
- 3) whether its decisions regarding the exercise of discretion were reasonable;
- 4) whether the conclusions of the public administration body are arbitrary, etc.

Also, the court must take into account the principles of judicial procedure, regulations of the norms of substantive and procedural law, all current circumstances of the case, claims and justification of the claim, the administrative-legal status of the defendant and his powers, the position of the defendant, and other factors. The court must be guided by the principle of the rule of law. If there are some gaps in the legislation, it should apply the analogy of law.

In the practice of administrative proceedings, the word "discretion" is used by the court only in relation to the rights of the participants in the process, and not when considering issues of administrative discretion. The latter is denoted by the term "discretionary powers".

Results. The analysis of the approaches to defining the concept and content of the limits of legal discretion makes it possible to determine that in the circles of researchers of administrative and administrative-procedural law, a stable opinion has formed that the limits of discretion always have legal character.

Conclusions. To sum up, on the basis of the presented material, it should be concluded that administrative discretion is a rather broad, multifaceted, branched concept in administrative law research and administrative law practice. After all, this concept provides for the possibility of an authorized entity to act at its own discretion within the framework of the law.

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HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE THIRD GENERATION: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Problem Statement: Human rights of the third generation represent a relatively new stage in the development of the human rights concept, reflecting changes in global challenges and the needs of modern society. These rights aim to protect collective rights, including the right to peace, ecological security, development, common cultural heritage, and others. Despite their recognition at the international level, several controversial issues remain regarding their legal nature, implementation mechanisms, and guarantees of compliance with these rights. The lack of clear legal regulation in the national legislations of many countries complicates their effective implementation.

The relevance of this study is due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of third-generation rights, their place in international and national legal systems, and determining the prospects for their further implementation.

Objective. The objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of human rights and their evolution. It is crucial to reveal the general concept of human rights, their classification, and the concept of human rights generations. Special attention is paid to the third generation of human rights—its essence, characteristics,

and position in international and national law. The study also discusses the mechanisms for implementing these rights, the challenges of their adoption, and the prospects for their development in the context of modern global challenges.

Methods. The study uses methods such as analysis, comparison, legal forecasting, deduction, and historical-legal methods. These methods are essential for uncovering the content of the work. Comparison is used to understand the differences between generations of human rights. The historical-legal method and the method of deduction are applied for a comprehensive understanding of the history of human rights, their development, and the emergence of different generations of rights.

Results. Human rights are a system of universally recognized norms and principles that guarantee every individual a dignified existence, freedom, and equality before the law. They are the foundation of a democratic rule-of-law state and international legal order. Throughout history, the concept of human rights has evolved, leading to the formation of generations of rights. The first generation of human rights is associated with classical liberal rights and freedoms that protect personal autonomy and political participation (civil and political rights). The second generation includes socio-economic and cultural rights aimed at ensuring equality and access to basic needs (education, work, social protection).

Third-generation human rights are shaped in response to global contemporary challenges and include collective rights such as the right to peace, safe environment, development, self-determination of peoples, and common cultural heritage. These rights are intended to protect both individuals and groups, societies, and humanity as a whole. Third-generation human rights are characterized by their collective nature and the necessity of international cooperation for their implementation. They are enshrined in international documents, including the Declaration on the Right to Development. Article 1 states that this is an inalienable human right that allows every person and all peoples to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural, and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized [5].

Environmental rights are also an important aspect of third-generation rights. According to the Law of Ukraine “On Environmental Protection,” every citizen of Ukraine has the right to a safe environment for life and health, as well as to participate in the development and implementation of measures for environmental protection and the rational and integrated use of natural resources [4].

Regarding global commitments in the field of ecological security, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015) plays a crucial role. It emphasizes the need to enhance global efforts to address the threat of climate change, particularly by limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels and continuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C [6]. In Ukraine, third-generation rights are gradually gaining importance through integration into international legal mechanisms and domestic legislation. The Constitution of Ukraine enshrines environmental rights, affirming that everyone has the right to a safe environment for life and health, as well as to compensation for damage caused by the violation of this right [3]. Additionally, the state promotes the consolidation

and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical consciousness, traditions, and culture, while also fostering the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious uniqueness of all indigenous peoples and national minorities of Ukraine, reflecting the concept of collective rights [3]. However, the implementation of third-generation rights in Ukraine is hindered by insufficient legal regulation and weak control mechanisms.

Conclusion. Thus, third-generation of human rights play a significant role in ensuring sustainable societal development and protecting collective interests of humanity. Their effective implementation requires further improvement of international and national legal mechanisms, enhancing citizens' legal awareness, and active state cooperation in addressing global issues.

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THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE LABOUR MARKET UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITALISATION AND AUTOMATION

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Problem Statement. Digital technologies are rapidly transforming all aspects of public life, with the economy being the most affected sector. Due to the close connection between economic development and labour relations, the labour market must adapt to these new conditions [1]. The COVID-19 pandemic and the full-scale war in Ukraine have accelerated the implementation of digital tools, remote work formats, and electronic communication between employees and employers.

Objectives. The aim of this paper is to explore how digitalisation and automation influence the labour market, what risks and opportunities arise from this transformation, and what actions are needed to minimize unemployment and adapt the workforce to the new conditions.

Methods. The research is based on analysis of statistical data, expert reports (including McKinsey & Co [2] and the World Economic Forum [3]), and the current state of digital transformation in different sectors of the economy.

Results. Digitalisation causes significant changes in employment. While it creates new high-tech jobs and increases demand for qualified specialists in IT, medicine, education, and logistics, it also leads to job losses in positions that can be automated. The emergence of online platforms makes job searching more efficient and reduces frictional unemployment. At the same time, there is a risk of structural unemployment caused by the gap between the demand for new skills and the time needed to acquire them.

Such transformations are not new in history. During previous industrial revolutions – for example, with the invention of electricity or the internal combustion engine – traditional jobs were replaced, but new ones emerged that required different skills [4]. The current changes follow a similar path: while some professions become obsolete, new highly skilled positions are created, requiring the ability to work with advanced technologies.

Conclusions. Digitalisation and automation are irreversible trends. Although they may cause short-term unemployment, the state can reduce its impact through retraining programs and the development of new professions. Proper attention to these processes can help ensure stability and adaptability of the labour market.

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THE BACKGROUND OF THE REVIVAL OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD IN WESTERN UKRAINIAN LANDS. THE FORMATION OF THE WESTERN UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

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Problem Statement. Studying the prerequisites for the emergence of the ZUNR allows us to better understand the complex political, socio-economic and cultural processes that contributed to the revival of Ukrainian statehood. In particular, important factors were the national revival of the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the activation of the Ukrainian movement in Austria-Hungary, the military and revolutionary events of the First World War, as well as the formation of Ukrainian military structures, in particular the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen.

The study of the proclamation of the ZUNR and its political activities is of great importance for the analysis of state-building processes in Ukraine in the 20th century. Despite its short period of existence, the ZUNR made a significant contribution to the formation of the Ukrainian national idea, laying the foundations for further political and legal traditions of Ukrainian statehood. Another important aspect is the study of the Act of Union between the ZUNR and the UNR, which symbolized the aspiration of Ukrainians for unity and independence.

In the modern context, this topic is relevant, as it allows us to comprehend the historical experience of state formation, mistakes and achievements of the past, which is especially important for the development of independent Ukraine today. Analyzing the events that preceded the proclamation of the ZUNR, we can better understand the mechanisms of the struggle for national rights, the problems of international recognition and the influence of external factors on the development of Ukrainian statehood.

Objectives. The object of the study are the processes of the revival of Ukrainian statehood in Western Ukrainian lands during the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the formation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.

Methods. The study includes historical, chronological, and comparative legal methods to analyze events and legislation of the ZUNR. Analysis of documentary sources allows us to study official acts and memories, and socio-economic analysis allows us to assess the influence of social and economic factors on state formation.

Results. Western Ukrainian lands, in particular Galicia, Bukovina and Transcarpathia, were under the rule of various states for centuries, and at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries they were part of the Austro-Hungarian

Empire. Despite political dependence, the Ukrainians of these regions developed a national movement, created public organizations, cultural societies and political parties, such as the “Rus Trinity”, the Main Rus Rada, the “Society of Galician Greek Catholic Priests”. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, new political parties emerged in Galicia, the most prominent of which was the National Democratic Party (founded in 1899), which defended the interests of the peasantry. In Bukovina, the Rus' Society and the Rus' Council were active, with the increasing influence of Ukrainophiles [2, c.5]. The intensification of the struggle for national rights contributed to the formation of Ukrainian political elite that sought state independence.

The first decades of the 20th century were a turning point when the national question came to the fore. The First World War weakened Austria-Hungary, and national movements within it began to demand self-determination. For the Ukrainians of Western Ukraine, this time became an opportunity to realize the idea of their own statehood.

The announcement of the arrival of the Polish liquidation commission in Lviv on November 1, 1918, which was to hand over the city to Poland, became a decisive factor for Ukrainian politicians and military personnel, who acted immediately without official permission or support from Vienna [1, c.129].

On November 1, 1918, the November Uprising took place in Lviv, organized by the Ukrainian military, who took control of the main administrative buildings and strategic objects. This was the beginning of the creation of an independent state. On November 13, 1918, the creation of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (ZUNR) was officially proclaimed. The government was formed, basic laws were adopted, state symbols were approved, and a territory was defined that included Eastern Galicia, Northern Bukovina, and Transcarpathia.

The ZUNR was the first attempt to create an independent Ukrainian state in the western lands, with government, army, and legislation. However, confrontation with Poland and the lack of international support in 1919 led to the loss of territories and the virtual liquidation of the ZUNR. [3, c. 115-121]

Conclusions. Western Ukrainian lands were under the rule of various states for a long time and became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire after 1867. Ukrainians had limited rights due to the dominance of Polish, Romanian and Hungarian administrations, but in the 19th century national movement actively developed. After World War I, as a result of the collapse of Austria-Hungary, the West Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed on November 1, 1918. Although the ZUNR faced military confrontation with Poland and internal disagreements, its legal system became the basis for Ukrainian statehood.

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«DIIA» PORTAL, AS A TOOL OF ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND A MEANS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

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Problem statement. While researching the issue of the 'Diia' portal, as a tool of access to public services and means of interaction between the government and society Kondratieva's I.V opinion in her study seems reasonable. "In the context of the current military-political situation in Ukraine, it is important to study effective e-governance tools that can ensure reliable and rapid interaction between citizens and the state. One such tool is the 'Diia' portal, which provides prompt online access to public services and serves as a means of interaction between the government and society" [1].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are general characteristics and features of "Diia" portal; focusing on the future use and implementation of the "Diia" portal.

Methods. The methods applied to study the given topic are: general scientific methods (comparison description, and classification), the method of definition analysis to determine the concept of "Diia" the systemic-structural method, as well as methods of analysis and synthesis, the retrospective analysis method, and the decomposition method in order to propose improvements to the legal regulation of the "Diia" portal in Ukraine.

Results. Diia is a new level of interaction between the state and citizens which is convenient, invisible, humane. It is the only brand that combines a mobile application with access to citizens' digital documents, and a single portal of public services for the population and business. The main goal is to make 100% public services available online [2].

The "Diia" portal operates based on the following legislative acts:

1. Law of Ukraine "On the Peculiarities of Providing Public (Electronic Public) Services" No. 1689-IX dated July 15, 2021.
2. Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services" No. 32 dated September 6, 2012.

3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1137 dated December 4, 2019, "Issues of the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services and the Register of Administrative Services."

4. Regulation "On the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services."

The "Diia" portal has certain advantages and disadvantages. Among the benefits, one can highlight convenience and accessibility, as all electronic services are gathered in one place, allowing users to quickly obtain the necessary documents and services. It also ensures integration with businesses, providing them with the opportunity to quickly receive extracts, register as sole proprietors (FOP), and access other services for entrepreneurs.

However, there are also some drawbacks. In particular, due to dependency on the internet a stable internet connection is required to access the services. Additionally, there are significant cybersecurity risks. Although the system is protected, any digital services can become a target for hacker attacks. This form of interaction also limits accessibility for people without digital skills, as not all citizens, especially the elderly, can easily use electronic services.

According to Y.I. Solomko, "the introduction of e-government into the practice of public administration consists of the following: simplified access to public information and the receipt of administrative services via the Internet, as well as citizen participation in state-building; for the business environment. It is the simplified access to state and local government authorities, cooperation with which will contribute to the socio-economic development of the country; for state and local government authorities – increased efficiency and effectiveness of activities, improved productivity, responsiveness, and quality of administrative services; and the involvement of civil society in the decision-making process of public administration" [3].

The legislator defines an e-service as an administrative or any other public service provided through the use of information and communication technologies. In this regard, the functioning of Administrative Service Centers (CNAP) is being modernized and, following state policy, they are being transformed into "Diia Centers" [4].

As a result of changes in communication interaction between the government and society, not only have tools for this interaction been created and improved, but also qualitative changes in the goals and content of this communication have taken place, which is extremely necessary during a full-scale invasion. Timely feedback from society regarding threats to citizens' security and the need to protect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity has become one of the priority goals in the transformation and improvement of the "Diia" ecosystem [5].

Conclusion. To sum it all up, we can state that we have presented general characteristics and features of "Diia" portal. Also we focused on the future use and implementation of the "Diia" portal

Besides, we can state that the flexibility and mobility of interaction through the online platform "Diia" create a unique opportunity to respond promptly to new societal challenges and shape the state's strategy in the conditions of constant changes

occurring in modern Ukraine. This aspect significantly affects the lives of every citizen.

Amid the military conflict, the state is actively intensifying the dialogue with the public in an online format to effectively address urgent issues.

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THE PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUALIZATION OF PUNISHMENT IN THE CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The principle of individualization of punishment in the criminal law of Ukraine implies the imposition of punishment taking into account the specific circumstances of the case and the personality of the offender. However, in practice, it faces issues such as subjectivism, insufficient consideration of the offender's personality, and disproportionality of punishments.

Objectives. To explore the essence, content, and significance of the principle of individualization of punishment in the context of Ukrainian criminal legislation.

Methods included the analysis of Ukrainian legislation and academic articles.

Results. The principle of individualization of punishment is one of the core and fundamental principles in criminal law. Although it is not directly enshrined in the

Criminal Code of Ukraine, it can be traced in its provisions. In particular, Part 2 of Article 65 of the Criminal Code states that "a person who has committed a criminal offense must be sentenced to a punishment that is necessary and sufficient for their correction and for the prevention of new criminal offenses."

According to Ukrainian criminal legislation, the principle of individualization of punishment requires the court to consider the individual characteristics of the person who committed the crime. This means that the court, guided by the relevant articles of the Criminal Code, must consider not only the severity of the crime but also the personal traits of the accused and the circumstances that affect the measure of punishment. This assertion follows from Articles 65–67, Article 103, Article 117 of the Criminal Code, and others. Such an approach ensures fairness and effectiveness of punishment, taking into account the possibility of rehabilitating the convicted person and preventing them from committing new crimes.

Most studies analyzing specific criteria for sentencing highlight a certain set of such criteria. In general, the justification for forming such a set is based on identifying rules that are not part of the general principles of sentencing defined in Article 65 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine but are applied during sentencing. Based on the analysis of academic articles, I believe that special principles of sentencing include: sentencing a person with diminished sanity (Part 2 of Article 20 of the Criminal Code); sentencing a juvenile offender (Part 2 of Article 22); sentencing according to a plea agreement (Part 5 of Article 65); sentencing for an incomplete criminal offense or for an offense committed in complicity (Article 68); sentencing in the presence of mitigating circumstances (Article 69-1); and sentencing a minor (Article 103).

An important criterion in sentencing is the presence of mitigating circumstances, since the implementation of humanitarian ideals in determining the severity of punishment is a constant and significant task of both criminal legislation and the judicial system. The necessity of academic analysis of mitigating circumstances is also driven by issues arising in judicial practice, where there are often varying approaches to their consideration. Courts frequently either ignore or insufficiently evaluate the mitigating circumstances provided in the Criminal Code of Ukraine. On the other hand, there is the excessive interpretation or recognition of circumstances not stipulated by law as mitigating, without proper justification.

Conclusions. The principle of individualization of punishment is one of the key principles of criminal law in Ukraine, aimed at ensuring justice and humanism in sentencing. Analysis of academic articles, Ukrainian legislation, and judicial practice shows that this principle faces challenges in practice, particularly in terms of subjectivity in court decisions and shortcomings in the assessment of the offender's personality. Further improvement of individualization mechanisms requires a comprehensive approach, including not only legislative changes but also enhanced judicial training and the development of clear methodological guidelines. It is necessary to focus on establishing a unified practice for applying mitigating circumstances to avoid subjectivity and ensure justice in each individual case.

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THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ANCIENT BABYLONIAN STATE: ITS SOCIAL ORDER, POLITICAL STRUCTURE, AND CAUSES OF DECLINE

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Problem Statement. Since the beginning of the war, this topic has gained particular relevance in the context of understanding historical patterns underlying the formation and collapse of empires. Conquest-oriented states such as Ancient Babylon were characterized by universal mechanisms of political organization, including: the concentration of power in the hands of a single individual — the de facto king; the significant role of elites in the political life of the state; and the ideological function of war, which subsequently contributed to economic and political crises.

Methods. The research employed methods of analysis, synthesis, comparison, induction, and deduction. The historical and legal aspects of the formation of the Babylonian state were explored through the analysis of Shcherbatyuk's work on the social structure and Andriievych's study on the Laws of Hammurabi. The comparison method was used to contrast the social classes (awilum, mushkenum, wardum) and the political hierarchy. Synthesis helped to outline the general characteristics of the state's authority, legal system, and the role of priests. Deduction was employed to identify the primary causes of the state's decline, particularly the internal power struggles and external invasions. To substantiate the model of despotism and theocracy, the analytical article by Bun was consulted.

Results. The Babylonian state emerged in the first half of the second millennium B.C. in the region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The foundations of the

state were laid by King Hammurabi (1792–1750 B.C.), who centralized political authority and codified the first known systematic body of law - the Code of Hammurabi, a landmark in the history of legal thought.

Babylon developed into a major political and cultural center. Its economy was grounded in agriculture, slave labor, and trade. The state also witnessed considerable advances in science, culture, and writing. Archaeological evidence and scholarly research confirm significant progress in fields such as astronomy, mathematics, and jurisprudence [2].

Babylonian society was hierarchically stratified into three principal classes i.e. awilum - free citizens, including noble landowners and artisans; mushkenum - semi-free individuals of lower social status, lacking full legal rights; wardum - slaves who were fully subject to the will of their owners.

Family law and property law were regulated by the royal statutes enshrined in Hammurabi's Code. Priests played a crucial role in both public and private spheres of life. Their functions were not limited to religious practices; they also exercised considerable influence in political decision-making processes. The Babylonian state was an absolute monarchy, where supreme authority was concentrated in the hands of a single ruler — the king — who was considered a representative of the gods on Earth.

The king held extensive powers: he exercised control over state officials, served as commander-in-chief of the army, and performed key religious rituals.

The Laws of King Hammurabi constituted the principal source of law and regulated all spheres of public and private life [1].

The judicial system was based on the principle of lex talionis - "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Internal strife and power struggles among the nobility significantly weakened the central authority of the state [3]. Increasing external pressure from nomadic tribes. In 1595 BCE, the city of Babylon was conquered by the Hittites, having previously endured repeated incursions along its frontiers. The invasion of the Kassites, who established a new dynasty. The leader of the conquerors, Gandash, proclaimed himself "King of the Four Corners of the World." The depletion of economic and human resources due to prolonged military campaigns and the maintenance of an extensive bureaucratic apparatus. In later periods, Babylon experienced several revivals; however, it never regained its former power and ultimately lost its independence following the Persian conquest in 539 BCE.

Conclusions. The Babylonian state played a pivotal role in the development of world civilization, leaving behind a rich legacy in science, law, and the arts. It was the first to codify a comprehensive and systematic legal code - the Code of Hammurabi - which became a cornerstone in the history of law. Babylon served as a source of legal and cultural traditions that would shape the future of the ancient Near East. Despite its eventual fall due to internal discord and economic decline, the legacy of Babylon endures and continues to inspire admiration to this day.

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SUBORDINATE REGULATORY LEGAL ACTS IN THE SYSTEM OF SOURCES OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Problem Statement. Administrative law is a fundamental branch of the legal system that regulates public administration and the relations between public authorities and individuals. One of the key aspects of this area is the system of sources of law, among which subordinate regulatory legal acts play a significant role. Despite their widespread use and importance, there are numerous challenges related to their legal status, hierarchy, and control mechanisms. The problem addressed in this research is the legal uncertainty regarding subordinate acts, especially in terms of their legitimacy and their compliance with higher legal norms, including the Constitution and laws.

Objectives. The aim of this paper is to analyze the legal nature of subordinate regulatory legal acts, determine their place in the hierarchy of sources of administrative law, and identify the main problems related to their adoption and implementation. The objectives include defining the concept and types of subordinate acts in administrative law; examining their functions and role in the legal system; identifying challenges and risks associated with the adoption of subordinate acts; proposing ways to improve their legal regulation and practical application.

Methods. The study is based on general scientific methods, including analysis, synthesis, deduction, and induction. Additionally, special legal methods were used, such as the formal-legal method (for analyzing normative acts), system-structural analysis (to determine the place of subordinate acts in the hierarchy of sources), and comparative legal analysis (examining the regulation of subordinate acts in foreign legal systems).

Results. The research has shown that subordinate regulatory acts are indispensable for the detailed regulation of administrative relations. They serve as instruments for the implementation of laws and enable public authorities to respond promptly to changes in social relations. However, a significant problem is the lack of uniform criteria for their development and approval, which may result in the adoption of acts that contradict higher legal norms or violate human rights. Furthermore, there

is often insufficient oversight over the legality and validity of such acts, especially at the local level. Subordinate acts include a variety of documents: decrees of the President, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, orders of ministries, and instructions of local authorities. Each type has its specific legal force and scope of application. Nevertheless, the boundaries between these types are sometimes blurred, leading to practical difficulties.

There is also a growing need for digital accessibility and transparency regarding subordinate acts. Many of these acts are not easily accessible to the general public, which leads to a lack of awareness and legal uncertainty. This, in turn, reduces citizens' trust in public institutions and limits their ability to exercise and defend their rights.

Moreover, there are significant inconsistencies in terminology, structure, and formatting across different types of subordinate acts, which hinders their effective application and interpretation. Legal practitioners, public officials, and ordinary citizens often face difficulties navigating through overlapping or contradicting provisions.

Another concern is the insufficient judicial oversight over the legality of these acts. In many cases, subordinate regulations remain unchecked, allowing potentially unconstitutional or unlawful provisions to persist in the legal system. Strengthening mechanisms for regular review, judicial scrutiny, and public consultation could significantly improve the legitimacy and functionality of subordinate regulatory legal acts.

Finally, the comparative legal analysis reveals that countries with well-structured and transparent systems for subordinate legislation tend to have more efficient administrative procedures and better protection of individual rights. Ukraine can benefit from adopting best practices, such as establishing centralized registers of all regulatory acts, applying clearer drafting guidelines, and mandating legal reviews before enactment.

Conclusions. Subordinate regulatory legal acts are an essential component of the system of sources of administrative law. They ensure the practical realization of laws and facilitate the functioning of public administration. However, to enhance legal certainty and protect individual rights, it is necessary to improve the legal framework governing their adoption. This includes establishing clear procedures for their development, registration, and publication, as well as mechanisms of judicial and administrative control over their content and compliance with higher legal norms. Further research may focus on comparative analysis and the use of best international practices for improving the effectiveness of subordinate regulatory legal acts.

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ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES: THE FORMATION OF THE STATE. ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD (SOCIAL ORDER, STATEHOOD, LAW)

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Problem Statement. The Anglo-Saxon period is a key stage in the formation of English statehood and legal traditions, which later had a significant influence on Western political and legal thought. During this time, the first ideas of the rule of law, limited royal power, and shared governance began to appear. Institutions such as the witenagemot reflect early forms of power distribution and public participation. This research tries to explain how the government and laws worked in Anglo-Saxon England. It also shows that many modern ideas, like rule of law, sharing power, and making leaders responsible, started in this early period.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are to explore the early formation of political and legal institutions in Anglo-Saxon England; to analyze the role of the monarchy, the witenagemot, and the church; to examine the development of legal customs and early written laws; to show the influence of this period on modern English legal traditions.

Methods. This research is based on the methods of analysis, deduction and induction, synthesis and abstraction. It also uses the comparative and structural approaches to analyze how different elements of society and governance worked together in Anglo-Saxon England.

Results. This research aimed to study the formation of statehood and the legal system in Anglo-Saxon England. The study showed that the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were formed gradually. It started with smaller tribes coming together under one leader, the king. Over time, this led to the creation of a centralized monarchy. The king became the most powerful ruler, supported by nobles and the church. This helped create an organized government and allowed the king to control more land and people.

The social structure in Anglo-Saxon England was clear and divided. The king, nobles, and the church had the most power. Common people and slaves had fewer rights. The witenagemot, a group of nobles and church leaders, helped the king make

important decisions. This group made sure that the king's power was balanced and that the laws were followed.

The research also showed how the legal system changed from being based on customs to written laws. The laws of Alfred the Great were some of the first written laws in England. They helped organize society by setting rules for crime, property, and people's duties. This made the legal system more organized and clearer.

Christianity played an important role in both supporting the king's power and shaping the legal system. The church helped spread reading and writing, which made it easier to write down laws. Christianity also influenced the laws, making them fairer and based on justice. Overall, this research shows that the development of the legal system and statehood in Anglo-Saxon England helped build a stable society. The combination of a strong king, the church's influence, and written laws laid the foundation for future legal systems.

Conclusions. The Anglo-Saxon period was important for creating the first elements of English state and law. Many ideas from this time, such as the rule of law, public councils, and early common law, still influence modern legal systems. This shows the long-lasting impact of Anglo-Saxon traditions on today's democratic societies.

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TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT UPON THE EMPLOYEE'S INITIATIVE

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Problem Statement. Dismissal from work is a common and everyday occurrence. Every day, thousands of employees in Ukraine terminate their

employment relations upon their own initiative. Due to the conflicts in this area, the dismissal process often ends up in the courtroom. The issue at hand lies in the existing legal regulation of the procedure for terminating employment relations and the proper application of existing legal norms. The Labour Code of Ukraine is an outdated legal act, the provisions of which are general and not sufficiently specific, which in turn leads to conflicts between employees and employers during the termination of their employment relations. The issue of termination of a fixed-term employment contract, concluded for the performance of specific work, at the initiative of the employee remains unresolved. This is an extremely serious legal gap, which leads to numerous abuses by both employees and employers.

Objectives. The main purpose of the given work is to analyze the features of the legal regulation of the termination of employment relations at the initiative of the employee; to identify the issues of normative regulation of this matter and the ways to resolve them. Tasks: investigation of the features of termination of contracts at the initiative of the employee; study of the practice of judicial consideration of disputes related to termination of employment relations at the initiative of the employee; provisions a number of proposals for improving the legal regulation of termination of employment relations at the initiative of the employee.

Methods. For the research I used a various research methods to analyze legal rules, case law, and real-world employment practices. One of the most effective is the comparative method, which allows for the comparison of labour legislation across different countries or legal systems, helping to evaluate national norms in the context of international standards. The analytical method I used to examine the structure and content of legal concepts like employment contracts, working hours, or termination procedures in detail. Finally, the sociological (empirical) method is useful for assessing how labour law functions in practice, using tools such as interviews, surveys, or statistical data—particularly when evaluating the effectiveness of reforms or identifying gaps between law and reality.

Results. The legal nature of termination of employment relations is that it is an extremely important legal institution that serves as a kind of guarantee against slave labour, and is also an integral element of the principle of freedom of labour, regulated by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. That is why it has been given special attention, both by legal scholars and in legislation in the field of hired labour. Termination of an employment contract at the initiative of the employee occurs through the submission of an application for dismissal. The process is completed with a dismissal order and settlements with the employee.

The analysis of judicial practice shows that the court plays an important role in resolving labour disputes related not only to the reinstatement of an employee, but also to his dismissal. The court has the right to dismiss when the employer does not want to do so. This is a guarantee and a way to protect an employee who seeks to terminate the employment relationship. The employee retains the right to leave the job at any time and not bear any responsibility for it, therefore it would be right to finalize the new draft labour law from the standpoint of establishing real guarantees of protection of the employee during the termination of the employment contract, but

without harming the employer and third parties. The protection of the rights of the parties to the employment contract should be equivalent.

Conclusions. Termination of an employment contract is an expression of the will of the parties to the employment contract regarding its termination, which, in turn, is carried out on the basis of legal grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by law. For resignation an employee only needs to submit an appropriate application. And finally, I would like to add that the institution of termination of employment at the initiative of the employee is extremely important within the system of labor law in Ukraine. The proper regulation of this mechanism is essential for the effective functioning of the relationship between the employee and the employer. For the employee, it is important because it guarantees the opportunity to change their workplace, and for the employer, it ensures the ability to prevent abuse of this right by the employee.

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HUMAN RIGHTS AND TAXATION IN THE PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: A GENERAL OVERVIEW

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Problem Statement. The interaction between human rights and taxation is one of the most important aspects for Ukraine to study and implement today. Due to the war and its economic consequences such as the destruction of infrastructure, the

blockade of Ukraine's access to the global ocean, the occupation of territories rich in strategically important minerals, and, most significantly, the reduction of the working population as a result of emigration or military service our economy is suffering.

Given these challenges, the effective allocation of resources through taxation could become a key factor in ensuring a strong home front and facilitating a rapid post war economic recovery. However, this redistribution must be carried out with full respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms, as Ukraine, according to its Constitution, is recognized as a democratic and rule-of-law state.

Objectives. The objective of this study is as follows: through the analysis of European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) rulings related to this topic and the study of scholarly works that explore its various aspects, to determine:

1. The concept of law and the main sources regulating legal relations in the field of taxation
2. The reasons for the state's collection of taxes
3. The fundamental principles of taxation while ensuring full compliance with human rights

Methods. In the course of the research, a combination of general scientific and legal methods were employed, allowing for a comprehensive examination of the relationship between taxation and human rights. The analysis of scientific literature provided the foundation for developing the conceptual framework and outlining the main theoretical approaches to the topic. The application of the system-structural method helped identify and generalize the goals that the state seeks to achieve through tax policy, followed by an explanation of their content and illustration with practical examples.

The formal-legal method served as the basis for analyzing the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, from which the principles regulating state tax policy were derived, including the requirements of legitimacy, proportionality, and the presence of legal safeguards. The use of the comparative-legal method enabled a comparison of European standards with the provisions of national legislation in Ukraine, identifying discrepancies and outlining directions for improving regulatory frameworks. The application of the prognostic method allowed for the formulation of a vision for the future development of Ukraine's tax policy, taking into account European experience and human rights protection standards.

Results. After analyzing the case law of the European Court of Human Rights and relevant scholarly works, the following conclusions can be drawn. Ensuring the protection of human rights in matters of taxation is a fundamental characteristics of a developed state. The right to property is the primary right that often serves as a catalyst for legal disputes when violated. The ECHR has consistently based its rulings on this right, aiming to establish justice.

The key principle in this regard is the principle of proportionality, which requires a balance between the state's power to levy taxes for its functioning and the obligation to respect the rights of individuals who pay these taxes. Ukrainian legislation should take this principle into account when adopting new tax laws or amending existing ones.

Additionally, it is crucial to establish a clear fiscal policy that is not only fair to taxpayers but also promotes investment and economic growth. Well-defined procedures that respect human rights foster trust in the legal and economic system, enabling the development of long-term investment and growth strategies. This, in turn, positively impacts the economic and legal-political stability of the state.

Conclusions. Taxation is one of the keys to Ukraine's survival and development. Therefore, it is essential to define the boundaries within which it will operate effectively and fairly for the people. Clearly, our system requires adjustments regarding proportionality and oversight of the level of state intervention in the individual's right to property. However, regulating the tax system in a manner that aligns with the demands of the era and the principles recognized by leading economic and social states will, over the long term, contribute to the stabilization of the economy and rapid recovery, while safeguarding all relevant human rights. These changes are crucial for the transformation of the state and bringing it in line with the world's leading nations, in accordance with the constitutionally established course of the country.

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THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL NORMS AND THEIR MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

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Problem statement. In real life, it is impossible to regulate the vast diversity of social relations by law alone. Their organization is carried out through social norms – various rules that are understood as standards, models, and patterns for human behavior. Even though social norms are general rules of behavior that exist in society, expressing the will of a certain segment of the population or the entire society, and in case of possible violation, their enforcement is guaranteed by various means of social influence [1, c.163].

Social norms, as rules regulating collective human behavior, determine the level of permitted and prohibited behavior. The process of their formation and integration into society is conditioned by both objective and subjective factors. Thus, they are developed by people, but the need for them is driven by objective necessity. Social norms regulate not just any actions, but the most repetitive, mass behaviors. A norm is a general concept, and random actions cannot be reflected in norms. The indicator of social norms' effectiveness is the state of welfare and social interaction, as well as the state of law and order.

However, despite their theoretical importance, significant questions remain regarding how social norms can function effectively as regulatory mechanisms in modern society. This research addresses the critical need to understand the formation, maintenance, and diversity of social norms as complementary regulatory systems to formal legal structures.

Objectives. This research aims to explore the role of social norms as essential regulatory mechanisms within society and seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of their function and significance. Thus, the objectives of this research include:

1. Analysis of structural and functional characteristics that distinguish social norms from other regulatory mechanisms, including formal laws, folkways, mores.
2. Examination of the enforcement mechanisms that sustain compliance with social norms, including both internal motivations and external sanctions.

Methods. To achieve these objectives, the study utilizes a range of research methods to identify key patterns and relationships among different types of norms. The research also analyses recent publications on the issue to synthesize existing knowledge in the field. Research methods used comprise:

- Classification - to determine the main types of social norms

- Generalization –to ascertain the characteristic features of social norms and their types in particular
- Comparative analysis – to examine the relationship between legal norms and other types of social norms.
- Analysis of publications – to review various scientific articles, textbooks, manuals, to form general knowledge on the topic.

Results. The research revealed that social norms are formed through a combination of objective and subjective factors. Objective factors include societal needs for order and stability, while subjective factors involve individual and group preferences. The integration of norms into society is facilitated by social influence and cultural practices. It also showed that social norms effectively regulate repetitive and mass behaviors, providing a framework for acceptable conduct. They serve as general guidelines that guide actions in various social contexts, such as the family, workplace, and community settings. Moreover, social norms often complement formal legal systems by addressing behaviors that are not covered by law or are difficult to enforce legally.

Conclusion. Social norms play a vital role in regulating collective behavior, complementing legal systems by providing flexible, context-dependent standards of behavior. Understanding their formation, enforcement, and evolution is crucial for addressing the challenges of modern society, where legal frameworks alone are insufficient to manage diverse social relations. This research enhances our understanding of how these norms function as society's invisible architecture, simultaneously reflecting cultural values and shaping human behavior across diverse contexts.

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AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL MECHANISMS FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. The protection of human rights is one of the core concerns of international law, especially in regions historically affected by colonialism, internal conflicts, poverty, and political instability. In Africa, the creation and development of international mechanisms for the protection of human rights has played a crucial role in promoting justice, dignity, and equality. With the rise of social movements, regional cooperation, and pan-African institutions, African states have sought to establish regional bodies and legal frameworks to address systemic violations of human rights. However, challenges such as weak enforcement mechanisms, political interference, and lack of resources continue to hinder their effectiveness.

Methods. This research uses general scientific methods such as analysis, synthesis, comparison, abstraction, and induction, as well as special legal methods including formal-legal and comparative-legal approaches. The study focuses on the review of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the role of the African Commission and African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and analyzes academic opinions regarding the efficiency and limitations of these institutions.

Results. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted in 1981, serves as the cornerstone of Africa's human rights system. It introduced a unique concept by combining individual and collective rights, and by acknowledging duties alongside rights. The African Commission, established in 1987, functions as a quasi-judicial body that investigates complaints, promotes awareness, and ensures state compliance. Later, in 2004, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights was founded to strengthen the judicial protection of rights, allowing individuals and NGOs to submit complaints. Despite their efforts, these mechanisms often struggle with implementation of decisions due to non-cooperation by member states, limited funding, and the voluntary nature of compliance.

Conclusions. While Africa has developed a distinct and valuable human rights protection system, the full realization of these rights remains a work in progress. Enhancing the effectiveness of African international mechanisms requires strengthening the authority of human rights bodies, improving state cooperation, and ensuring consistent funding and capacity-building. The African Union must continue promoting legal harmonization and accountability to secure the dignity and freedom of its peoples across the continent.

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EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGNERS

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Problem statement. Employment contracts with foreigners are one of the most pressing legal and economic topics in the modern world, as globalization and international labor mobility necessitate effective legal regulation of non-resident employment. In recent decades, the economies of many countries have faced challenges due to a shortage of skilled labor, leading to an increase in labor migration. Ukraine is also part of this process, acting both as a donor country of labor resources and as destination for foreign workers, particularly in high-tech, education, construction, agriculture, and other industries.

The legal regulation of employment contracts with foreigners covers issues related to employment, the rights and obligations of foreign workers and employers, conditions of stay of foreigners in the country, income taxation, social protection, and compliance with international labor standards. In Ukraine, the procedure for concluding employment contracts with foreigners is regulated by national legislation, including the Labor Code, the Law of Ukraine “On Employment of the Population,” as well as numerous international treaties and agreements. However, the lack of a unified harmonized policy, bureaucratic obstacles, strict requirements for employers regarding work permits, and a significant amount of illegal employment of foreigners create additional complexities in the field of labor relations.

Particular attention should be given to the various categories of foreigners who conclude employment contracts, including highly qualified specialists, seasonal workers, students who wish to work during their studies, refugees, and individuals seeking international protection. Each of these categories has its own regulatory peculiarities, requiring careful analysis both at the legislative level and from the perspective of practical implementation.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to:

- Analyze the legal, economic, and social aspects of concluding employment contracts with foreigners in Ukraine
- Identify the key challenges, and
- Offer recommendations for improvements to be made.

Results. When considering the employment of foreigners in Ukraine, we may conclude that it is a complex, multi-stage procedure requiring comprehensive legal regulation and continuous improvement of state control mechanisms. An analysis of the legislative framework, issues in the implementation of the right to work, and the practice of concluding employment contracts revealed numerous challenges faced by employers and foreign workers. On the one hand, Ukrainian legislation attempts to create conditions for attracting a skilled workforce. Yet, on the other hand, it strives to maintain a balance between protecting the national labor market and integrating foreigners into labor relations.

One of the key findings of our research is that the procedure for obtaining a work permit is one of the most crucial stages, as without it, an employer cannot hire a foreigner, unless the latter has permanent resident status or another special permit. Legislation provides clear rules and mechanisms for issuing permits, but practice shows that many employers face difficulties in document processing, and foreigners themselves may experience delays due to excessive procedural regulation. Additionally, one of the problematic aspects is the issue of essential terms of the employment contract concluded with a foreigner. It has been established that such terms include the job title, remuneration, contract term, working and rest conditions, social guarantees, disciplinary liability, and the duties of the employee and employer. However, due to the peculiarities of the status of foreigners and their legal position in Ukraine, employment contracts often include additional requirements that go beyond standard regulation, like the need to legalize documents, prove language proficiency, the availability of medical insurance, etc. Such provisions can complicate the employment process and create additional administrative pressure on the employer.

Among the most significant challenges that foreigners experience when trying to work in Ukraine, we can highlight the complexity of administrative procedures, excessive regulation of the process of obtaining a work permit and subsequent document processing, which require significant time and financial costs. As a result, many employers refuse to officially employ foreigners. An important problem is the existence of a shadow labor market, as some foreigners work illegally, leading to violations of their rights, deprivation of social guarantees, and non-payment of taxes. This also creates unequal conditions for Ukrainian citizens who compete in the labor market with illegal migrants. Insufficient coordination between state bodies such as the State Migration Service, the State Employment Center, and tax authorities complicates their interaction, leading to delays in processing documents, inconsistencies in law enforcement, and confusion in procedures. Another serious problem is the difficulty in recognizing the qualifications and diplomas of foreigners who have higher education, as they often face the need to undergo additional diploma nostrification procedures or qualification confirmation. This can take a long time and significantly limit their opportunities in the labor market.

Conclusion. When considering the employment of foreigners in Ukraine, it's crucial to understand the evolving legal landscape, particularly regarding work permits. The process, while aimed at facilitating the recruitment of foreign labor, involves navigating specific regulations and fees, which were revised in 2025. Economic conditions in Ukraine directly influence the demand for foreign professionals, especially in sectors like IT and construction. Employers must strictly adhere to legal requirements to avoid substantial fines and should be aware that recent legal changes have modified some aspects of fee structures, and work permit requirements. A serious issue also concerns the recognition of qualifications and diplomas of foreigners with higher education. Highly educated foreigners often face the long nostrification of diplomas or qualification validation procedures. These can take a long time and significantly limit their employment opportunities,

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THE RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR FAMILY LIFE IN THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICE

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Problem Statement. The right to have family life respected is a basic human right. Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) protects this right across Europe. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) ensures countries follow this rule. Family life has evolved over time. There are more single-parent families, same-sex couples raising children, and many other family structures today. Issues like immigration and child protection also affect family life. As a result, the

ECHR has had to reconsider what “respect for family life” means in these different situations. It can be hard to define what “family life” includes, and it’s not always clear when governments can interfere with family matters. It’s important to make sure that European countries’ laws align with the ECHR’s decisions. This paper looks at how the ECHR has dealt with these issues. By studying important court decisions, we can understand how the Court protects family life in Europe today and whether there are areas where the rules need to be clearer or more consistent.

Methods. We used a variety of research methods, including analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction, and concretization, as well as induction and deduction. To fully explore the topic, We examined the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) on the right to respect for family life, focusing on the legal interpretations of “family life” under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Through analysis, we reviewed key decisions and their impact on the protection of family life in Europe. The study also included a detailed comparison of the ECHR’s rulings with national laws and regulations in various European countries to highlight differences and commonalities in the application of family rights. Through synthesis, we identified emerging trends in the Court’s case law regarding the protection of diverse family structures, such as same-sex couples and single-parent families. Deduction was used to explore the underlying legal principles of the Court’s decisions, especially concerning the state’s role in protecting or intervening in family life. We also examined the practical methods of enforcement and protection of family rights, focusing on the legal reasoning behind cases related to child protection, family reunification, and government intervention. Finally, we utilized generalization to assess the broader implications of the ECHR’s rulings on the protection of family life across Europe.

Results. Analysis revealed several key points:

1) Broad Definition of “Family Life”: The ECHR understands “family life” to include more than just traditional families. It includes close, genuine relationships, even if people are not married or biologically related. For example, the case of *Ignaccolo-Zenide v. Romania* shows the Court focusing on real connections between people.

2) Best Interests of the Child: In cases involving children, the ECHR prioritizes what is best for the child. This includes decisions about custody, visitation, and adoption.

3) Government Intervention Must Be Justified: The Court ensures that any government interference in family life is necessary and justified. For example, cases about removing children from parents highlight this.

4) Positive Obligations on States: The ECHR says governments should not only avoid unfair interference but also take steps to support families. This includes helping families reunite after being separated due to immigration or protecting against domestic violence.

5) Evolving Recognition of Diverse Families: While the ECHR doesn’t require all countries to allow same-sex marriage, it is increasingly recognizing the need to legally protect same-sex couples. Cases like *Orlandi and Others v. Italy* show this shift.

6)Importance of Fair Procedures: The Court emphasizes that decisions affecting families must be fair and transparent. People should have a chance to express their views and challenge decisions.

7)Balancing Competing Rights: The Court often has to balance family life with other important rights, like the rights of children, preventing crime, or protecting public health.

Conclusions. The European Court of Human Rights has established a robust framework for protecting the right to respect for family life in Europe. The Court has interpreted “family life” broadly, considering the evolution of societal norms and the increasing diversity of family structures. Its approach reflects the growing recognition of non-traditional family forms, including same-sex couples and single-parent families, while ensuring the fundamental principle of protecting the family unit in various forms.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN SOURCES OF LAW IN ANCIENT INDIA: ARTHASHASTRA AND THE LAWS OF MANU

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Problem Statement. The legal system of ancient India was shaped by the interaction between politics and religion. The two most significant legal texts of this

period are the Arthashastra, attributed to Kautilya, and the Laws of Manu, which is a general legal treatise of the time. The Arthashastra presents a strategic approach to governance, law enforcement, and economic policy, while the Laws of Manu establish a legal and moral framework based on Hindu philosophy, emphasizing social hierarchy and dharma (duty). The study of these texts is crucial for understanding the foundations of Indian law and its further development.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To analyze the key legal principles stated in the Arthashastra and the Laws of Manu.
2. To compare their approaches to law, religion and justice.
3. To assess their historical significance and influence on later Indian legal acts.

Methods. In my research, I have used several research methods to fully understand and reveal the Arthashastra and the Laws of Manu. The method of synthesis was used to combine different aspects of these texts into a coherent legal analysis. The method of analysis helped to break down the legal, political and philosophical principles of both texts in order to understand their main ideas. Abstraction allowed the identification of fundamental legal concepts and their implications beyond historical and cultural specificity. The historical-analytical method was applied to study the evolution of legal norms and their influence on later Indian jurisprudence. Induction was used to derive general legal principles from specific provisions of both texts, while deduction helped to apply general legal theories to understand specific legal norms. Together, these methods contributed to a comprehensive study of the texts and their influence on Indian law.

Results. The Arthashastra outlines a clearly structured economic and political system designed to maintain state power and stability. It suggests a strong centralized government, law enforcement, and military strategy. Law is viewed as an instrument of governance, emphasizing pragmatism, adaptability, and state security.

The Laws of Manu, on the other hand, define a hierarchical legal system based on religious principles. It grants different legal rights and duties based on caste, gender, and social status. Justice is governed by dharma rather than state authority, with an emphasis on moral duty and ritual purity.

Despite their differences, both texts have had a profound influence on Indian law. The Arthashastra influenced political and economic governance, while the Laws of Manu laid the foundation for Hindu legal philosophy and social norms.

Conclusions. The Arthashastra and the Laws of Manu represent two unique but complementary perspectives on law in ancient India — one focused on statecraft and political strategy, the other on religious morality and social order. Their combined influence shaped the legal and social structures of India, leaving a lasting imprint on Indian jurisprudence. Their relevance and their influence on modern Indian law are indisputable.

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THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN THE CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. The right to education is a fundamental human right recognized in various international legal instruments, including the European Convention on Human Rights. Despite its legal recognition, violations of this right continue. The European Court of Human Rights plays a crucial role in interpreting and enforcing this right, yet challenges remain in ensuring equal access to education, preventing discrimination. The research aims to highlight the Court's role in shaping education policies across Europe.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are to analyze the laws and conventions that guarantee and enshrine the right to education; to explore the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights on the right to education and assess their impact on national education policy.

Methods. This study includes analysis of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights. As well as the comparison of approaches to resolving these cases.

Human rights are the greatest value of society, and the struggle for them has lasted for many centuries. This struggle has resulted in a broad catalog of human rights and freedoms enshrined in international and national law. The constitutional recognition of the right to education has become an undeniable democratic achievement of humanity.

Talking about the place of the right of education among human rights, it is worth mentioning the classification of the Czech and French lawyer Karel Vasak, who divides human rights into the first, second and third generations. The right to education belongs to the second generation of human rights, i.e socio-economic and cultural rights, which also includes the right to work, the right to rest, the right to social security and the right to medical care.

Among these, the right to education holds a special place. Within the second generation of rights, it is often categorized as a cultural right. Cultural rights

encompass access to the spiritual achievements of one's people and humanity as a whole, the opportunity to assimilate, use, and contribute to their further development.

Recognizing the significance of the right to education has led to its formalization in international treaties and national legislation. Today, the right to education is regulated by several international treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948. Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December states that everyone has the right to education, and that education shall be free, at least at the primary and general levels. Primary education must be compulsory. Technical and vocational education should be made widely available, and higher education must be equally accessible to all based on merit. The article further states that education should aim at the full development of the human personality and the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Additionally, education should foster understanding, tolerance, and friendship among all peoples, racial, or religious groups and contribute to the United Nations' efforts to maintain peace.

Another significant document is the Convention against Discrimination in Education, adopted on December 14, 1960. This convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, economic condition, or birth, which has the purpose or effect of impairing equality in education.

The UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966, is also crucial in securing the right to education. Article 13 of the Covenant recognizes the right of everyone to education and states that education should be directed toward the common good. Furthermore, it imposes obligations on states to ensure the realization of this right.

Despite being enshrined in various international legal instruments, violations of the right to education continue to be brought before the European Court of Human Rights. One notable case is *Catan and Others v. Moldova and Russia*. In 2004, students from three Moldovan-language schools located in Transnistria filed a complaint with the European Court of Human Rights. The applicants reported persecution by the authorities, the closure of schools that used the Latin alphabet, and intimidation of students who wished to study in their native language. This situation stemmed from legislative acts adopted in Transnistria in 1992, which mandated the exclusive use of the Cyrillic alphabet for the study of the Moldovan language. By 1994, the use of the Latin alphabet in schools was completely banned. The Court ruled that the actions of the Transnistrian government were unlawful, stating that its language policy aimed at the forced Russification of the Moldovan community's language and culture. The Court emphasized that, given the fundamental importance of primary and secondary education for a child's personal development and future success, it was unacceptable to interrupt students' schooling and force them and their parents to make difficult choices solely to perpetuate separatist ideology.

Cases related to the realization of the right to education by persons with disabilities occupy an important place in the European Court of Human Rights case law. The Court supports the assertion that this category of persons should, as far as possible, study together with their peers. For example, in *Çam v. Turkey*, a blind

applicant challenged the refusal to enroll her in a conservatory, despite her successful completion of the entrance exam and the provision of the necessary medical certificates within the established time limits. The court found a violation not only of Article 2 of Protocol No. 1, but also of Article 14 of the Convention. At the same time, the court pointed out that it was not within its competence to determine the measures that should be taken to respond to the educational needs of children with disabilities. In its opinion, inclusive education should be the responsibility of the relevant national authorities.

Results. The results of the study show that the European Court of Human Rights plays an important role in shaping and ensuring the right to education. Several cases reinforced the principle that education should be accessible without discrimination. The court also clarified that states have certain obligations regarding education. Namely, to refrain from unjustifiably restricting access to education, to ensure equal educational opportunities. The ECHR's decisions had implications for national legal and educational policies, as some states were forced to change laws and practices to harmonize the Court's decisions, thereby strengthening the legal protection of the right to education.

Conclusions. Therefore, from the considered cases it can be concluded that the European Court of Human Rights seeks to ensure the educational rights of each person. Their decisions concern various aspects of the educational process, in particular the language of instruction, the absence of discrimination. Considering cases, the European Court of Human Rights also takes into account the specific conditions under which the right to education should be realized.

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THE IMPACT OF MARTIAL LAW ON THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES TO A LAND LEASE AGREEMENT IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine as a result of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation has significantly affected all spheres of public life, including legal relations in the field of land lease. In the practice of concluding and executing land lease agreements, new challenges have emerged: the inability to access the land plot, damage or destruction of the object, problems with the registration of rights, and the revision of contract terms. In this context, the study of how exactly the implementation of the rights and obligations of the parties to a lease agreement is changing under martial law becomes especially relevant.

Objectives. The goals of this research are to analyze the impact of martial law on lease relations in the field of land use, as well as to identify gaps in legal regulation in order to propose effective ways to overcome them.

Methods. The methodological basis of the study consists of general scientific and special legal methods: analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, formal legal, comparative legal, as well as a systematic approach.

Results. During martial law, land lease agreements in Ukraine have undergone changes. The state introduced new rules so that people could continue using the land even when it is not possible to conclude new agreements or renew old ones in the usual manner. For example, many agreements were automatically extended if they expired during the period of martial law. This made it possible to avoid unnecessary complications and retain the land in use [1].

Also, the Civil Code of Ukraine provides that if the lessee is unable to use the land plot due to reasons beyond their control (e.g., military actions, occupation, or mining), they have the right not to pay rent. However, in order to exercise this right, it is necessary to prove that use of the land has truly become impossible [2].

In practice, many difficulties arise. For example, not all lessors agree to reduce the rent or revise the terms of the agreement. Often, people do not have access to documents or state registers to properly formalize changes. In some cases, the land has been completely destroyed, or it is dangerous to work on it.

Scholars, in particular O. V. Bordenyuk, emphasize the importance of a flexible and adaptive approach to the regulation of lease relations under wartime conditions. He draws attention to the fact that during martial law, the parties to the contract should avoid conflicts and seek mutually acceptable solutions — make concessions, negotiate, and take into account the difficult circumstances. The state, in turn, must

create effective mechanisms of legal protection and support for both lessees and lessors, especially in cases where the performance of the agreement has become impossible or significantly complicated. In certain situations, it is appropriate not only to change individual terms of the agreement but also to temporarily suspend its operation until the situation stabilizes. This will help avoid legal conflicts, preserve legal order, and ensure fair resolution of disputes [3].

Conclusion. The conditions of martial law fundamentally change the ways in which the rights and obligations of the parties to a land lease agreement are implemented. The existing legal framework requires adaptation to new realities, with an emphasis on flexibility, digitalization, and transparent mechanisms of judicial protection. Further improvement of legislation should ensure a balance of interests between the lessor and the lessee, especially in terms of payment, duration of the agreement, and legal protection in the event of force majeure caused by armed aggression.

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GROUND S AND LIABILITY PROCEDURE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION-RELATED OFFENCES

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Problem Statement. Corruption remains one of the most serious threats to democratic development, good governance, and public trust in state institutions. In transitional democracies like Ukraine, combating corruption is not only a legal necessity but also a political and social imperative. Since Ukraine became independent, it has developed a detailed legal framework to counter corruption, including the Law «On the Prevention of Corruption», the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (CUAO) and the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This legislation is actively applied but practical challenges persist, especially in applying

administrative liability mechanisms. Moreover, the distinction between administrative and criminal liability for corruption is often blurred in practice, leading to misinterpretation and inconsistent application of law.

Objectives. The purpose of this research is to analyze the legal grounds for imposing administrative liability for corruption-related offences and to highlight the key differences between administrative and criminal forms of corruption-related liability. The study also aims to identify systemic procedural weaknesses and offer realistic and practical recommendations to enhance the fairness and effectiveness of administrative anti-corruption enforcement.

Methods. The primary scientific method utilized in this research is an analysis of Ukrainian legal acts, especially the CUAO, the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Law «On the Prevention of Corruption». Moreover, a number of Ukrainian judicial rulings have been reviewed to evaluate how laws are applied in practice. The systematic-structural method helped analyze the interrelationships between institutions responsible for initiating and enforcing administrative proceedings.

Results. Ukrainian law provides a relatively clear set of grounds for holding individuals administratively liable for corruption-related offenses. These include, among others, failure to submit declarations of assets on time, violations of conflict-of-interest rules, and illegal acceptance of gifts. Such violations, while harmful to the integrity of public service, are usually minor in nature and do not always involve significant damage or unlawful gain, which justifies their classification as administrative infractions. In contrast, criminal liability for corruption-related acts applies when offences involve deliberate intent, abuse of power, or substantial unlawful benefits. Articles 364 to 369-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine govern such crimes as abuse of official position, bribery, and influence peddling. Unlike administrative offences, criminal acts carry significantly harsher penalties, including imprisonment, heavy fines, and asset seizure.

Practical challenges blur the line between administrative and criminal corruption-related offences. In many cases, similar factual circumstances may be classified either as administrative or criminal depending on the subjective assessment of law enforcement bodies. For example, receiving a non-monetary gift by a public official might be treated as an administrative infraction in one case and as a bribe in another, depending on the gift's value and the perceived intent. This inconsistency leads to unequal enforcement of the law and raises concerns about selective justice.

A significant problem affecting this sector is a lack of communication and cooperation between administrative enforcement bodies like the National Agency for Corruption Prevention (NACP) and criminal investigative institutions such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU). This disparity hampers coordination and leads to overlapping efforts in processing certain offences.

Conclusion. Administrative liability for corruption-related offences in Ukraine plays a crucial role in ensuring public sector integrity, but blurred boundaries with criminal offences, inconsistent enforcement, and weak coordination undermine its effectiveness. To improve the system, it is essential to clarify legal distinctions and develop unified guidelines for classification and liability procedure across all responsible institutions.

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PROBLEMS OF CORRELATION BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LAW FORMS IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The relationship between international and national law is one of the most relevant issues in modern legal science, gaining particular importance in the context of globalization and the integration of states into the global legal space. Ukraine, as a state that actively develops its external relations and implements international obligations, faces numerous challenges in adapting its domestic legislation to the standards of International law.

The main issue lies in determining the mechanisms of interaction and the priority of norms that regulate foreign relations and the internal legal system. Conflicts between norms of international law, which are often based on universally recognized principles, and norms of national legislation, which are grounded in historical traditions and specific legal processes, create legal uncertainty and complicate the effective application of norms in judicial practice. In addition, the ambiguity and divergence in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine regarding the integration of ratified international treaties lead to debates about the legal status of international norms and create grounds for conflicts between the two systems. This calls for a comprehensive approach to researching the issue, analyzing modern approaches, and developing recommendations that will ensure the harmonization of the legal space and the stable development of internal legal order.

Methods. In the study of the issue of the correlation between the norms of international and national law in Ukraine, the following methods were used: analysis – to examine the current legislation of Ukraine, international treaties, and decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding their interaction; synthesis – to summarize the obtained data and form a holistic view of the mechanisms for implementing international law within the national system; comparison – to contrast the Ukrainian approach with the legal systems of other states; induction – to formulate general conclusions based on the analysis of specific cases of law enforcement; deduction – to derive concrete proposals from the fundamental principles of international law; abstraction and concretization – to clarify the legal nature of international norms in the context of national legislation; generalization – to formulate conclusions and recommendations for the harmonization of Ukraine’s legal framework.

Results. The analysis of the interaction between international and national law in Ukraine has revealed significant structural and legal challenges related to the implementation of international norms within the domestic legal order. It has been established that international law, based on universally recognized principles and sources, is intended to ensure the stability of international relations; however, its effective application at the national level requires adaptation to Ukraine’s legal traditions. Although the priority of ratified international treaties is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, this principle is not always realized in practice due to conflicts with domestic legislation, the lack of clear implementation mechanisms, and legal uncertainty. The research demonstrated that both dualist and monist theories have advantages and disadvantages in terms of maintaining state sovereignty and the speed of legal adaptation. It was found that the development of clear interpretation criteria is necessary to eliminate legal conflicts and enhance the unity of the legal framework. It is emphasized that only through a comprehensive approach, active inter-institutional cooperation, and the strengthening of the role of judicial practice can effective harmonization of international and national law in Ukraine be achieved.

Conclusions. The conducted analysis indicates that the correlation between international and national law in Ukraine is a complex and multidimensional issue that requires a systematic approach. Harmonization of the two legal systems is possible only under the condition of creating effective mechanisms for the implementation of international norms into the domestic legal order, taking into account the specifics of the Ukrainian legal tradition and the modern challenges of globalization. An important task is the development of unified criteria for interpreting norms, which will help eliminate legal conflicts and ensure the stability of judicial practice. At the same time, it is necessary to consider both the advantages of the dualistic approach, which allows the preservation of state sovereignty, and the possibilities of the monistic concept, which promotes faster adaptation of legislation to international standards.

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SPECIFICS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LAW

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Problem Statement. In today's context of globalization and growing international interdependence, the issue of correlation between international and national law is becoming increasingly relevant. Despite the fact that legal scholarship has already established two main theories on this issue – monistic and dualistic - in practice, there are many difficulties associated with the implementation of international law within the national legal order. This problem is particularly acute in legal systems undergoing transformation, including Ukraine. While the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the priority of the existing international treaty norms over the norms of national legislation, the mechanism of their implementation in practice remains ambiguous. This necessitates an in-depth analysis of theoretical approaches to the relationship between international and national law, as well as a study of the specifics of their application in the Ukrainian legal field.

Objectives. The main purpose of this study is to examine how the norms of international and national law are correlated, to analyze the main theoretical approaches (monism and dualism) and to determine the peculiarities of the application of international law in the national legal system of Ukraine.

Methods. The study utilizes analysis and synthesis to reveal the content of the theories regarding the relationship between international and national law, applies a systematic approach to identify their interconnection, employs a comparative legal method to compare approaches in Ukraine and other states, incorporates a historical and legal method to study the evolution of views, and uses a formal legal method to analyze relevant legal acts.

Results. In modern jurisprudence, there are two main concepts of interaction between international and national law: monistic and dualistic. These concepts differ in their approach to the issue of the legal authority of international law within national legal systems.

Monist theory asserts that international and national law are components of the same legal system. There are three main types of monism:

- Monism with the primacy of national law – prevalent in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, in particular in the works of G. Hegel. Its essence is that international law is subordinate to the state. The ideas of this trend were later adopted by totalitarian regimes to justify human rights violations.
- Monism with the primacy of international law – advocated by representatives of the Vienna School (G. Kelsen and G. Lauterpacht). According to this view, international law holds supreme authority, limiting state sovereignty and guaranteeing the stability of the rule of law.
- Moderate monism – allows for the temporary superiority of national law but in the end, the state is obliged to align its legislation with international obligations.

Dualistic theory emphasizes the existence of two distinct legal systems – international and national

- International law governs relations between states while national law regulates domestic affairs. These ideas were supported both by foreign and domestic scholars, such as G. Tripel, D. Anzilotti, G. Tunkin, I. Lukashuk, and others.
- The theory asserts that international law does not have direct effect on national legal systems; its application requires explicit permission to be incorporated into national legislation. Despite the separation, there still may be mutual influences between the systems, especially in the context of globalization.

Ukrainian approach is determined by the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which explicitly states that international treaties, once ratified, become part of national legislation. Moreover, the Law “On International Treaties of Ukraine” (Article 19) specifies that in case of a conflict between the norms of an international treaty and a domestic legal act, the international norm shall prevail. Such a model closely aligns with monism with the primacy of international law but maintains due sovereignty and constitutional control.

Conclusion. Monist and dualist theories offer different explanations for the relationship between international and national. In practice, dualism has historically been more common, but current trends indicate a growing integration of international law into national legal systems. Ukraine has incorporated the principle of supremacy of ratified international treaties into its legislation, thus aligning its legal system closer to the monist model that prioritizes international law.

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THE ORIGINS OF UKRAINIAN STATEHOOD: SLAVIC PROTO-STATES (4TH–9TH CENTURIES)

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Problem Statement. In today's world, it is extremely important to understand one's origins and national identity. We need to know when the first state emerged on the territory of present-day Ukraine in order to know how ancient Ukraine's statehood truly is. The knowledge that the Ukrainian state appeared long before Muscovy plays a significant role, as it completely contradicts the Russian imperial narrative of the "cradle of three brotherly nations" and clearly proves the independence of Ukrainians.

The relevance of the course paper topic stems from the study and determination of an extremely important issue – establishing the existence of statehood on Ukrainian lands in the distant past. After all, statehood and the presence of a state are among the most crucial indicators of a people's distinct identity and their civilizational progress.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research is to research and determine the actual timeline of the origins, development, and formation of Ukrainian statehood based on various sources and literature.

To achieve this, it was studied Ukrainian chronicles related to this topic, [1]Byzantine, Arab, Western European, and Polish sources,[2,3,4] historical and legal literature on the subject. By studying all this information carefully, we answered important questions about how the Ukrainian state was formed.

Methods. The research methods require following and considering key principles and approaches - the main rules for studying historical and legal phenomena and events. These include: Historicism - studying specific historical events in their context; Objectivity - basing conclusions on concrete historical facts; Historical-Comparative Method - comparing two or more objects to gain new knowledge about one of them within the same time and space.

Results. The results of my research paper show that the term "proto-state" is not appropriate when describing the socio-political formations on Ukrainian territory before 882 AD, when Kyiv was captured by Prince Oleh.

The beginning of state formation on Ukrainian lands can be traced back to the 2nd century AD, when the first state - the Antes Kingdom led by King Bozh - was established. The Byzantine historian Jordanes clearly mentions this state in his work "*Getica*".[4]

In the example of the Antean king Bozh and his activities, we see all the main features of statehood and the state: public authority in the person of the king, recognition of him as a sovereign ruler in the neighbouring state of Byzantium, and the existence of sovereignty in the Antean state. The state of the Ants had its own territory, as Jordanes pointed out when he wrote that the Goths of Vinitarius ‘invaded the borders of the Ants’[4, p.108]. The borders here means the borders of the state. This territory was inhabited by the Antes, a people who had their own language and culture and paid taxes (tribute).

Additionally, many European sources from different periods refer to other state formations in Ukraine, particularly Kyiv Principality under Prince Kyi. The Polish historian Maciej Strykowski wrote details about Kyi and his brothers ruling.[2, p. 174-175]

This means Ukrainian statehood didn't begin in 882 AD - it started much earlier.

Conclusions. In conclusion, I want to say that studying our country's history is extremely important. It shows our true origins and roots. During this war for our independence, we must understand more than ever how ancient Ukrainian statehood really is, and how many lives were given so that we can now speak Ukrainian freely and live in an independent Ukraine.

I hope that researchers of Ukrainian statehood and law will study this topic in more detail, and that society will learn the truth about the true origins of Ukrainian statehood.

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INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT AS A SOURCE OF LAW

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Problem Statement. An International Treaty, as a source of law, is an essential component of international legislation because it governs the rights and obligations of states in various fields such as economics, security, human rights, and environmental protection. The significance of this topic lies in the need to study the impact of international treaties on national legislation and their integration into domestic legal systems. In the light of the growing influence of modern international relations on national law, the study of this topic helps to understand the role of international treaties as an important tool for the formation of the legal system and the development of international cooperation.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to explore international treaties, focusing on their functions, principles, and their influence on the legal systems of states.

Methods. This research employs methods of formal logic—including analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, and analogy—as alongside general scientific and specialized approaches, such as the historical, systemic, dogmatic methods, as well as the analysis of legal definitions.

Results. An international treaty is a legally binding agreement between two or more states or international organizations governing their rights and obligations in specific areas of international relations. As one of the main sources of international law, it establishes clear conditions for cooperation, rules, and duties for the parties involved. Treaties may cover various fields, including economics, trade, human rights, environmental protection, and security.

A treaty may be concluded in either written or oral form, though the written format is more common and officially recognized in international law. A treaty has legal force only for the states or international organizations that have signed or ratified it.

International treaties can be classified based on various criteria:

1. By the number of parties:

Multilateral treaties (e.g., the UN Charter),

Bilateral treaties (e.g., trade or peace agreements between two countries).

2. By scope of regulation:

Political (e.g., peace and security agreements),

Economic (e.g., trade and investment agreements),

Humanitarian (e.g., human rights and environmental agreements),

Military (e.g., defense and disarmament agreements).

3. By the nature of obligations:

Positive obligations (requiring specific actions),

Negative obligations (prohibiting certain actions).

4. By legal status:

Treaties requiring ratification,

Treaties not requiring ratification and applied provisionally.

The process of concluding a treaty involves several key stages:

Preparation and approval of the text, conducted through diplomatic negotiations, international conferences, or international organizations.

Authentication of the text, done through signing or initialing. This confirms the final and unalterable version of the treaty. According to Article 10 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the treaty's final text becomes authentic through agreed procedures such as signing, signing *ad referendum*, or initialing.

Expression of consent to be bound, as stipulated in Articles 11 of the 1969 and 1986 Vienna Conventions of the Law of Treaties. This final step may involve signing, ratification accession, or acceptance of the treaty.

In Ukraine, the power to ratify treaties rests with the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament). According to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "*On International Treaties of Ukraine*", certain treaties require ratification. Once the ratification law is adopted, it is signed by the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and then submitted to the President of Ukraine for final approval.

Conclusion. The study highlights that international treaties serve as the primary instrument for regulating relations between states and other international actors. International treaties can be classified based on various criteria, particularly by the scope of application and the nature of the obligations they impose. The process of concluding an international treaty encompasses such states as negotiations, signing, ratification, and implementation. These are an integral part of the international legal framework determining the treaty's legal force and its effectiveness.

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THE RULE OF LAW IN THE PROCESS OF STATE FORMATION

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Problem Statement. The rule of law is a fundamental principle in state formation, ensuring legal stability, accountability, and protection of human rights. However, many states, especially in transitional periods or post-conflict situations, face difficulties in establishing a strong legal framework. Weak institutions, corruption, and lack of judicial independence undermine the effectiveness of the rule of law, leading to instability and ineffective governance. This study examines the role of the rule of law in state formation, identifying key challenges and exploring solutions for its successful implementation.

Objectives. This study aims to analyze the significance of the rule of law in building democratic and stable states, assess the key obstacles that hinder its implementation, and explore different approaches used by states to strengthen legal institutions. Additionally, it seeks to identify effective mechanisms that enhance the rule of law in newly formed or transitioning states, contributing to long-term political and legal stability.

Methods. The study is based on a qualitative analysis of legal systems and state formation processes across different countries. It includes a comparative examination of legal frameworks, case studies of both successful and unsuccessful state-building efforts, and a review of international legal standards related to the rule of law. Additionally, the research takes an interdisciplinary approach, integrating political, historical, and sociological perspectives to explore the broader impact of the rule of law on governance and state development.

In particular, an attempt to govern and legislate social relations on the basis of and with the help of only deliberately adopted legal acts, while ignoring moral and legal boundaries, is not always good for a person and society as a whole. It is no coincidence that the problem of drafting and adopting not just legal laws of the state, but legal laws that meet the needs of human development and society as a whole is now relevant. When adopting laws, the legislator must be deeply aware of the essence and nature of law and not reduce its understanding to a set of legal provisions. Understanding of law does not give grounds for its identification with the law [1, p. 185].

The principle of the rule of law is a fundamental characteristic of a modern social state governed by law, where legal norms constrain state power, and fundamental human rights and social security form the essence of freedom. This freedom is based on laws that are enacted and subject to change through legal procedures. In other

words, a defining feature of such a state, as the highest form of political organization, is the alignment of law with legal principles and its supremacy.

Historical and contemporary examples demonstrate that countries that favor the rule of law in state formation tend to achieve greater political stability and economic development. Legal institutions, including independent courts and law enforcement agencies, play a crucial role in maintaining order and protecting the rights of citizens. However, many newly formed states or states in transition struggle to build such institutions due to internal conflicts, lack of legal expertise, or external influence from stronger states.

In Ukraine, the Constitution, as well as laws, are subject to the rule of law. These principles and values have been established at the legislative level after a long journey filled with numerous achievements of past thinkers, scientific thought, and the experience of other civilized states. At the center of these transformations and values is a person, recognized as the highest social value, along with their inalienable rights and freedoms. [2, p. 59].

In the European Union, the rule of law is a fundamental principle that underpins democratic governance, ensuring that all public authorities act within the limits of the law and remain accountable to independent judicial oversight. It is closely associated with the legitimacy of government institutions, the enactment of fair and transparent legal frameworks, and the protection of fundamental rights. The rule of law in the EU also guarantees the separation of powers, judicial independence, and legal certainty, reinforcing the stability of the Union's political and legal systems. Moreover, it serves as a cornerstone for the functioning of the internal market, fostering trust among member states and ensuring compliance with EU treaties and regulations [3, p. 34].

The effectiveness of the rule of law in state-building depends on several factors, including a clear and fair legal framework, an impartial judiciary, and the enforcement of laws without discrimination. Corruption remains one of the most significant obstacles that undermines trust in legal institutions and weakens the legitimacy of the state. In many cases, external support, such as international legal assistance or peacekeeping efforts, has helped developing countries strengthen their legal systems. Ensuring the rule of law in the state-building process is essential for long-term stability and development. Governments should commit to legal reforms, strengthen the independence of the judiciary, and promote transparency to create a solid legal framework. International cooperation and legal education can also help to foster a culture of legality in newly formed states. Without the rule of law, state-building risks being incomplete, leading to instability and social unrest.

Results. The research reveals that a strong legal system is essential for maintaining order and justice in new or transitioning states. Effective legal frameworks contribute to the legitimacy of the state, which promotes public trust in government institutions. However, the study also identifies several barriers to the successful implementation of the rule of law principles, such as corruption, political instability, and insufficient legal infrastructure.

Conclusions. The rule of law is a crucial component of state formation, impacting not only the legitimacy of the state, its ability to provide security, and

promote social and economic development. A functioning legal system is vital for the long-term success of state-building efforts. To overcome challenges, states may require both domestic reforms and international support to establish strong and independent legal institutions.

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ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL AS A WAY TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

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Problem Statement. The need for correct application of the law by administrative authorities requires an effective and efficient system of administrative procedures. This is also true in the area of administrative appeal. It is administrative appeal that contributes to the rapid restoration of rights and freedoms violated by administrative authorities. Since administrative appeal is an effective way to protect rights, it is important to identify the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure for further improvement.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to analyse the problematic issues and determine the benefits of administrative appeals against decisions, actions and inactions of administrative bodies.

Methods. In the course of the study, the following general scientific methods were used: analysis of the new provisions of the Law of Ukraine ‘On Administrative Procedure’, generalisation, and comparison.

Results. First of all, it is necessary to separate administrative appeal as a way of protecting the rights of individuals from judicial protection - it is one of the means of protecting the interests of individuals, which consists in appealing to a higher body or

official of the administrative body that has committed unlawful actions against a person, namely, the illegality of decisions and activities.

The person has the right to use this method to restore the violated values and bring to justice for the commission of illegal activities.

In recent years, there has been an improvement in the protection of individuals' rights by way of appeal as a result of numerous reforms, although further work is expected to be done by the public authorities to improve this system.

At the moment, there are more advantages of this method for individuals.

generally, they include accessibility. This means that a person who intends to appeal against the actions/decisions of an administrative body does not need additional assistance from a specialist (lawyer) or other resources. Consideration of the complaint is carried out within a fairly short period of time, which speeds up the restoration of the violated rights or interests of the person and reduces stress for the person. Under the new Law of Ukraine 'On Administrative Procedure', it is now possible to use different methods of proof. Unlike the judicial method of protecting rights, administrative appeal is free of charge, which means that the financial burden on persons seeking protection of their rights is reduced.

However, administrative appeal has a number of problems, including low efficiency, as most complaints remain unsatisfied. In addition, the complaints process is characterised by subjectivity and bias, as there are no effective mechanisms to ensure impartiality, as there are in court proceedings. The issue of corruption risks and the overall low level of trust in public authorities in Ukraine, which is significantly higher than in many European countries, also remains relevant.

The study shows that administrative appeal is an important tool for protecting the rights of citizens, allowing them to appeal to higher authorities in cases of misconduct. However, despite its importance, most complaints remain unsatisfied, which indicates the need to improve the effectiveness of this procedure.

One of the advantages of administrative appeal is the possibility of filing a complaint without the involvement of a lawyer, which reduces financial costs and speeds up the process of redress.

While recent reforms have brought some positive changes, the state authorities need to continue to improve the administrative appeal system. This includes ensuring greater transparency, impartiality and actively fighting corruption.

Conclusions. The administrative appeal system has its advantages, such as accessibility and efficiency, especially due to the free and fast processing of complaints. However, the system requires significant improvement, as many complaints remain unsatisfied. This suggests the need to strengthen controls and ensure impartiality in the review process.

In addition, corruption risks and low levels of trust in public authorities remain serious obstacles to the effectiveness of administrative appeal. It is important to develop mechanisms to combat corruption and increase the transparency of administrative bodies.

To further develop this system, reforms should be continued, in particular by strengthening guarantees of impartiality, improving procedures and ensuring greater transparency.

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GIFT AGREEMENT AND ITS PECULIARITIES IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. In the current conditions of martial law in Ukraine caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, the implementation of civil law contracts, including gift agreements, faces a number of challenges. The increasing number of cases of damage or destruction of donated property complicates the protection of the rights of the recipients of the gift and violates the established legal order in the field of civil circulation.

Objectives. To study the peculiarities of concluding and executing a gift agreement under martial law, to analyse the legal risks associated with the transfer of property under this agreement, and to find out the mechanisms for compensation for destroyed or damaged property received as a gift in connection with military operations on the territory of Ukraine.

Methods. A gift agreement is one of the oldest and most common types of civil law contracts. It is a unilateral, gratuitous transaction under which the donor voluntarily transfers property or undertakes to transfer it in the future without receiving any compensation or benefit. Despite its apparent simplicity, this agreement has a number of legal nuances that require attention in both theoretical and practical aspects.

Results. Legal scholars, in particular, S. Stuzhuk, emphasise the need for a clear distinction between a gift contract and other similar legal relations, such as a promise of gift or sponsorship agreements [1, p. 398]. The main feature of a gift contract is the absence of reciprocal obligations, which distinguishes it from barter or sale and purchase agreements. Incorrect interpretation of this feature may lead to an erroneous

qualification of legal relations and, as a result, to the incorrect application of civil law, which may lead to the invalidation of the contract.

Particular attention should be paid to the conclusion and execution of a gift agreement under martial law, since this particular transaction is often carried out in a hurry, under emotional stress or in situations of threat to life or loss of property. As noted above, in a state of constant stress, uncertainty and psychological instability, a person may make decisions that do not correspond to his or her true intentions [2, pp. 70-71]. For example, the conclusion of a gift agreement in favour of close relatives or unauthorised persons may take place without proper awareness of the legal consequences, in particular in cases where the donor mistakenly believes that without the agreement the donee will receive the property anyway. This is especially dangerous for the elderly, vulnerable groups of the population or people in the war zone.

In addition, it is important for a notary to take into account that a gift agreement may be abused by unscrupulous persons who take advantage of the donor's vulnerable emotional state. That is why the notary's priority task is to find out the real will of the parties, assess the presence of pressure, coercion or manipulation, and provide full information about the legal consequences of the contract [2, p. 72]. The use of psychologically balanced wording, clarifying questions and visual kinship diagrams can help the parties to the transaction better understand the essence of the gift and avoid mistakes. In the context of martial law, when the consequences may be irreversible, a notary must act with double care, ensuring legal certainty and protecting the interests of both the donor and the donee.

In the context of martial law, the legal consequences of destruction or damage to real estate acquired under a gift agreement are of particular importance. The owner of such property has the same rights to compensation as any other legitimate owner. As K.Y. Kever noted: «...victims have the right to file an information report on damaged or destroyed real estate regardless of their place of residence». The main condition is the availability of documents confirming ownership, including a gift agreement. This document is included in the list of evidence that must be kept to confirm the right to compensation [3, p. 164].

The compensation procedure involves several key stages, such as filing an application with law enforcement agencies, applying to a local government to inspect the destroyed property and recording the damage with relevant documents, acts and photo/video materials. It is worth noting that compensation is a one-time payment and is only granted for housing destroyed as a result of armed aggression and located in the territory controlled by Ukraine. Therefore, even if the property was donated, the recipient of the gift does not lose the right to compensation, provided that it is properly documented [3, p. 164-165].

The study has shown that the conclusion and execution of a gift agreement under martial law in Ukraine faces numerous legal and practical challenges. The main problems are difficulties in determining the real will of the parties, the possibility of abuse by unscrupulous persons, and the increased risks associated with damage or destruction of property. However, it was also found that there are clear mechanisms

for compensation for damaged property, which allows for the protection of the rights of gift recipients if they have proper documentation of their rights.

Conclusions. During martial law, legal measures aimed at protecting the rights of the parties to a gift agreement are important. It is necessary to improve the procedures for concluding such agreements, in particular by strengthening the role of notaries in identifying the real will of the parties. Promising areas for further research include the analysis of mechanisms of compensation for destroyed or damaged property under martial law, as well as the development of practical recommendations for preventing manipulation in gift agreements.

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EARLY TERMINATION OF THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE: GROUNDS AND PROCEDURES

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Problem Statement. In Ukraine, just like in all other countries with a democratic form of government arises the issue of changing power, and, in particular, the president of the state. Traditionally, this occurs through elections, but there may be cases when it is necessary to terminate the president's powers early.

As noted by Yurii Shemshuchenko, early termination of powers is a legal and political institution that establishes the principle of responsibility and continuity in the functioning of state authorities and local self-government, their positions, and persons [3].

The provision of this issue by law is extremely important, since there may be cases when the head of state is unable to exercise his powers until the newly elected

president takes his place, and leaving the state without a head while waiting for the next elections is problematic. Or there may also be cases in which the head of state is a person who has committed treason or any other crime, which is unacceptable for the president. The provision of the issue of early change of power by law is necessary to ensure the continuity of the exercise of power, to avoid its usurpation and to ensure the balance between the different branches of power [2].

That's why the study of this topic is important. The law of every democratic state that has a president must include the grounds and procedures for early termination of the powers of its president.

Objectives. Study and analysis of the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On a Special Procedure for the Removal of the President of Ukraine from Office (Impeachment)» and the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, research of the grounds and procedures for the termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine, provision of own recommendations for improving the current legislation in the topic of this study.

Methods. Analysis of the literature, synthesis, comparison, interpretation of legal norms, generalization.

Results. Most of the needed information is provided by the Constitution of Ukraine. According to the article 108 of the Constitution of Ukraine, there are four grounds under which the power of the President of Ukraine can be terminated early: «The president's powers are terminated early in the event of resignation; inability to perform one's duties due to health conditions; removal from office by impeachment; death [1] ».

The general procedure of the termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine is also stated in the Constitution of Ukraine, and is specified in the of Ukraine «On a Special Procedure for the Removal of the President of Ukraine from Office (Impeachment)» and the Rules of Procedure of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The procedure of the resignation is stated in the article 109 of Constitution of Ukraine: «The resignation of the President of Ukraine takes effect from the moment he personally announces his resignation at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine» [1].

The procedure of the termination of the powers of the President of Ukraine on the grounds of inability to perform one's duties due to health conditions is stated in the article 110 of Constitution of Ukraine: «The inability of the President of Ukraine to exercise his powers due to health conditions must be established at a meeting of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and confirmed by a decision adopted by a majority of its constitutional members on the basis of a written submission of the Supreme Court - upon the request of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and a medical opinion» [1].

The impeachment procedure is stated in the article 111 of Constitution of Ukraine: « The President of Ukraine may be removed from office by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine through impeachment if he commits high treason or another crime.

The issue of removing the President of Ukraine from office through impeachment is initiated by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

To conduct an investigation, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall establish a special temporary investigative commission, which shall include a special prosecutor and special investigators.

The conclusions and proposals of the temporary investigative commission shall be considered at a session of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

If there are grounds, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine shall, by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its constitutional composition, adopt a decision to impeach the President of Ukraine.

The decision to remove the President of Ukraine from office by impeachment should be made by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine by no less than three-quarters of its constitutional membership after the Constitutional Court of Ukraine has reviewed the case and received its opinion on compliance with the constitutional procedure for investigating and considering the impeachment case and after receiving the opinion of the Supreme Court that the acts of which the President of Ukraine is accused contain elements of high treason or another crime» [1].

Conclusions. The early termination of presidential powers in Ukraine is a vital legal mechanism that upholds democratic principles, prevents power usurpation, and ensures continuity in governance. Ukrainian legislation clearly defines the grounds and procedures for early termination, including resignation, health-related incapacity, impeachment, and death, primarily outlined in the Constitution of Ukraine and supported by specific laws and parliamentary regulations. This legal clarity is essential for maintaining the balance of power and the rule of law. Nevertheless, further refinement and harmonization of legal procedures can enhance transparency and efficiency in the application of these provisions.

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THE RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL IMAGE: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Problem Statement. We would like to start by saying that the issue of protecting human rights, including the right to an individual image, is becoming increasingly important. Every person has special features that form their individual image and are part of their personality and private life. However, in modern society, this right is often ignored or violated due to lack of awareness or imperfect legal regulation.

Objectives. is a general description of the human right to an individual image. Study of the classification, content and scope of human rights. Study of the right to an individual image as a natural human right. Identification of problematic issues, as well as to study the right to an individual image in the system of other human rights.

Methods. We used the following methods to achieve the purpose of our work: Legal method and analysis: to study the scientific literature and research the regulatory framework of Ukraine that regulates the right to an individual image. Systematic method: to determine the relationship between the right to individual image and other human rights. Comparative legal method: to study international and national legislation. Formal and logical method: to generalize theoretical conclusions.

Results. Human rights are certain human capabilities that are necessary for human existence and development in specific historical conditions; they are objectively determined by the achieved level of human development (economic, spiritual, social) and must be universal and equal for all people. The main features of human rights are: naturalness (a person has them from birth), inalienability (cannot be transferred, given away, taken away), equality, indivisibility (all rights are interrelated and equivalent, one cannot violate some rights, justifying it by protecting others), universality. The expression “human rights and freedoms” is often used in various documents, legal acts, scientific and popular literature. However, the distinction between rights and freedoms as social phenomena, as well as between the respective concepts, has not yet been clearly defined even at the general theoretical level. That is why the terms “rights” and “freedoms” are often used synonymously. We will now turn to the classification of human rights. According to the role of the state in the realization of human and civil rights: a) negative - rights that protect a person from the influence of power (abuse of power) by limiting it. b) positive - rights that require the state to protect a person, are ensured by the state, and provide for “positive interference” by the state in their realization. Classification of human rights by areas of realization in public life: personal/civil (right to life, freedom of

thought, conscience, etc.), political (right to participate in elections, freedom of assembly, etc.), social (right to education, health care, etc.), economic (right to work, property, etc.), cultural (right to use cultural heritage).

Now let's move on to the main topic. The right to an individual image is an integral part of personal non-property rights. Individuality is a unique set of traits characteristic of each person, which determines his or her difference from others and forms his or her personality. As Fritz Perls (German psychiatrist) noted, "The ideal is unattainable. Many people devote their entire lives to being what they should be, instead of showing up as they are." The way we understand it is that people, trying to live up to an ideal, can lose touch with themselves, suppress their unique traits and talents. The true value of a person lies not in conformity to any standards, but in sincerity, freedom to be oneself, and the ability to reveal oneself as a unique person.

The right to individuality is the ability of a person to: a) Possess a certain individuality. b) Use his/her individuality. c) Create and modify his/her individuality. d) Demand protection in case of any violation of the right to individuality.

Freedom of expression is a fundamental component of democracy. It provides everyone with the freedom to hold different views and express them, to receive and impart information and ideas without interference from public authorities. Freedom of expression includes the following elements: the right of a person to choose his or her style of behavior, the right to choose the manner of behavior (movement, gestures, facial expressions), the right to appearance, personal integrity (in the sense that no one can impose on a person the ways of using his or her own body), etc.

We studied the case law of the ECHR (the case of the aggressor country): In 2006, a journalist published an article about corruption scandals involving influential people. These individuals sued for defamation and won the case. The court ordered the journalist and the newspaper to refute one of the allegations and pay compensation. The ECHR recognized this as a violation of the right to freedom of expression.

Freedom of creativity. Copyright. Creativity is considered to be any human act, idea or product that has significantly changed an existing cultural domain or created a new one. We would like to note that creativity should not be considered simply synonymous with ingenuity. Montesquieu (French thinker) argued that freedom is not about doing what you want. In a society where there are laws, freedom is to be able to do what we want and not be forced to do what we do not want.

An important aspect of the legal regulation of creative freedom is copyright, which protects the rights of authors to their works.

Freedom of religion or belief, which is a personal choice, reflects individual values and beliefs and is therefore based on the right to an individual image. It includes the right to hold and change one's own views, to profess a religion or to be an atheist without coercion, and to raise children in accordance with one's beliefs. We would like to give examples where the right to freedom of religion has been violated. 1) In 2018, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China published a document that called for the control and consolidation of Muslim mosques. Its authors called on local authorities to "demolish more and build less," and to make efforts to reduce the total number of such structures." China has tried to

restrict the practice of Islam. The Chinese minority of Uighur Muslims living in Xinjiang province have been the most persecuted for their religious beliefs. The BBC has repeatedly reported on the persecution of Uighurs, including their forced deportation to re-education camps (called schools in China).

Conclusions. To summarize: In today's world, with the development of information technology and globalization, the protection of individuality is of particular importance. Effective legal measures are needed to prevent discrimination, profiling, misuse of personal data and other violations of the right to an individual image. Educational programs, information campaigns and public discussions should promote awareness of the importance of the right to an individual image for both personal development and the development of a democratic society.

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OPERATION VISLA: PRECONDITIONS, COURSE OF EVENTS, CONSEQUENCES AND LEGAL ASSESSMENT

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Problem Statement. Operation Visla, carried out in 1947, remains one of the most controversial episodes in the post-war history of Central and Eastern Europe. The forced resettlement of Ukrainians from their ethnic territories in southeastern Poland was accompanied by massive human rights violations, which continue to raise debates in historical, political, and legal contexts.

This research is relevant due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of the causes, implementation, and consequences of Operation Visla, as well as its legal assessment within the framework of international law and human rights.

Objectivities. The primary objectivities of this research are to identify the historical, political, and social preconditions of Operation Visla; to explore the operation's process, key stages, organizers, and participants; to analyze the consequences of the deportation for the Ukrainian population and the Polish state; to provide a legal evaluation of the actions of the Polish authorities from the standpoint of international law; to assess the modern perception of Operation Visla in Ukraine, Poland, and the international community.

Methods. This research employs a combination of historical analysis to investigate archival records and firsthand accounts, comparative legal study to evaluate the actions of the Polish authorities in relation to international legal standards, analytical methods to assess the political, social, and humanitarian consequences of the operation, and interpretative analysis of official documents, legislation, and testimonies to provide a comprehensive legal and historical understanding of Operation Visla.

Results. The research has shown that Operation Visla was politically and ethnically motivated, conducted in violation of the rights of the deported population, lacked sufficient legal justification, and had long-term consequences still felt today. It was established that the actions of the Polish government did not comply with international standards for the protection of minority rights.

Conclusions. Operation Visla exemplifies a case of state-led ethnic and political repression under the guise of national security. Its legal assessment requires official recognition of the deportations as acts of political and ethnic violence. Studying this topic contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex historical relationship between Ukraine and Poland and promotes an objective view of shared history.

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MINIMUM WAGE IN UKRAINE AND ITS LEGAL MEANING

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Problem Statement. The issue of the minimum wage is an important element in regulating labour relations, as it directly affects the level of social protection for workers and ensures fair compensation for their work. Labour law places significant emphasis on this issue, as it is essential in shaping state policy regarding employment.

Furthermore, the minimum wage influences the standard of living, contributes to social stability, and impacts the overall functioning of the labour market. In the modern context of economic challenges and globalization, ensuring a fair mechanism for its regulation is crucial, which is an object of both national legislation and international legal standards. Therefore, this research is important for a better understanding of the legal meaning of the minimum wage in Ukraine.

Objectives. The research objectives are to determine the legal meaning of the minimum wage in Ukraine and to analyze social relations that emerge within its legal regulation.

Methods. The methods that were used to come up with the conclusions of this research are: general scientific methods (comparison, description, and classification), the method of definition analysis—to determine the concept of “minimum wage,” the system-structural method, as well as methods of analysis and synthesis, the

retrospective analysis method, and the decomposition method—to propose improvements to the legal regulation of the minimum wage in Ukraine.

Results. Overall, the research on the legal significance of the minimum wage is particularly relevant in connection with changes in the labour legislation of Ukraine, the need to protect the rights of employees, and the formation of an effective wage policy. It also aims to identify existing gaps and problems in regulating the minimum wage and finding ways to overcome them.

After analyzing various definitions of the term, the minimum wage can be described as a legislatively established amount of monetary compensation that serves as a mandatory state social guarantee in the field of labour relations. It is defined as the lowest permissible level of pay for an employee performing a monthly or hourly labour norm (work volume) under normal conditions. In scientific literature, the term “minimum wage” generally corresponds to its normative meaning. It is defined as a legally established amount of money, not lower than the subsistence minimum, paid to an employee for simple, unskilled labour.

The minimum wage applies to all employers, regardless of the form of ownership and management. It is set in both monthly and hourly amounts and cannot be lower than the minimum amount set. Also, the legal regulation of minimum wage is carried out through a system of regulatory acts, which is based on a comprehensive approach, including laws, resolutions, and other legal acts that determine its size, procedure for revision, and application. The system of legal regulation of the minimum wage in Ukraine is aimed at ensuring fair remuneration, maintaining social balance, and promoting the economic development of the country.

It should also be noted that in addition to the national legislation of Ukraine, international standards also play an important role in regulatory and legal regulation. These standards aim to establish a basic wage level that enables individuals to meet their essential needs while considering the economic realities and social conditions of various countries. Although specific minimum wage amount is different in different countries depending on their legislation, international norms provide guidelines for countries in creating their wage policies. This helps to reduce poverty and social inequality.

Conclusion. The definition of the concept of “minimum wage” in Ukrainian legislation is somewhat limited, as it does not take into account purchasing power, the standard of living, or social guarantees, which may raise debates about its adequacy.

Nowadays, there are also numerous issues related to ensuring the minimum wage, which remains one of the key socio-economic and legal challenges of the modern state. The minimum wage serves as a fundamental state guarantee that influences the population’s standard of living, social stability, and labour relations.

Despite the crucial role of the minimum wage in ensuring social stability and protecting workers’ rights, several problems exist. These include its inadequacy in meeting the actual needs of the population, employers’ avoidance of legal requirements, disparities in living standards across different regions, and legislative loopholes that allow for manipulations in the wage system. Another major issue is that its amount often fails to meet workers’ real needs and does not provide a sufficient income level. Although legislation establishes that the minimum wage

cannot be lower than the subsistence minimum, in reality, it frequently fails to consider the actual inflation rate, the increasing prices of goods and services, and the overall economic situation in the country. To address these issues, a more flexible approach to setting the minimum wage should be implemented, taking into account inflation rates, the cost of living, and the economic conditions of different regions. A crucial aspect is strengthening state control, including increasing fines for violations, conducting more inspections, and improving mechanisms for reporting violations.

Furthermore, efforts should be intensified to fight against the shadow economy by encouraging official employment through tax incentives and simplification of administrative procedures. Implementation of comprehensive reforms and improvement of regulatory mechanisms will help make the minimum wage not just a formal indicator but a real guarantee of social protection and an improved standard of living for the population.

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THE PLACE OF LAW IN THE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL NORMS

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Problem Statement. Social norms regulate human behavior and ensure order in society. Among them, law holds a special place due to its binding nature, institutionalization, and formal enforcement mechanisms. Unlike moral, religious, and customary norms, legal norms are established and enforced by the state, making them a fundamental instrument for social regulation. Understanding the relationship between law and other social norms helps to clarify its role in maintaining justice, stability, and order in society.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are to analyze the relationship between legal norms and other forms of social regulation; to examine the distinctive features of law compared to moral, religious, and customary norms; to explore the influence of law on social order and individual behavior; to characterize social norms and their significance in regulating social relations; to identify the features of legal norms and their key features; to compare law with other social norms and to identify their differences; to investigate the interaction of law with morality, customs, religious and corporate norms; to identify the role of law as the main mechanism for regulating social relations.

Methods. The study employs a comparative-legal method to analyze the differences between legal norms and other social norms. A historical-legal method is used to trace the evolution of legal norms and their interaction with customs and moral values. Additionally, a sociological approach provides insight into how legal norms shape societal behavior. Analysis of scientific literature – to study the theoretical foundations of social norms and legal regulation. Comparative method – to analyze the differences between law and other types of social norms. Systemic approach – to study the interaction of law with other social regulators. Legal analysis – to study regulatory legal acts that enshrine social norms. Social norms encompass various forms, including moral, religious, corporate, and customary rules. While moral norms derive from ethical principles and conscience, legal norms are codified and enforceable by the state. Religious norms are based on spiritual beliefs, often overlapping with legal provisions in theocratic states. Customary norms, formed through tradition, may gain legal recognition over time. The binding nature and enforceability of law make it a key mechanism for regulating public life and resolving conflicts.

Results. Law functions as a primary regulatory tool, ensuring social stability and justice. Unlike moral and customary norms, which rely on voluntary compliance, legal norms have institutional backing and enforcement mechanisms, including sanctions for non-compliance. In democratic societies, law often reflects prevailing moral values, reinforcing its legitimacy. However, tensions may arise when legal norms contradict social or moral expectations. The dynamic interaction between law and other social norms highlights the evolving nature of legal regulation.

Conclusions. Law plays a crucial role in the system of social norms by providing a structured and enforceable framework for governing society. While influenced by moral, religious, and customary norms, law remains distinct due to its formal codification and state enforcement. As societies evolve, legal systems must adapt to reflect changing values and social needs, ensuring their continued effectiveness in regulating human behavior.

In modern society, law plays an important role in ensuring stability, order, and justice. That is why legal culture and awareness of the importance of the law are an integral part of the development of any civilized state.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A VIOLATION OF PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RIGHTS OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN

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Problem Statement. Domestic violence is still one of the most important social problems in Ukraine. Frequently, victims of domestic violence take this behavior towards themselves for granted, which is one of the reasons why the percentage of family violence remains quite high. Most violence scholars note that this behavior is cyclical. The time interval between episodes of domestic violence each time becomes shorter, and the nature of the acts against the victim becomes more cruel.

Most often, it is the personal non-property rights of spouses and children that are violated. According to legal acts of Ukraine, personal non-property rights are such rights that belong to each individual, have no economic content, are inalienable and closely related to a person.

Objectives. The study of this topic will help to better understand how domestic violence affects the basic non-property rights of spouses and children.

Methods. There are several important methods for researching this topic of scientific work, namely: a thorough study of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Family code of Ukraine, the Civil code of Ukraine, the Criminal code of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, such as the Law of Ukraine "On prevention and counteraction to domestic violence" and the Law of Ukraine "On the National police," regulating issues of domestic violence, personal non-property rights of spouses and children, their violation and legal responsibility; comparative analysis of scientific works of Ukrainian researchers; study of the experience of foreign countries in the legal counteraction of domestic violence.

Results. Personal non-property rights of spouses arise between husband and wife from a moment of the state registration of marriage. It is worth noting that they arise precisely because of marriage, and not blood relationship. At the same time, in the family legal relations of parents and children, personal non-property rights are based on the fact of biological origin.

National legislation establishes a clear list of these rights in the Family code of Ukraine:

- the right to motherhood;
- the right to paternity;

- the right of the wife and husband to respect for their individuality;
- the right of the wife and husband to physical and spiritual development;
- the right of the wife and husband to change their surname;
- the right of the wife and husband to share responsibilities and jointly resolve issues of family life;
- the obligation of spouses to take care of the family;
- the right of the wife and husband to freedom and personal inviolability.

Despite the consolidation of personal non-property rights at the legislative level and state guarantees of their observance, the facts of violation of these rights are often recorded in families, which leads to restrictions on self-expression, personal development, as well as physical and psychological damage to health.

Judicial practice shows that the most optimal and frequent solution is to apply restrictive orders to violators, which, in view of the growing number of cases of domestic violence, is an insufficient punishment. Therefore, to overcome this problem, Ukraine is implementing international mechanisms to prevent and overcome domestic violence.

Conclusions. Domestic violence against personal non-property rights remains an urgent social and legal problem in Ukraine. Despite the existence of legal regulation of these social relations, there is still a need to improve and create new legal norms that can reduce the level of domestic violence.

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SOCIO-POLITICAL POSITION OF TRANS CARPATHIA WITHIN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Problem Statement. Understanding the history of Ukraine and Europe in the interwar period is very important for us, our future and our descendants. Because, having studied this period, Ukrainians can identify the features that shape the national identity and statehood of Transcarpathia in a difficult political situation.

Transcarpathia is a region in the west of Ukraine, which has its own unique culture, unusual traditions and centuries-old history. Having studied the position of this region within Czechoslovakia, one can understand the influence of external factors on its development.

To understand the mechanism of the formation of Transcarpathian society and its self-awareness, it is necessary to analyze the diverse political life, activities of parties and movements. Also, to assess the economic policy of the region, its impact on the standard of living of the population, it is worth investigating the socio-economic development of the territory.

In general, studying this region helps preserve the memory of an important period for the residents of Transcarpathia and Ukraine. Its importance lies in understanding the historical processes of the region and how they affect the present.

Methods. In the study of the process of the socio-political situation of Transcarpathia within Czechoslovakia, scientific methods were applied, including the analysis of historical documents, political reports and scientific works, the synthesis of the data obtained to form a holistic phenomenon about the period under study, the formation of general key trends and features of the complex development of the region, the comparison of socio-political processes in Transcarpathia with other regions.

Czechoslovakia and neighboring states, abstraction from secondary details to isolate essential characteristics and concretization of individual aspects for their deeper understanding. The methods of induction and deduction were used to identify regularities and formulate conclusions.

Results. After the end of World War I and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the political map of Europe underwent radical changes that affected many peoples and territories. Transcarpathia, having been under Hungarian rule for a long time, found itself in the throes of new geopolitical realities. The desire of the local population for self-determination, the activities of various political forces and their vision of the future of the region played a significant role in determining its further

fate. International negotiations, in particular the Treaty of Saint-Germain, became key in formally consolidating Transcarpathia's entry into the newly formed Czechoslovak state, thereby defining a new vector of its historical development [1].

The political life of Transcarpathia as part of Czechoslovakia had many different details. It is worth noting the peculiarities of the administrative-territorial structure of the region and its representation in the central authorities. The activities of local political parties and movements, reflecting various ideological orientations and interests of various social groups, shaped the political landscape of the region. Electoral processes, the level of political activity of the population and the influence of national policy on regional development were important aspects of the political life of Transcarpathia. The issue of national minorities living in the territory of the region, their self-organization, participation in political life and interaction with the central authorities, which often determined the specifics of political processes in the region, deserves special attention [2, p.157].

An important aspect of the functioning of Transcarpathia as part of Czechoslovakia was the judicial system.

The organization and activity of the judicial system of the region took place in the context of the national legal framework, but had its own characteristics, determined by local historical and legal traditions. The application of Czechoslovak legislation on the territory of Transcarpathia, the structure of judicial bodies at different levels, as well as the issues of ensuring legality, law and order and accessibility of justice for the population are many components for understanding the socio-political situation of the region. A jury court appeared in Transcarpathia, in which one of the judges was a woman. Relevant for Transcarpathia during this period were the influence of political processes on the functioning of the judicial system, as well as the issues of legal protection of the rights of national minorities.

The socio-economic development of Transcarpathia as part of Czechoslovakia had its own special structure. Key sectors of the region's economy, such as agriculture and forestry, industry and trade, underwent certain changes and modernization under the influence of the economic policy of the central government. Social processes, including demographic changes, the standard of living of the population, the development of education, health care and culture, reflected the general trends in the development of Czechoslovakia, but also had their own regional specifics. The state's social policy towards Transcarpathia, investments in infrastructure and their impact on the well-being of the population were important factors that determined the socio-economic situation of the region.

Conclusions. The study of the socio-political situation of Transcarpathia within Czechoslovakia allowed us to conclude that this period was extremely difficult and responsible in the history of the region. The entry of Transcarpathia into the correspondence of Czechoslovakia after the First World War opened up new opportunities for development, but was also accompanied by numerous challenges. Analysis of historical conditions showed that the accession of Transcarpathia to Czechoslovakia was the result of complex international agreements and internal political processes. The political life of the region was characterized by the active activity of national organizations that sought autonomy and protection of the interests

of the local population. The judicial system, integrated into the general Czechoslovak legal system, played an important role in regulating social relations, although it did not always correspond to local traditions. The socio-economic development of Transcarpathia remains uneven, with the predominance of the agricultural sector and the free development of industry. Overall, Transcarpathia's time as part of Czechoslovakia was a period of important changes that influenced the region's subsequent history. It contributed to the formation of national consciousness, the development of education and culture, but also revealed deep socio-economic problems and political contradictions.

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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 primary objectives of this research are:

1. Investigate the historical significance of the Habeas Corpus Act and its impact on the legal system.
2. Analyze the mechanism of action of habeas corpus and its importance in ensuring personal integrity and the presumption of innocence.

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 [2, 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 [1, p.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].

Results. The “Habeas Corpus Act” of 1679 significantly influenced the development of legal guarantees protecting individuals from unlawful imprisonment. Its implementation ensured a structured and formalized process for detainees to challenge their detention, reinforcing the principles of personal inviolability and judicial impartiality. Despite certain shortcomings, such as the lack of obligation for judges to issue writs and the absence of penalties for non-compliance, the Act became a foundation for legal reforms in multiple countries. The concept of “Habeas Corpus Act” was later integrated into various constitutional systems, including the

United States, where it remains a crucial mechanism for protecting human rights and preventing abuses of state power.

Conclusions. The “Habeas Corpus Act” of 1679 stands as a landmark in the evolution of legal safeguards against arbitrary detention. By establishing procedural protections for detainees and reinforcing the presumption of innocence, it laid the groundwork for modern human rights principles. Although challenges to “Habeas Corpus Act” continue to arise, particularly during periods of national crisis, its enduring relevance highlights its fundamental role in limiting governmental overreach and upholding the rule of law.

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SETTLING LABOR DISPUTES THROUGH MEDIATION

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Problem Statement. In the contemporary conditions of economic relations transformation and changes in labor legislation, the issue of effective resolution of labor disputes has gained particular significance. Traditional judicial mechanisms for resolving conflicts between employees and employers often demonstrate insufficient effectiveness due to lengthy court proceedings, significant material costs for the parties, and a formalized approach to conflict resolution. In contrast, mediation as an alternative dispute resolution method is becoming increasingly relevant, offering a flexible, expeditious, and interest-oriented approach for the parties involved.

The study of mediation in labor disputes acquires special relevance in the context of European integration processes, where the practice of extrajudicial conflict resolution is well-established and widely applied.

Objectives. This research aims to:

- Analyze the legal framework for implementing mediation in Ukraine
- Evaluate the effectiveness of mediation compared to traditional judicial proceedings in resolving labor disputes in Ukraine
- Investigate factors that contribute to the successful implementation of the mediation procedure.

Methods. Both general scientific and special methods of scientific investigation have been used. The most commonly used research methods are the method of analysis and synthesis. Also, special attention was focused on the method of comparison.

Results. According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation", mediation is defined as "an extrajudicial voluntary, confidential, structured procedure during which parties, with the assistance of a mediator (mediators), attempt to prevent or resolve a conflict (dispute) through negotiations" [1]. The adoption of this law in 2021 was an important step in developing alternative dispute resolution methods in Ukraine, establishing the legal status of mediation and setting basic principles for its implementation.

According to Article 3 of the aforementioned Law, mediation is conducted with the mutual consent of the parties, taking into account the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, independence and neutrality of the mediator, self-determination, and equality of rights of the parties. Concurrently with the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation," an article was introduced to the Labor Code that explicitly stipulates: "A labor dispute between an employee and an employer, regardless of the form of employment contract, may be resolved through mediation," thereby granting the right to freely apply the mediation procedure in any labor disputes [2].

It is conventionally accepted that judicial proceedings are the primary method for resolving labor disputes. They are characterized by a clearly defined and formalized procedure, the binding nature of the decision reached, and the provision for its enforcement. Comparing mediation with judicial proceedings, it is evident that there are a number of distinctions between them. First, in judicial proceedings, the decision is made by a judge based on and in accordance with legal norms, whereas in mediation, the parties independently arrive at a decision that aligns with the interests of both parties and directly takes into account their positions and wishes. Second, the judicial process focuses on determining who is right and who is at fault, meaning there will always be a losing party, while mediation is oriented toward finding a solution that allows parties to constructively interact in the future, thereby preserving existing labor relations. Third, while judicial proceedings are characterized by a formalized procedure with clearly defined procedural actions, mediation is more flexible and can be adapted to the needs of a specific situation.

Mediation as an alternative method for resolving labor disputes has several features that make it an effective tool in labor relations. Primarily, labor disputes often arise between subjects who are in ongoing relationships, i.e., between employee and employer, where it is important not only to resolve the specific conflict but also to maintain working relationships in the future. Mediation allows for achieving this goal by focusing on the interests of the parties, not just their legal positions.

The key factors that contribute to the success of mediation include:

- Professionalism of the mediator – the mediator's experience in resolving conflicts in the field of labor relations and knowledge of labor legislation significantly increase the chances of successful dispute resolution
- Voluntary participation – when both parties are genuinely interested in finding a solution, the effectiveness of mediation increases
- Timeliness of recourse to mediation – early intervention, prior to conflict escalation, usually yields better results
- Parties' readiness for compromise – openness to dialogue and flexibility in positions are critically important for success
- Balance of power between parties – the mediator must ensure equal opportunities for expressing positions and participating in the decision-making process.

Statistics show that in EU countries, approximately 70-80% of labor disputes referred to mediation are successfully resolved, which significantly exceeds the resolution rates through courts. In Ukraine, despite the relative novelty of mediation as an institutional mechanism, there is a positive dynamic in its application to labor conflicts. However, simultaneously, the implementation of mediation faces a number of challenges. In particular, many employees and employers still lack sufficient information about the possibilities and advantages of this process. Additionally, the number of qualified mediators specializing specifically in labor disputes remains limited. A significant barrier also lies in the absence of a tradition of extrajudicial conflict resolution – the society predominantly perceives court as the only fair method for dispute resolution.

Conclusions. Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that mediation as an alternative method for resolving labor disputes holds significant potential for broadened application in Ukrainian practice. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation" and the introduction of relevant amendments to the Labor Code have laid a legal foundation for the broader application of this method. However, for the full integration of mediation in the sphere of labor relations, a number of challenges must be addressed. These include raising awareness among parties to labor relations about the benefits of mediation, increase the number of qualified mediators, and develop a culture of extrajudicial dispute resolution.

What makes mediation especially valuable is that it not only helps resolve a specific conflict but also preserves and even improves the relationship between an employee and an employer, which has long-term positive consequences for both parties. Thus, further implementation and development of mediation in the field of labor relations is an crucial step towards improving the system for resolving labor disputes in Ukraine.

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ETHICS OF JUDGE'S BEHAVIOR IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Problem statement. Authority and trust in the judiciary depend on the behavior of judges in all spheres of life, and in particular in the information space. Violation of ethical norms in extracurricular behavior, when using social networks, can also adversely affect, damage professional reputation and cause conflicts and difficulties.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyse the ethical standards and requirements for the behavior of judges in social networks;
2. to recommend for maintaining a high level of professional ethics.

Methods. It should be noted that the high level of professional ethics of judges is the key to justice and effective justice [1, p.91]. Realizing the importance of their mission, in order to strengthen and maintain public confidence, 22.02.2013 judges of Ukraine at the congress approved the Code of judicial ethics, because they believe that they are obliged to demonstrate and promote high standards of conduct, and therefore voluntarily took on more significant restrictions related to compliance with ethical standards [2].

It is important that ethical norms and principles apply not only to the working environment, but also to personal life, since the behavior of a judge outside the courtroom and cabinet, that is, not only during the performance of professional activities, also affects his reputation, level of trust, as well as the overall image of the judiciary, and the attractiveness of the legal profession in general.

Compliance with ethical standards in extracurricular activities also implies high moral responsibility, avoidance of any behavior that may discredit the profession, as well as the desire to be an example for colleagues and society.

An important aspect of modern legal ethics is responsible behavior in social networks. All lawyers should carefully monitor their public content, avoiding publications that may adversely affect their reputation or contradict the norms of professional ethics. This applies not only to personal statements, but also to the

confidentiality regime of certain information. They should avoid comments that could damage their business reputation or question their professional impartiality.

In the mentioned Code of Judicial Ethics, Article 21 is devoted to the regulation of behavior in social networks, according to which "the participation of a judge in social networks, Internet forums and the use of other forms of communication on the Internet is permissible. The judge's use of social networks should be restrained, moderate and cautious. The judge may post, comment only on the information, the use of which does not harm the authority of the judge and the judiciary "[2].

On 02 December 2022, the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) adopted Opinion No. 25 (2022) on the freedom of expression of judges [3], which calls on judges to exercise restraint, moderation and caution to prevent violations of independence, objectivity or public confidence in the judiciary.

Recommendations on the use of social media by judges are addressed in this CCJE Opinion in Section 8. It emphasizes that the prevalence of social networks has given rise to new ethical problems that are associated with the correspondence of published content and the demonstration of bias or interest. "Social networks are characterized by wide availability and transmission of information, which implies greater diligence in choosing published content. Social networks have a permanent option for storing data, which increases the risk of accumulating information and creating a "dossier on the judge." They preserve personal communication in writing, which increases the risk of publishing private messages without permission, as well as the risk of distortion of content during subsequent communication"[4, p. 224].

Communication in social networks is rapid and concise, which can encourage judges to publish reckless posts, publish everything that comes to their mind. Actions such as "liking" or reposting, disseminating information published by others, may seem small, insignificant and ordinary, but they qualify as a regular expression of the judge's opinion. Therefore, one should beware of creating a kind of "image" based on their comments, because the more they are one-sided, the more people can perceive such judges as biased, dependent and biased people.

It is also interesting that the CCJE clearly expressed itself regarding the use of nicknames by judges: "The obligation of judicial restriction extends to communication on social networks, regardless of whether the judges reveal their identity. There is no reason to prohibit judges from using pseudonyms. However, aliases do not allow unethical behavior. Furthermore, not mentioning a judge's position or using a pseudonym does not guarantee that a judge's real name or status will not become public"[2].

Conclusions Consequently, judges play an important role in society. This is a very respected and responsible profession. Therefore, their behavior and adherence to ethical standards, including in the information space, are of critical importance. A high level of professional ethics strengthens confidence in justice and the legal profession in general and forms the image of a judge as a competent, responsible and virtuous specialist. To maintain these standards, judges must be aware of the constant attention of society, adhere to the Code of Judicial Ethics and demonstrate high standards of conduct.

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SUBORDINATE NORMATIVE LEGAL ACT AS A SOURCE OF LAW IN UKRAINE

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Statement. A normative legal act is the primary source of law in Ukraine. Laws, which hold supreme legal force and follow a special adoption procedure, regulate the most significant social relations in our state. At the same time, the process of legal regulation necessitates the clarification of certain legislative provisions. This function is assigned to subordinate normative legal acts, which play a crucial role in the system of legal sources of Ukrainian law, as they detail legal provisions and facilitate their implementation.

Considering this, the issues related to the essence, characteristics, and procedural aspects of adopting subordinate normative legal acts have remained a focal point of scholarly research in the field state and law theory. This issue has gained a particular relevance following the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "*On Law-Making Activities*" in 2023, which defines the concept of a subordinate normative legal act, establishes requirements for its structure, and outlines the key principles for their development and application.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to define the essence of a subordinate normative legal act as a source of law in Ukraine, to explore its concept, properties, and types based on the analysis of relevant legislative provisions and scientific approaches. To achieve this goal, the following tasks must be accomplished: provide a general theoretical characterization of the subordinate normative legal act as a form of law in Ukraine; reveal the peculiarities of the subordinate normative legal act as a

type of normative legal act; determine the types of subordinate normative legal acts; characterize the system of subordinate normative legal acts in Ukraine.

Methods. The application of the system analysis method enabled the identification of the characteristics of subordinate normative legal acts, which are manifested in their close interconnection with other elements of the system of sources of Ukrainian law. The comparative legal analysis method facilitated the determination of specific features of subordinate normative legal acts through their comparison with other forms of law. The generalization method was used to outline the main trends in the development of the system of subordinate normative legal acts in Ukraine.

Results. The research conducted established that subordinate normative legal acts possess a set of characteristics, which can be conditionally divided into two groups. The first group includes those characteristics that pertain to all normative legal acts as they have written and legal forms of expression; are issued by competent entities; contain legal norms or principles; are universally binding for their addressees; are intended for multiple applications; have legal force.

Meanwhile, the second group comprises features specific to subordinate normative legal acts. Primarily, they are adopted by entities engaged in law-making activities based on and in execution of the Constitution of Ukraine, laws, and binding international treaties of Ukraine, with the aim of ensuring their implementation. Unlike laws, subordinate normative legal acts do not possess supreme legal force. Furthermore, subordinate law-making lacks multi-tiered procedures and is more operational in nature.

Conclusions. In summary, it is worth noting that subordinate normative legal acts hold a significant place in the system of sources of Ukrainian law. They detail and specify legal provisions, thereby ensuring their implementation and the normative regulation of a substantial range of social relations.

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PROCLAMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN STATE UNDER P. SKOROPADSKY AND ITS ACTIVITIES

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Problem Statement. The proclamation of the Ukrainian State on April 29, 1918, marked a critical turning point in Ukraine's struggle for independence during the turbulent period following the February Revolution of 1917. The Central Rada, which governed the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR), faced insurmountable challenges, including economic collapse, social unrest, and external threats from Bolshevik Russia. These factors led to widespread dissatisfaction among the population and a loss of confidence in the UPR's ability to govern effectively. In this context, Pavlo Skoropadsky, a former general of the Russian army, orchestrated a coup with the support of German and Austro-Hungarian forces, proclaiming the Ukrainian State and establishing an authoritarian regime known as the Hetmanate.

This study explores the historical context, motivations, and consequences of Skoropadsky's regime, focusing on its political structure, socio-economic policies, and the reasons for its eventual collapse. The research also examines the broader implications of the Hetmanate for Ukraine's statehood and its impact on the nation's struggle for independence.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze the historical and political context that led to the proclamation of the Ukrainian State under Skoropadsky.
2. to evaluate the political structure and governance of the Hetmanate, including its relationship with foreign powers.
3. to assess the socio-economic policies implemented by Skoropadsky's regime and their impact on Ukrainian society.
4. to examine the factors that contributed to the downfall of the Hetmanate and its legacy in Ukrainian history.

Methods. To achieve the objectives of this research, a multidisciplinary approach is employed, combining historical, comparative, and analytical methods. Historical analysis involves examining primary sources such as Skoropadsky's memoirs, official documents, and contemporary accounts to reconstruct the events and decisions of the Hetmanate. Secondary sources, including historical monographs and academic articles, are also analyzed to contextualize the Hetmanate within broader historical narratives.

Comparative analysis focuses on comparing the Hetmanate's policies with those of the preceding Central Rada and subsequent Ukrainian governments to identify

continuities and discontinuities in governance. Critical analysis assesses the Hetmanate's reliance on German and Austro-Hungarian support and its impact on Ukraine's sovereignty and legitimacy.

Synthesis and interpretation integrate findings from various sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Hetmanate's role in Ukraine's state-building process. [3, p.13].

Results. The research shows that Skoropadsky's Hetmanate centralized power and introduced economic reforms, but its reliance on German and Austro-Hungarian support undermined its legitimacy. Agrarian reforms favoring large landowners alienated the peasantry, leading to widespread discontent and resistance. Efforts to stabilize the economy and rebuild infrastructure were hindered by ongoing conflicts, resource shortages, and foreign interference.

The collapse of the Central Powers in World War I left the Hetmanate without external backing, making it vulnerable to internal dissent from socialist and nationalist factions. The regime's inability to address social inequalities and its dependence on foreign powers ultimately led to its downfall. This highlighted the complexities of state-building during a period of profound instability and external pressures, leaving a lasting impact on Ukraine's political development.

Conclusions. The Ukrainian State under Pavlo Skoropadsky, proclaimed in 1918, was a bold yet short-lived attempt to stabilize Ukraine during a period of chaos. While the Hetmanate introduced centralized governance and economic reforms, its reliance on German and Austro-Hungarian support and policies favoring large landowners alienated much of the population, particularly the peasantry. The collapse of the Central Powers in World War I left the regime vulnerable, leading to its swift overthrow by the Directory in November 1918.

Despite its failures, the Hetmanate marked an important phase in Ukraine's state-building process. It highlighted the challenges of balancing sovereignty with foreign influence and underscored the need to address social inequalities to gain popular support. Its legacy offers valuable lessons for Ukraine's ongoing struggle for independence, stability, and democratic governance.

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CONDITIONAL RELEASE FROM A PRISON SENTENCE FOR MILITARY SERVICE

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Problem statement. In the context of the ongoing military aggression against Ukraine, the issue of effectively mobilizing resources, including human resources, has become crucial. The rapidly growing need to reinforce military units, especially in light of the prolonged conflict and high personnel losses, necessitates consideration of alternative methods for replenishing the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. One such method is the voluntary conscription of individuals serving prison sentences for military service. The legislative initiative proposing early release of such individuals in exchange for military service is a new and complex legal phenomenon that requires a thorough analysis and discussion.

The key issue lies in balancing public security, the rights of incarcerated individuals, and the country's defense capacity. In these circumstances, it is especially important to develop a legal mechanism for implementing early release, define clear selection criteria, ensure proper supervision of these individuals during their military service, as well as determine the legal consequences if these individuals fail to fulfill the terms of their military service or commit offences again.

This issue has both practical and doctrinal dimensions, as it requires reflection on criminal law principles, institutions of the penitentiary system, and international human rights standards. In practice, the matter of early release for military service requires legal justification and the development of mechanisms that can ensure not only the effectiveness of mobilization but also adequate protection of convicted individuals' rights.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to examine the essence and features of early release of individuals serving prison sentences for military service, as well as to analyze the legal aspects of such release under the current legal framework of Ukraine. The main objective is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the existing legislation, the practice of applying early release, and its relationship with the country's defense needs, in order to identify the advantages and shortcomings of the proposed mechanisms. Additionally, it is important to formulate specific proposals for improving the legal framework governing this process, particularly regarding the

conditions and procedures for selecting candidates and ensuring proper supervision during their military service.

The study also aims to identify legal gaps in the current regulatory framework, determine the legal consequences for breaching early release conditions, and assess the effectiveness of this initiative for Ukraine's national security.

Methods. The study uses analysis and synthesis to examine the legal regulation of conditional early release for military service. A systematic approach helps identify the relationship between criminal enforcement mechanisms and national defense needs. The formal legal method is applied to interpret the relevant provisions of Ukrainian legislation, while the comparative method allows for the assessment of international standards governing the treatment of convicts. The historical legal method is used to trace the emergence of this mechanism under martial law.

Results. The analysis conducted shows that the introduced mechanism of early conditional release for military service represents an exception to the general procedure for serving a sentence. It was established in response to the urgent need to reinforce the Armed Forces of Ukraine during martial law. This opportunity may be granted exclusively by a court ruling, based on a submission from the administration of the penal institution or upon the request of the convicted person. The legislation clearly defines the categories of individuals who are not eligible for such release, including those convicted of particularly grave crimes, crimes against national security, or intentional homicides.

The practical implementation of this mechanism reveals that such release is possible only if the individual voluntarily signs a contract with the Armed Forces, receives a positive recommendation from the prison administration, has no record of disciplinary violations, and is medically fit for service. In case of violations, such as committing a new crime or unauthorized absence from the military unit, the individual is individual may be required to return to the penal institution to continue serving the original sentence.

Conclusion. Firstly, the mechanism of conditional early release for military service is an extraordinary tool within the criminal justice system, introduced in response to threats to national security during a full-scale war. Its application serves both to strengthen national defense and to facilitate the reintegration of certain categories of convicted individuals.

Secondly, this right is granted exclusively to Ukrainian citizens who have not committed particularly serious crimes or offences against the security of the state. The essential prerequisites include a voluntary decision, a positive record of behavior, and a valid military service contract.

Thirdly, the state retains full control over the procedure – each case is examined individually in court, and any breach of service obligations may result in the person being returned to the penitentiary institution to serve the remainder of their sentence.

Fourthly, this legal mechanism combines elements of punishment, incentive, supervision, and rehabilitation, aiming to strike a balance between the need for public safety and the state's demand for mobilization resources. In the long run, there is a need for legislative refinement of this mechanism, accounting for human rights

considerations, judicial practice, and the operational experience of law enforcement authorities.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTIONS DURING THE HETMANATE PERIOD

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Problem Statement. Law enforcement bodies during the Hetmanate period remain a significant and relevant element of Ukrainian legal history, as it was during this era that the first attempts to institutionalize public order institutions on Ukrainian lands emerged. The problem lies in the complexity of analyzing sources, the heterogeneity of officials' functions, and the lack of a clear distinction between judicial, executive, and law enforcement roles, which complicates the reconstruction of the legal mechanism for protecting rights and freedoms during this historical period.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to investigate the structure, powers, and operational specifics of the law enforcement bodies during the Hetmanate period, to determine their place within the system of governance and legal regulation, and to assess their contribution to the development of the Ukrainian law enforcement tradition.

Methods. The research employs general scientific and specialized legal methods: the historical-legal method to study the evolution of public order institutions; the formal-legal method to analyze legal norms and powers; and the systemic method for a comprehensive understanding of the functioning of law enforcement bodies within the politico-legal framework of the Hetmanate.

Results. The formation of the Hetmanate's law enforcement system took place amidst the transformation of Ukrainian statehood, when, on the ruins of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and under the influence of the Muscovite Tsardom, a new type of socio-political organization—the Cossack state—emerged. Consequently, the law enforcement bodies of this period acquired a specific character, combining military, administrative, and judicial functions. A distinctive feature of this system was its inseparable integration into the broader structure of governance, where a clear separation of powers had not yet been established. This, on the one hand, ensured prompt decision-making, while on the other hand, it posed a risk of power concentration in the hands of individual officials.

The organization of law enforcement activities was closely tied to the administrative-territorial structure of the Hetmanate. The state's territory was divided into regiments and hundreds, each governed by corresponding regimental and hundred-level bodies. Colonels and hundred commanders, as military leaders, simultaneously acted as judges, investigators, and overseers of public order. Thus, the local Cossack elite formed the foundation of the public order system. The highest executive and judicial authority rested with the Hetman, who had the power to issue legally binding universals, adjudicate appeals, and oversee the activities of courts and other bodies. This reflects the dominance of a personalized model of governance characteristic of the Hetmanate era [1].

Specialized officials, such as quartermasters, esauls, and standard-bearers, also played a significant role in the structure of law enforcement bodies. Their duties included maintaining public order, supervising guard services, organizing the apprehension of criminals, escorting detainees, and, in some cases, conducting investigations. This arrangement ensured relative efficiency and flexibility but also left room for abuses due to the lack of clear procedures and oversight [4].

The judicial system in the Hetmanate was closely intertwined with law enforcement activities. Investigations, evidence collection, interrogations, and case resolutions were often handled by the same officials, without a division between investigative and judicial functions. Criminal proceedings involved written complaints, summons to court, face-to-face confrontations, sworn testimonies, and crime scene inspections. While customary practices often prevailed, some cases were adjudicated based on the Lithuanian Statute of 1588, which remained a valid source of law [3].

In cases of serious crimes (murder, theft, arson, treason), decisions were made by regimental or general courts composed of elite members and community representatives. Punishments included corporal penalties, arrests, property confiscation, exile, and, in rare instances, the death penalty. Instances of torture to extract confessions are also documented, indicating the limited procedural safeguards of the criminal process at the time [3].

Law enforcement activities were deeply rooted in Cossack legal culture, which was based on principles of honor, self-governance, and collective responsibility. However, there was also a growing trend toward the formalization and codification of legal norms, signaling an evolution of legal thought toward greater systematization. Law in the Hetmanate increasingly became a tool for maintaining public order, rather than merely resolving interpersonal disputes [2].

The operations of law enforcement bodies occurred in a multilingual and multicultural environment. Chanceries used Old Ukrainian with significant influences from Polish, Latin, and Muscovite legal terminology. This posed challenges to the unification of legal language but also preserved elements of national legal identity [2].

Thus, the law enforcement bodies of the Hetmanate constituted a complex system that combined traditional military-administrative structures with the gradual introduction of legal norms borrowed from previous state formations. Despite the lack of clear institutional separation of functions, this system ensured a basic level of public order tailored to the conditions of the era. The experience of law enforcement during the Hetmanate is crucial for understanding the historical evolution of Ukrainian legal institutions and retains value as a legal heritage that shaped national identity in the spheres of public safety and justice.

Conclusions. The law enforcement bodies of the Hetmanate period represent a unique historical-legal phenomenon, blending military-administrative, judicial, and investigative functions, rooted in both traditional Cossack principles and written legal norms. Their activities were closely tied to the politico-legal structure of the Cossack state, where power was concentrated in the hands of officials who simultaneously performed multiple roles. Despite the absence of a modern separation of executive, investigative, and judicial functions, the law enforcement system effectively maintained public order within the legal culture of the time. Its foundations were shaped by customary law, the Lithuanian Statute, and, to some extent, Muscovite law, while retaining a distinct national legal identity. These bodies not only served a punitive role but also bolstered the authority of the state, fostered public discipline, and shaped legal consciousness among the population. Their experience illustrates how, during a transitional period of state-building, a balance can be struck between traditional legal heritage and emerging administrative needs, making them a significant milestone in the development of Ukrainian legal thought.

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STATE VIEWS AND ACTIVITIES OF PAVLO SKOROPADSKY

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Problem statement. Pavlo Skoropadskyi is one of the most controversial figures in Ukrainian history. His rule during the Hetmanate of the Ukrainian State in 1918 was an attempt to establish the country's independence under complex political conditions. However, his leadership has received mixed assessments. The study of Pavlo Skoropadsky's legacy is both relevant and necessary as his activities and political views played a significant role in the struggle for the statehood during the Ukrainian Revolution. Despite internal and external pressures on the country, he managed to achieve considerable success, though not without setbacks. Skoropadsky became the last hetman who, despite the dominance of imperial forces, fought for an independent Ukraine. Examining Skoropadsky's legacy enables scholars to draw insights into the ongoing struggle for a modern state.

Objectives. The study examines Pavlo Skoropadsky's leadership and policies. It explores both the foreign and domestic policies of the Hetman, delving into his perspectives and reforms that, during political turmoil, played a key role in determining Ukraine's destiny. Additionally, the Ukrainian State and its governance structure are examined to assess the effectiveness of Skoropadsky's leadership and strategies.

Methods. The research uses a historical-analytical approach to examine the key aspects of Skoropadsky's state policy, its historical consequences, and its impact on the further development of Ukraine. This study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of his role in historical events and his significance for contemporary state-building.

Results. On April 29, 1918, at the All-Ukrainian Congress of Landowners, Pavlo Skoropadskyi was declared Hetman of Ukraine. In his policies, he sought to restore order, centralize power, and strengthen the state. During his rule, significant economic reforms were implemented, a national currency was introduced, private land ownership was restored, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was established, and over 150 Ukrainian high schools were opened. Reforms were introduced in the judicial system and banking sector, and attempts were made to create a professional Ukrainian army. However, his dependence on German forces and limited support from peasants and the intelligentsia led to growing opposition.

On November 14, 1918, Skoropadskyi issued a manifesto on federation with a future anti-Bolshevik Russia, which sparked mass discontent. The Directorate of the Ukrainian People's Republic, led by Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Symon Petliura, launched an anti-Hetmanate uprising, which led to his abdication on December 14,

1918. He left Kyiv and went into exile in Germany. The fall of the Hetmanate happened rapidly, as the new government lacked broad public support. Moreover, Germany's defeat in World War I meant the loss of Skoropadskyi's main ally, which ultimately sealed his fate.

While in exile, Skoropadskyi remained politically active, shifting his views in favor of Ukrainian independence. He supported the Ukrainian émigré community and tried to influence the country's future, though his ideas were never realized. After the fall of the Directorate, he sought support from European states to resume political activity. In the 1920s, he founded the "Union of Hetman Supporters," which aimed to restore the Hetmanate monarchy in Ukraine. He also maintained contacts with Ukrainian emigrants in France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Conclusions. Attitudes toward Pavlo Skoropadskyi remain divided. Some admire his state-building achievements, while others see him as a traitor – to some, he "betrayed Ukraine," for others – he "betrayed Russia." However, an objective assessment must consider both his achievements and failures. Many of his plans were never implemented due to difficult historical circumstances of the time. The Hetmanate of Skoropadskyi marked an important, albeit brief, stage in Ukrainian state-building, leaving behind a complex yet significant legacy.

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CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO ALTERNATIVE (NON-MILITARY) SERVICE: PRACTICE OF APPLYING ARTICLE 35 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF GENERAL MOBILIZATION

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Problem Statement. The constitutional right of citizens in Ukraine to alternative (non-military) service, as outlined in Article 35 of the Ukrainian Constitution, has

become a subject of considerable legal and practical concern, particularly under the current conditions of general mobilization. This right, guaranteed to individuals who object to military service on moral, religious, or other grounds, is at risk of being restricted or ignored during wartime, creating a conflict between individual freedoms and state defense needs. The implementation of this constitutional right is further complicated by the heightened pressure of wartime demands.

This research is relevant due to the need for a comprehensive analysis of how alternative service is applied during periods of national crisis and to what extent the rights of citizens are protected during the practice of general mobilization. The topic requires legal, political, and human rights assessment to evaluate whether Ukraine's legal system upholds its constitutional obligations while balancing national security concerns.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are: to examine the legal framework and practical application of alternative (non-military) service in Ukraine, with a focus on the provisions of Article 35 of the Ukrainian Constitution; to explore the challenges faced by citizens who seek to fulfill their right to alternative service during times of general mobilization; to analyze the compliance of Ukraine's laws and practices regarding alternative service with international human rights standards, especially concerning conscientious objection; to evaluate the role of the state in ensuring that citizens' rights to alternative service are respected and implemented effectively in crisis situations; to propose legal reforms and recommendations for improving the protection of citizens' rights to alternative service during times of military mobilization.

Methods. This research employs a combination of the following methods:

Legal Analysis: A review of the constitutional provisions and related Ukrainian laws governing alternative (non-military) service, and an evaluation of their practical implementation during times of mobilization.

Case Studies: Examination of specific cases where citizens have sought to exercise their right to alternative service during periods of general mobilization, including judicial rulings and government decisions.

Comparative Legal Study: Comparative analysis of Ukraine's approach to alternative service with that of other countries that have similar constitutional protections for conscientious objectors.

Interviews and Surveys: Collection of qualitative data from legal professionals, human rights advocates, and individuals who have undergone alternative service to understand the personal, legal, and societal impacts of the current system.

Document Analysis: A critical review of official documents, legislative texts, and court rulings to understand the gaps and opportunities for improving the enforcement of alternative service rights.

Results. There are significant inconsistencies in the application of alternative (non-military) service in Ukraine during periods of general mobilization, leading to confusion and frustration among citizens who wish to exercise this right.

The current legal framework offers limited practical support for citizens seeking alternative service, especially in times of national crisis, which can lead to human rights violations.

The Ukrainian system is not fully aligned with international human rights standards, particularly regarding the freedom of conscience and the right to conscientious objection.

Citizens' rights to alternative service are often overshadowed by the state's need for military personnel, creating a tension between constitutional rights and national security.

Conclusions. The constitutional right to alternative (non-military) service is a fundamental legal guarantee in Ukraine, but its practical application during periods of general mobilization remains problematic.

There is a need for greater legal clarity and more effective procedures to ensure the implementation of this right in wartime, without compromising national defense.

The research underscores the importance of Ukraine aligning its practices with international human rights standards to protect the rights of conscientious objectors, especially in times of crisis.

Recommendations include legislative reforms to enhance the accessibility and enforcement of alternative service, and the establishment of clearer guidelines for how alternative service is to be applied during periods of general mobilization.

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NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE: TASKS, PRINCIPLES OF ACTIVITY, POWERS

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Problem statement. The National Police of Ukraine plays a crucial role in ensuring public safety, protecting human rights and freedoms, and combatting crime. Its effectiveness directly influences the overall security and legal order in the country. The relevance of this study stems from the need to analyze the legal framework governing police activities, evaluate its efficiency, and assess the challenges faced in ensuring law enforcement in Ukraine. Given the ongoing legal and institutional reforms, it is necessary to examine the alignment of the National Police's functions with modern security demands.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To examine the legal foundations of the National Police's activity;
2. To define the key principles guiding police work in Ukraine;
3. To analyse the functions and powers of the National Police and their practical implementation;
4. To identify existing problems and propose possible improvements to police activities;

Methods. The study employs analysis and synthesis to examine legal norms and organizational aspects of police activity, followed by their integration into a broader legal and institutional framework. Inductive and deductive approaches help generalize individual cases and apply legal theories to practical scenarios. A systemic approach is used to consider the National Police as part of the overall public administration and law enforcement system, emphasizing its interaction with other state institutions.

The formal-legal method is applied to interpret legal norms governing police activities, focusing on constitutional provisions, legislative acts, and regulations. The comparative legal method is used to analyze law enforcement systems in other countries, identifying best practices and their applicability to Ukraine. The historical-legal method traces the evolution of Ukrainian policing from Soviet-era structures to its modern form. The sociological method incorporates statistical data and public opinion surveys to assess the effectiveness of police work and trust levels among citizens. The normative-doctrinal method is employed to analyze academic legal theories and doctrines related to police functions, principles, and powers.

Results and main findings. The analysis of Ukrainian legislation has made it possible to determine the main functions of the National Police. These include maintaining public order, preventing and investigating crimes, and ensuring the

protection of citizens' rights. The key principles of police work—such as the rule of law, legality, openness, political neutrality, and cooperation with society—have been identified. The study has also examined the powers of the National Police, including preventive measures, pre-trial investigation, public security enforcement, and traffic safety control.

However, several issues affecting police effectiveness have been identified, including inadequate funding, personnel shortages, and a lack of public trust in law enforcement agencies. The study highlights the necessity of reforming police operations to enhance transparency, efficiency, and public confidence.

Conclusions. The National Police of Ukraine plays a fundamental role in maintaining public safety and legal order. However, to improve its effectiveness, reforms are needed in personnel policy, financing, and legal regulation. Enhancing public trust and optimizing police procedures should be key priorities. Further research should focus on international best practices and strategies for strengthening police-community relations and improving law enforcement mechanisms in Ukraine.

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CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Problem statement. Before discussing the relevance of this topic, it is crucial to define the concept of human rights itself. Human rights are certain fundamental capabilities of an individual inherent to every individual from birth. They are essential for normal existence and development in specific historical conditions, and must be universal, equal for all, and inalienable. In other words, every person has rights enshrined in various regulatory legal acts. A key focus of this research is the classification of human rights. Given the increasing instances of human rights violations in the modern world – particularly during the ongoing war in Ukraine – it

is crucial to examine this concept in depth, examining its components and distinctive features to ensure effective protection of our own human rights.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to determine the characteristics and features of human rights, classify them, and to examine the regulatory framework (national and international legislation) on this issue, in order to emphasize the importance of understanding human rights as a fundamental concept.

Methods. For this research, a range of general scientific and specialized methods of cognition are employed, in particular:

- Formal-logical method – for processing regulatory material on the research topic
- Analysis and synthesis – for examining legislation, scientific publications, monographic studies on this subject
- Classification method – for systematizing types of human rights and their distinguishing features.

Results. Human rights are an important legal phenomenon that requires detailed consideration. In addition, due to the recent tendency to violate human and civil rights, the issue of ensuring and guaranteeing human and civil rights requires in-depth analysis and further improvement.

The concept of "human rights" has many definitions, but their essence is quite similar. In broad sense human rights can be defined as the inherent capabilities of an individual from birth, essential for a normal existence within specific historical conditions. They are general, equal for all, objectively determined by the level of development of society and enshrined in various regulatory legal acts.

Most of features and characteristics of human rights are contained in the definition itself. Several of the characteristics should be examined in more detail for a more complete understanding. For example, such features as the social nature of human rights, which also includes the important concept of social protection, as well as the biosocial essence, which combines the biological (natural nature of human rights, non-interference) and the social.

The classification of human rights is quite extensive: by time, the role of the state, the degree of distribution, etc. However, a certain phenomenon has also been identified, namely, that some human rights can correspond to several types simultaneously. For instance, the right to peace, which can be attributed to both individual and collective rights.

National and international legislation as a regulator of human rights has also been examined. National legislation, the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996, contains an entire section, namely Section II, devoted to human rights, freedoms and obligations. It also specifies the conditions under which the rights can be restricted. Regarding international legislation, attention should be drawn to examples and characteristics of international standards on human rights.

Conclusions. Citizens need to know their rights, their classification, in order to understand what exactly they are protecting. Moreover, one needs to get familiar with national and international legislation to understand how violated rights can be protected. In its turn, Ukrainian legislation has to be improved, specifically by

strengthening responsibility for violated rights. Additionally, it is crucial to ensure the direct effect of the Constitution and international human rights pacts and declarations.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL NORMS AS THE BASIS FOR INFLUENCING SOCIAL RELATIONS

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Problem Statement. Legal norms regulate social relations by establishing mandatory rules of conduct. However, their impact on society depends not only on their content but also on effective implementation. Insufficient enforcement of legal norms may lead to legal nihilism, social conflicts, and legal violations. Therefore, studying the mechanisms of law implementation is crucial for understanding its role in organizing social relations.

Objectives. The main objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the essence and mechanisms of legal norm implementation.
2. To examine the impact of law implementation on social order and legal awareness.
3. To determine the conditions for the effective functioning of legal norms in society

Methods. To achieve the research objectives, the following methods were used: comparative legal method (to analyze different forms of legal norm implementation);

historical legal method (to study the evolution of law implementation mechanisms); sociological method (to assess the influence of legal norms on social behavior).

Main Part. The Essence of Legal Norm Implementation: The implementation of legal norms is the process of their embodiment in the behavior of subjects. It ensures the effectiveness of legal regulation and the maintenance of social order. Forms of Legal Norm Implementation: Compliance – passive adherence to legal prohibitions. Execution – active fulfillment of legal obligations. Use – the exercise of subjective rights by citizens. Application – the activity of state authorities in ensuring the enforcement of legal norms.

The Impact of Legal Norm Implementation on Social Relations: Promotes legal order and social stability. Shapes legal culture and civic responsibility. Regulates economic, political, and social processes. Ensures the protection of human rights and freedoms.

Conclusions. The implementation of legal norms is a key factor influencing social relations. It ensures the effective functioning of the legal system, strengthens legal order, and fosters a responsible civil society.

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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW

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Problem statement. The outcomes of human intellectual and creative efforts have played an increasingly important part in the social and economic advancement of society in recent years. Since society's growth depends on its creative activities and intellectual capital, intellectual property rights are becoming more and more significant. As a result, since their inception, these items have been subject to greater protection. Due to the transnational nature of intellectual property rights, each state whose subjects are involved in international intellectual property relations has the right to claim that it regulates these relations in accordance with its legal system in order to provide the level of protection of these rights that it deems necessary. This

makes the legal relations themselves complex. At the same time, questions of conflict arise which must be resolved by means of national and international law [3, p. 7].

Objectives. The objectives of this research are to explore social relations arising from the protection of intellectual property rights and to find out how international private law impacts intellectual property relations.

Methods. Intellectual property can be studied using various methods, including legal analysis of national and international laws, comparative research across jurisdictions, and doctrinal studies of legal principles. Case studies help examine real-world disputes, while historical methods trace the evolution of IP rights. Empirical research assesses enforcement effectiveness, and normative approaches evaluate ethical and policy implications. Conflict of laws analysis addresses cross-border disputes, economic studies measure IP's impact on innovation, and international relations research explores global cooperation in IP protection.

Results. Intellectual property is the ownership of such results of intellectual activity that are granted legal protection under the law (national or international). Intellectual property legal relations have their own specific features, such as territorial nature, presence of a specific object and some others.

The objects of intellectual property rights, in particular, include: literary and artistic works; computer programs; data compilations (databases); performances; phonograms, videograms, broadcasts (programmes) of broadcasting organisations; scientific discoveries; inventions, utility models, industrial designs; layouts (topographies) of integrated circuits; rationalisation proposals; plant varieties, animal breeds; commercial (brand) names, trademarks (marks for goods and services), geographical indications; trade secrets.

Subjects of intellectual property rights are: the creator(s) of an object of intellectual property rights (author, performer, inventor, etc.) and other individuals who own personal non-property and/or property intellectual property rights in accordance with the law or agreement [4, p. 11].

There are two types of intellectual property rights recognized by international private law. The first category includes copyright and related rights, and the second includes industrial property rights [2, p. 238].

Intellectual property rights, like property rights, are classified as exclusive rights: the owner's right is accompanied by an obligation of an indefinite number of persons to refrain from infringing the owner's rights. Any person who infringes the rights of authors, inventors or performers of works will be held civilly, administratively and, in some cases, criminally liable. The limits and grounds for liability are set out in the national legislation of each state [5, p. 6-7].

The international intellectual property system is currently based on 22 agreements, 14 of which regulate legal relations in the field of industrial property, and 8 relate to copyright and related rights.

Their introduction is due to the fact that national law does not apply in cases where the right holder exercises its intellectual rights or protects them from infringement in another country. In this case, this person can rely on the application of either the provisions of an international convention or, according to the principle of national treatment, the provisions of the legislation of the country where protection

is required. The main condition for this is the participation of the state of use of the object and the state of citizenship of the person in an international treaty on the protection of these intellectual property objects. Conflict of laws rules that determine which state's law should apply to a particular relationship are usually contained in international treaties themselves.

The only principle that applies to almost all agreements in this area is the principle of national treatment, i.e. the establishment of the same scope of rights for a citizen of any state party as for its own citizens. This means that national legislation applies equally to citizens of their own country and to citizens of other countries. For international copyright protection, it is important that authors acquire protection automatically without any formalities. To obtain protection for industrial property, applications must be filed with the competent authorities. It is also important to establish conventional priority. On the basis of a routine industrial property application filed by an applicant in one of the member states, the same applicant may, within 6 or 12 months (depending on the subject matter), request protection in all other member states [1, p. 25; 3, p. 7].

Conclusions. The international system, governed by 22 key agreements, ensures cross-border protection through principles like national treatment and conventional priority. National treatment grants foreign rights holders equal protection as domestic ones, while copyright is automatically protected and industrial property requires formal applications. Conflict of laws rules in treaties clarify jurisdictional applicability. Overall, the intellectual property framework balances the interests of creators, innovators, and the public, fostering innovation and ensuring global legal protection.

In conclusion, intellectual property refers to the legal ownership of intellectual creations, protected under national or international law. Intellectual property rights are characterized by territoriality, specific objects, and exclusivity, covering creations like literary works, inventions, trademarks, and trade secrets. Subjects include creators and rights holders under law or agreement. Intellectual property is divided into copyright/related rights and industrial property rights, with infringement leading to civil, administrative, or criminal liability.

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THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINIAN LAW

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Problem Statement. Every citizen of a sovereign state is obliged to understand the fundamental principles of their nation's Constitution. A Constitution is a political and legal agreement between the government and the people. It is the foundational legal document upon which all other laws, regulations, and judicial decisions are based. The United States of America is known for having one of the world's first written constitutions, which came into force in 1787. Its principles have significantly influenced the development of constitutionalism globally, including in Ukraine, as many legal systems were formed based on the core ideas embedded in the U.S. Constitution.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To analyze the core provisions of the U.S. Constitution that have shaped democratic institutions and legal systems worldwide.
2. To identify specific elements of American constitutional experience applicable to Ukrainian constitutional law.
3. To assess the potential benefits and challenges of incorporating U.S. constitutional principles into Ukraine's legal framework.
4. To develop recommendations for adapting the positive aspects of the U.S. Constitution to strengthen the rule of law and human rights protection in Ukraine.

Methods. Throughout its history, Ukraine has evolved toward becoming an independent, sovereign, and rule-of-law state. Achieving this goal requires an effective legal system. However, the formation of Ukraine's legal system has faced continuous challenges due to historical factors such as the Mongol-Tatar yoke, the period of the Ruin, and Ukraine's subjugation under both the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union.

As noted by M. V. Kravchuk: "A legal system is the entirety of all legal phenomena (the legal order, legislation, legal relations, legal awareness, legal culture, etc.) existing within a particular state or among a group of similar states" [1, p. 239].

This definition affirms that a legal system is a complex structure that includes the legal order, legislation, and legal relations. Yet no legal system can exist without a foundational legal act—its constitution. One of the oldest constitutions in the world is that of the United States, adopted in 1787.

In his academic work, M. V. Kravchuk observes: "The U.S. Constitution is not just a legal document but also a political, social, and ideological one. It establishes

the structure of state authorities, political institutions, a set of constitutional rights and freedoms, the principle of separation of powers, and other state-legal principles" [2, p. 57].

The U.S. Constitution served as a model for the development of Ukrainian constitutional law. The preamble of the U.S. Constitution declares: "We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America" [4].

This preamble affirms that the people of the United States are the ultimate source of power, who adopt the supreme legal act defining the foundations of their legal system.

Similarly, the preamble of Ukraine's Constitution states that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, acting on behalf of the Ukrainian people and guided by the Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991, adopts this Constitution—the Fundamental Law of the State [3].

Thus, both the Ukrainian and U.S. Constitutions recognize the people as the principal source of state power.

The U.S. Constitution introduced the separation of powers into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. This principle was earlier enshrined in Ukraine's 1710 Constitution of Pylyp Orlyk. According to Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution, legislative power is vested in the U.S. Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Article II, Section 1 grants executive power to the President. Article III, Section 1 vests judicial power in the federal court system, headed by the U.S. Supreme Court and the state supreme courts [4].

Ukraine's legal system is also based on the principle of power separation. Article 6 of the Constitution of Ukraine reads: "State power in Ukraine is exercised on the principle of its division into legislative, executive, and judicial branches" [3].

General principles such as the rule of law and legality, enshrined in the U.S. Constitution, are also reflected in Ukrainian law. However, Ukraine must adopt the U.S. model of consistent constitutional adherence. In the United States, the Constitution has remained largely unchanged for over two centuries, while in Ukraine, each new wave of political leadership tends to push for amendments that often serve partisan interests.

Results. The research highlights that the U.S. Constitution has had a profound influence on Ukrainian constitutional development. Key principles such as the separation of powers, the supremacy of the people's will, and the rule of law have been successfully integrated into the Ukrainian legal framework. However, the study also identifies the need for greater consistency in constitutional application in Ukraine to achieve a level of legal stability comparable to that of the United States.

Conclusion. Following Ukraine's independence after the collapse of the USSR, the country adopted numerous elements of international legal experience into its legal system. The U.S. Constitution was no exception. Its core tenets—such as the separation of powers, recognition of the people as the source of power, and the rule of law—have been incorporated into the Constitution of Ukraine. This reflects the direct

influence of the U.S. constitutional tradition on Ukrainian law. Notably, the constitutional process in Ukraine involved active participation from Bohdan Futey, a U.S. federal judge of Ukrainian descent, whose roots trace back to the Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk regions.

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TERMINATION OF AN EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT IN CASE OF AN AMORAL OFFENSE COMMITMENT BY AN EMPLOYEE

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Problem Statement. According to paragraph 3 of Article 41 of the Labour Code of Ukraine, an employer has the right to dismiss an employee for committing an act of immoral misconduct that is incompatible with continued employment. However, this applies only if the employee's primary job function involves performing an educational role.

Due to the imperfection of legislative terminology (in particular, the absence of a definition of the term "immoral misconduct"), courts often issue contradictory rulings. The immoral behavior of such individuals results not only in moral condemnation but also in legal consequences, as stipulated in paragraph 3 of Article 41 of the Labour Code of Ukraine, in the form of dismissal for immoral misconduct.

The Labour Code does not define what constitutes immoral misconduct, which often leads to mistakes by employers when dismissing employees on this basis. As a result, dismissed employees frequently win labor disputes in court.

The importance of this research lies in clarifying what is meant by the term "immoral misconduct," which individuals may be dismissed on this ground, and the specific features of dismissal due to immoral behaviour.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are:

- Examination of the theoretical and practical issues of employment contract termination in case of an employee's immoral misconduct under the labour legislation of Ukraine.
- Clarification of what the legislator means by the definition of "immoral misconduct" and which categories of employees may be dismissed on this ground.

Methods. For the research, methodological principles and methods of modern methodology were used. The formal-dogmatic method was applied to carry out the doctrinal interpretation of terms such as contract termination. The use of the logical-semantic method and the method of ascent aimed to deepen knowledge about subjects who may be dismissed for an immoral offense. The formation of general conclusions was carried out using generalization and forecasting methods.

Results. Compliance with labour discipline is one of the fundamental duties of an employee, reflecting the general requirement for proper conduct in labour relations. It demonstrates the employee's attitude toward all other obligations arising in the course of employment, including the proper performance of job functions in collective work, adherence to established work standards, labour norms, working hours, and ensuring the proper quality of work.

The strictest and most extreme measure of influence on violators of labour discipline is dismissal on the relevant grounds, which entails the termination of the employment contract and the cessation of labour relations. Dismissal affects the most essential labour rights and interests of the employee; therefore, the grounds for disciplinary dismissal are determined exclusively by the legislator.

Alongside general disciplinary liability, special disciplinary liability is established for a narrow group of employees. Special disciplinary liability provides for stricter measures compared to general disciplinary liability, including additional grounds for dismissal. For special subjects, the concept of a disciplinary offense has an expanded interpretation. Actions committed in private life, outside the performance of official duties, that violate moral norms may be recognized as disciplinary offences. This primarily applies to pedagogical employees.

Labour legislation does not define the concept of "immoral misconduct" or provide examples of actions that may be considered immoral. As a result, different opinions arise regarding the definition of immoral behavior, which is one of the grounds for terminating an employment contract with an employee whose primary job function involves educational duties. Thus, the definition of immoral misconduct falls into the category of evaluative concepts. In a broad sense, immoral misconduct refers to an act that violates the moral foundations of society and the moral values established within it.

Considering the above, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the termination of an employment contract at the initiative of the employer or an authorized body in the case of an employee performing educational functions committing an act of immoral misconduct incompatible with the continuation of such work:

Firstly, such termination of the employment contract is the employer's right.

Secondly, only employees engaged in educational activities are subject to dismissal.

Thirdly, dismissal is permissible for committing an act of immoral misconduct both in the course of performing job duties and outside of them (such misconduct occurring in public places or in private life).

Fourthly, the labour legislation of Ukraine does not define the concept of immoral misconduct.

In this regard, the Labour Code of Ukraine should establish a definition of immoral misconduct.

Conclusions. After analyzing legislative norms and judicial practice, it can be concluded that the absence of defined terms such as "immoral misconduct" and "incompatible with the continuation of this activity" represents a legislative gap. This creates a real opportunity for employers to misuse these evaluative concepts and poses a challenge for judges in interpreting and distinguishing between "moral" and "immoral" acts, as well as between those "compatible with the continuation of educational activities" and those that are "incompatible."

The specificity of this type of work places both employees and those evaluating their actions in a unique position. Therefore, at the current stage, it is necessary to establish a clear definition of "immoral misconduct" in the new Labour Code. This would reduce dismissals based on this ground, prevent employers from using dismissals to resolve personal conflicts with employees, significantly ease the work of judges, and lead to greater consistency in judicial practice.

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LEGAL NATURE OF TAX LIABILITY

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Problem statement. The topic of taxes in Ukrainian society is painful and speculative. The question often arises in the mind of an average Ukrainian: «Why should I give my money to the state? ». Due to a lack of education, the Ukrainian people are highly susceptible to populist slogans. In order to improve legal and economic awareness, we need to educate the masses about the reasons, purpose and methods of taxes. First of all, we need to define the purpose of taxes, and only then the mechanisms for protecting this purpose.

Objectives: To define the content and purpose of tax liability. To get acquainted with the legal nature of tax liability.

Methods. The development of theoretical approaches to tax liability requires the use of various methods. The comparative-legal method allows for the analysis of tax liability mechanisms in different countries, identifying the most effective regulatory models. Analysis and synthesis help to identify the features of tax offenses and their classification. The logical-legal method is essential for substantiating the goals and functions of tax liability, as well as its relationship with other legal institutions. These methods form a comprehensive approach to the study of tax liability.

Results. The concept of legal liability of taxpayers cannot be covered without a description of the concept of «legal nature». Legal nature is a set of features that reflect the essence of a particular phenomenon and make it possible to distinguish it from similar legal phenomena [4, p. 109]. According to Rabinovich, the legal nature can be determined by studying the origins of the phenomenon and analyzing its modern content.

The emergence of taxes is associated with the emergence of the state, with the aim of financing its expenditures. Their essence, structure, purpose, role and nature are determined by the economic and political system of society. They constitute the main part of public finances. A tax is a fixed, mandatory payment by legal entities and individuals to the state budget based on the current legislation.

The constant dynamics of the legal system is the main reason for the need to study the nature of legal methods.

The ancient philosopher Cicero said: «Taxes are the nerves of the state». The absence of an effective mechanism of responsibility in the field of taxation will lead to financial instability of the state, a decrease in the level of social security and a violation of the economic balance. History knows many examples of unsuccessful tax policies that led to enormous historical consequences. An example of this is the Tea Act of 1773 introduced by Britain. A monarchical and monopolistic Tea Tax Law that

led to an eight-year war between the colonies and the empire. As a result of this war, the United States of America declared independence and Britain lost an important colony. Taxes should serve to support finances, and tax liability arises in case of violation of this principle. Thus, tax liability serves to protect the legal system and the public interest.

Taxation is the primary link in the system of mobilisation, distribution, redistribution and use of public funds, so insufficient budget revenues will lead to inefficient performance or non-performance of the state's own functions, which subsequently affects the entire economy [3, p. 124]. Tax liability arises as a result of a tax offence. To characterise a tax offence, it is necessary to refer to the scientific doctrine.

The scientific approach is generally recognised in the tax law doctrine that the tax offence is composed of an object, an objective party, a subject, and a subjective party. This construction is classical for criminal offences and administrative offences, but tax offences have a specific composition. The classification of a tax offence may not include guilt as a part of the subjective side. Legislation establishes categories of crimes for which guilt is required and for which it is not. Clause 4 of Article 109 states that the controlling authorities are responsible for tax offences regardless of the existence of guilt [1]. In our opinion, such a gradation serves to implement the principle of fairness of law, as it encourages the fulfilment of obligations in good faith. Taxes are extremely important for the existence of the state, which is why liability should be imposed even without proof of guilt.

In fact, the object of a tax offence is the financial interests of the state, which include the process of forming centralised monetary funds through taxes and fees [3, p. 124].

Taxpayers are the subjects of tax liability. Article 15 of the Tax Code of Ukraine states that taxpayers are individuals, legal entities and their separate subdivisions [1].

The objective side of an offence is formed from the mandatory elements provided for by the legal provision (such as the act, and in some cases, the consequences and causation), as well as optional elements (time, place, setting, method, tools and means of committing the offence). These additional elements are of legal significance only if they are explicitly stated in the law. Article 111 of the Tax Code of Ukraine specifies 3 types of tax liability: financial, administrative and criminal. Financial liability may be imposed in the form of punitive financial sanctions (fines) and penalties. Administrative liability relates to violations of tax legislation that are not of a criminal nature. According to the Tax Code of Ukraine, administrative fines are imposed on taxpayers for violations such as late filing of tax returns or false declaration of income. Criminal liability arises in cases of more serious violations of tax legislation. Thus, through the system of fines and other sanctions, the state creates a mechanism that encourages taxpayers to comply with the law. Thus, through the implementation of the security function, the following is achieved: ensuring compliance with the model of behaviour of tax relations established by the rules of tax law; stimulating tax law subjects to comply with its rules; ensuring the fulfilment of assigned duties; guaranteeing the possibility of

restoring the violated rights and legitimate interests of the authorities and obligated parties to the relations [2, p. 444-445]

Conclusions. The legal nature of the responsibility imposed by tax authorities is complex, based on a combination of tax, administrative, financial, and criminal law norms. It involves measures the state applies to taxpayers for violations of their tax obligations, protecting public financial interests and ensuring order in tax relations. As Ukraine moves toward EU integration, further improvements to tax legislation will be necessary. The development of tax liability ensures the stability of the financial system, enhances the economic climate, and lays the foundation for sustainable socio-economic development.

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CAUSES AND COURSE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. LEGISLATION OF THE WAR PERIOD. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH

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Problem Statement. The topic of civil war remains extremely important today, despite the fact that humanity is trying to take measures to prevent armed conflicts within countries, studies show a tendency for their growth in the 21st century. At the moment, the United States is one of the most powerful countries in terms of human resources and armed forces, but not so long ago, at the end of the 19th century, there were violent confrontations between the North and the South, which resulted in the bloodiest Civil War in the history of the United States. Therefore, given the incredible progress in the country's development and the tense geopolitical situation

in the world today, it is important to know the history of armed conflicts in the past and how they were resolved.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are to explore the causes, course and consequences of the American Civil War; to understand the impact of the American Civil War on the future of the USA and how it influenced the gaining of rights by black people.

Methods. In the course of this work, I used various types of research methods. Such as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction and concretization. They were used to ensure objectivity and accuracy with scientific ethics in presenting the results of this study. These methods were very useful for doing the research and presenting the result of it.

Results. The American Civil War of 1861-1865 truly changed the course of the country's history. Analyzing the causes, course, and consequences of this war, we can see how global the change in worldview was. People of the South had to pay the price for their unwillingness to move toward democratic change. Their refusal to let go of the slave system and all the privileges it provided them led first to secession and then to a full-scale war between the northern and southern states. It was a confrontation not only between the political and economic visions of the two territories. First of all, this conflict should be seen as a war of ideologies. And the lack of willingness of either side to change its views on the future development of the state.

With its cruelty, this war has forced people from the South and the North to rethink the value of human life and the price they are willing to pay for refusing to change their thinking. Definitely the most significant changes were experienced by slaves. They went from not having any rights to having their rights recognized in a fairly wide range of areas at the legislative level. The rights of former slaves were secured in the amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which is the Basic Law. Thus, they had to quickly learn how to adapt to the new world that opened up before them. Of course, there still was a discrimination, even though a number of legislative acts were implemented. However, comparing the status of slaves before and after the Civil War in the USA, one can notice significant changes. They were aimed at democratization and providing rights to citizens regardless of their race.

Conclusions. Summarizing, it can be assumed that the American Civil War of 1861-1865 allowed the society of this country to make major changes in a considerably short period of time. It achieved significant democratization in the political and social rights of all US citizens. It also changed the economy of the country by boosting the industrialization, the political system was divided into two main parties, the US Constitution was democratized, and the entire population of the country was given legal rights and citizenship regardless of race. This war planted the seed of change in the minds of people who were supporters of racial discrimination and allowed for many major changes in politics, economics, and social relations in a short period of time.

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"METHODS OF PROTECTION OF CREDITORS' RIGHTS IN CASE OF IMPROPER PERFORMANCE OF OBLIGATIONS BY HEIRS"

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Problem Statement. Over time, with the occurrence of certain events, wars, the practice of the Supreme Court in cases related to inheritance is enriched and changed. This phenomenon does not bypass the category of inheritance cases related to property obligations in terms of methods of protecting the rights of creditors. According to Article 1216 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, inheritance is the transfer of rights and obligations from an individual who has died to other persons. That is, under hereditary succession, the heirs are endowed with all the rights and obligations that belonged to the testator at the time of opening the inheritance and did not cease as a result of his death. This institution of civil legal relations has existed for hundreds of years, therefore, accordingly, at first it can be assumed that it belongs to the category of thoroughly researched and studied. However, as practice shows, ordinary citizens constantly face various problems related to the conclusion of wills, their subsequent appeal, acceptance of inheritance, in particular, missing the deadline for accepting inheritance.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To conduct a general description of property obligations in the inheritance.
2. To analyze the legal regulation of methods of protecting creditors.
3. To consider the issue in the context of judicial practice.
4. To investigate the institution of foreclosure on property.

Methods. In my work, such research methods as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction and concretization, induction, deduction were used. In order to fully disclose the topic, the opinions of scientists on the concept and legal nature of property obligations as part of the inheritance were analyzed; the issue of types of property obligations was explained in detail; the legal regulation of presenting claims to heirs was considered; through synthesis, the features of property obligations and the peculiarities of the voluntary and compulsory procedure for their implementation were determined; and through deduction, attention was focused on

the methods of protection, determining the circle of heirs and the volume of inherited property.

Results. The Constitution of Ukraine states that the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall be protected by the court [3]. According to Article 3 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, every person has the right to apply to the court in accordance with the established procedure for the protection of his violated, unrecognized rights or disputed rights, freedoms or interests. Also, in cases established by law, bodies and persons who are granted the right to protect the rights, freedoms and interests of other persons or state or public interests may apply to the court. Foreigners, stateless persons and foreign legal entities enjoy the same right to judicial protection in Ukraine as citizens and legal entities of Ukraine.

An analysis of judicial practice and scientific works indicates that the issue of methods of protecting creditors' rights is debatable. One of the first cases considered by the Cassation Civil Court in the new Supreme Court concerns the use of special methods of protecting civil rights and interests in parallel with the general ones defined in the Article 16 of the Civil Code of Ukraine: recognition of the right; recognition of a transaction as invalid; termination of an action that violates the right; restoration of the situation that existed before the violation; forced performance of an obligation in kind; change of legal relationship; termination of legal relationship; compensation for losses and other methods of compensation for property damage; compensation for moral (non-property) damage.

Considering in detail the provisions of the Article 1282 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, namely the second paragraph of Part 2 of the same article, we draw attention to the fact that in the event of refusal to make a lump-sum payment, the court shall levy a seizure on the property at the creditor's request. The above provision provides for a special, additional in nature, method of protecting the civil rights and interests of the testator's creditor in the event that the heirs do not fulfill his requirements [2]. The Supreme Court also concluded that the provisions of the Article 1282 of the Civil Code of Ukraine do not exclude the possibility of applying Part 5 of Article 16 of the Civil Code of Ukraine - an alternative method of protection - forced performance of an obligation in kind. This understanding of the protection of the rights of subjects of this category of legal relations, undoubtedly, does not violate the fair balance between the legitimate interests and legitimate expectations of the creditor and the opposing interests of the heirs.

There are ongoing discussions on this issue. Scientists are divided into two groups: supporters of the first position believe that the creditor can apply exclusively a special method of protection established in Article 1282 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [5]. Thus, Z.V. Romovska notes that in the event of failure by the heir to fulfill the obligation to satisfy the creditor's claims by means of a one-time payment, the inherited property may be sold by court decision, and the proceeds returned to the creditor [4]. Other scientists argue that the testator's creditor is entitled to use any method of protection, both special and general, in particular, the forced performance of the obligation in kind (clause 5 of part 2 of the Article 16 of the Civil Code of Ukraine). According to Yu. E. Khodiko, the legal mechanism enshrined in the Article 1282 of the Civil Code of Ukraine is erroneous and to some extent imperfect for

satisfying the property interests of the testator's creditors, therefore, limiting the ability of creditors to satisfy their claims exclusively at the expense of the inherited property is ineffective and inappropriate [4].

Next, we will discuss the heirs' refusal to fulfill the obligation for their testator. In the case described in the Resolution of the Supreme Court of Ukraine dated April 25, 2018, the creditor applied to the court with a claim for debt collection - this is exactly the wording that was set out. There were discussions in the Joint Chamber of the Supreme Court of Ukraine regarding this, which is why different understandings of the provisions of paragraph two of part two led to the formation of supporters of two opinions: the first advocated that the creditor should file a claim for debt collection on property, and the second - with a claim against the heirs for debt collection, that is, just money [2]. In fact, foreclosure on property is not always effective, and its feasibility depends on the composition of the inheritance. The right of ownership of a small share in an apartment or residential building will be extremely difficult for a creditor to realize in order to repay the testator's debts.

Conclusions. Summarizing all that I have written above, I consider it appropriate to conclude that the problem of property obligations as part of the inheritance never loses its relevance. Inheritance relations are developing as rapidly as social ones, therefore, the analysis of the concept, legal nature, types of property obligations will be studied, and accordingly, at the legislative level, the regulation of this issue will become more perfect. The legal mechanism for determining the methods of protecting the civil rights and interests of the creditor, establishing the volume of the inherited property, as well as studying the issue of the circle of heirs, will improve with the number of cases considered by the Supreme Court.

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DERIVATIVE SECURITIES

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Problem statement. Considering the current conditions of the development of Ukrainian stock market, the legal regulation of derivative securities, as one of the key instruments of the capital market, is of particular importance. Derivative securities, or derivatives, play an important role in ensuring financial stability, managing financial risks and attracting investments. However, despite their considerable legislative consolidation, this market segment remains underdeveloped, and law enforcement practice is fragmented. The relevance of the study lies in the current need to solve the problematic aspects of the legal regulation of derivative securities in Ukraine and increase their investment attractiveness. In-depth research into various scientific and legislative approaches is required to ensure a high-level comprehension of the derivative financial instruments and the characteristics of the types of derivative securities that may be in civil circulation in Ukraine.

Goals and objectives. The primary objectives of the study are to research into the legal basis for the issuance and circulation of derivative securities, as well as to analyse the available derivative financial instruments in the form of derivative securities on the stock market of Ukraine. To achieve the goals set in scientific work, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

1. To define the concept and legal nature of derivative securities in the context of the civil law of Ukraine.
2. To examine the legislative regulations of the issuance, circulation, and redemption of derivative securities under the Law of Ukraine "On Capital Markets and Organised Commodity Markets" and other regulatory legal acts.
3. To analyse the types of derivative securities (option certificates, stock warrants, credit notes, depositary receipts, government derivatives) and determine their features.
4. To investigate the existing law enforcement practice regarding transactions with derivative securities, in particular court decisions in the field of civil law disputes.
5. To identify the key problems of legal regulation of derivatives in the stock market of Ukraine and to propose ways to solve them.
6. To assess the impact of derivative securities on the development of civil law relations and the financial market in general.

Methods. The methodological basis of the study relies on a set of general scientific and special legal methods that enable a comprehensive analysis of the legal regulation of derivative securities. In this research, the following methods were used:

the dialectical method (to study derivative securities as a legal phenomenon in relation to the development of the stock market and civil law relations), the method of analysis and synthesis (to identify the key elements of legal regulation of derivatives and combine the results obtained into a holistic view of their legal nature), the system-structural method (to examine derivative financial instruments as part of a unified system of the stock market of Ukraine), and the comparative legal method (to analyse the legislative regulation of derivative securities in Ukraine).

Results. Derivative securities are a group of securities and are the object of civil legal relations. They are an integral part of both civil law and civil legal relations.

Derivatives emerged to reduce and avert risks associated with fluctuations in the value of financial instruments and economic instability. They protect investments by transferring risks to the other party. However, national legislation and scientists define derivatives, derivative financial instruments, contracts and securities differently.

Although the Law of Ukraine "On Capital Markets and Organised Commodity Markets" consolidated the classification of derivative securities only in 2021, scientific research was ahead of the legislation, which led to different approaches. [3, p. 41] Currently, the law clearly divides derivative financial instruments into contracts and securities [2]. This classification served as the basis for our analysis.

Option certificates regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Capital Markets and Organised Commodity Markets" and the Regulations of the National Securities and Stock Market Commission exist only in an electronic form, are placed publicly or privately, and their issuance is controlled by the NSSMC. They are subject to free resale, and the participation of the regulator makes them safer than derivative contracts.

A stock warrant is an instrument that gives the right to buy or sell shares or bonds of an issuer at a fixed price within a specified period. Unlike an option certificate, it is tied to the issuer's securities and provides for the physical execution of the transaction rather than monetary compensation.

Credit notes are derivative financial instruments that combine debt functions, credit risk hedging, and entitlement to interest income with the risk of losing payments in the event of financial problems of a third party. Their issuance and registration are regulated by the NSSMC. As of now, this market is at the initial stage of development in Ukraine and financial instability may reduce their attractiveness.

Depository receipts are derivative securities that confirm the right to income from foreign securities. They allow investors to receive dividends from foreign issuers, and the issuer of the receipt ensures that the underlying asset is encumbered until it is redeemed. This makes them attractive due to simplified operations and reduced storage costs.

Government derivatives are financial instruments issued by the state, confirming Ukraine's obligations to make payments under certain economic conditions, in particular, when GDP indicators are reached. They are part of the budget process, are not regulated by the NSSMC, and are external governmental bonds used to restructure debt.

It should be noted that judicial practice is limited and mostly concerns those issues where derivative securities appear as objects of ownership. At the same time, Ukrainian courts consistently apply the norms of legislation governing the issuance and circulation of derivatives, which indicates the gradual formation of law enforcement practice. [1]

Conclusion. Legal regulation of derivative securities in Ukraine is an important factor in the development of the stock market, however, this segment remains underdeveloped due to fragmented law enforcement practice. Derivatives perform a key function in minimising financial risks, and their legislative consolidation, in particular their classification into contracts and securities, creates the basis for further development. Certain types of derivative securities, such as option certificates, stock warrants, credit notes, depositary receipts, and government derivatives, have different issuance mechanisms and applications, which affects their investment attractiveness. Despite the existing legislative regulation, judicial practice regarding derivatives remains limited, which requires further improvement of the legal environment to promote the development of this market.

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LABOR DISCIPLINE AND ITS LEGAL SUPPORT

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Problem statement. An important component of the employer's success and high labor productivity is the adherence of labor process participants to a structured, well-coordinated and harmonious order, enshrined in legal norms. This order is referred to as labor discipline. The proper observance of labor discipline not only improves workplace efficiency but also impacts significantly the employee's safety, health, and well-being.

With the transition toward a market economy in Ukraine, views on the organization of the labor process and the relationship between the parties to the labor contract have evolved. The need has risen to reform the framework of labor discipline and transition to new, more effective methods of its provision, that account for globalization processes in the economy. Currently, this transformation process has become even more pressing, given Ukraine's European integration course and the need to harmonize labor legislation with international standards.

Objectives. The study focuses on the norms of current labor legislation, their practical application, relevant international legal acts governing labor relations, as well as scientific publications on legal regulation of labor discipline and its enforcement methods. Therefore, the study aims to:

- Analyze current labor legislation and its practical implementation
- Systematize scientific perspectives on the issue
- Clarify the content and state of the legal framework governing labor discipline in contemporary conditions.

Results. The concept of "labor discipline" depends on both theoretical and practical implementation, respectively, such multi-facetedness does not allow for a single, universally accepted definition. It can be examined through four key aspects: a legal principle within labor law, the legal institution of labor law, the element of labor relations, and the actual behavior of participants in labor relations.

The primary goal of the functioning of the legal institution of labor discipline at the current stage of Ukraine's transition to a market economy and European integration should be to ensure increased awareness of one's rights and obligations, enabling each employee to exercise the right to work effectively. The employee's confidence in both their personal discipline and that of the entire team has a positive impact on their motivation and initiative, ultimately improving the quality of work across labor relations participants.

Conclusions. Labor discipline, like most legal institutions, is still largely a legacy of the old socialist system. Therefore, under current conditions of market economy, certain legal norms of this institution may not always adequately regulate labor relations.

The main principles on which labor discipline should be based are proposed to include: legality, ensuring proper working conditions, justice and equality, conscientious attitude to work, a balanced approach combining methods of motivation and persuasion, preventing and addressing mobbing (bullying), considering employees' needs and requests, and improvement of their working and living conditions. Compliance with all these principles will enable subjects of labor relations to create the necessary "positive discipline policy" and foster a "healthy workplace culture among employees".

While previously the legal regulation of labor discipline was carried out mainly by reinforcement of disciplinary liability for labor offenses, now, with the shift toward a market economy, the emphasis has shifted toward clearly regulating the mutual rights and obligations of labor relations participants and promoting high-quality, productive labor. Incentives not only positively impact the employee to whom the incentive is applied but also encourage other employees to conscientiously

fulfill their duties conscientiously and adhere to labor discipline. In this regard, incentives should be recognized as a more effective means of achieving the employer's goals compared to disciplinary measures (liability).

The enterprises' economic success depends not only on the employer's actions, but also on the workplace morale and employer's good relations with the employees. An critical step towards ensuring a healthy psychological work environment is an effective and comprehensive reform of domestic labor legislation and its alignment with the labor law of the European Union.

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INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RELATIONS

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Problem statement. The escalating importance of intellectual property (IP) in the global economy has brought to the forefront a complex web of legal challenges. As IP assets transcend national borders, the need for a robust international legal framework becomes paramount. However, the inherent territoriality of IP rights, coupled with the diversity of national legal systems, creates significant hurdles. The rise of digital technologies has further exacerbated these issues, leading to rampant digital piracy and counterfeiting.

One of the core problems lies in the conflict of laws that arise when IP rights are infringed across borders. Determining which jurisdiction's laws should apply and how to enforce foreign judgments remains a persistent challenge. Moreover, cultural differences and varying levels of IP awareness across nations hinder the effective implementation of international IP norms [1].

The existing international IP system, while comprehensive, faces difficulties in adapting to the rapid pace of technological advancements. Emerging technologies

like artificial intelligence and blockchain raise novel questions about IP ownership and protection. Additionally, the need to balance IP protection with the promotion of innovation and access to knowledge presents a delicate policy challenge [2].

Objectives. The objectives of this research are to explore social relations arising from the protection of intellectual property rights and to find out how international private law impacts intellectual property relations.

Methods. In the contemporary globalized world, the significance of intellectual property (IP) has surged, becoming a cornerstone of economic and social development. The transnational nature of IP necessitates a complex legal framework that transcends national boundaries. This paper aims to explore the intricate relationship between international private law (IPL) and IP relations using a method of analysis, focusing on the challenges and mechanisms of protecting IP rights in a global context.

Results. Intellectual property encompasses a wide array of creations, including literary and artistic works, inventions, trademarks, and trade secrets. These creations are granted legal protection, allowing creators and owners to control their use and derive economic benefits. IP rights are characterized by their territoriality, exclusivity, and specific subject matter.

International private law plays a crucial role in regulating IP relations that cross national borders. It provides a framework for resolving conflicts of law, determining jurisdiction, and enforcing foreign judgments. IPL distinguishes between two main categories of IP rights: copyright and related rights, and industrial property rights [2].

The foundation of international private law's role in intellectual property (IP) relations rests upon several key principles and mechanisms.

First, the principle of national treatment, enshrined in numerous international treaties, ensures that foreign IP rights holders are treated no less favorably than domestic rights holders, establishing a baseline of equitable protection.

Second, the principle of priority, particularly crucial in industrial property, allows applicants to claim priority based on an earlier filing in another country, streamlining the process of securing international protection. Complementing these principles is a robust network of international treaties, such as the Berne Convention, the Paris Convention, and the TRIPS Agreement, which provide a harmonized framework for IP protection, setting common standards and obligations. In situations where cross-border IP disputes arise, conflict of laws rules within international private law provide guidance on determining which country's law should apply, ensuring legal certainty [3].

Finally, enforcement mechanisms facilitate the practical application of IP rights across borders through mechanisms such as mutual recognition of judgments and international cooperation, enabling rights holders to effectively protect their IP in diverse jurisdictions [1].

In our paper we would like to discuss on challenges and issues.

- Digital piracy: The internet has facilitated widespread digital piracy, posing a significant challenge to IP rights holders.
- Counterfeiting: The trade in counterfeit goods infringes on trademarks and other IP rights, causing economic harm and posing safety risks.

- Jurisdictional issues: Determining jurisdiction in cross-border IP disputes can be complex, particularly in the online environment.
- Cultural differences: Variations in cultural attitudes towards IP can create challenges for enforcement and harmonization.
- The development of artificial intelligence. AI creations bring new questions to what is considered to be intellectual property.

When considering the matter of international cooperation in the field of intellectual property, it's important to note that international organizations, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), play a vital role in promoting and protecting IP rights globally. They facilitate the development of international norms, provide technical assistance, and administer international treaties.

The dynamic interplay between technological advancement and globalization necessitates a continuous evolution of the international intellectual property (IP) system. To ensure its efficacy in the future, several key areas demand focused attention. Primarily, enhancing international cooperation to combat IP infringement is crucial, requiring coordinated efforts across borders to tackle issues like digital piracy and counterfeiting. Secondly, harmonizing IP laws and enforcement mechanisms will streamline processes and reduce legal ambiguities, fostering a more predictable and consistent global IP landscape [2]. Furthermore, addressing the challenges posed by emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, is paramount, as these innovations introduce novel questions regarding ownership, protection, and enforcement. Finally, it is essential to find a delicate balance between IP protection and access to knowledge and technology, ensuring that IP rights incentivize innovation without unduly hindering the dissemination of information and technological progress. These combined efforts will contribute to a more robust and adaptable international IP system, capable of navigating the complexities of the future [3].

Conclusion. In conclusion, this research has underscored the critical role of international private law (IPL) in managing the increasingly complex landscape of intellectual property (IP) relations in a globalized world. The study has demonstrated that the transnational nature of IP necessitates a robust legal framework that transcends national boundaries, effectively addressing the challenges posed by cross-border disputes and technological advancements.

IPL serves as an indispensable tool for navigating these complexities, providing mechanisms for resolving conflicts of law, enforcing IP rights across jurisdictions, and fostering international cooperation. The principles of national treatment and priority, coupled with the network of international treaties, form the cornerstone of this framework, ensuring a degree of harmonization and predictability in IP protection.

However, the rapid pace of technological innovation, particularly in the digital realm, continues to challenge the existing legal paradigm. The rise of digital piracy, counterfeiting, and emerging technologies like artificial intelligence necessitates ongoing adaptation and refinement of IPL principles and mechanisms.

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ACTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE AS A FORM AND SOURCE OF LAW

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Problem Statement. The 1996 Ukrainian Constitution ultimately established the course for Ukraine's transformation into a social, democratic, and law-abiding state. Ensuring the rule of law through the supremacy of the Constitution as the only normative legal act that is a priori recognised as legal is one of the basic elements of such state. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine (henceforth referred to as the CCU) is responsible for implementing the constitutional control institution established in Ukraine to legally protect the Fundamental Law, its proper interpretation, and the removal of legal acts that do not comply with the Constitution from the mechanism of legal regulation. The acts of the CCU are of paramount importance in the system of legal acts of Ukraine. Therefore, research into the legal characteristics and nature of the acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine is significant and relevant. According to these acts, they determine the position and the role of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in the system of checks and balances and in the mechanism for protecting constitutional legality.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

- 1) research into the legal nature of the acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.
- 2) examination of the arguments (for or against) regarding the attribution of decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to sources of law.

Methods. This research utilizes numerous methods, for example, search (conducted through examination of available methodological and scientific literature

with subsequent analysis of the collected materials), comparison, systematization, and specification. Additionally, the method of legal norm analysis is not only involved in the examination of the regulatory legal acts which governs the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine within Ukrainian legislation, but also assesses the scholarly research which includes expert evaluations on the subject. [1, p. 13].

Furthermore, the logical-legal method was employed to substantiate conclusions regarding the legal nature of the acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine and to define their role in the law-making process; the systemic-structural method was also utilized to determine the position of these acts within the system of legal sources and to analyze their interrelations with other normative acts. This approach allows for comprehensive understanding of how the Constitutional Court's decisions influence legislative development and the broader legal framework in Ukraine. Moreover, both Ukrainian and international literature have been employed, allowing for a thorough investigation of the topic from the viewpoints of different researchers. [4, p. 20].

Results. The acts of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine constitute a highly significant source of Ukrainian law. While their influence on legal regulation is not direct, they play a crucial role in shaping both legislation and law enforcement. In the legislative process, the provisions of CCU acts serve as a benchmark for drafting legal norms that align with the Constitution. In judicial practice, courts frequently reference CCU decisions as a basis for their legal reasoning.

Legislatively, the acts of the CCU are classified into decisions—which determine the constitutionality of laws, acts of the President, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. They also provide official interpretations of the Constitution and opinions, which assess the compliance of international treaties with the Fundamental Law. Reviewing issues proposed for an all-Ukrainian referendum initiated by the people, evaluating the adherence to constitutional procedures in cases of presidential impeachment. And it also, determines whether draft constitutional amendments meet the requirements of the relevant constitutional provisions.

In order to establish a democratic state governed by the rule of law, the acts of the CCU have played and will continue to play a fundamental role in the establishment of genuine constitutionalism.

Conclusions. The supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law are ensured in large part by the actions of the Ukrainian Constitutional Court. They have a considerable impact on legal regulation, influencing both lawmaking and judicial practice, even though they are not direct legislative norms. Opinions and decisions from the CCU have different legal purposes. Opinions evaluate proposed referendums, international treaties, and impeachment processes, while decisions decide whether laws and legal acts are constitutional. By performing these duties, the CCU preserves the checks and balances system and upholds constitutional legality. In conclusion, the CCU's acts are crucial to Ukraine's stability and the growth of a state founded on the rule of law by promoting democratic governance and constitutionalism.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NAZI DICTATORSHIP IN GERMANY. CHANGES IN THE STATE SYSTEM. "EMERGENCY LEGISLATION"

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Problem statement. The period of the Nazi dictatorship is today the most studied in the history of Germany. This is not surprising, because it led to catastrophic consequences not only in Europe, but throughout the world. At the same time, the fall of the Third Reich and the material and spiritual losses suffered, the colossal losses of humanity led to the urgent need to establish such forms of cooperation that would achieve productive results in the field of international cooperation through the development of diplomatic relations, and not through violence.

Objectives. The work indicates that the power of the Nazi party in Germany was legitimate, which is why it became legalized. In view of this, one must be aware of one's responsibility to the state so that the state can ensure the proper, effective performance of its functions in protecting and respecting human rights and freedoms. Otherwise, the emergence of totalitarianism will threaten the peaceful existence and development of man and society.

Methods. We used historicist methods, as it requires consideration of historical facts that took place at that time in accordance with global political and social factors, and a deepening of their interrelationship. Structural and systemic analysis was also used, as the analysis of changes in the state system involves consideration of functional causal and consequential changes that occurred at the level of legislative and executive bodies, related to the expansion or narrowing of the powers of state authorities and their officials.

Results. After coming to power in January 1933, the NSDAP began large-scale political transformations aimed at strengthening control over the state apparatus. The democratic institutions of the Weimar Republic proved unable to resist the centralization of power in the hands of Hitler and his associates. Changes in the state structure of Germany were accompanied by the gradual elimination of the multi-party system, increased repression and the introduction of emergency legislation, which ensured complete Nazi control over the political and social life of the country.

The Reichstag session opened in Potsdam on March 21 had only one thing to do: to adopt a law limited to a period of 4 years, which would authorize the government to take legislative measures, including those that change the content of the constitution, to "overcome the hardships of the people and the Reich."

August 2, 1934 Paul von Hindenburg dies. From that moment on, all full power *de jure* passes to Hitler. By the law of August 1, 1934, the position of the President of the Empire is merged with the position of Reich Chancellor. As a result, the established powers of the President of the Empire are transferred to the leader (Führer) and Reich Chancellor - Adolf Hitler. The Führer received the right to appoint all officials and civil servants of the imperial government. The composition of the Reichstag was also formed on the basis of the selection of candidates personally by the Führer. As a result, the Reichstag as a representative body lost its influence on the main issues of socio-political life.

Since the NSDAP came to power legitimately, it had to consolidate the fullness of its powers not only through terror, but also through the adoption of a number of laws that went down in history under the name "Emergency Legislation." The first law "On the unification of the lands with the empire" dissolved the representative bodies of local self-government of individual lands, and their new composition was determined in accordance with the results of the elections to the Reichstag on March 5. The state governments received the power to legislate without consultation with the representative bodies - this was a significant step to strengthen the influence of the party "on the periphery". The second law, adopted on April 7, 1933, introduced the positions of imperial governors in the lands, who controlled the implementation of the political directions determined by the Reich Chancellor. That is, the imperial governors carried out the directives of the Führer on the ground.

The Nuremberg Laws differed from those previously adopted by a special totalitarianism. They did not concern issues of organization and activity of the state system, although they prohibited Jews from holding administrative positions. These laws significantly interfered with private life, which indicates that the Nazi dictatorship had reached its apogee.

One of the first discriminatory laws of the Nazi regime in the field of education was the Law "Against the Overcrowding of German Schools and Universities", passed on April 25, 1933. It was aimed at restricting access to education for Jews and established quotas according to which their share in schools and higher education institutions should not exceed 1.5% of the total number of students. In addition, the law contributed to the displacement of Jewish teachers and scientists from the academic sphere, which led to their mass emigration. The consequence of the adoption of this act was a sharp reduction in the Jewish presence in scientific and

educational institutions, which, in turn, negatively affected the German intellectual elite. The law, although adopted before the Nuremberg "racial" laws of 1935, became part of the broader anti-Semitic policy of the Third Reich. In 1938, this led to a ban on Jews obtaining higher education.

Conclusions. The formal preservation of constitutional institutions actually concealed the establishment of a dictatorship in which legislative and executive power were concentrated in the hands of Hitler and his inner circle. "Emergency legislation" was essentially aimed at the complete destruction of democratic institutions, the establishment of total control over society and the introduction of racial ideology. The very procedure for adopting laws by the government, which traditionally belongs to the executive branch of power, already testified to the lack of division of powers between the legislative and executive branches in Germany. The highlighted laws are considered the most important, because each of them had a significant impact on the formation and consolidation of the totalitarian form of government. The unification of local government through the elimination of independent authorities provided the NSDAP with absolute influence at the regional level. The adoption of the Nuremberg Laws laid the foundation for official discrimination against the Jewish population, which later became a prerequisite for the Holocaust. Total control over the media and the cleansing of the ranks of journalists caused the collapse of freedom of speech, turning the press into a tool of propaganda. The education sector was also significantly affected: restrictions on Jewish access to educational institutions, the expulsion of "unreliable teachers", and strict ideological unification led to a decline in the prestige of the humanities and a significant reduction in the number of students. All these measures demonstrate that the Nazi regime gradually transformed the Third Reich into a state with absolute party power, destroying any manifestations of dissent, democratic values and human rights.

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“RUSKA PRAVDA” AS A SOURCE FOR THE GENESIS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM OF KYIVIAN RUS’

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Problem Statement. The study of the legal foundations of Kyivan Rus’ raises questions about how its law enforcement system was formed within the context of early medieval society. A central role in this process is played by the “*Ruska Pravda*” – a document that marked the first step toward the codification of norms and the regulation of public order. The problem lies in the fact that the significance of this source for the genesis of law enforcement mechanisms often remains insufficiently explored, as the focus is placed on its general legal character rather than on specific aspects of crime fighting or community protection. Thus, there is a need to clarify precisely how “*Ruska Pravda*” influenced the establishment of a system for maintaining justice and security. The aim of this research is to analyze “*Ruska Pravda*” as a key source for the formation of the law enforcement system in Kyivan Rus’.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze the legal norms contained in *Ruska Pravda* and determine their influence on the formation of the law enforcement system in Kyivan Rus’.
2. to explore the historical context and functions of law enforcement institutions as reflected in the provisions of *Ruska Pravda*.

Methods. To address the topic, a historical-legal method is employed, which allows for an analysis of the text of “*Ruska Pravda*” in the context of its various redactions and the historical realities of the 11th–13th centuries. A comparative approach aids in juxtaposing the norms of the document with the customary law of the Slavic peoples and the Byzantine influences that are reflected within it. “*Ruska Pravda*” is one of the most significant monuments of the law of Kyivan Rus’, reflecting not only the social relations of its time but also serving as a key source for understanding the origins of the law enforcement system of the ancient state. This document, created during the peak of Kyivan Rus’, became the basis for legal regulation, particularly in the sphere of protecting public order and combating criminality. In this essay, I analyze the importance of “*Ruska Pravda*” as a source for the genesis of the law enforcement system, relying on historical facts and the opinions of modern scholars. “*Ruska Pravda*” emerged in the 11th century during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise, although its text was subsequently supplemented and refined by his successors. The document is based on the customary law of the Slavic tribes while also incorporating elements of Byzantine law and Christian principles, which attests to the high level of legal culture in Kyivan Rus’. The historical

development of the formation and genesis of the law enforcement system was shaped on the basis of this collection of ancient Rus' law. According to this document, law enforcement functions were performed by the prince, his regular army, and his trusted agents (including "virnyky," "mechnyky," and "tiuny"), as well as by members of the administration. Experts argue that these individuals should be qualified as the primitive law enforcement officers because, by their authority and through criminal investigations, they received support from the local populace. Many researchers consider "Ruska Pravda" to be the fundamental codex of the laws of Rus'-Ukraine, which encompassed norms from various branches of law – primarily criminal and criminal-procedural – and served as an official legal act recognized by the public authority of the judiciary [1, pp. 85–86]. According to M. S. Pasychnyuk, "Ruska Pravda" became the first codified legislative act that systematized behavioral norms and established liability for their violations, laying the groundwork for the development of legal institutions [2, p. 90].

The document exists in several redactions, the most famous of which are the Short Pravda (11th century) and the Extended Pravda (12th–13th centuries). The Short Pravda contained the basic norms regulating the protection of life, property, and honor, while the Extended Pravda broadened these provisions, covering a wider range of social relations. Within these texts, we find the earliest references to mechanisms that can be considered prototypes of law enforcement activity.

Although "Ruska Pravda" was not a codex in the modern sense, its structure clearly reflected the aspiration to regulate social life. It contained norms of criminal, civil, and procedural law regulating relations between individuals, the community, and the authority. For example, articles on murder, theft, or bodily harm provided for specific fines (*vir*) or compensation, serving not only a punitive function but also a preventive one [3, p. 5].

An important feature of the document is its emphasis on protecting the rights of the victim. Instead of centralized state punishment, as in modern systems, "Ruska Pravda" placed the responsibility for apprehending the criminal and compensating for damages on the community or the victim's family. This indicates a decentralized nature of the law enforcement system of that time, where the community played a key role in maintaining order [1, p. 50]. At the same time, the existence of concepts such as "potok" and "razgrabuvannya" (confiscation of property and exile) points to the emergence of state mechanisms of punishment that were applied to the most severe crimes.

The law enforcement activity during the period of Rus'-Ukraine partly originates from the sphere of the princely will, which was manifested in the conscious actions and investigations conducted by the prince in cases of illegal behavior. This is because the princely will was primarily implemented in a normative legal format. "Ruska Pravda" incorporates pagan norms, princely charters, ecclesiastical judicial practices, Rus'-Byzantine treaties, and other expressions of princely authority. In the norms of the legislative collection, both substantive and procedural provisions are intertwined, within which signs of law enforcement organs can also be identified. It is customary to divide the collection into three redactions: short, extended, and abbreviated. The judicial activity of the princes, which underscored the importance of

judicial precedent as a source of the law in Rus'-Ukraine, played a significant role in the formation of "Ruska Pravda" [1, p. 86]. I. Boyko notes that the princely retinue served as a prototype for law enforcement bodies since it was responsible for enforcing judicial decisions and combating violations of the law [3, p. 8]. However, the community also had a significant influence. In "Ruska Pravda," the institute of the "verv" – a territorial community responsible for crimes committed on its territory – is mentioned. If the criminal could not be apprehended, the verv' was required to pay a fine (the so-called "dyka vira"). This mechanism stimulated the community to self-regulate and to cooperate with the princely authority in identifying lawbreakers [2, p. 94]. Thus, "Ruska Pravda" established a symbiosis of princely and communal law enforcement activities, which became the foundation for the subsequent development of legal traditions. "Ruska Pravda" not only reflects the legal culture of Kyivan Rus' but also has a long-lasting influence on the Ukrainian legal tradition. Its principles, such as the protection of the victim's rights and the combination of individual and collective liability, have partly survived in the customary law of later periods. Modern researchers, including S. V. Banakh, emphasize that this document was the first step in creating an organized law enforcement system that eventually evolved into state institutions [1, p. 55]. At the same time, I. Boyko stresses that "Ruska Pravda" is evidence of the high level of legal consciousness that distinguished Kyivan Rus' among other states of its time [3, p. 12].

Conclusions. "Ruska Pravda" is an invaluable source for understanding the genesis of the law enforcement system of Kyivan Rus'. It laid the foundations for legal regulation by combining customary law with elements of state authority and created mechanisms for maintaining public order. The role of the prince as the supreme judge, the participation of the community in upholding justice, and the clearly stipulated norms of liability all testify to the emergence of a structured justice system. This document not only reflects the realities of its era but also serves as an important lesson for modern times, demonstrating how the law can harmoniously combine the interests of the authority, the community, and the individual.

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FORCE MAJEURE IN THE CONTEXT OF LEASE (RENTAL) AGREEMENTS

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Problem Statement. In the context of contemporary instability driven by natural, technological, and socio-political factors, the issue of legal regulation of force majeure in lease (rental) agreements has gained particular relevance. Lease relationships, predicated on the prolonged use of property, are inherently vulnerable to external circumstances that may render the fulfillment of obligations by the parties impossible. The absence of a clear and formalized approach to defining force majeure in such agreements frequently leads to disputes, ambiguous interpretations of legal norms, and, consequently, an imbalance of interests between the lessor and the lessee.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to examine the legal nature of force majeure within the framework of lease (rental) agreements, assess its impact on the stability of contractual relationships, and propose recommendations for enhancing the normative regulation of this legal category.

Methods. The research employs a combination of scientific methods, including the formal-legal method for analyzing the provisions of contracts and regulatory acts, the comparative-legal method for juxtaposing approaches to force majeure regulation across different legal systems, and the systemic method for evaluating the interrelationship between force majeure and changes in circumstances within the context of lease relationships.

Results. The concept of force majeure occupies a pivotal role in contractual law, serving to shield parties from liability for non-performance of obligations arising from extraordinary circumstances beyond their control. In lease (rental) agreements, this legal institution assumes heightened significance due to the susceptibility of leased objects—such as real estate, equipment, or land plots—to external influences, including natural disasters or socio-political crises. This analysis aims to elucidate the essence of force majeure, its function in lease relationships, and the evaluation of its normative and practical application, drawing on the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine and contemporary scholarly research.

Force majeure, or “higher power,” is defined as an unforeseeable event that precludes contract performance and is independent of the parties’ will. According to Article 263 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the running of the limitation period is suspended in the presence of an irresistible force obstructing the fulfillment of obligations [1]. Within the lease context, this may pertain to a lessor unable to provide access to the leased object due to a natural disaster or a lessee unable to make rental payments owing to economic hardships, such as those induced by a state of

war. D. C. Diaconu emphasizes that a precise articulation of force majeure conditions in a contract mitigates disputes by enabling the parties to predefine the legal consequences of such events [2].

Lease agreements are particularly sensitive to external factors, as property may be damaged or rendered unusable by force majeure events. For instance, in agricultural leases, floods or droughts may preclude land use. It is critical to distinguish force majeure from a change in circumstances (Article 652 of the Civil Code of Ukraine), as the former entails an absolute impossibility of performance, whereas the latter merely complicates it, necessitating contractual adjustments [1].

The practical importance of force majeure became evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, when quarantine restrictions rendered commercial premises unusable. The FIDIC framework offers a structured approach, defining force majeure as an event beyond the parties' control and proposing certification procedures, such as through chambers of commerce and industry [3]. This practice is also prevalent in Ukraine, fostering stability in contractual relations.

Force majeure impacts the legal status of lease agreements. In many legal systems, as noted by FIDIC, a party must notify the other of such circumstances, avoiding automatic termination [3]. This preserves lease relationships post-event. Balancing the parties' interests is essential: a lessee should not bear full rental payment obligations for unusable property, yet a lessor should not be wholly deprived of income if the object remains partially accessible. D. C. Diaconu underscores that a detailed force majeure clause can provide for partial payment exemptions or deferred obligations [2]. Thus, force majeure in lease agreements serves as a mechanism for adapting legal relationships to unforeseen circumstances, ensuring flexibility and safeguarding the parties' interests.

Conclusion. Force majeure in the context of lease (rental) agreements constitutes a complex legal category necessitating a formalized approach to its definition and implementation. It plays an indispensable role in protecting parties from the consequences of unforeseeable events but requires meticulous contractual regulation to prevent ambiguity or abuse. Leveraging contemporary legal doctrines, including international standards and national practices, parties to lease relationships can devise effective mechanisms to address force majeure scenarios, thereby ensuring stability and legal certainty in their obligations. Consequently, force majeure not only reflects the unpredictability of the external environment but also serves as a vital component of legal regulation aimed at maintaining contractual order amid crises.

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TYPES OF VIRTUAL ASSETS

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Problem Statement. The development of digital technologies encompasses all possible spheres of human existence. One of the key elements of this transformation is the development of block chain technologies and virtual assets, which are important aspects of the global economy, providing new opportunities for investment, accumulation of funds, and information exchange.

Ukraine holds one of the leading positions worldwide in terms of the number of transactions related to virtual assets. The growing popularity of crypto assets necessitates their in-depth study as both an economic and legal phenomenon. Special attention should be paid to legal regulation, as legislation often fails to keep pace with the development of this industry.

Objectives. The purpose of this scientific work is to analyze the legal nature, functional features, and development prospects of virtual assets, as well as to study approaches to their regulation at national and international levels.

The main tasks in writing this work are: analysis of theoretical aspects - to consider theoretical concepts and approaches to understanding the legal nature of virtual assets; study of legal regulation - to analyze and compare foreign and national legislation; research on the rights and obligations of virtual asset market participants; analysis of judicial practice.

Methods. For the most in-depth study of this topic and systematization of knowledge, it is necessary to use methods such as comparison, analysis, and legal analogy, as these allow comparing different aspects of researching the legal phenomenon of crypto assets.

Comparison allows identifying similar and distinctive features and development trends that may be useful for further analysis, which consists of a thorough study of various spectra of virtual assets, legislation, judicial practice, and other sources. Analysis allows understanding complex legal issues, determining trends, and identifying problematic points for further study.

Results. Currently, Ukraine has adopted the Law "On Virtual Assets," which has not yet entered into force. It defines a virtual asset as "an intangible good that is an object of civil rights, has value, and is expressed by data in electronic form." The existence and transferability of virtual assets are ensured by a system for securing their turnover. The law establishes two types:

Secured virtual asset - certifies property rights, including rights of claim to other objects of civil rights;

Unsecured virtual asset - does not certify any property or non-property rights.

By its legal nature, a secured virtual asset functions as a property right, facilitating the alienation (transfer) of another civil rights object. When disposing of a secured virtual asset, the owner disposes of the property right to the underlying security object. Common examples of secured virtual assets include:

Security tokens - provide rights to manage a company and receive part of its profits, with value recognized in cryptocurrency.

Stablecoins - tokens secured by real monetary assets (typically USD).

Utility tokens - service tokens with consumer or commercial value, providing access to issuers' services/goods, functioning as game currency, loyalty points, or software licenses. These are non-financial secured virtual assets.

Cryptocurrency is an example of an unsecured virtual asset. Let's examine the main characteristics of cryptocurrency:

Cryptocurrency is a type of virtual asset that exists in a token accounting system of a distributed registry as a record with an information identifier, non-derivative from the primary asset. The concept reflects the technological side of this phenomenon: the result of combining cryptographic technologies and distributed registry technology. Cryptocurrency is a set of symbols that is the result of computational operations performed by a miner using specialized equipment. The issuance of cryptocurrency is decentralized, does not depend on any regulatory body, and is carried out through mining by individuals.

Limited volume of cryptocurrency emission. The value indicators of cryptocurrency increase when their maximum volume is reached.

The value of cryptocurrency depends only on its demand and supply and does not depend on political conditions and banks. Cryptocurrency has no financial backing.

Cryptocurrency owners are anonymous.

The number of cryptocurrencies is unlimited and constantly growing.

Cryptocurrency operations can be carried out on crypto exchanges.

The European Union's Markets in Crypto Assets (MiCA) regulation offers a different classification:

"Utility" tokens - providing digital access to goods/services

"Asset-referenced" tokens - maintaining stable value by referencing multiple assets

"Electronic money" tokens - payment instruments referencing a single fiat currency

Conclusions. Virtual assets require detailed theoretical and practical legal research and proper consolidation in legislation. Despite the novelty proposed in the Law of Ukraine "On Virtual Assets," there are many problematic aspects that need refinement. The legislator needs to continue adapting Ukrainian regulatory acts to European Union standards. The Law of Ukraine "On Virtual Assets" proposes the following types: secured and unsecured virtual assets. Varieties of secured assets are financial virtual assets: a secured virtual asset issued by a resident of Ukraine that is secured by currency values, and one issued by a resident of Ukraine that is secured by a security or derivative financial instrument [2]. MiCA provides for "utility" tokens, "asset-referenced" tokens, and "electronic money" tokens. Implementing the

classification of virtual assets following the example of MiCA in domestic legislation will allow covering a wider range of crypto assets and help reduce legal uncertainty.

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CIVIL LIABILITY IN THE LEGAL LIABILITY SYSTEM

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Problem Statement. Civil liability is an integral part of the general system of legal liability and plays a significant role in maintaining the legal order in society. It is aimed at restoring the violated rights of the injured parties and ensuring balance in civil legal relations through compensation for the damages caused. The relevance of studying this topic is determined by the constant changes in economic, social, and legal realities, as well as the increasing complexity of civil legal relations in the modern world. In a globalized society, where commercial and private interests interact in various areas of activity, the issue of civil liability becomes increasingly important for ensuring proper legal order. Specifically, the growing number of contracts, commercial relations, and the emergence of new offenses require effective legal mechanisms that can guarantee compensation for harm and protect the rights of the participants in legal relations.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are to research the approaches to understanding the concept of "legal liability"; to define the characteristics of legal liability; to classify legal liability according to various criteria; to determine the place of civil liability in the system of legal liability; to define the concept of "civil liability"; to examine the types of civil liability; to explore the functions of civil liability

Methods. The search method involves gathering and analyzing information, studying legislation, case law, and academic works. It is used to identify issues and gaps in the legal regulation of civil liability. The comparative legal method compares different legal systems and approaches to civil liability in various countries. This helps identify similarities and differences and determine best practices. Classification involves defining the different types and forms of civil liability, such as contractual or tort liability. Classification helps structure the concepts and types of liability. Logical methods, such as analysis and synthesis, are also used. Analysis breaks down complex concepts into elements for better understanding, while synthesis combines elements to formulate a coherent concept of civil liability and its role in the legal system. These methods help to understand civil liability more deeply and its place in the broader system of legal responsibility.

Results. Legal liability is a mechanism of legal regulation, the main task of which is to ensure legal order and protect the rights and legitimate interests of legal subjects. The special features of legal liability include its connection with the legal system, the presence of a fundamental basis, procedural form, and negative consequences for the offender. The classification of legal liability is carried out according to various criteria. By functional purpose, two main types of liability are distinguished: restorative (aimed at restoring the violated right) and punitive liability. The sectoral classification includes constitutional, material, disciplinary, administrative, criminal, and civil liability. Civil liability is a type of legal liability that has both general features of legal responsibility and specific characteristics, such as a property nature, correspondence between the extent of liability and the damage caused, the additional nature of obligations for the offender, and the voluntary nature of its application. The classification of civil liability includes contractual and non-contractual (extracontractual) liability, as well as joint, solidary, and subsidiary liability depending on the number of participants. By the scope of responsibility, it is divided into full, limited, and multiple liability. The main functions of civil liability include regulatory, protective, preventive, and compensatory functions, which are based on the principles of legal equality, free will, and property autonomy of participants.

Conclusions. Civil liability occupies an important place among other types of legal liability, having both common and distinct features. It ensures compensation for damages and the restoration of violated rights, which differentiates it from criminal or administrative liability. Civil liability protects individuals' rights and upholds justice. With the development of society and new technologies, which complicate legal relations, it is necessary to continuously improve the mechanisms of civil liability to effectively respond to new legal challenges.

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PECULIARITIES OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

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Problem Statement. Compliance with official discipline by civil servants is a key condition for their effective performance of their official duties. At the same time, in the current conditions of civil service reform in Ukraine, there is a need to improve the regulatory regulation of disciplinary proceedings, since the current legislation has a number of shortcomings and contradictions that complicate its practical application. First, the issue of disciplinary liability of civil servants remains debatable in legal science. The lack of unity in defining the concept of "legal liability of civil servants", disputes over types of liability and problems of law enforcement indicate the need for systematic scientific research on this issue. Special attention is required to the correlation of rights, obligations and guarantees of a civil servant, as well as the procedural aspects of considering disciplinary cases. Secondly, in the context of Ukraine's European integration processes, the study of the mechanisms of disciplinary liability of civil servants is gaining special attention. Comparative analysis of the legal systems of European countries allows us to identify key standards and determine ways to implement them in the national legislation. Thirdly, the relevance of the study is due to the increase in cases of corruption and other offences in the state apparatus. The processes of democratization, openness of

government and digitalization of administrative procedures are accompanied by increased attention to the behaviour of civil servants, their responsibility to society. Meanwhile, the mechanism of disciplinary proceedings should be not only a tool of punishment, but also a way to prevent violations, prevent corruption risks and form ethical standards of civil service.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

- to reveal the legal nature of disciplinary liability of civil servants;
- to analyze the problems of current legislation;
- to determine the optimal mechanisms for improving disciplinary proceedings, taking into account European standards and national peculiarities of law enforcement.

Methods. To achieve the goal and fulfil the objectives of the study, a set of scientific research methods has been used, namely: search, analytical, comparative and generalization methods.

The comparative legal method has been used to analyze the provisions of specialized legislation on the disciplinary liability of civil servants. This made it possible to compare the national experience of regulatory and legal regulation with similar practice in European countries, which made it possible to determine the basic rights, guarantees and possible directions for improving disciplinary proceedings in Ukraine.

The systemic method has been used to study the principles of disciplinary proceedings, in particular the structure and hierarchy of disciplinary sanctions that can be applied to civil servants. Thanks to this method, the logic of the relationships between regulatory and legal acts that regulate disciplinary liability and the mechanisms for their implementation was established.

Results. The civil service is an important social institution that ensures the proper level of public administration and the implementation of the interests of the state. It is entrusted with functions that contribute to the implementation of guarantees, human rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution. In Ukraine, there is no separate law that would comprehensively regulate the issue of disciplinary liability of civil servants. The main principles of this liability are enshrined in various regulatory legal acts, for example, the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service". The definition of what disciplinary proceedings are is not contained in any of the currently valid laws. Depending on the nature of the disciplinary offence, guilt and consequences of the offence, the following measures may be applied to a civil servant: a remark, a reprimand, a notification of incompetence and dismissal. In order to establish the factual circumstances of the offence and provide it with a legal assessment, the authorized bodies create a commission with the subsequent opening of disciplinary proceedings.

Conclusions. Currently, the legislation provides for four types of penalties, but it is advisable to reduce them to two – reprimand and dismissal, the latter remarks do not have independent significance. The experience of Germany demonstrates the effectiveness of material liability instead of moral sanctions. There, too, the disciplinary judicial process is regulated and contains legal guarantees for employees, in particular, the possibility of appealing and reviewing dismissal in court. Ukraine

can borrow these mechanisms to increase the efficiency of the civil service. A detailed description of the stages and phases of disciplinary proceedings ensures clarity and predictability of the process, which makes arbitrary decisions impossible. This contributes to compliance with the rule of law, since each participant in the proceedings knows his/her obligations and rights. In addition, such a structure increases the efficiency of the work of disciplinary bodies, allowing for quick and well-founded decisions.

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YEVHEN KONOVALETS AND HIS STATE ACTIVITIES

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Problem Statement. In the context of current events in Ukraine, particularly the brutal armed aggression by the Russian Federation, the intensification of the national liberation movement, and the ongoing struggle to preserve state sovereignty, the study of significant figures in Ukrainian history has acquired special importance. Today, Yevhen Konovalets has become a symbol of the fight for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state in the early 20th century and serves as a role model. His political, military, and ideological activities laid the foundation of Ukrainian nationalism, which has regained relevance in the face of threats to national statehood.

In today's circumstances, as Ukrainian society continues to develop the ideas of self-determination, independence, and resistance to colonial legacies, Konovalets' historical experience—particularly his work within the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN)—is viewed as an example of leadership, strategic vision, and self-sacrifice for the national cause. Research and analysis of his state-building activity not only provide a deeper understanding of the nature of the Ukrainian

liberation movement but also contribute to shaping the ideological foundation for contemporary nationalist education, national consciousness, and patriotic culture.

Objectives. The primary goal of this research is to present a comprehensive analysis and characterization of the state activities of the founder and leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, Yevhen Konovalets, in the context of the formation of the Ukrainian national movement, particularly his role in the establishment and development of the OUN, as well as the determination of the significance of his ideological and organizational legacy for the current stage of Ukraine's struggle for independence.

To effectively achieve this goal, I have set the following objectives:

- To characterize the historical conditions in which Yevhen Konovalets' ideological views were formed;
- To analyze Konovalets' military and political path, particularly his participation in the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen Legion.
- To highlight the process of founding and functioning of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, as well as Konovalets' role in shaping its ideological platform;
- To evaluate the impact of Konovalets' activities on the development of the Ukrainian national liberation movement and analyze the relevance of his ideas in the contemporary context.

Methods. In our thesis were used such methods as history analysis, which facilitated a chronological examination of key events in Yehven Konovalets' life, Including his education, military service, and political leadership within the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN). The analytical method was applied to assess his strategic decisions, ideological contributions, and their long-term impact on the Ukrainian national movement. Additionally, the comparative method enabled the evaluation of Konovalets' role in the broader context of nationalist movements in Europe during the interwar period. Primary sources, such as memoirs, archival documents, and contemporaneous publications, were supplemented by secondary academic literature to ensure a comprehensive and objective analysis.

Results. Yevhen Konovalets (1891–1938) was a prominent Ukrainian military commander and political leader, instrumental in the early 20th-century Ukrainian independence movement. Ye. Konovalets was born on June 14, 1891, in the village of Zashkiv near Lviv, which at the time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was raised in a patriotic Ukrainian family. Growing up in a culturally diverse region with a strong Polish and Austrian presence, Konovalets experienced early the challenges faced by Ukrainians striving to preserve their language and traditions. His formative years were marked by academic excellence and growing interest in political and social issues, which later shaped his dedication to the Ukrainian national cause. His childhood laid the moral and intellectual foundations for his future leadership in the struggle for Ukrainian independence.

He began his academic journey at Lviv University, where he studied law and became involved in student and national organizations. His studies were interrupted by World War I, during which he served as an officer in the Austro-Hungarian army. Following the collapse of the empire, Konovalets joined the Ukrainian military forces

and quickly rose to prominence as the commander of the Sich Riflemen, a key unit in the defense of the short-lived Ukrainian People's Republic (UNR).

After the defeat of the UNR, Konovalets turned to political organizing in exile. Evhen Konovalets stands as a foundational figure in the history of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), a movement that shaped the trajectory of the Ukrainian national struggle in the 20th century. His leadership, vision, and strategic insight were critical in establishing the OUN as a unified, disciplined force dedicated to the pursuit of an independent Ukrainian state. Following the collapse of the Ukrainian People's Republic and the failure of diplomatic efforts to secure lasting independence, Konovalets recognized the need for a new form of political organization — one that would combine ideological clarity, national unity, and militant activism. In 1929, he successfully united various nationalist youth and veteran groups to form the OUN. The organization's core mission was the liberation of Ukrainian territories under Polish, Soviet, and Romanian control, with a long-term objective of creating a sovereign, ethnically Ukrainian state. Konovalets provided the OUN with a structured ideological framework rooted in integral nationalism, emphasizing national self-determination, cultural revival, and political sovereignty. He fostered international contacts, established propaganda networks, and maintained ties with the Ukrainian diaspora, using diplomatic and informational channels to keep the Ukrainian cause alive on the global stage. Though formally assisted by advisors such as Dmytro Andriievsky, Konovalets retained personal oversight over all major decisions, reinforcing his central role within the movement.

Conclusions. Yevhen Konovalets was a brave leader during the Ukrainian Revolution, fighting for independence amidst the chaos of war. As commander of the Sich Riflemen, he defended the Ukrainian People's Republic against foreign forces. When independence slipped away, he became a symbol of resilience, guiding the Ukrainian nationalist movement from exile. Under his leadership, the OUN grew into a disciplined and influential political force, though it operated primarily in exile and clandestinely within Ukraine. His assassination by a Soviet agent in 1938 dealt a significant blow to the organization, leading to internal divisions but also galvanizing further resistance. His unwavering dedication to Ukraine's sovereignty continues to inspire.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF CARPATHIAN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The historical significance of Carpathian Ukraine, a short-lived state formed in 1939, is often overlooked in the narratives of modern Ukrainian statehood. This period represents a crucial example of Ukrainian resilience and the determination for self-determination in the face of overwhelming odds. Understanding the factors that drove Ukrainians back in those times to fight for independence, despite the seemingly hopeless situation, is vital for appreciating the foundations of contemporary Ukrainian identity.

Objectives. This research aims to:

1. Analyze the historical and political context that led to the formation of Carpathian Ukraine
2. Examine the key actions and decisions of its government under Avgustyn Voloshyn's leadership
3. Evaluate the role of the Carpathian Sich in defending the region
4. Assess the impact of this brief period of independence on the development of Ukrainian national consciousness and later political events
5. Determine the significance of Carpathian Ukraine to the formation of modern Ukrainian state.

Methods. This study utilizes a historical-analytical approach, drawing from primary and secondary sources, including historical documents, political analyses, and scholarly works. The methodology includes:

- Analysis of political events and diplomatic interactions during the late 1930s
- Examination of the formation and activities of the government of Carpathian Ukraine and the Carpathian Sich
- Assessment of the legislative acts and political decisions of the Seym of Carpathian Ukraine
- Review of the military actions and the defense of Carpathian Ukraine against Hungarian aggression.

Results. This analysis reveals the pivotal role of the short-lived state of Carpathian Ukraine in the development of Ukrainian national identity and state formation.

1. Historical and Political Context of Formation. In the late 1930s, Czechoslovakia faced internal instability and external pressure from Nazi Germany, Hungary, and Poland. The Munich Agreement (September 1938) weakened Czechoslovakia, prompting the declaration of autonomy for Slovakia and Subcarpathian Rus' in October 1938. Subcarpathian Rus' gained its own government,

initially led by the Russophile – Andriy Brodiy, but later replaced by the Ukrainophile government of Avgustyn Voloshyn in Uzhhorod. The First Vienna Arbitration (November 1938) forced Czechoslovakia to cede southern parts of Subcarpathian Rus' and Slovakia to Hungary, necessitating the relocation of the autonomous capital to Khust.

2. Key Actions and Decisions of the Government of Avgustyn Voloshyn. The government declared the Ukrainian language as the official one and formally adopted the name "Carpathian Ukraine" alongside "Subcarpathian Rus'" as the name of the autonomy. It established the Carpathian Sich – National Defense Organization –and prioritized cultural development, including the operation of schools, publication of newspapers, the creation of the "Hoverlia" Literary Society, and the establishment of the first Transcarpathian Film Studio. To stabilize the socio-political conditions, it temporarily suspended the activities of political parties, forming the Ukrainian National Union (UNO), which secured over 92% of the vote in the February 1939 elections to the Sejm of Carpathian Ukraine. Following Slovakia's independence and the Germany's occupation of the Czech Republic, the Sejm declared Carpathian Ukraine's full independence on March 15, 1939. It adopted a constitution, and elected Avgustyn Voloshyn as President, and formed a government.

3. Role of the Carpathian Sich in the Defense of the Region. The Carpathian Sich, a national defense organization led by Dmytro Klympush, was formed to protect the territory of autonomous Carpathian Ukraine. Despite severe shortages in weapons and training, the Sich – reinforced by local volunteers – bravely resisted the Hungarian invasion following the declaration of independence. Their efforts highlighted the Ukrainians' determination to defend their land, despite unfavorable circumstances.

4. Impact on Ukrainian National Consciousness and Subsequent Political Events. The brief existence of Carpathian Ukraine became a powerful symbol of Ukrainian perseverance and the struggle for independence even in seemingly hopeless circumstances. The fierce resistance against the Hungarian aggression marked the emergence of Ukrainians as a unified national force and fostered a sense of self-reliance in their pursuit of statehood and maintaining a cautious stance towards Nazi Germany. The proclamation of independence in 1939 became a crucial argument for the annexation of Transcarpathia to Soviet Ukraine after World War II, highlighting the historical inclination of the local Ukrainian population towards a unified Ukraine.

5. Importance of Carpathian Ukraine in Modern Ukrainian State Formation: Although short-lived and lacking international recognition, state of Carpathian Ukraine, played a significant role in the historical trajectory of Ukrainian state formation by affirming the desire of Transcarpathian Ukrainians for self-determination and unification with the rest of Ukraine. Its legacy remains a testament to the Ukrainian people's enduring struggle for their national identity and independence. Today it resonates with the contemporary resistance against Russian aggression and underscoring the historical pattern of Ukrainian resistance against overwhelming odds. It demonstrates that even seemingly futile struggles can have

long-lasting significance for national consolidation and influence future political realities.

Conclusions. The struggle of Carpathian Ukraine serves as a powerful symbol of Ukrainian resilience and the enduring pursuit of national sovereignty. Despite facing overwhelming odds, the people of Carpathian Ukraine declared their independence and defended their land, leaving a lasting legacy. This period reinforced the understanding that Ukrainians must rely on their own strength in the pursuit of self-determination. The actions and sacrifices of those who fought for Carpathian Ukraine played a crucial role in shaping the modern Ukrainian national identity and contributed significantly to the eventual integration of Transcarpathia into the Ukrainian state. The bravery shown during this short period demonstrated to the world the desire of Ukrainians for independence and became a key argument in the post-World War II political landscape.

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GROUND FOR RESTRICTION OF THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND PERSONAL INTEGRITY IN THE CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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Problem Statement. The right to liberty and security of person is one of the fundamental human rights enshrined in Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). This right is designed to protect a person from unlawful or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. At the same time, the right is not absolute and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has set out in its case law the grounds on which this right can be restricted. The problem is how to strike the right balance between protecting society and guaranteeing individual rights, especially in cases of counter-terrorism, migration policy or law enforcement. The case law of the ECtHR reveals both trends in the interpretation of Article 5 of the Convention and the problems faced by States parties in applying it. This issue is particularly relevant in

modern conditions, when states are forced to take measures to ensure security, which may sometimes contradict human rights and freedoms.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

- 1) To analyze the legal grounds and permissible conditions for restricting the right to liberty and personal security as interpreted by the European Court of Human Rights under Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights.
- 2) To identify and systematize the key principles established by the Court's case law that ensure a fair balance between individual freedoms and public interest in cases of deprivation of liberty.

Methods. We used such research methods as analysis, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction and concretization, induction, deduction. In order to fully disclose the topic, we analyzed the positions of the European Court of Human Rights regarding the grounds for restricting the right to liberty and personal security under Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights. Particular attention was paid to the interpretation of key terms such as "lawful detention", "reasonable suspicion", and "procedure prescribed by law"; by synthesis, the general principles and consistent criteria for lawful restriction of liberty were identified, such as legal certainty, proportionality, and necessity in a democratic society.

Results. First of all, when we talk about freedom, we mean moral, spiritual and physical freedom. In addition, freedom has another, broader meaning - the ability of a subject to express his or her own will based on an awareness of the laws of society. But it is important to remember that a person is an integral part of society, and therefore it is impossible to talk only about his or her personal freedom without being connected to society. After all, as you know, the personal freedom of a particular person is limited by the rights of another.

According to the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 29) [3], this right may be restricted only in cases provided for by law and in compliance with due process of law. An important aspect is that any restriction must comply with the principles of legal certainty, necessity and proportionality. According to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, the right to liberty and security of person is not absolute and may be restricted, but only on the grounds and in the manner clearly defined by law [1].

In its judgments, the ECtHR has repeatedly emphasized the importance of compliance by the ECHR member states with the standards on restrictions on the right to liberty. The Court emphasizes the need to clearly define the grounds for detention and arrest, as well as to ensure effective judicial control over such restrictions.

Therefore, according to Article 5 [2] of the ECHR, deprivation of liberty is permissible in the following cases: 1) lawful arrest or detention after conviction by a competent court; 2) detention for failure to comply with a court decision or to ensure the fulfillment of obligations under the law; 3) detention for the purpose of ensuring appearance in court, preventing a crime or preventing escape; 4) detention of minors for the purpose of educational supervision; 5) detention of persons suffering from mental illness, alcoholism, drug addiction, persons who may spread infectious diseases; 6) detention to prevent illegal entry or for the purpose of deportation or extradition[1].

All of these grounds must be clearly defined by national legislation, and the detention or arrest procedures themselves must comply with the principles of legal certainty, necessity and proportionality. Violation of any of these principles may be grounds for recognizing the detention as unlawful and arbitrary. Therefore, the ECtHR has repeatedly considered cases on the reasonableness of detention and its compliance with Article 5 of the ECHR. There are several landmark cases on this issue: Case of Guzzardi v. Italy (1980) [5] - the Court found that even mild restrictions on freedom of movement can be regarded as deprivation of liberty if they significantly limit a person's personal autonomy. This decision became the basis for further cases on house arrest and other forms of restriction of movement.

Also in the decision Case of Fox, Campbell and Hartley v. United Kingdom (1990) [4] - the ECtHR noted that “reasonable suspicion” is required for detention, and general suspicion is not enough to deprive a person of liberty. This decision has become a precedent for protecting the rights of detainees in cases where there is no proper evidence.

In order to ensure the legality of detention, the European Court establishes key guarantees that the state must ensure when depriving a person of liberty. This includes the right of a person to be informed of the reasons for detention, the right to a speedy trial and the right to compensation in case of unlawful deprivation of liberty.

Conclusions. The right to liberty and security of person is a key element of the human rights system. Its restriction is allowed only under conditions clearly defined by law, in compliance with the principles of legal certainty, necessity and proportionality. The ECHR case law and research emphasize the importance of ensuring effective control and oversight mechanisms to prevent arbitrary restrictions on this right. Compliance with these standards is a prerequisite for ensuring the rule of law and protecting human rights and freedoms. But it should be remembered that the right to liberty and security of person is fundamental, but not absolute. The ECHR defines clear criteria for the legitimacy of restricting this right, including the need for legal grounds, reasonable suspicion and effective judicial control. At the same time, the Court's case law demonstrates that many states violate these standards, as evidenced by a large number of judgments recognizing violations of Article 5 of the ECHR. This requires further improvement of national human rights protection mechanisms.

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RESTRICTIONS ON LABOR RIGHTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

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Problem Statement. Labor law is a fundamental basis of socio-economic relations in any state. It guarantees citizens the opportunity to exercise their labor abilities, the right to fair wages, safe working conditions, and social guarantees. Under martial law, these rights undergo significant changes due to the need to mobilize labor resources, adapt the economy to crisis conditions, and ensure the country's defense capability. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law," grants state authorities additional powers, which may affect citizens' labor rights. This includes possible restrictions regarding labor, redistribution of labor resources, and changes in social protection mechanisms.

Objectives. The primary goal of this research is to examine the legal aspects of labor rights restrictions under martial law in Ukraine. The main objectives are:

1. To define the concept, types, and classification of labor rights under martial law.
2. To analyze the specifics of ensuring individual labor rights during wartime.
3. To examine the protection of collective labor rights during this period.

Methods. The research relied on a set of general and special scientific methods to ensure a comprehensive analysis of the issue. The comparative analysis method allowed us to examine changes in Ukrainian labor legislation under the influence of martial law and compare them with international law standards. The systematic method helped to consider legal mechanisms for ensuring labor rights as a complex multi-level process that includes regulatory framework, judicial practice, and social dialogue. The legal modeling method enabled us to predict possible areas for improvement in current legislation to balance the interests of employees and the state during the crisis that Ukraine is experiencing now. The formal-logical method facilitated the structuring of legal norms, their coordination, and the identification of logical connections between specific provisions of labor law in wartime.

Results. Labor rights exercised by subjects of labor law within their competence can be divided into individual and collective rights.

Individual labor rights include the right to work, the right for equal pay, the right for safe working conditions, the right to rest, and others. Martial law has affected the realization of these rights. For example, under normal conditions, employees in

Ukraine are entitled to at least 24 calendar days of annual leave for a full working year. However, under Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Organization of Labor Relations Under Martial Law,” if an employee’s annual leave exceeds 24 calendar days, the unused days during martial law are postponed until after its termination or cancellation. At the employer’s discretion, these unused leave days may be granted without pay.

Meanwhile, collective labor rights include the right to collective bargaining, the right to conclude collective agreements, the right to strike, the right for social dialogue, and others. Despite this, under Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Organization of Labor Relations under Martial Law,” employers have the right to suspend provisions of collective agreements at their sole discretion, which is not allowed in peacetime under the Law of Ukraine “On Collective Agreements and Contracts.”

Conclusions. During martial law, restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of individuals, as provided by Articles 43 and 44 of the Constitution of Ukraine, are introduced. These affect both individual and collective labour rights. However, these restrictions will be lifted once the martial law ends.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR COUNTERING THE USURPATION OF POWER IN EU COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS

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Problem Statement. The stability of democratic governance within the European Union (EU) faces mounting challenges from attempts to usurp power, a phenomenon characterized by the unlawful consolidation of authority, often at the expense of constitutional norms and the rule of law. Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) enshrines democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights as foundational values, yet recent developments in member states reveal

vulnerabilities. For instance, Poland's judicial reforms since 2015 and Hungary's constitutional amendments under Viktor Orbán have raised alarms about executive overreach and the erosion of checks and balances. These cases illustrate a broader problem: the potential for democratic institutions to be undermined from within, even in a supranational framework committed to democratic principles.

Usurpation of power can manifest in various forms—executive dominance over the judiciary, manipulation of electoral systems, or the misuse of emergency powers. Such actions threaten not only national constitutional orders but also the EU's collective commitment to democratic governance. The problem is compounded by the diversity of legal traditions across the EU's 27 member states, which complicates the application of uniform safeguards. While the EU possesses mechanisms like Article 7 TEU to address systemic threats to its values, their effectiveness remains limited by political and procedural hurdles. This research seeks to address the critical question: What constitutional and legal mechanisms exist within EU countries to counter the usurpation of power, and how effective are they in practice? Historically, the EU has faced challenges to its democratic fabric, from Greece's military junta in the 1960s to contemporary illiberal trends in Central and Eastern Europe. The significance of this issue lies in its implications for both national sovereignty and European integration. Without robust mechanisms to prevent or reverse usurpation, the EU risks a gradual erosion of its democratic legitimacy. This paper examines this problem through a comparative lens, focusing on Germany, France, and Poland—three states with distinct legal systems and experiences—while situating their approaches within the broader EU framework. [1, p. 52].

Objectives. The primary purpose of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the constitutional and legal tools available to counter the usurpation of power in EU countries, with a focus on their design, implementation, and effectiveness. The specific objectives are threefold:

- 1) identify and categorize the constitutional and legal mechanisms employed in Germany, France, and Poland to prevent or respond to attempts at power usurpation.
- 2) evaluate the practical application and success of these mechanisms in maintaining democratic integrity, drawing on historical and contemporary case studies.
- 3) propose recommendations for strengthening national and EU-level safeguards against democratic backsliding, informed by best practices and gaps identified in the comparative analysis.

By achieving these objectives, the research aims to contribute to both academic discourse and policy development, offering insights into how EU member states can bolster their resilience against internal threats to democracy. The study also seeks to explore the interplay between national sovereignty and supranational oversight, a tension central to the EU's governance model.

Methods. This research adopts a comparative legal analysis methodology, focusing on Germany, France, and Poland as case studies. These countries were selected for their diversity in legal traditions—Germany's federal civil law system, France's centralized civil law system, and Poland's post-communist legal

framework—and their varying experiences with power consolidation. The approach combines primary and secondary sources to provide a holistic view of each country's mechanisms.

First, primary sources include constitutional texts (e.g., Germany's Basic Law, France's Constitution of the Fifth Republic, Poland's 1997 Constitution), national legislation (e.g., Poland's Judicial Reform Acts), and judicial decisions (e.g., rulings by Germany's Federal Constitutional Court). These documents are analyzed to identify formal mechanisms such as constitutional review, impeachment procedures, and emergency power regulations. Second, secondary sources—academic literature, EU reports, and media analyses—provide context on the practical application of these mechanisms, including their successes and failures. The comparative method involves a systematic assessment of similarities and differences across the three states, focusing on institutional design (e.g., judicial independence), legal processes (e.g., checks and balances), and enforcement capacity (e.g., political will). Qualitative analysis of case studies—such as Germany's response to extremist parties, France's use of emergency powers post-2015 terrorist attacks, and Poland's judicial crisis—grounds the research in real-world outcomes. Finally, the study integrates EU-level mechanisms (e.g., Article 7 TEU, European Court of Justice rulings) to evaluate their influence on national systems. [3, p. 49].

Results. The analysis reveals a spectrum of mechanisms and outcomes across the three countries, reflecting both strengths and weaknesses in countering usurpation. In Germany, the Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht) stands as a formidable barrier to power grabs. Established under Article 93 of the Basic Law, it has the authority to review legislation and executive actions for constitutionality. A notable example is its 1952 ruling banning the Socialist Reich Party, a successor to the Nazi Party, demonstrating its role in protecting democratic order. The German system benefits from a strong separation of powers and a federal structure that disperses authority, reducing the risk of centralized usurpation. France, by contrast, operates a semi-presidential system with a centralized approach to constitutional oversight. The Constitutional Council (Conseil Constitutionnel) reviews laws before promulgation, while the Council of State (Conseil d'État) oversees administrative actions. However, the executive's broad powers under Article 16 (emergency provisions) have sparked debate, particularly during the 1961 Algiers putsch and the 2015-2017 state of emergency.

While these mechanisms provide checks, their effectiveness relies heavily on political restraint, as the president retains significant discretion in crises. Poland presents a cautionary tale. Prior to 2015, its Constitutional Tribunal enjoyed robust authority under the 1997 Constitution to review laws and protect democratic principles. However, the Law and Justice (PiS) government's reforms—lowering judicial retirement ages, packing the Tribunal with loyalists, and limiting its jurisdiction—severely weakened this institution. The EU's response, including Article 7 proceedings initiated in 2017, has been hampered by unanimity requirements, illustrating the limits of supranational intervention.

Conclusions. The comparative analysis reveals that robust judicial independence and dispersed authority, as in Germany, offer the strongest defenses against

usurpation, while centralized systems like France's depend on political restraint. Poland's experience underscores the vulnerability of democratic institutions to internal erosion and the EU's limited enforcement capacity. Strengthening national mechanisms—such as enhancing judicial autonomy—and reforming EU tools like Article 7 for greater efficacy are critical to safeguarding democracy across the Union.

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POLITICAL AND LEGAL VIEWS OF MYKHAILO HRUSHEVSKY

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Problem Statement. For many years, the figure of Mykhailo Hrushevsky in the context of Ukrainian science and politics has been and continues to be the subject of numerous propaganda dogmas that were imposed first by the tsarist autocratic, then by the Soviet totalitarian, and later by the modern Russian ideology. The authorities tried to prevent M. Hrushevsky from freely expressing, recording in his works, and spreading his own theories regarding the historical, state, legal, and cultural development of Ukrainians, and his works were subjected to strict censorship, the figure himself was arrested, exiled, and deprived of the right to continue his activities within the study of these fields.

With the beginning of the modern Russian-Ukrainian war, the importance of this issue regarding the significance and achievements of M. Hrushevsky became extremely actual and relevant taking into consideration natural and rational desire of Ukrainians to learn more about their history and culture in order to resist the enemy, including on the information front, therefore, the basis of this work is an analysis of the views of M. Hrushevsky as one of the most prominent personalities in the history of Ukrainian science, politics and law.

Methods. In the work a clear analysis and systematization of information on the views of M. Hrushevsky was carried out, both general scientific and special methods of historical research were used, such as: synthesis, historical comparison, abstraction, induction and deduction. The use of the synthetic method made it

possible to generalize and summarize presented material. Work with information and a detailed search of sources made it possible to explore Hrushevsky's system of views on the state and law, and also helped in formulating the author's conclusion regarding the significance of his scientific achievements and political experience.

Results. Let's start with the fact that M. Hrushevsky made a great contribution to the problem of distinguishing Ukrainians, Belarusians and Russians and, accordingly, to the denial of the theory of "three brother nations". He pointed out the illegality of combining the old history of the southern Ukrainian tribes, the Kyivan state, with its own political system, law and culture, with the history of the Volodymyr-Moscow principality in the 13th-14th centuries in such a way that the latter was supposedly its continuation. Thus, the history of the Kyivan state belongs to the Ukrainians [1].

M. Hrushevsky believed that Ukrainians should not strive for complete independence and separation from Russia (this, in his opinion, was unlikely and unnecessary in the context of the realities of that time); instead, the best form of implementation of national sovereignty seemed to be the autonomy of Ukraine within Russian republic, which, in turn, had to join the European federation sometime in the future. In this federation Ukraine should have significant influence and be one of the strongest states among others.

M. Hrushevsky had high hopes that the rapid revolutionary events and the deep democratization of public life in Russia would allow to find an effective solution to the "Ukrainian question" in a specific form of national statehood within the Russian democratic state [2].

In general, the Ukrainian state perspective in the understanding of M. Hrushevsky was based on an organic combination of his main concepts - federalism and unity. Moreover, it was the concept of unity that laid reliable theoretical foundations for the independence of Ukrainian statehood. With the support of the idea of unity, the model of Ukrainian national and territorial autonomy was introduced. Actually, the concept of unity gave truly European features to M. Hrushevsky's revolutionary federalism project [3, p.173-174].

Views on law are inseparable from the Hrushevsky's state views. In many acts of the Central Rada, one way or another, the holistic state-legal concept of M. Hrushevsky was reflected, in particular his views on federation and autonomy. Thus, the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic proclaimed the equality of citizens, regardless of their gender, faith, nationality, education, ownership and tax status, also prohibited "using the names of any titles in official acts and records." We can see a reflection of M. Hrushevsky's views on the mandatory consolidation of broad democratic rights and freedoms in the new Ukrainian legislation, which was intensively being formed. The inviolability of the person, his or her home and the secrecy of correspondence were proclaimed as well. In addition, no one was allowed to be detained on the territory of Ukraine without a court decision. When such detention took place at the scene of the crime, the citizen was to be released no later than 24 hours later, unless the court decides otherwise. The capital punishment was abolished, torture and all other actions that violated human dignity were prohibited. In addition, it was forbidden to organize searches in residential premises. The Constitution proclaimed freedom of speech, press, conscience, the right to unite in an

organization, to strike, to change one's place of residence, to participate in state and local government through active and passive suffrage, starting from the age of 20, except insane people, so all those rights, in the scientist's opinion, must be guaranteed in any democratic state, including a republic [3, p.151-152].

According to the Constitution of the Ukrainian People's Republic, the supreme authority was recognized as the National Assembly, which had the right to issue laws and form the highest bodies of state administration. The highest executive power was exercised by the Council of People's Ministers (government). General Court had the highest judicial power of the Ukrainian People's Republic, it consisted of a collegium elected for a five-year term. The Constitution also legitimized the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative branches [4, p. 34].

The significance of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's influence on the modernization of all aspects of modern Ukraine is undoubted for researchers of the intellectual history of his era. This influence becomes more obvious when special attention is paid to the numerous discussions that were generated with his various scientific and public initiatives. [...] Therefore, it should not be surprising that in many contemporary polemical texts assessments of the scientific work of the author of "History of Ukraine-Rus" were usually combined with interpretations of his social and political activities, appearing in the eyes of critics as a holistic program for the reconstruction of Ukraine in the view of challenges of that time [5, p.65-66].

Conclusions. Summarizing, we can say that M. Hrushevsky's views regarding the past and the future of Ukraine are undoubtedly significant and extremely important for modern socio-political, legal and public thought in general, because the contribution made by his ideological and scientific achievements, as well as the practical experience of applying the principles and foundations embodied in them, became fundamental for the development of historical events in the context of that time, which, in turn, directly found its continuation in the next stages of the Ukrainian state- and law-making process. Thus, modern, united, sovereign, Western-oriented Ukraine is definitely Mykhailo Hrushevsky's outstanding contribution.

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PROBLEMS OF REGULATION OF LABOR PROTECTION OF HOME AND REMOTE EMPLOYEES

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Problem Statement. The rapid development of information technology and changes in labor organization have led to a significant increase in home and remote work. This process has especially intensified during the COVID-19 pandemic and under the influence of other socioeconomic factors. In this regard, there is a need to rethink the existing approaches and analyze the application of existing labor law, especially in terms of ensuring labor protection of employees working outside traditional offices, as a significant number of Ukrainians today perform their labor duties in this format. Effective legal regulation in this area is important for preserving the health and efficiency of a large part of the workforce, and is also necessary to ensure an adequate level of social protection for employees.

The purpose of my research is to comprehensively analyze the problems of legal regulation of labor protection of employees performing home-based and remote work in Ukraine. The main goal of this work is to solve the following main tasks: to study the concepts and features of home and remote work; to analyze the current legislation of Ukraine in the field of labor protection in relation to its application to employees working remotely or at home; to identify problematic aspects and gaps in legal regulation; to study and analyze international experience in this area.

Objectives. The object of the study is the social relations arising in the process of organizing and performing home and remote work in Ukraine and other countries with a focus on ensuring proper and safe working conditions. This includes the interaction between employers, employees and regulatory authorities to create, maintain and supervise safe working conditions in non-traditional work environments.

The subject of the study is the current legal acts of Ukraine regulating labor protection, as well as the works of scholars on the problems of legal regulation of labor protection of employees performing home and remote work. The study also includes an analysis of the practice of applying the relevant legislation.

Methods. In order to achieve this goal, the article uses such research methods as comparative legal analysis, which compares the provisions of Ukrainian legislation

regulating home-based and remote work with the relevant international standards and case law. Particular attention is paid to the experience of the European Union in regulating labor protection of remote workers. A systematic analysis is applied to identify the relationship between various legal norms and provisions within Ukrainian labor legislation relating to labor protection in non-standard forms of employment. In addition, the method of analysis and synthesis was used to summarize the data obtained and formulate conclusions.

Results. Legal regulation of occupational health and safety of employees performing home and remote work is one of the most pressing issues in modern labor law not only in Ukraine but also around the world, caused by fast digitalization and the growing popularity of flexible employment formats.

The main difficulties in this area are the lack of a perfect mechanism for monitoring compliance with occupational health and safety requirements, the unclear division of responsibilities between employer and employee in ensuring safe working conditions outside the office, and the difficulty of identifying and investigating accidents during remote work.

The current Ukrainian legislation only partially regulates these issues, which leads to legal uncertainty, legal gaps and potential violations of employees' rights. A number of actions are needed to address this issue. For example, it would be a good idea to make some changes to the regulatory framework that would detail labor safety standards for remote workers, expand social guarantees, and introduce effective control mechanisms.

Such methods of improvement include establishing compliance between national legislation and international standards, which will help to create a truly effective and balanced system of legal protection for employees who perform their duties outside the traditional workplace.

Conclusions.

Protecting remote workers is a complex legal challenge that requires a strategy that includes updating the legal framework, developing industry best practices, and fostering a health and safety culture. Employers should assess and minimize risks, ensure equal access to health-related resources, and promote work-life balance. Future legal changes should aim to create clear and enforceable standards that ensure the well-being of remote workers.

The development of technology and changes in the labor market have contributed to the legal regulation of various forms of remote employment that had already existed before. Home-based work and remote work, as defined by the Labor Code of Ukraine, have become priority forms of remote employment.

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THE ROLE OF MEDIATION IN THE RESOLUTION OF FAMILY DISPUTES

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Problem Statement. For a long time, the resolution of various types of family disputes was entrusted only to the courts. This form of conflict resolution had a number of disadvantages, including a large burden on the judicial system and, in some cases, even an ineffective solution to a particular problem. And this did not only apply to the field of family law. That is why in 2021 the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, which significantly simplified the procedure for resolving legal disputes in various areas of law. As practice shows, such an innovation has lived up to its expectations. The number of people who seek help from professional mediators and prefer the out-of-court resolution of family conflicts is increasing every day. The main reason is the simplicity of this procedure, as well as its peaceful nature. In view of the above, this topic is relevant not only for scientific research, but also for practical direction.

Objectives. The main objectives of this study are:

1. to define the concept of "mediation" in the context of family law;
2. to analyze the significance and effectiveness of this institution in resolving family disputes;
3. to outline the prospects for the development of mediation under martial law conditions in Ukraine.

Methods. To explore this topic, it is advisable to apply the method of analyzing current national legislation in the field of family legal relations and the regulation of the mediation procedure, namely, to outline the norms of the Family Code of

Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Mediation", as well as other regulatory acts that govern the activities of mediators and determine the procedures of mediation. The use of the comparative legal method will perform an auxiliary function of processing scientific works of scientists in this legal direction.

Results. In today's conditions, family disputes are one of the most common, but at the same time this category of cases is one of the most difficult due to their social and emotional nature. Litigation of a family dispute often leads to an escalation of the conflict, because the parties to the claim defend their demands, and the court is not always favorable to the root cause of the conflict, therefore it is guided by a specific rule of law. This is why more and more people are turning to alternative dispute resolution methods, with mediation taking a leading role.

The law defines mediation as a voluntary, confidential, and structured out-of-court procedure during which the parties, with the help of a mediator (or mediators), attempt to prevent or resolve a conflict (dispute) through negotiation [1]. Family mediation helps family members make informed and mutually beneficial decisions, resolving conflicts in a less "traumatic" way. Since family disputes often involve the rights of children, an out-of-court resolution helps preserve the child's psychological well-being.

Family mediation can be applied to resolve a wide variety of conflicts, including divorce and the division of marital property, child support issues, parental responsibilities, communication with children, and determining the child's place of residence, among others. This list is not exhaustive, just like the range of property and personal non-property rights and responsibilities of participants in family legal relationships.

Although mediation is a simpler method of dispute resolution, it still consists of several stages. It is important to note that the duration of mediation, like court proceedings, can vary depending on the complexity of the case. The first stage is preparation for mediation (studying the parties' claims, gathering and exchanging information, determining the venue). The second stage involves the start of mediation and negotiations (signing an agreement with the mediator, identifying the parties' positions, discussing possible solutions, and reaching consensus). The final stage is the conclusion of a settlement agreement, signed by the parties.

In wartime conditions, mediation proves to be an effective tool for resolving family disputes, especially in regions where access to courts is restricted due to military actions.

Conclusions. Therefore, considering the legal nature of family disputes, I believe that mediation is the most effective method for resolving relationships between spouses, family members, and between parents and children. It helps the parties overcome differences and encourages voluntary cooperation in making informed decisions.

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THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN DURING THE COSSACK PERIOD THROUGH THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE ISTANBUL CONVENTION

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Problem Statement. Given Ukraine's European integration and ratification of the Istanbul Convention to combat violence and discrimination against women, this research retrospectively analyzes the legal status of women during the Hetmanate. Despite some progressive rights at the time (property independence, divorce, court participation), a comprehensive comparison with modern international standards is lacking. This analysis will identify historical roots of Ukrainian gender equality traditions, assess progress, and inform future legislative development in line with international obligations.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are:

1. to describe the main provisions of the Istanbul Convention on the Protection of Women's Rights and Prevention of Violence.
2. to analyze the legal status of women during the Hetmanate, including their rights to property, family relations and participation in social and political life.
3. to conduct a conditional comparative analysis of the legal norms of the Hetmanate and the standards established by the Istanbul Convention, identifying common features and differences.
4. to identify historical legal traditions that may be useful in improving the current policy of protecting women's rights in Ukraine.

Methods. The research methodology combines general scientific and special legal methods, including historical and legal methods (analysis of the Lithuanian Statute, the Code of 1743, and common law), comparative legal methods (comparison of historical norms with the Istanbul Convention), analysis of scientific literature, systemic method (analysis of the Istanbul Convention and national legislation), as well as analytical and logical-deductive approaches to study the legal status of women in the Hetmanate and compare it with modern international standards.

Results. A comparison of the modern approach of the Istanbul Convention with the legal system of the Hetmanate demonstrates the complex, yet deeply culturally

rooted path of Ukrainian society to the recognition of women's rights. Despite the fact that the legal tradition of that era did not have an institutional apparatus for protection against violence or a developed gender policy, women in the Hetmanate had certain legal opportunities that in some respects were even ahead of similar practices in Western Europe. In particular, it concerned the right to inheritance, property management, and independent litigation. Such norms were enshrined in the Lithuanian Statute and the Code of 1743, and although in practice they operated within the framework of a patriarchal culture, they still created certain legal spaces of autonomy for women. [2] Particular attention should be paid to the fact that women's presence in the public life of the Hetmanate was manifested not only through property or family relations, but also through patronage, educational activities, and participation in religious life. Women founded schools and monasteries, participated in charity, and influenced the cultural environment. [1] At the same time, access to political or military leadership remained almost closed to them, which significantly limited their real influence on socially important decisions. While the modern model of women's protection embodied in the Istanbul Convention provides for an extensive institutional network - crisis centers, rehabilitation programs, professional protocols for law enforcement agencies - in the Hetmanate, women's safety depended largely on community mores, family support, and informal arrangements. [3] This created unequal conditions and excluded the possibility of a systematic response to violence, especially if the offender was a man in the family or a government official. At the same time, the customary legal culture had an idea of women's dignity, the duty to protect women, and respect for their property rights, which in today's conditions can become a cultural resource for building public support for gender equality policies. In this context, the past is not only a heritage, but also a basis for intergenerational dialogue, the formation of mental resistance to discrimination, and the restoration of the idea of women's dignity as part of the national tradition.

Conclusions. The legal traditions of the Hetmanate reveal a number of values that can be used to actualize the idea of respect for women in Ukrainian society: the recognition of their property rights, the possibility of voting in court, and the social activities of women from the upper classes. Although these rights were unevenly available, and often depended on social status, the very fact that they existed demonstrates the potential of Ukrainian legal culture to evolve toward equality. As a result of this study, we can confidently state that an effective way to create a coherent and effective policy for the protection of women's rights in Ukraine is an organic synthesis of historical experience and modern international standards. The past is not an antagonist to the present, but, on the contrary, can become a powerful resource for strengthening it. The tragic challenges of today - a full-scale war, internal socio-economic changes, and profound social transformations - only increase the urgent need for a policy that will not only effectively protect women from violence and discrimination, but also establish in the public consciousness the fundamental idea of dignity and unconditional respect for every person, regardless of their gender. Thus, a comprehensive review of the legal status of women in the Hetmanate through the prism of the Istanbul Convention allows not only to critically rethink the gender policy of the past, identify its strengths and weaknesses, but also to find important

points of contact between the rich historical heritage and the urgent needs of the present.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS ON LEGAL SOCIALIZATION

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Problem statement. Social institutions have always played a leading role in shaping the legal consciousness and culture of the individual. Therefore, it is important to consider specific institutions and their distinct impact on an individual's understanding of law across different age categories.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To determine the role of social institutions in the formation of legal consciousness and legal culture.
2. To analyze the influence of various social institutions (e.g., family, education, media, etc.) on legal socialization.
3. To investigate the mechanisms through which social institutions shape individual's legal behavior.
4. To identify problems and propose possible ways to increase the effectiveness of legal socialization in modern society.

Methods. The study of the influence of social institutions on legal socialization is based on a comparative analysis of various approaches, including theoretical

models of legal socialization, sociological surveys, and the analysis of practical cases. Each of these approaches has its own significance for a deeper understanding of the processes that influence the formation of legal consciousness. A comparative analysis of various social institutions allows us to determine their advantages, challenges, and overall effectiveness in the formation of legal culture.

The methodology of the study focuses on the analysis of the roles of key social institutions, such as the family, education, state bodies and the media in the process of legal socialization. An important aspect is the study of the evolution of these institutions and their influence on the legal consciousness of the individual. The research also assesses the challenges associated with the formation of legal socialization in modern society, as well as identifies ways to improve this process through various social mechanisms.

Results. Social institutions serve as key tools for supporting and developing citizens' legal awareness. Several major social institutions, such as the family, education, state, and media, play an important role in this process. Among the most effective mechanisms of legal socialization are educational programs that integrate legal education into school and higher education, as well as initiatives aimed at strengthening legal literacy through the media. The education system, in particular, has great potential to improve the legal culture of young people, especially if interactive and modern teaching methods are used. State-supported legal initiatives contribute to increasing the level of legal awareness among citizens.

Conclusions. Significant achievements in the field of legal socialization and social integration have highlighted the important role of social institutions in shaping citizen's legal awareness. The implementation of effective educational programs and initiatives on legal education helps raise the level of legal culture in society. In the future, we can expect the development of new approaches to legal socialization, tailored to the specific needs of different social groups and cultural characteristics. Thanks to these initiatives, citizen's legal awareness will gradually strengthen, contributing to the development of a democratic and legal society.

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EMPLOYER'S RESPONSIBILITY IN LABOR RELATIONS

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Problem statement. Democratic transformations and the strengthening of the rule of law, in the light of Ukraine's integration into the European Union, require a review and improvement of the legal framework for regulating the material liability of employers.

At the stage of preparation for the adoption of the draft Labor Code of Ukraine, the material liability of the employer requires particular attention and alignment of a new approach to these relations in the labor sphere. The norms on the material liability of the employer must comply not only with the conditions of socio-economic development, but also with the established standards of legal support for labor relations grounded in the obligations that Ukraine assumed by signing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union and its Member States on March 21, 2014.

The transformation of the socio-economic conditions of Ukraine's development has significantly affected the balance of personal, collective, public and state interests in the labor sphere, where material liability relations have acquired renewed significance. Therefore, the norms on the material liability of the employer must align with the interests of employees, the state, and society as a whole. Today, the issues of liability in general and the employer's liability in labor in particular relations have acquired exceptional significance.

Objectives. The research focuses on the system of regulatory legal acts in force in Ukraine that regulate the employer's liability in labor relations, case law on the employer's legal liability for violation of labor legislation, as well as domestic and foreign scholarly publications. The purpose of the study is to :

- Identify, the essence and features of employer liability
- Determine new approaches and recommend improvements to the relevant regulatory and legal support on this issue.

Methods. This research employs methods of formal logic – including analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, and analogy – alongside general scientific and specialized approaches. It focuses on the analysis of legal definitions. a comprehensive analysis of the achievements of labor law research, domestic legislation, and law enforcement practice.

Results. The employer's liability in labor relations has its own characteristics, the main one being that it can primarily involve material liability. This is explained by the fact that the employee does not have disciplinary authority over the employer, and the effectiveness of liability must ensure compensation for the damage caused. The

employer's administrative and criminal liability extends beyond labor relations and is enforced by the state and society as a whole. Material liability is the most beneficial for the employee, since it is aimed at compensating for losses, including lost profits. The legislation provides for the presumption of the employer's guilt, that is, he is considered responsible for the damage caused unless he can prove otherwise. In general, the employer may bear material, administrative, financial, and criminal liability for violations of labor legislation.

The analysis of the current legislation norms and scholarly reviews by scientists allows us to assert that one of the main features of the employer's liability is that, within the framework of employer-employee relations, the employer can only be held financially liable. Firstly, the employee acts as a subordinate party, and therefore, does not have disciplinary authority over the employer. Secondly, liability must be effective and efficient. Besides, it must ensure the offender's awareness and atonement for their guilt. Thirdly, only material liability guarantees compensation for damage caused to the employee in course of their performance of labor duties and functions. In the absence of disciplinary measures against the employer by the employee, material liability is the sole means of restoring justice within their labor relations.

Another feature of the employer's liability is that, unlike the employee, the employer is always required to compensate for the damage caused in full, including lost profits. It is generally accepted that in labor law lost profits are not compensated, which distinguishes material liability in labor law from material liability in civil law.

What is more, it is essential to highlight such features of the employer's material liability as the issue of their fault. The peculiarity of this aspect is that the current labor legislation does not establish a direct connection between the fault and the employer's liability. That is to say that the presence of the employer's fault and its form are not mandatory conditions for holding the employer liable and determining the nature and extent of the sanctions applied. It is obvious that such an approach can be seen as discriminatory towards the employer, as the current legislation effectively imposes an obligation on the employer to compensate for damages caused to the employee during the performance of labor duties under any circumstances, even in cases of force majeure, where the employer was unable to foresee or prevent the damage.

Conclusion. The analysis of current legislation and academic publications shows that an employer bears primarily financial liability toward an employee. This is because the employee lacks disciplinary authority over the employer, and material compensation is the only effective way to restore justice in labor relations. Unlike employees, employers must fully compensate for damages, including lost profits, which distinguishes labor liability from civil liability. Furthermore, labor law does not require proof of the employer's fault –there is a presumption of guilt unless proven otherwise. Employers may also face administrative, financial, and criminal liability for violations of labor laws. In case of employer liability, there is a presumption of guilt. Specifically, the legislation does not oblige the employee to prove the employer's fault rather the latter is considered guilty of the damage caused until proven otherwise.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLAINT IN UKRAINIAN LAW

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Problem Statement. The constitutional complaint, introduced in Ukraine in 2016, serves as a vital mechanism for safeguarding citizens' constitutional rights by enabling them to challenge laws applied in final court ruling that they believe contravene the Constitution [1]. The introduction of this institution in Ukraine in 2016 was an important step towards improving the legal system in line with European standards. Nevertheless, its effectiveness is hampered by procedural complexities, restricted accessibility, and a high rejection rate due to formal errors, highlighting the need for a critical analysis of its functionality and potential enhancements.

Objectives. The research aims to:

1. Clarify the essence and importance of the constitutional complaint within Ukraine's legal framework
2. Examine both the legal regulations and practical implementation of the constitutional complaint.
3. Identify the primary obstacles affecting its efficacy

4. Conduct a comparative analysis with international practices to propose improvements.

Methods. This study employs a set of research approaches, including general scientific approaches (analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction) to examine the concept of constitutional complaint, the comparative method to explore international legal models, systematic analysis to evaluate the impact of regulatory frameworks, and the sociological method to interpret statistical data on complaint outcomes.

Results. The constitutional complaint in Ukraine is a tool for protecting the constitutional rights of citizens, which allows them to challenge legal provisions applied in a final court decision if these provisions violate the individual's rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Its essence is to ensure the protection of individual rights and freedoms from the arbitrariness of state authorities and to reinforce the rule of the Constitution as the foundation of the rule of law. The complaint has a limited normative scope, as it applies only the laws used in court decisions and requires the applicant to exhaust all other legal remedies and demonstrate the direct impact of the law on their rights. In addition, the constitutional complaint plays an important role in strengthening democratic institutions, involving citizens in the process of governance and contributing to the protection of their rights at the constitutional level. The research findings indicate that Ukraine's constitutional complaint is a restrictive legal mechanism, applicable solely to laws used in final judicial decisions, with eligibility limited to individuals and private legal entities. The study has identified that more than 50% of complaints are rejected due to non-compliance with formal requirements, underscoring significant access barriers. A comparison with Germany reveals similar procedural issues, also highlighting potential reform avenues.

Conclusions. Although the constitutional complaint marks a notable advancement in protecting rights in Ukraine, its impact is diminished by procedural obstacles and inadequate public awareness. Simplifying the submission process, offering clearer instructions, and possibly broadening its scope could enhance its effectiveness. The study suggests that further exploration of international best practices could provide valuable guidance for refining this mechanism.

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THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES IN UKRAINIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM

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Problem Statement. The system of checks and balances is a fundamental element of democratic governance, ensuring the balance of power among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. In Ukraine, this system has evolved significantly since the country's independence in 1991, reflecting the political and social transformations of the nation. However, despite constitutional guarantees, the implementation of this system faces challenges, particularly in the context of political instability, external aggression, and ongoing judicial reforms. The relevance of this study lies in the need to analyze the current state of the system of checks and balances in Ukraine, identify its shortcomings, and propose ways to improve its effectiveness in ensuring democratic governance and the rule of law.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To define the concept and significance of the system of checks and balances in constitutional law.
2. To analyze the historical development of the system of checks and balances in Ukrainian constitutionalism.
3. To examine the main institutions of the system of checks and balances in Ukraine and their functioning.
4. To identify the challenges and prospects for improving the system of checks and balances in Ukraine.

Methods. This research employs a comparative and analytical approach, examining the theoretical foundations of the system of checks and balances and its practical implementation in Ukraine. The study is based on the analysis of constitutional provisions, legal acts, and scholarly works on constitutional law. The historical development of the system is traced from its origins in ancient political thought to its modern application in Ukraine. The research also includes a review of the roles and interactions of key state institutions, such as the President, the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament), the Cabinet of Ministers, and the Constitutional Court.

Results. The system of checks and balances in Ukraine is implemented through the interaction of three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. The Verkhovna Rada exercises legislative functions and controls the executive branch, while the President has the power to veto laws and appoint key officials. The Constitutional Court ensures the constitutionality of laws and acts as a check on both the legislative and executive branches. However, the system faces challenges, including an imbalance of power between the President and the Prime Minister,

insufficient mechanisms for parliamentary control over the executive, and the need for further judicial reforms to ensure the independence of the judiciary.

Conclusions. The system of checks and balances is a cornerstone of democratic governance in Ukraine, but its effectiveness depends on continuous improvement and adaptation to new political and social realities. Key areas for reform include redefining the powers of the President, strengthening parliamentary oversight, enhancing the independence of the judiciary, and promoting decentralization. By addressing these issues, Ukraine can strengthen its democratic institutions, ensure the rule of law, and protect the rights and freedoms of its citizens.

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STATE-BUILDING ACTIVITY OF VYACHESLAV CHORNOVIL

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Problem Statement. Vyacheslav Chornovil, as the founder of the Ukrainian dissident movement and a well-known politician, strengthened the formation of political thought and the state-building process in Ukraine. Chornovil's reformist and innovative views, bold statements and convictions created a solid foundation for the realization of Ukraine's independence.

At present, in the conditions of the war, in which the Ukrainian people are fighting for their right to life every day, the topic of the state-building activities of Vyacheslav Chornovil, one of the most important figures in the history of the Ukrainian state, is more relevant and important than ever, because this person boldly did everything to effectively awaken the national consciousness of the people of Ukraine.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to provide an in-depth study of various aspects of the life and work of the prominent Ukrainian journalist, public and political figure Vyacheslav Chornovil in the context of his state-building activities.

Methods. Analysis, synthesis, deduction, historical and legal expertise; various literature monographs, scientific articles, internet sources, and Vyacheslav Chornovil's own works have been processed and analyzed.

Analysis of various sources, such as scientific books, academic articles, internet references, Vyacheslav Chornovil's own works.

Results. Vyacheslav Chornovil began his formation as a public and political figure when he was a young boy. He received a good foundation for his political career at the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv at the Faculty of Journalism. Chornovil took an active part in the activities of the Club of Creative Youth “Sovremennyk”, and later led the mass movement of the Sixties, whose activities were clearly aimed at reviving the national culture of the Ukrainian people, as well as their consciousness and the language. Years later, Viacheslav Maksymovych initiated the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, a Ukrainian civil, political and human rights organization.

Vyacheslav's political activity dates back to the birth of the dissident movement and its human rights movement, where its members stubbornly promoted the idea of Ukraine's independence and criticized the activities of the Soviet government. One of the first significant steps in Chornovil's political activity was a protest at the Kyiv cinema “Ukraine” together with friends who shared similar views on the oppression of young intellectuals and the situation in the country at that time.

After a statement and a significant protest in Kyiv, the journalist, dissident, and Sixties activist began his editorial and publishing activities. He published his works and collections, the main purpose of which was to familiarize the world with the persecution and harsh repression of the nation's crucial young intelligentsia. Some of the most famous works by Chornovil are the self-published collections “Trouble from the Mind” and “Justice or Relapses of Terror”.

Subsequently, activist Vyacheslav Chornovil became a leading leader of various groups that united into a powerful political party and a social and political movement called the New Movement of Ukraine. Later, he began to work on a criminal case concerning the abduction of his best friend and colleague, Mykhailo Boichyshyn, the fate of this figure is, unfortunately, still unknown.

Vyacheslav Chornovil was a candidate for the presidency in 1991, nominated by the People's Movement of Ukraine political party. His campaign was based on the principles and ideas of an independent Ukraine. He was one of the favourites, tried hard and believed in his victory, but gained 23.27%, while Leonid Kravchuk was supported by 61.59% of voters. After the election, Chornovil reacted to his defeat as follows: “I did not lose. Ukraine lost.”

Chornovil was actively engaged in parliamentary activities, comprehensively developed and popularized his name among the citizens of Ukraine. He was a leader of the radical movement and a member of parliament, and later became a member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

He was tragically killed in a car accident that was most likely not accidental.

Chornovil's state and legal views were often criticized, as many people disagreed with the statesman's opinion. Viacheslav envisioned the Ukrainian state as a federal one, a so-called "union of lands" where Ukrainian was to be the official language.

Conclusions. The figure of Vyacheslav Chornovil is extremely important for the modern Ukrainian state-building, as he made a large-scale contribution to the development of the state. He always stood by his views with dignity and clarity, spreading and promoting the idea of an independent Ukraine among the masses. He left behind a good foundation for building the future of Ukraine. Today's politicians should pay attention to Chornovil's work and make adjustments to their activities

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**СЕКЦІЯ 4. КОМП'ЮТЕРНІ
ТА ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ /
AREA 4. COMPUTER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

CYBERSECURITY IN SOCIAL MEDIA

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Problem Statement. The Internet has developed into one of the primary communication channels in the modern era and social media possess a large portion of Internet usage. Most countries have acknowledged that cybersecurity has turned one of the most critical issues that has emerged in the past few years with the increased usage of Internet and social media. Unfortunately, sole technical solution dedicated to overcoming security problems is still unavailable. Users cannot totally rely on technology to safeguard themselves from cyberthreats when using internet or social media.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to examine the major cybersecurity challenges faced by social media users and explore the latest trends in social media cybersecurity.

Methods. Most social media users are unaware of the risks and vulnerabilities associated with those platforms unless they have experienced those in their real lives. Disclosing data that have been perceived as less sensitive in social media platforms by the users can also lead to privacy breaches and user awareness around that sphere is still insufficient. One common example of the above matter is GPS tagging of a place that a user is currently visiting, which may alert thieves to commence a robbery in that user's home or apartment. Another example is that disclosing family relationships on social media may lead to privacy issues, such as stalking, slander, and cyberbullying for family members.

Education is key to stopping social media threats. To basically secure your accounts and ensure you navigate social networks safely, you should:

1. Use strong, unique passwords: A study by the UK National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) revealed that 23.2 million victim accounts worldwide used '123456' as their password. To prevent unauthorized access to your accounts, create strong and unique passwords for each platform. Use a combination of upper and lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters.

2. Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA): MFA provides an additional layer of security by requiring users to verify their identity using multiple methods,

such as a fingerprint, mobile device app, or text message. Research shows that enabling MFA can prevent up to 99.9% of account attacks.

3. Be cautious about sharing personal information: Cybercriminals can use your personal information to carry out targeted attacks. Limit the amount of information you post online and adjust your privacy settings accordingly.

4. Verify friend requests and messages: Cybercriminals often use fake profiles to gain access to your information or send malicious links. Before accepting friend requests or responding to messages, ensure the person is genuine by checking their profile for any red flags, such as a lack of photos or friends.

5. Beware of phishing scams: Phishing attacks involve cybercriminals posing as a trusted entity to trick users into providing sensitive information or clicking on malicious links. Be cautious when clicking on links or downloading attachments from unknown sources.

6. Keep your devices and applications updated: Regularly update your devices and applications to ensure you have the latest security patches.

7. Educate yourself and others: Stay informed about the latest cyber threats and security best practices. Encourage your friends and family to do the same.

Results. The research underscores the critical role of cybersecurity in social media. The findings reveal that social media users face a numerous cybersecurity challenges, such as privacy breaches, identity theft, cyberbullying, stalking, and phishing attacks. These risks are often increased by user behavior, such as oversharing personal information, using weak and repetitive passwords, and ignoring recommendations to enable multi-factor authentication (MFA). Technical vulnerabilities, including outdated software and weak encryption, further compound these issues.

Conclusions. Cybersecurity, within the context of social media, is a timely topic to be discussed considering its large user base all around the world. Social media has ingrained itself deeply into our daily lives, but it has also created fresh cybersecurity challenges. Cybercriminals are launching targeted assaults and stealing sensitive data by using a large amount of personal information available on social media. People and organizations need to adopt a proactive approach to cybersecurity in order to guard against these dangers. This includes putting technical solutions into place and instructing people on the best practices for online security. By doing this, we can contribute to keeping our online activities safe and secure.

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CURRENT TRENDS IN DEVELOPING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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Problem Statement. The swift advancement of digital technologies is reshaping numerous facets of human existence, influencing sectors like manufacturing, communication, and healthcare. Contemporary innovations, such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT), have profoundly altered the interactions between businesses and individuals within digital landscapes. These technologies are essential for streamlining processes, enhancing efficiency, and promoting innovation. The ongoing incorporation of emerging technologies into daily applications underscores the necessity of examining their effects and future possibilities.

The main **objective** of this research is to analyze the key technological trends that have emerged in recent years.

Methods. In this study analysis and generalization are used as research methods.

Such issues as blockchain potential for safe data management, AI-driven automation, and the growing significance of IoT in the development of smart cities are considered in this study. Automation and decision-making procedures now heavily rely on artificial intelligence. Machine learning algorithms allow companies to evaluate enormous datasets and improve predictive analytics. Similar to this, blockchain technology offers a safe and decentralized foundation for digital identity verification, supply chain management, and financial transactions. By combining smart devices into a single network, the Internet of Things improves connectivity and makes it possible to remotely operate and monitor systems in real time.

Results. According to the research, AI-driven solutions have greatly improved operational efficiency across a range of sectors, most notably manufacturing, healthcare, and finance. Blockchain technology has improved digital transactions' security and transparency while lowering the possibility of fraud and cyberattacks. In

the meantime, IoT has helped create smart infrastructure that optimizes traffic control and energy use.

However, obstacles to broad adoption still exist, including cybersecurity threats, moral dilemmas, and implementation costs. Policymakers, engineers, and IT specialists must work together and do interdisciplinary research to address these issues.

Conclusions. The advancement and incorporation of innovative technologies play a vital role in driving economic growth and fostering social development. Despite ongoing challenges, the relentless progress in artificial intelligence, blockchain, and the Internet of Things is set to transform various sectors and elevate living standards. Future studies should prioritize strengthening cybersecurity protocols, encouraging the ethical development of AI, and ensuring that technological progress remains sustainable.

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE AUTOMATION OF BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Problem statement. In today's globalized world, effective business communication plays a key role in the functioning of international companies. Given the growing amount of information, multicultural environment, and the need for rapid data exchange, traditional communication methods no longer meet modern requirements. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as a tool capable of transforming business processes and automating many aspects of communication, from chatbots and automatic translation to customer behavior analytics. However, with the emergence of new opportunities come new challenges: ethical, technical, and

intercultural. Thus, there is an urgent need to investigate how AI affects international business communication and what consequences it may have for the future of global cooperation.

Objectives. The main objective of the study is to analyze the impact of artificial intelligence on the automation of business communications in the international environment, as well as to identify its advantages and disadvantages when implemented in modern business processes.

Methods. In this research, such methods as analysis, comparison, and generalization are used to examine the impact of artificial intelligence on business communication automation in the international environment. Theoretical sources, case studies of multinational companies, and analytical reports are studied to draw comprehensive conclusions.

Results. According to study [1], AI is being actively integrated into international business communications, in particular to automate routine tasks. This allows companies to reduce time costs and optimize workflows on a global scale. The introduction of artificial intelligence helps to ensure uninterrupted communication between international offices, particularly in the context of multicultural diversity. AI technologies also facilitate the distribution of information and speed up decision-making, which helps to increase productivity and reduce costs.

Study [2] shows a significant impact of AI on the personalization of business communications. The use of machine learning allows companies to create customized messages for customers, taking into account cultural differences. In particular, it helps to ensure the accuracy and efficiency of communication on an international level. At the same time, the integration of such technologies reduces barriers to customer interaction and improves customer experience.

According to paper [3], international companies can maintain the integrity of their brands in different regions by using AI. Artificial intelligence helps not only to adapt messages but also to ensure a unified brand voice, which is important for supporting international communication strategies. The use of AI allows companies to be more flexible and adaptive to market demands

Finally, study [4] points out how AI technologies such as virtual assistants and real-time tools are becoming an important component in international business communications. AI enables fast and accurate information exchange between teams, which is essential for international operations. Thanks to these tools, companies can reduce human errors and improve coordination between different departments around the world.

In general, the introduction of AI in business communications automation allows increasing efficiency, reducing costs, and improving interaction with international customers, taking into account cultural and language differences.

Conclusions. The integration of AI into international business communications brings significant benefits, including increased efficiency, automation of routine processes, and personalisation of interaction. However, there are also risks, such as the loss of the human component of communication, underestimation of cultural sensitivities and data security threats. Future research should focus on addressing these issues, improving cultural sensitivity, ethical use of AI, and developing scalable

solutions for different industries, while maintaining a balance between automation and human factors for the successful development of global communications.

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THE POTENTIAL OF QUANTUM COMPUTERS

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Problem Statement. There are now theoretical and practical limits on how much more performance can be achieved with classical computing. It is getting harder and harder to increase power for computing with conventional techniques as transistors get smaller and smaller, down to the atomic level. At the same time, creative solutions are required to meet the increasing needs for data processing in domains like a complex system modeling, cryptography, and artificial intelligence. By using concepts of quantum physics, quantum computing offers a radically new strategy. Quantum computers can address issues that are impossible for classical machines because of their capacity to use superposition and entanglement in computations. These features provide notable benefits in fields including materials research, large-scale optimization, and cryptography [1].

Objectives. This research aims to examine the fundamental principles and mechanisms of quantum computing; analyze the role of qubits as the foundational units of quantum computation and their advantages over classical bits; evaluate the current state of quantum technologies and their potential applications in various industries.

Methods. In this research, such methods as analysis and generalization are used.

Results. Unlike classical bits, which exist as either 0 or 1, qubits can exist in a superposition of both states simultaneously. This unique property allows quantum

computers to process multiple calculations at once, significantly increasing computational efficiency. Furthermore, qubits can exhibit quantum entanglement—a phenomenon where the state of one qubit is instantly correlated with another, regardless of distance. This enables quantum computers to perform operations that would take classical systems an exponentially longer time to complete [3]. One of the most profound advantages of quantum computing is the exponential scalability of computational power. While classical systems with n bits can store only 2^n states and process them sequentially, a quantum computer with n qubits can represent and compute all 2^n states simultaneously.

For example, a quantum system with 50 qubits can theoretically process trillions of states simultaneously, far exceeding the capabilities of the most powerful supercomputers. This exponential scalability makes quantum processors particularly suitable for solving problems involving complex optimization, cryptanalysis, and molecular simulations [1]. Recent breakthroughs have significantly advanced quantum computing. In 2019, Google Sycamore processor demonstrated "quantum supremacy" by solving a problem in seconds that would take classical supercomputers thousands of years [4].

IBM has also been at the forefront of quantum development, unveiling the 127-qubit Eagle processor. However, challenges remain, such as qubit stability, error correction, and scalability. Continued research is crucial to overcoming these hurdles and unlocking quantum computing's full potential.

Conclusions. Quantum computing marks a new phase in the development of computer science and has the potential to fundamentally change various fields. Its practical applications include data protection, secure communications, drug development and real-time process optimization. Despite rapid development, challenges still need to be overcome, such as the development of fault-tolerant processors and scalable systems. However, recent progress shows that in the near future quantum computers will not only complement classical systems in solving highly complex problems, but in some cases even surpass them.

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE FUTURE OF PROGRAMMING

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Problem Statement. Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the field of programming, automating tasks that once required human expertise. AI-powered tools assist developers in code generation, debugging and software optimization. As AI continues to advance, it raises both opportunities and challenges in the software development industry. The key question is how AI will impact the future of programming, including ethical considerations, employment shifts, and innovation.

This study aims to analyze the role of AI in programming and its potential future implications. The main **objectives** include:

- Examining the current use of AI in software development;
- Identifying opportunities and challenges associated with AI-driven programming;
- Providing recommendations for integrating AI effectively into software engineering.

Methods. The research is based on an analysis of scientific literature, industry reports, and case studies.

Results. The study has identified the following trends in AI-driven programming:

- The rise of AI-assisted coding platforms such as GitHub Copilot and ChatGPT for code generation;
- The automation of repetitive coding tasks, reducing development time and errors;
- The increasing role of AI in software testing and debugging;
- The challenges of ethical AI usage, including bias in AI-generated code and data privacy concerns.

Despite AI's advantages, developers must address the limitations of AI-generated code, including reliability and security risks.

Recommendations. To maximize the benefits of AI in programming, the following strategies are proposed:

- Enhancing AI models with better training data and transparency;
- Implementing strict ethical guidelines for AI-driven software development;
- Encouraging developers to use AI as a collaborative tool rather than a replacement for human expertise;
- Advancing AI-driven cybersecurity measures to detect vulnerabilities in generated code.

Conclusions and Future Prospects. The integration of AI into programming will continue to evolve, shaping the future of software development. While AI can significantly improve productivity, human oversight remains crucial to ensure accuracy and ethical compliance. Future research should focus on improving AI's reasoning capabilities and its role in complex software projects.

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CURRENT APPLICATIONS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Problem Statement. As computing power keeps growing and data becomes more accessible, artificial intelligence (AI) has made huge strides. AI covers a range of technologies that help machines do things usually associated with human thinking, like making decisions, solving problems, and understanding language. AI plays a key role in industries like finance, healthcare or digital development. It is essential to look closely at both the benefits and the challenges it brings. As these technologies become more widespread, understanding their strengths, weaknesses, and the ethical questions they raise is more important than ever.

The objective of this research is to analyze the most used artificial intelligence technologies in various industries, their strengths, weaknesses and impact on different domains.

Methods. In this research the following methods are used: analysis and generalization.

Results. Machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), expert systems, and natural language processing (NLP) are just a few of the approaches used by AI systems. These methods enable AI to examine large data sets, spot trends, and come

to its own conclusions. The usefulness and practical uses of these AI approaches are clarified by a comparison study [4]. Understanding how they have evolved is essential to appreciating the potential and difficulties they provide.

A key element of artificial intelligence, machine learning allows computers to improve their performance through experience rather than explicit programming. The three main methods of machine learning are reinforcement learning, supervised learning, and unsupervised learning. In deep learning, recurrent neural networks (RNNs) are especially good at sequence prediction, whereas convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are primarily used for picture identification [3].

AI is a useful tool that improves efficiency and decision-making, not a substitute for human intelligence. In Ukraine, AI-driven technologies are widely used, especially in automated services, financial analytics, and medical diagnostics. Microsoft Azure AI, OpenAI's GPT, Google DeepMind, and IBM Watson are a few of the most well-known AI platforms. These systems carry out intricate operations with more precision and efficiency by utilizing deep learning and natural language processing.

Education is also actively using AI. By evaluating students' performance and making customized recommendations, intelligent systems personalize instruction. This enhances students' performance and provides educators with insightful information. Natural language processing and deep learning improve automated feedback, evaluation tools, and language learning. Virtual tutors employ expert systems to increase accessibility to learning. These variations demonstrate AI's enormous potential outside of industry, particularly in supporting human development and education [1]. Applications of AI in healthcare demonstrate its ability to improve diagnostic accuracy, optimize treatment plans, and streamline administrative workflows [2].

Conclusions. Intelligent systems are now much more capable due to the advancements in AI, especially in neural networks and large-scale data processing. Businesses and professionals may now automate repetitive operations, improve decision-making processes, and streamline workflows thanks to these advancements. It is anticipated that future advancements in AI will overcome current constraints and result in more ethical and transparent applications.

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THE IMPACT OF HOSTILE PROPAGANDA ON AI

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Problem Statement. Artificial intelligence, particularly chatbots and large language models (LLMs), have become targets of influence by hostile networks. These technologies are actively exploited to spread disinformation, posing a significant threat to information security. Chatbots may inadvertently reproduce false narratives, manipulating public opinion and undermining social stability.

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the impact of hostile propaganda on chatbot responses and the frequency of fake narratives and identify vulnerabilities in training data and AI algorithms.

Methods. In this research such methods as analysis and generalization are used.

Results. Study [3] shows that in 33% of cases, chatbots repeat hostile fakes, which indicates a significant penetration of disinformation into language models. Vulnerabilities were found in algorithms that allow manipulation to influence the generated responses. Importantly, even a small penetration of fake narratives into chatbot responses can have a serious impact on public opinion, especially in conditions where users often trust information received through AI. Such disinformation can be used for political manipulation, and can discredit opponents or spread instability in society. In addition, it is found that vulnerabilities in training data can be used to further amplify propaganda through artificial intelligence, which increases the risks of information attacks on a global level.

Propaganda actors use automated botnets to disseminate information in large numbers to create the impression of widespread support for a particular opinion or “fact” [2]. Since many AI systems are trained on open-source data on the Internet, the repetition of such messages increases the likelihood of their inclusion in the model. This creates systemic vulnerability, as the algorithm begins to consider these narratives as generally accepted or true [1]. This content enters training datasets from which the AI learns, and as a result can reproduce these messages in responses to users.

Conclusions. The results of the study indicate the need to improve content moderation algorithms, increase the transparency of training data, and actively cooperate internationally to counter propaganda influence. To effectively combat disinformation, it is necessary to develop new technologies for detecting and neutralizing fakes, as well as increase the resistance of language models to manipulation.

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DRONES AS HUMANS EYES

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Problem statement. The use of drones has revolutionized numerous industries, which has become a major resource of great demand in Ukraine today. But we should understand that Ukrainians have never used them before, so we have a few imperfections that can stick out sideways. These include a lack of experienced operators, limited access to technical support, and not enough local expertise for drone maintenance and repairs. Adapting to fast-changing drone technology also requires investment in training and education. Additionally, we face challenges in integrating drones into existing systems, dealing with strict regulations, and ensuring their safe and ethical use. Solving these issues is crucial for Ukraine to fully benefit from drones in areas like agriculture, delivery services, surveillance, and defense.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research is to highlight the need to develop diverse drone types, including aircraft, copters, and tactical, operational, and strategic models tailored to specific ranges and missions.

Methods. In this study analysis and generalization are used as research methods.

The study addresses the use of drones in signal relaying, border patrolling, and monitoring critical infrastructure. This investigation examines the latest developments and uses of drones (UAVs) in modern military operations.

Drones can communicate over long distances using satellites (though they remain vulnerable to interference). Drones are vital in urban warfare, gathering information and conducting precise strikes with minimal risk to troops. Equipped with thermal cameras and radar, they work effectively in all weather conditions and at night. Some drones can disrupt enemy communications, navigate independently avoiding obstacles, and recognizing targets more efficiently. AI also helps optimize missions and provides operators with real-time information. The increased use of drones raises ethical questions about their impact on civilians and privacy. International laws aim to regulate drone use, emphasizing the need to protect civilians

and ensure lawful operations. New developments include drone swarms working together on missions, energy-efficient models powered by solar or hydrogen, and advanced stealth technologies. These innovations are shaping the future of military drones. Drones are not just for combat—they support logistics by delivering supplies to hard-to-reach areas. They are also more cost-effective than traditional military equipment, making them valuable for smaller forces. Future possibilities include space-based drone operations for surveillance and defense [4].

Results. The use of drones has significantly improved the efficiency and accuracy of various operations, especially in military and surveillance contexts. Their ability to perform reconnaissance, monitor critical infrastructure, and execute precise strikes has proven to be invaluable, saving time and resources while enhancing safety for personnel. However, it is crucial to address the ethical, logistical, and economic challenges associated with the widespread adoption of drones. Ensuring their responsible use and integrating them sustainably into both military and civilian sectors will be essential for the harmonious development of this transformative technology.

Conclusions. The integration of drones into various sectors has opened up new opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and precision. In Ukraine, drones have the potential to address critical needs in agriculture, logistics, surveillance, and defense, making them an essential asset in the nation's development. By fostering a robust ecosystem of drone production, research, and training, Ukraine can overcome these obstacles and maximize the benefits of drone technology. Ensuring their ethical and sustainable use will not only enhance their utility but also position drones as a cornerstone of progress in both civilian and military applications.

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THE PROBLEM OF PRIVACY IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Problem Statement. Careless handling of individual information on social media may be the problem of this century. It could seem safe to share your date of birth, the school you graduated from, or other points of interest, but this may lead to genuine results. When someone posts a photo with dynamic geolocation, he succeeds in finding out where he is. Essentially, counting individual data such as a date of birth or address in a profile depiction can be abused by fraudsters for character robbery or arranging violations.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are the following ones: to explore the types of information to be safely shared on social media without creating opportunities for fraudsters to deceive or exploit people; to analyze measures which can help to reduce the risk and protect sensitive information against breach.

Methods. In this research, such methods as analysis, comparison, and generalization are used.

One of the most important steps to ensure online intimacy is to create a strong password. Strategically avoid using birthdates, consecutive numbers, or the same password for different accounts. Strong secret words must be long and contain any combination of letters, numbers, and special characters to be secure against brute force and word reference attacks.

Empowering two-factor authentication (2FA) reinforces account security by requiring two shapes of confirmation, such as a watchword and a time-based one-time code. Of course, no one has a chance to get your secret word, they cannot get into your account without being calculated right now. Furthermore, in the event that you get a startling 2FA notice, it serves as a caution that somebody may be endeavoring to breach your account, permitting you to act quickly and alter your qualifications. Administrations like Proton Pass give built-in authenticators to empower 2FA over accounts effortlessly [1].

To diminish dangers of tricks, doxing, or social building assaults, restrain the sum of individual data you share online. Dodge counting superfluous points of interest, such as your domestic address, phone number, or excursion plans, in social media posts or online profiles. When setting up accounts, fill in required areas and take off discretionary ones blank to anticipate abuse of your data by cybercriminals or promoters [3].

Take a calendar app that gives solid encryption to defend your information from programmers and guarantee the security of your individual data [2].

Results. The study highlights the importance of active online vulnerabilities. A solid, interesting password combined with two-factor authentication essentially increases the security of your account. Restricting individual data shared online and securing computerized calendars assist minimize powerlessness to cyber dangers. By taking these measures, people can successfully defend their online nearness and moderate the dangers related to information breaches and character burglary.

Conclusions. Minimizing the sharing of individual data online and securing computerized calendars can reduce cyber threats. In addition, being cautious around phishing endeavors, such as suspicious emails or attachments, and ensuring that gadgets are prepared with updated antivirus software are essential for avoiding malware attacks.

By embracing these comprehensive measures, people can successfully ensure their online nearness and decrease the chance of information breaches, character burglary, and other cyber threats.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE MODERN GAMING INDUSTRY

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Problem Statement. The gaming industry is one of the most rapidly evolving fields, significantly impacting society and culture. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an essential component in modern video game development, contributing to enhanced gameplay, adaptability, and personalization. AI is utilized to create intelligent non-player characters (NPCs), optimize development workflows, and improve player interaction with virtual environments [1].

The main **objective** of this research is to analyze the impact of AI on game playing and player experience.

Methods. In this research such methods as analysis and generalization are used.

AI in gaming can be classified into three primary types:

1. Narrow AI is designed to perform specific tasks, such as recognizing player behavior, controlling NPCs, or optimizing the game world. Examples include NPCs in strategy games or enemy AI in first-person shooters (FPS).
2. General AI is capable of learning and adapting to game situations on its own, potentially capable of developing strategies and dynamically adjusting the gameplay.
3. Artificial superintelligence (ASI) is a theoretical concept that surpasses human intelligence, often explored in science fiction, where machines will operate far beyond the current cognitive abilities of humans [2].

Results. One of the key AI-driven technologies in gaming is adaptive gameplay, where the game adjusts its difficulty or content dynamically based on player behavior. For instance, in Action-RPGs, if a player repeatedly uses a specific attack type, the game can alter enemy behavior to maintain a challenging experience, thus enhancing the game's replayability.

Another significant AI application is the development of more realistic NPCs. Through machine learning and natural language processing, NPCs can analyze player actions and respond dynamically, creating a more immersive gaming environment. These NPCs are capable of learning from past interactions, which allows them to change their behavior depending on the player's decisions. AI is also widely employed in procedural content generation, where algorithms are used to create unique worlds, quests, and levels, as well as in automated testing and bug detection, reducing the workload of developers and ensuring the production of higher-quality games. A notable example is *The Elder Scrolls V: Skyrim*, where AI-assisted algorithms helped generate unique missions and enemy placements, streamlining the game development process [3].

Beyond entertainment, AI in gaming has implications for cognitive and psychological development. AI-driven educational games, for example, can help players learn new languages, improve cognitive skills, and enhance social interaction. Additionally, therapeutic applications have emerged where AI-driven games are used to manage stress and anxiety, proving that AI in gaming can extend beyond entertainment to help improve mental health and well-being.

The integration of AI in gaming has resulted in more immersive and dynamic gaming experiences, enhancing realism and engagement. AI-driven procedural generation has made it easier for developers to create vast, complex game worlds with reduced effort. However, as AI systems become more sophisticated, the ethical implications of their use become more pronounced, with questions about player agency, addiction, and the psychological effects of AI-driven content. While AI increases the efficiency of game development, excessive reliance on it may diminish emotional connections players have with the game and its characters.

Conclusion. AI has become an integral part of the modern gaming industry, reshaping game design, player interaction, and development workflows. While AI

enhances interactivity, creativity, and efficiency, its increasing role in gaming requires careful consideration of its potential ethical and psychological impacts. The future of the gaming industry will likely be driven by continued AI advancements, unlocking new possibilities for interactive entertainment. However, it will be essential for developers to strike a balance between leveraging AI for innovation and maintaining a strong emotional and narrative connection between players and the games they play.

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INTERNET BANKING: DEVELOPMENT OF WEB APPLICATIONS FOR PERSONAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT

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Problem Statement. In the modern world, Internet banking has become an indispensable tool for managing finances. Personal finance management systems through web applications allow users to interact directly with banks, track their income and expenses, plan budgets and perform transactions from anywhere in the world. However, with the growing demand for such services, the complexity of ensuring their reliability and security also increases.

Objectives. This research aims to study the development of web applications for personal finance management, as well as to address the main issues related to security, technologies and ease of use of such platforms.

Methods. Several methods are employed in the study. Literature review and research analysis are used to study scientific articles, technical papers, and reports on the development of Internet banking and web applications for financial management. Content analysis of the functional features of web applications involves studying the main features offered to users, such as budget planning, payment automation, expense analysis and more. The study of security technologies and their impact

involves analyzing modern methods of data encryption and personal data protection in online finance.

Results. The key problem lies in integrating modern security technologies and optimizing the user experience to ensure convenience and efficiency in conducting financial transactions via Internet banking. Another important issue is maintaining the confidentiality of financial data while using online services. The research reveals the following key issues: Web applications for personal finance have proven to be a highly effective tool for users to manage their funds with greater efficiency. These applications significantly enhance access to financial services, allowing users to handle their financial needs without the necessity of physically visiting a bank. This shift not only streamlines financial management but also provides a level of convenience previously unavailable. The implementation of cutting-edge technologies, such as data encryption, two-factor authentication, and advanced artificial intelligence algorithms, plays a crucial role in enhancing the security and personalization of financial services. These technological advancements ensure that users' personal and financial data is better protected, while also enabling more tailored services to meet individual needs. However, despite these advances, security remains a critical concern within the realm of internet banking. The ongoing issues of phishing, personal data theft, and cyberattacks continue to challenge the industry, highlighting the need for continuous improvements in protection technologies to safeguard user information. Additionally, with the rapid development of mobile technologies, mobile applications for managing personal finances have gained significant popularity. These apps provide users with the flexibility to monitor and manage their finances at any time and from virtually anywhere, further enhancing the accessibility and convenience of financial management. This growing reliance on mobile applications is reshaping the way people interact with and utilize financial services.

Conclusions. The development of web applications for personal finance management has been a significant step in transforming the financial sector, providing users with new opportunities to control their finances. Web applications help ensure convenience, accessibility, and process automation. However, security challenges remain crucial for the further development of this industry. Technologies such as blockchain, artificial intelligence, and improvements in encryption systems could greatly enhance the security and efficiency of these systems in the future. So, we can expect the development of more integrated and personalized solutions that will better adapt to the individual needs of users.

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MODERN DEVELOPMENTS IN ANTI-VIRUS SOFTWARE

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Problem Statement. The increasing number of cyber threats, such as viruses, worms, Trojans, ransomware, and spyware, has made digital security a critical concern for individuals and organizations. Cybercriminals continuously develop new attack methods, exploiting system vulnerabilities and user unawareness. Anti-virus software plays a fundamental role in protecting systems by detecting, preventing, and eliminating malicious software. However, as cyber threats evolve, traditional signature-based detection methods are becoming insufficient, necessitating the adoption of more advanced security solutions.

The primary **objective** of this research is to analyze emerging cybersecurity threats and investigate the key functions and effectiveness of modern anti-virus software.

Methods. In this study analysis and generalization are used as research methods.

Results. Contemporary anti-virus software has undergone substantial advancements, integrating sophisticated detection methods such as heuristic analysis, behavior monitoring, and artificial intelligence to effectively identify and counteract threats [1], [4]. While traditional signature-based detection remains useful for recognizing known malware, it faces challenges with zero-day attacks, which necessitate the use of machine learning algorithms and real-time behavior analysis [3], [5]. Prominent anti-virus solutions, such as Norton, Bitdefender, Kaspersky, McAfee, and Windows Defender, provide comprehensive protection by combining cloud-based scanning, firewalls, and proactive threat prevention strategies [2], [3], [5].

Nevertheless, research indicates several obstacles. A significant concern is the effect on system performance, as certain anti-virus applications can be resource-intensive, leading to slower computer operations [4]. Cloud-based security solutions can alleviate this issue by transferring processing tasks to remote servers [1]. Another challenge is the prevalence of false positives and false negatives, where legitimate applications may be incorrectly flagged as threats, while some advanced malware goes undetected [2]. Ransomware has emerged as a particularly severe cybersecurity threat, prompting anti-virus developers to incorporate specialized anti-ransomware features that monitor file encryption activities and prevent unauthorized changes [3], [5].

Despite these improvements, no anti-virus software can completely shield users from social engineering attacks like phishing, which target human vulnerabilities rather than system weaknesses [4]. This underscores the importance of cybersecurity

awareness and user education. The research suggests that the future of anti-virus software will focus on enhancing artificial intelligence capabilities, refining cloud-based threat intelligence, and creating more efficient detection techniques that reduce system impact while maximizing security [1], [3], [5].

Conclusions. Anti-virus software remains a crucial component of digital security, providing essential protection against a wide range of cyber threats. However, as cybercriminals continue to develop more sophisticated malware, traditional detection methods alone are no longer sufficient. The integration of artificial intelligence, real-time monitoring, and cloud-based security solutions has significantly improved threat detection and response. Future advancements in anti-virus software should focus on enhancing proactive defense mechanisms, reducing system performance impact, and increasing cybersecurity awareness among users. As the cybersecurity landscape continues to evolve, ongoing research and innovation will be vital in ensuring comprehensive protection against emerging threats.

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CURRENT DATA SECURITY CHALLENGES IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. In the context of ongoing military aggression against Ukraine, data security has become a critical concern at all levels from government institutions to private enterprises and individual users. The digitalization of key infrastructure and services has made Ukraine a prime target for cyberattacks, including data breaches, ransomware, and disinformation campaigns. The hybrid nature of modern warfare further complicates the situation, introducing elements of

cyberespionage and cyberterrorism. Ensuring data confidentiality, integrity, and availability under such conditions has become an unprecedented challenge.

Objectives. The main objective of this research is to identify the most significant new challenges in the field of data security in Ukraine. The study aims at analyzing the effectiveness of current protection mechanisms and policies in the Ukrainian context.

Methods. In this research such methods as analysis and generalization are used.

Results. Data security systems in Ukraine today employ several modern approaches, including network anomaly detection, encryption protocols, zero-trust architecture, and threat intelligence sharing. Each of these techniques plays a key role in safeguarding sensitive data in both civilian and government sectors. Special attention is given to the role of Ukraine's cyber volunteer community and its collaboration with governmental institutions in defending against cyber threats.

The research has revealed a number of key challenges, including the insufficient readiness of many public and private institutions to counter sophisticated cyber threats, a shortage of qualified cybersecurity professionals, and outdated infrastructure in critical sectors. A significant increase in phishing, DDoS attacks, and targeted malware was recorded in 2022–2024. A particularly interesting development is the emergence of cyber volunteer units in Ukraine—informal, decentralized groups of ethical hackers who assist in defending the country's cyberspace. This grassroots cyber defense initiative has become a unique element in Ukraine's national security.

Conclusions. The current security environment in Ukraine requires urgent and comprehensive improvements in data protection. This includes investing in modern cybersecurity infrastructure, implementing advanced threat detection technologies, and improving awareness and training among users. Strengthening international cooperation, adopting adaptive security frameworks, and formalizing the role of cyber volunteerism are essential steps toward sustainable data security in Ukraine's digital future.

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INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION: STRATEGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES

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Problem Statement. As of now, we are living in a contemporary era of spectacular and sometimes even frightening high-tech innovations, which generously give us a hand in alleviating many dangerous or human-unreachable life processes or just organizing tedious and mundane daily tasks that we hate to do. All of this is one tremendous result of an extraordinary human ability to think, to think critically, to think outside the box, and a desire to push human fantasies and expectations far beyond world boundaries. As we venture further into this phenomenal yet undiscovered fully universe of technological resolutions, we must seek out a missing piece of a puzzle and open up a mystery of how a conventional approach to teaching holds us back, whereas a digitalized one can revolutionize the way educators bring knowledge to young aspirants and how by doing so students' lives can brighten up.

The objective of this research is to analyze the innovative strategies and technologies in modern education, their possible applications and benefits.

Methods. In this research, such methods as analysis, comparison, and generalization are used.

Results. To date, a globalized usage of tech-wonders falls into such integral industries like medicine, aircraft, military, vehicle production, market places and so onwards. Having such astonishing things like predictive AI models, robotic automation machinery and robust software apps at their disposal, they can seamlessly address related issues and come up with solutions in the quickest pace possible. And yes indeed, just imagine for a second how much unsanitary work it would eliminate and liberate from a mind-boggling overhead. So, now that we have acknowledged the extent of AI capabilities, the other question arises: "How can it be used to benefit the education system?"

Nowadays, we need to press and accentuate the significance of digital environments in schools and educational institutions in general. Digitalized environments can open up a new dimension of viewing the world around us. Using it we could assimilate students as well as teachers to a future-like setting and actually teach them how to deal with various technological developments for better educational experiences.

All in all, let us better exemplify with the following strategies. To begin with, incorporating and promoting technologies in the educational environments can drastically build up facilitation of administrative task executions like automated grading or continuous educator's communication with students and parents through

online platforms for the sake of academic support. Similarly, we could establish virtual rooms and video channels with teachers and students worldwide with the purpose of conducting open study conferences, thereby cultivate our worldviews of multi-cultural nationalities and also discover and explore new things from different corners of the world and from different backgrounds of study. For those who are planning on gaining a successful career in engineering, we could adopt VR based simulators, taking advantage of which would allow us to have more practical hands-on experience with applied physics and mathematics which is indispensable in the field. In fact, VR based technologies could be leveraged across different fields of study, not only engineering, but in all those, where human reach is impossible. Besides, it brings a lot of joy to work with. The following two terms are overlapping, rather have a lot in common, it is generative AI technologies and information reservoirs. AI models can easily substitute the books with its accumulated knowledge and what is more give an elaborate explanation of a particular subject of interest in a flexible way. In case of misunderstanding or confusion, we can ask it to paraphrase what is being said or to illustrate a few examples for a better visual comprehension. Furthermore, teachers could take advantage of AI algorithms to analyze each student's personal skills, weaknesses and strengths, where after create personal study programs. AI could also determine how good or bad students are by being put to a test instead of being manually assessed by teachers, which is time-consuming. Overall, this whole paradigm of technologies would serve us a good purpose and definitely not harm anyone, it would bring in fun, easiness and uniqueness into the lives of students.

In **conclusion**, the worth of employing tech-powered allies into our education landscape is extremely beneficial. Laying out the foundation for pragmatic means of teaching with a technological involvement can significantly reflect on the future mentality with its plethora of upsides. On the other side of the coin, despite being so influential, we have to be reasonable and understand that it all embraces a lot of complexities, requires careful considerations and time to implement, especially during such rough times.

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СЕКЦІЯ 5. ГУМАНИТАРНІ НАУКИ /
AREA 5. HUMANITIES: PEDAGOGY, PSYCHOLOGY,
POLITICAL SCIENCES, PHILOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY

**THE ROLE OF THE CODE-SWITCHING
IN MODERN BILINGUAL COMMUNICATION**

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Problem Statement. In an increasingly globalized world, bilingualism has become more common, especially in urban multicultural societies. One significant linguistic phenomenon that arises from bilingual interactions is code-switching - the practice of alternating between two or more languages or dialects within a conversation or sentence. While code-switching has been studied in various contexts, its role in shaping identity, expressing emotions, and managing discourse remains underexplored, particularly in informal digital communication. The main problem this study addresses is the lack of understanding regarding how code-switching functions as a strategic linguistic tool rather than a random or flawed language behavior [1, p. 28].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to examine the linguistic and social factors that influence code-switching.
2. to identify patterns and contexts in which code-switching occurs most frequently.
3. to explore the implications of code-switching on speaker identity and group dynamics.

Methods. To achieve these objectives, a qualitative research approach was adopted. The study included a corpus analysis of bilingual conversations from social media platforms, recorded interviews, and naturalistic dialogue samples. Participants were bilingual speakers of English and Ukrainian, aged between 18 and 35. The analysis was conducted using sociolinguistic and discourse analysis models, particularly the Markedness Model (Myers-Scotton) and Gumperz's Interactional Sociolinguistics. Thematic coding was employed to categorize types of switches (intersentential, intrasentential, and tag switching) and to determine their communicative functions [3, p. 70].

Results. The findings reveal that code-switching serves multiple functions in bilingual communication. It is used to signal group membership, emphasize a point, introduce humor, or fill lexical gaps. In digital communication, code-switching is even more pronounced, with speakers switching languages depending on topic, audience, or emotional tone. The data also show that code-switching is not arbitrary but is influenced by social context, speaker intention, and cultural norms. Contrary to the perception of code-switching as a sign of linguistic incompetence, participants demonstrated high proficiency and deliberate language choice [2, p. 4].

Conclusions. The study concludes that code-switching is a complex, rule-governed process that reflects a speaker's linguistic resources and social awareness. These findings have both theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, they support a functionalist view of bilingual language use, highlighting code-switching as a strategic communicative practice. Practically, the study suggests that educators and linguists should reevaluate negative attitudes toward code-switching, particularly in educational settings. Future research could explore code-switching across more diverse bilingual communities and include quantitative measures for broader generalization.

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LAWBREAKING IN CONTEXT: SOCIETAL AND SITUATIONAL DETERMINANTS

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Problem statement. Breaking the law is a phenomenon that has existed throughout the history of mankind. People may decide to break laws for a variety of reasons, ranging from social and economic factors to psychological motives and systemic problems. Understanding these causes can help society address the root causes of illegal behavior.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore the social factors that lead individuals to break the law.
2. to analyze psychological determinants that lead individuals to break the law.
3. to discover systematic factors that lead individuals to break the law.

Methods. The first reason is the Social Conditions and Environment. One of the main reasons why people break the law is because of their environment. In the face of poverty, unemployment, and lack of education, people may feel compelled to resort to illegal means, such as theft, fraud, or violence, to meet their needs. In such situations, breaking the law may seem like the only way to survive or achieve basic goals. People may not even perceive their actions as criminal, but rather as a necessary reaction to unfair circumstances.

The second reason is the Psychological and Personal Motives. Individual motives also play a role. Some break the law for attention, power, or material gain. Crimes can be caused by a sense of impunity or a desire for respect. Even minor offenses, such as traffic violations, can arise from irresponsibility or an instant decision that outweighs social norms. Habitual behaviors and personal values greatly influence whether a person respects the law or disregards it.

Results. The third reason is a Lack of Moral Education. A weak foundation of moral education can increase the likelihood of future violations. If a person is raised in an environment where ethical norms are ignored or where breaking the law is normalized, they can grow up without a strong sense of right and wrong. Children often imitate the behavior of adults, so growing up in an environment of lawlessness can make such behavior acceptable.

The fourth reason concern the Group Influence and Peer Pressure. Peer influence, especially in adolescence, can also lead to illegal acts. When people belong to groups where illegal behavior is accepted or even encouraged, they can participate to gain recognition or status. This behavior may not stem from personal beliefs, but from a desire to fit into the team or experience excitement.

The fifth reason is the Flaws in the Legal System. When people see the legal system as corrupt or inefficient, they may lose respect for the law. If justice seems reserved for the powerful or the rich, others may find it necessary to break the rules. In societies with high levels of corruption, feelings of impunity can become widespread, encouraging new violations.

The sixth reason is a Lawbreaking as Protest. Sometimes breaking the law is a conscious act of protest. Individuals may engage in illegal activities, such as unauthorized rallies or road blockades, to express dissatisfaction with government actions or social injustices. In these cases, the law is not violated for mercenary motives, but as a form of civil resistance or a call for justice.

Conclusions. Breaking the law is rarely a simple act of rebellion. It is influenced by a complex network of social, psychological and systemic factors. By understanding the underlying causes, society can better combat and prevent illegal behavior, promoting justice, honesty, and social harmony.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH MEDIA

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Problem Statement. The political situation in any country significantly influences the communication and media policies formulated by its government. These media policies, in turn, determine the structure and operations of the mass media industry and shape the overall media system. Key issues addressed in media policies include ownership, control, press freedom, freedom of expression, allocation of resources to the industry, and the training of media professionals, all aimed at achieving the government's vision. Each of these factors plays a crucial role in shaping the media system within a society [1].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to unveil the general knowledge of the difference between the American and British media,
2. to expose their origin and cultural influence.

By examining the historical context in which both media systems developed, we can better understand the distinct characteristics that define each. The material of the research was two British media - The Guardian [2] and The Times [3] and two American media-The Washington Post [4] and The New York Times [5].

Methods. This study uses a comparative analysis to clarify how cultural differences are revealed in news coverage, audience participation, journalistic practices, and the general media consumption patterns of the people in both nations. Furthermore, it will examine how cultural elements like language, humor, and social values affect media content and reception in the US and the UK.

This study aims to offer a thorough grasp of how American and British media not only inform but also reflect and influence the cultural identities of their respective societies. By understanding these differences, we can better understand the broader effects of media on international communication and the interdependence of cultures in a world that is becoming more interconnected by the day.

Results. The study found that American journalists often operate in a more adversarial context, characterized by confrontational interviews and an emphasis on questioning authority. This aligns with the American value of press freedom which frequently sees journalism as a watchdog. Conversely, British journalists generally maintain a more reserved approach, with a focus on diplomacy in reporting. The concept of "fairness" plays a prominent role, leading to practices where multiple perspectives are presented to avoid bias [6]. There is a noticeable difference in the lexicon of the four selected media; the British ones tend to use European-based terms while the American means of communication prefer American phrasing. This

analysis can significantly help future translators and interpreters, as it enables us to understand the context and reasons for the use of particular expressions and idioms. For instance, Americans tend to use a lot of radical expressions such as 'blown away', 'out of the question', and 'big deal'. British media, on the other hand, use 'The Big Society', 'The Crown' and other local sayings.

Conclusions. The comparative analysis carried out in this confirms the assertion that the media system in every society is a reflection of the socio-political philosophy of the society, deliberately fashioned after the pursuance of national goals.

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WIE MAN EFFEKTIV LERNT: WISSENSCHAFTLICH BASIERTE STRATEGIEN

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Problemstellung. In Zeiten der Informationsüberflutung kämpfen viele Studierende mit ineffektiven Lernmethoden, die zu Zeitverschwendung und unzureichendem Wissenserwerb führen. Traditionelle Techniken wie wiederholtes Lesen und Markieren sind nachweislich unzureichend für nachhaltiges Lernen. Dieses Problem wird intensiv von führenden Experten der kognitiven Psychologie und Neurowissenschaften erforscht, darunter Barbara Oakley, Terry Sejnowski, Yana Weinstein und Megan Sumeracki [1,2,4]. In ihren Arbeiten werden wissenschaftlich fundierte Lernmethoden vorgestellt, die auf umfangreichen empirischen Studien basieren. Forschungsergebnisse aus diesen Bereichen zeigen praxisnahe Ansätze, wie Lerngewohnheiten nachhaltig verbessert werden können, um sowohl akademischen Erfolg als auch lebenslanges Lernen zu fördern.

Ziele der Untersuchung. Die Hauptziele dieser Untersuchung sind:

1. Die Erforschung wissenschaftlich fundierter Lernstrategien zur Verbesserung des Lernens.

2. Der Vergleich und die Synthese der Empfehlungen aus den wichtigsten Quellen: *Understanding How We Learn*, *Learn How to Learn* und Marty Lobdells Vortrag *Study Less Study Smart*[1,2,4].
3. Die Entwicklung praxisnaher Empfehlungen für Studierende, die ihre Lernergebnisse verbessern möchten.

Methoden. Die Studie umfasst eine vergleichende Analyse wissenschaftlicher Literatur und Expertenressourcen zu Lernstrategien:

- Understanding How We Learn liefert eine wissenschaftliche Grundlage mit Fokus auf Abrufübungen, verteiltem Lernen und elaborativem Denken.
- Learn How to Learn übersetzt neurowissenschaftliche Erkenntnisse in verständliche Techniken wie den Wechsel zwischen fokussiertem und diffusem Denken, Chunking und Umgang mit Prokrastination.
- Marty Lobdells Vortrag betont praxisorientierte Ratschläge wie das Lernen an einem festen Ort, Belohnungssysteme und das Lernen in effektiven Zeitintervallen. Zur Vertiefung wurden auch Online-Ressourcen wie die Forschungsübersicht des Learning Scientists Teams herangezogen: <https://www.learningscientists.org> [3]

Diese Quellen wurden hinsichtlich gemeinsamer Themen, wissenschaftlicher Evidenz und praktischer Anwendbarkeit untersucht.

Ergebnisse. Die Analyse zeigt mehrere übereinstimmende, evidenzbasierte Strategien auf:

1. Aktiver Abruf & Abrufpraxis – Selbsttests fördern stärkere Gedächtnisspuren.
2. Verteiltes Lernen (Spaced Repetition) – Lernen über einen längeren Zeitraum verteilt, führt zu dauerhaftem Wissenserwerb.
3. Chunking & Mentale Modelle – Informationen in sinnvolle Einheiten zu organisieren, erleichtert das Verständnis komplexer Themen.
4. Dual-Coding & Visualisierung – Der Einsatz von visuellen Hilfsmitteln verbessert Verständnis und Erinnerung.
5. Prokrastinationsmanagement – Techniken wie die Pomodoro-Methode und die Steuerung der Lernumgebung fördern die Konzentration.
6. Motivation und Mindset – Der Aufbau intrinsischer Motivation und die Entwicklung eines Wachstumsmindsets erhöhen die Ausdauer.

Darüber hinaus zeigte sich, dass die Kombination mehrerer dieser Techniken zu besonders hohen Lernerfolgen führt. Besonders effektiv ist die Verbindung von aktiver Abrufpraxis mit zeitlich verteiltem Lernen und visuellen Hilfsmitteln. Diese Erkenntnisse können nicht nur im schulischen Kontext, sondern auch im beruflichen Weiterbildungsbereich angewendet werden.

Fazit. Die Untersuchung bestätigt, dass effektives Lernen nicht darin besteht, die Lernzeit zu erhöhen, sondern darin, klügere Strategien anzuwenden. Die Integration von Methoden aus der kognitiven Psychologie und Neurowissenschaft befähigt Studierende zu effizientem und nachhaltigem Lernen. Zukünftige Forschungen könnten sich darauf konzentrieren, Lernstrategien stärker zu individualisieren und den Zugang zu Erkenntnissen der Lernwissenschaft zu erweitern. Lehrkräfte sollten diese Ergebnisse in ihre Praxis integrieren, um den Lernerfolg ihrer Studierenden zu fördern.

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FEMINATYWY W JĘZYKU POLSKIM: MODA JĘZYKOWA CZY KONIECZNOŚĆ?

Ostap Błażejko, Anastasiia Kit

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Opis problemu badawczego. W ostatnich latach obserwuje się rosnącą dyskusję na temat feminatywów, czyli żeńskich form nazw zawodów i funkcji, w języku polskim. Pojawia się pytanie, czy ich stosowanie to jedynie moda językowa, czy też konieczność wynikająca z dążenia do równości płci i precyzji językowej. Badanie tego zagadnienia pozwoli zrozumieć, jakie czynniki wpływają na akceptację i używanie feminatywów w polszczyźnie oraz jakie są społeczne i kulturowe konsekwencje ich wprowadzania.

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszego badania jest: 1) analiza obecności i częstotliwości użycia feminatywów w języku polskim na przestrzeni ostatnich dekad; 2) identyfikacja czynników wpływających na akceptację lub odrzucenie feminatywów przez różne grupy społeczne; 3) ocena roli feminatywów w promowaniu równości płci oraz ich wpływu na postrzeganie zawodów i ról społecznych.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Badanie opiera się na analizie korpusowej tekstów polskojęzycznych z różnych okresów, w celu zidentyfikowania trendów w użyciu feminatywów. Dodatkowo analizowano stanowiska instytucji językowych, takich jak Rada Języka Polskiego, dotyczące stosowania żeńskich form zawodów.

Wyniki badań. Analiza korpusowa wykazała, że użycie feminatywów w języku polskim ulegało zmianom na przestrzeni lat, z zauważalnym wzrostem w ostatnich dekadach. Badania społeczne wskazują, że akceptacja feminatywów jest wyższa wśród osób młodszych oraz tych o wyższym poziomie wykształcenia. Eksperti językowi podkreślają, że tworzenie feminatywów jest zgodne z zasadami polskiej gramatyki, a niektóre formy, takie jak „dyrektorka” czy „naukowczyni”, mimo że dla części osób brzmią nietypowo, mają pełne uzasadnienie językowe [1, s. 3]. Rada Języka Polskiego w swoim stanowisku z 2019 roku zaznaczyła, że stosowanie żeńskich form nazw zawodów jest poprawne i zależy od woli mówiących, co wskazuje na rosnącą akceptację i potrzebę ich używania [3]. Wyniki badań przeprowadzonych przez portal Pracuj.pl w 2023 roku wskazują, że aż 67% badanych kobiet i 45% mężczyzn popiera używanie feminatywów w języku oficjalnym, co może świadczyć o rosnącej świadomości społecznej w zakresie inkluzywności językowej [2, s. 236].

Warto zauważyć, że debata nad feminatywami wciąż budzi kontrowersje, szczególnie w kontekście ich użycia w języku urzędowym i medialnym. Niektóre instytucje i osoby publiczne unikają feminatywów, argumentując to dążeniem do zachowania neutralności językowej lub brzmieniową „nienaturalnością” niektórych form. Z drugiej strony feministki i językoznawcy zwracają uwagę, że brak żeńskich odpowiedników nazw zawodów może prowadzić do niewidzialności kobiet w sferze publicznej oraz umacniać stereotypy płciowe. W związku z tym pojawia się pytanie, czy dalsza popularyzacja feminatywów wpłynie na ich pełną akceptację w codziennym języku, czy też pozostaną one elementem używanym głównie przez określone grupy społeczne i środowiska akademickie.

Wnioski. Wyniki badania sugerują, że feminatywy nie są jedynie modą językową, ale odzwierciedlają zmiany społeczne związane z dążeniem do równości płci. Ich stosowanie przyczynia się do zwiększenia widoczności kobiet w różnych zawodach i może wpływać na postrzeganie ról społecznych. Ważne jest, aby kontynuować badania nad wpływem feminatywów na język i społeczeństwo oraz promować ich świadome użycie w celu wspierania równości i precyzji komunikacyjnej.

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ROLA MEDIÓW SPOŁECZNOŚCIOWYCH W KSZTAŁTOWANIU WSPÓŁCZESNEGO JĘZYKA MŁODZIEŻY

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Opis problemu badawczego. W dobie cyfryzacji media społecznościowe odgrywają kluczową rolę w codziennej komunikacji młodego pokolenia. Ich wpływ wykracza poza samą treść – dotyczy również form językowych i sposobu wyrażania tożsamości. Zjawisko to jest dynamiczne, często pomijane w tradycyjnych badaniach językoznawczych, a jego zrozumienie może przyczynić się do lepszej analizy ewolucji współczesnej polszczyzny [1, s. 34].

Cele badawcze. Celem pracy jest analiza wpływu mediów społecznościowych na język współczesnej młodzieży w Polsce. W szczególności badanie koncentruje się na:

- identyfikacji popularnych wyrażen, skrótów i zapożyczeń;
- określeniu ich funkcji w komunikacji młodzieży;
- ustaleniu ich związku z tożsamością językową użytkowników [2, s. 56].

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. W badaniu zastosowano analizę treści publikacji w mediach społecznościowych (TikTok, Instagram, YouTube, X) oraz ankietę internetową przeprowadzoną wśród młodzieży w wieku 14-22 lat. Uzupełnieniem były obserwacje i analiza literatury językoznawczej i socjolingwistycznej [3, s. 18; 4, s. 67].

Wyniki badań. Media społecznościowe odgrywają kluczową rolę w życiu młodzieży. Te platformy umożliwiają im łatwe nawiązywanie kontaktów, dzielenie się zainteresowaniami, doświadczeniami, a także tworzenie swojego wizerunku w świecie wirtualnym. Zidentyfikowano powszechne zapożyczenia z języka angielskiego (np. „cringe”, „vibe”, „rel”), skróty (np. „XD”, „idk”) oraz nowe wyrażenia o charakterze emocjonalnym i ironiczno-humorystycznym [1, s. 37]. Mimo że wpływ mediów społecznościowych, memów internetowych i skrótów językowych na polszczyznę jest fascynujący, istnieją również wyzwania i zagrożenia. Anglicyzacja, czyli importowanie słów i zwrotów z języka angielskiego, może prowadzić do utraty polskiego dziedzictwa językowego. Dodatkowo, nadmierna skrótowność w komunikacji może prowadzić do zaniku umiejętności precyzyjnego wyrażania się.

Język internetowy młodzieży pełni funkcję identyfikacyjną i integrującą - służy do wyrażania emocji [2, s. 58], przynależności grupowej oraz dystansu wobec języka oficjalnego.

Badani wskazywali na różnice między językiem „w sieci” a językiem używanym w kontaktach formalnych [3, s. 20]., co potwierdza występowanie zjawiska dwukodowości językowej. Wpływ mediów społecznościowych na język młodzieży jest silny i postępujący, zależny od popularnych trendów, memów oraz stylu wypowiedzi influencerów [4, s. 69].

Wnioski. Media społecznościowe stanowią dziś jedno z głównych źródeł zmian językowych wśród młodzieży. Ich język jest dynamiczny, podatny na wpływy kulturowe i emocjonalne, a jednocześnie służy jako narzędzie budowania tożsamości. Dalsze badania mogą dotyczyć porównań międzynarodowych oraz wpływu tego zjawiska na edukację językową. Badanie wpływu mediów społecznościowych, memów internetowych i skrótów językowych na polszczyznę jest fascynującym obszarem, który pozwala zrozumieć, jak język polski ewoluuje w obliczu nowoczesnych form komunikacji. Jednakże, równocześnie, stawia to wyzwania przed społecznością językową, aby zachować równowagę między nowoczesnością a zachowaniem bogactwa i precyzji polszczyzny.

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THE INFLUENCE OF BULLYING ON TEENAGERS' MENTAL HEALTH

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Problem Statement. Bullying is a widespread and harmful phenomenon that significantly affects the emotional and psychological well-being of teenagers. It can take many forms, such as verbal abuse, physical aggression, social exclusion, or

cyberbullying. Adolescents who are bullied often experience a wide range of negative emotions including fear, sadness, and helplessness. These experiences can have long-lasting consequences, such as chronic anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, social withdrawal, and even suicidal ideation. In recent years, bullying has become more visible due to social media, where harmful actions can be anonymous and far-reaching. Therefore, understanding the psychological impact of bullying is crucial for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to investigate the impact of bullying on teenagers' mental health and explore the psychological symptoms that are commonly observed in victims of bullying.
2. to identify psychological and educational methods that may help prevent bullying and support the mental health of adolescents who have experienced it.
3. to increase awareness among educators, parents, and peers about the importance of timely psychological support.

Methods. The study was conducted using a qualitative analysis of psychological literature and academic articles related to bullying. A number of psychological theories, such as Erikson's theory of psychosocial development and Bandura's theory of social learning, were used to explain the behavioral and emotional patterns of both bullies and their victims. Case studies from psychological practice were also analyzed to illustrate typical symptoms and emotional consequences among teenagers affected by bullying. Statistical data from international psychological associations were included to support the analysis.

Results. The findings of the study confirm that bullying has a severe and complex influence on the mental health of teenagers. Victims often show signs of depression, anxiety disorders, panic attacks, sleep disturbances, and psychosomatic symptoms. In many cases, bullying leads to a decline in academic performance and difficulties in forming social relationships. The results also indicate that bullying at a young age may increase the risk of mental health disorders in adulthood. Psychological intervention, including cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), group therapy, and school counseling programs, was shown to be effective in reducing the emotional damage caused by bullying and improving emotional resilience in adolescents. In addition, the study revealed that the psychological impact of bullying often extends beyond the period of active victimization. Many teenagers continue to experience emotional instability, trust issues, and difficulties in social interactions long after the bullying has stopped. Some victims develop symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), especially if the bullying was prolonged or severe. Moreover, bullied adolescents are more likely to engage in self-harming behaviors or develop unhealthy coping mechanisms such as substance abuse. The long-term effects on their self-perception and worldview can lead to persistent challenges in personal development and adult relationships. These findings emphasize the need for early intervention and long-term psychological follow-up.

Conclusions. Bullying is a serious psychological and social issue that needs to be addressed on multiple levels — in schools, families, and communities. The

research highlights the importance of early diagnosis and psychological support for teenagers who are victims of bullying. Educational institutions must take an active role in promoting anti-bullying programs, creating a safe environment, and training teachers to recognize warning signs. Future research should focus on the development of personalized psychological support systems and further integration of mental health education into school curricula. By providing consistent support and raising awareness, society can protect young people from the long-term negative effects of bullying and foster a culture of empathy and respect.

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A SOCIALCULTURAL EXAMINATION OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Problem Statement. English is a West Germanic language that originated from Ingvaeonic languages brought to Britain in the mid-5th to 7th centuries AD by Anglo-Saxon migrants from what is now northwest Germany, southern Denmark and the Netherlands[2]. The English language, in its current global prominence, is a testament to centuries of dynamic evolution. Understanding its historical trajectory requires more than a chronological listing of linguistic changes; it necessitates a deep exploration of the intricate interplay between societal structures, cultural shifts, and the linguistic forms that emerged and transformed. This paper addresses the need to analyze the sociocultural forces that have shaped English from its ancient roots

through its medieval and modern iterations, further examining the impact of these forces on the development of its diverse dialectal and social varieties.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze the factors that influenced the development of Old English (c. 450-1150 AD), including the Anglo-Saxon migrations, the influence of Old Norse, and the early Christianization of Britain.
2. to investigate the significant sociocultural events that shaped Middle English (c. 1150-1500 AD), focusing on the Norman Conquest, its impact on language contact and social stratification, and the rise of a more standardized literary language.
3. to examine the major sociocultural transformations that propelled the evolution of Modern English (c. 1500-present), including the Renaissance, the rise of printing, colonialism, the Industrial Revolution, and globalization.
4. to explore how historical and ongoing sociocultural factors have contributed to the emergence and maintenance of diverse regional and social dialects within the English-speaking world.
5. to discuss the implications of understanding the sociocultural underpinnings of English language development for contemporary linguistic studies and cross-cultural communication.

Methods. This paper employs a historical linguistic approach, drawing upon existing scholarship in the fields of historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, and cultural history. It analyzes key historical periods and events through the lens of their impact on linguistic change, including:

Historical analysis of primary and secondary sources examining texts and scholarly works that document the linguistic features and sociocultural contexts of each period.

Comparative analysis helps to compare linguistic features across different historical stages and between various dialects and social varieties to identify patterns of change and divergence. Sociolinguistic theories help understand how social structures, power dynamics, and cultural practices have influenced language use and development.

Results. The research demonstrates that the historical development of the English language is inextricably linked to its sociocultural context. There are the following key findings of the research.

- Ancient Period: Old English or Anglo-Saxon, is the earliest recorded form of the English language, spoken in England and southern and eastern Scotland in the Early Middle Ages[3]. The foundational vocabulary and grammatical structures of Old English were significantly shaped by the Germanic migrations and subsequent contact with Viking invaders, while early Christianization introduced Latin vocabulary and influenced literacy.
- Middle Period: The Norman Conquest acted as a pivotal sociocultural event, leading to extensive language contact between Old English and Norman French, resulting in significant lexical enrichment and grammatical simplification, as well as a linguistic reflection of the new social hierarchy.

Middle English was strongly influenced by Old Norse and Anglo- Norman French[4].

- Modern Period: The changes in the English language during this period occurred from the 15th to mid-17th Century[1]. The Renaissance fostered the borrowing of classical vocabulary, the printing press contributed to standardization, colonialism disseminated English globally, the Industrial Revolution necessitated new terminology, and globalization continues to exert pressure on linguistic norms and the emergence of new varieties.

Conclusions. Understanding the sociocultural background of the English language's historical development provides crucial insights into its present state and future trajectory. The findings of this paper highlight the dynamic and adaptive nature of language, constantly shaped by the societies that use it. Recognizing the historical and social forces that have molded English and its diverse varieties has significant practical and theoretical applications.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF LONELINESS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Problem Statement. In an era of digital hyperconnectivity, people are paradoxically experiencing increased levels of loneliness [1]. The rise of social media, messaging apps, and digital platforms has redefined communication, but often at the cost of genuine human interaction [3]. This research explores the psychological dimensions of loneliness in the digital age, emphasizing the gap between perceived and actual social connections.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to examine the psychological factors contributing to loneliness in the context of digital communication.
2. to identify the demographic groups most affected by digital-era loneliness.

3. to explore the emotional and cognitive consequences of prolonged online isolation.

Methods. The study is based on a combination of theoretical analysis and review of empirical studies on digital behavior and loneliness. Psychological models such as the cognitive discrepancy model of loneliness and the social compensation hypothesis are applied to interpret the findings.

Results. The findings suggest that despite the illusion of constant connectivity, digital communication often lacks depth and emotional richness, which can exacerbate feelings of loneliness[2]. Young adults and adolescents appear particularly vulnerable, often replacing meaningful relationships with superficial digital interactions. Moreover, excessive use of social media may create unrealistic social comparisons, lowering self-esteem and fostering isolation.

Conclusions. The digital age presents both opportunities and challenges in the context of social well-being. While technology can bridge distances, it should not replace face-to-face interaction. Future research should focus on developing digital literacy programs that promote healthy online behavior and emotional resilience, particularly among youth.

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THE STRATEGIC VALUE OF INFORMAL COMMUNICATION IN BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

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Problem Statement. In the contemporary business world, communication extends far beyond formal emails and official presentations. Informal interactions — spontaneous conversations, shared breaks, and casual digital exchanges—often play a critical role in building rapport and establishing long-lasting business relationships.

While often overlooked, informal communication fosters trust, emotional resonance, and mutual understanding—particularly in intercultural and international environments [1, p. 44]. Nonverbal communication, as a key component of informal interaction, reinforces or even replaces verbal messages [2, p. 16]. Posture, gestures, facial expressions, spatial distance, and even elements like eye contact and scent contribute to the perception of sincerity and openness. As businesses operate across increasingly diverse cultural landscapes, and university students engage in international projects, understanding and mastering these subtle cues becomes essential for effective relationship building [3, p. 58].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to define the features of informal communication in business.
2. to investigate how informal and nonverbal cues contribute to trust and cooperation.
3. to explore the role of informal communication in multicultural academic settings.
4. to offer practical strategies for using informal communication as a business asset.

Methods. This research applies an interdisciplinary approach that integrates communication theory, organizational psychology, and intercultural studies. Primary attention is given to content analysis of real-world business interactions and international university projects. Insights from nonverbal communication studies—such as proxemics and gesture analysis—are used to understand the impact of unspoken signals during informal exchanges. In particular, emphasis is placed on how informal, culturally influenced behaviors affect relationship dynamics [1, p. 35; 2, p. 59].

Results. The results of this study indicate that informal communication—especially when combined with nonverbal cues—plays a strategic role in the development and maintenance of strong business relationships. Unlike formal communication, which often follows a scripted pattern and is limited to task-specific interactions, informal exchanges tend to reveal personal values, emotions, and motivations. These elements, though subtle, are crucial in shaping trust and loyalty among partners, colleagues, and clients.

For instance, during a coffee break or casual team chat, a manager's relaxed tone of voice, a slight smile, or friendly gestures can communicate openness and approachability, encouraging subordinates to share honest opinions or creative ideas [2, p. 45]. This creates a more collaborative and psychologically safe environment, where individuals feel valued beyond their professional roles. In such settings, nonverbal behaviors such as eye contact, mirroring body language, or supportive nods significantly contribute to mutual understanding, even when words fall short.

Moreover, proxemics—the study of personal space—shows that the physical distance people maintain during conversations can either facilitate or hinder interpersonal connection. In a business meeting, sitting too far from a colleague may signal disinterest or aloofness, while sitting too close without cultural sensitivity may cause discomfort [1, p. 73]. Optimal spatial awareness, therefore, becomes a nonverbal strategy for establishing a sense of equality and cooperation. Circular table

layouts or side-by-side seating arrangements during negotiations often lead to more productive dialogues than face-to-face confrontational settings.

Another key finding is the positive correlation between informal communication and long-term collaboration in multicultural settings. In international university projects, students from diverse cultural backgrounds report that casual moments—such as group dinners, shared workspace chatter, or informal video calls — help them break down language barriers and form bonds that extend beyond the project’s timeline. Nonverbal signs like smiling, maintaining appropriate eye contact, and adjusting body orientation toward the speaker serve as universal signals of respect and engagement [3, p. 58].

Furthermore, digital communication—increasingly important in hybrid and remote business models—also involves nonverbal elements. The use of emojis, punctuation, timing of replies, and even typing indicators can subtly convey emotion, urgency, or hesitation. For example, a simple “Let’s talk 😊” might come across as friendly and inviting, while “Let’s talk.” might seem stern or formal—even though the verbal message is identical. This highlights how informality in tone, when paired with visual and timing cues, serves as a critical layer of meaning in written digital communication [4, p. 110].

Cultural context plays a pivotal role in the interpretation of informal and nonverbal behaviors. A relaxed conversational style may be appreciated in the United States or Southern Europe but could be seen as disrespectful or overly familiar in East Asian or Scandinavian cultures. For example, in many Asian business settings, avoiding direct eye contact can signal respect, while in Western cultures, it may be interpreted as evasiveness. Understanding these contrasts is crucial in avoiding misinterpretation, as highlighted by real-world business misunderstandings documented in cross-cultural research [5, p. 92].

In essence, the study underscores that effective informal communication is rarely accidental. It requires emotional intelligence, cultural sensitivity, and an ability to read and send nonverbal signals strategically. When done skillfully, it enhances negotiation outcomes, strengthens partnerships, and fosters inclusive environments where diverse teams thrive.

Conclusions. Informal communication, enriched with conscious and culturally sensitive nonverbal behaviors, is a strategic tool in relationship-building. In both business and academic environments, it enables the formation of deeper connections, promotes psychological comfort, and creates a foundation for productive collaboration. By investing in environments that encourage open and informal interaction—both in the office and virtually—companies and universities alike can enhance teamwork, negotiation, and overall communication effectiveness. As students experience these dynamics in international settings, they gain valuable soft skills that prepare them for the complexities of global business communication [5, p. 92].

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THE ISSUE OF VALUES IN MODERN LIFE

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Problem statement: as Oscar Wilde once said: “People nowadays know the price of everything and the value of nothing”. This quote remains highly relevant in modern life. It seems that people care about materialistic things only, neglecting spiritual side of humanity and success. Preference is given to the quantity of possessions, rather than their quality. The principles of building a family, enhancing cultural backgrounds, nurturing human beliefs, and fostering ethical behavior have been set aside in favor of overconsumption, excessive achievement, and an egocentric way of looking at the world. Studying this issue and exploring possible ways to revise our moral principles will help consciously understand the problematic and improve our society.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze possible ways to restore awareness of true values.
2. to apply scientifically proven psychological methods.

Methods. Value orientations can be identified using the following techniques:

Rokeach Value Survey, that proposes a person to rank their values, allowing the identification of their top priorities, *Schwartz Value Survey*, that is based on 10 universal motivational values, determining whether a person is more individually or collectively driven, *Motivational and Value Profile* by M. S. Yanovsky, that helps to understand an individual’s dominant values and prejudices.

However, in my opinion, the most effective way to define one’s values is by working with a psychologist. A professional can select an appropriate set of methods and, through therapy, help an individual explore and refine their values. Self-reflection is playing an important role, too. A mature individual should be able to analyze situations and make choices independently, without relying entirely on a psychologist. While a psychologist can provide guidance in understanding values, it

is ultimately to the person to nurture their internal moral core with consistency and discipline. Furthermore, a person must question societal norms, and not just follow them out of obligation as it's expected. Materialistic or other trends may change over time, but the traditional values that guide a person toward a meaningful life are priceless.

Results. People started to concentrate on an instant gratification with technological progress and commercialization, seeking quick dopamine boosts and immediate resolutions to their problems - often at the expense of others. The popularization of psychology by self-proclaimed gurus resulted in justifying one's bad actions by past traumas rather than promoting genuine self-improvement. Morality and values were merely exchanged for materialistic things. Although, with new approach in educational system, more governmental foundation programmes, various organizations that share mindfulness, values can be returned with more appreciation and devotion.

Conclusions. Oscar Wilde lived in the nineteenth century, but his quote is relevant in today's world. We create the future for our descendants, and the values we uphold now will be passed on to the new generations. When imagining a better life, some might enlist technological gadgets that bring convenience making life easier, along with wealth and material possessions that signify success. However, these are merely external resources that serve to fill an inner void. To my mind, true wealth comes from within – a person must embody values and principles through their actions, so that materialistic things become only a bonus to an already fulfilling life. At the end of the day, we are all human, so we should act accordingly – with faith, kindness, and love.

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IDENTITY ISSUES IN THE ERA OF SOCIAL CHANGE

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Problem Statement. In the 21st century, humanity is facing an unprecedented pace of transformation in social, political, and technological spheres. These rapid changes are reshaping traditional concepts of identity and belonging. The question “Who am I?” is no longer confined to adolescence but recurs throughout life as individuals navigate uncertainty, migration, hybrid cultures, and globalized realities. For many people, especially the youth, refugees, or those exposed to war, identity becomes not a given but a dynamic construct under constant pressure. This research focuses on the challenges of maintaining and reconstructing identity in the context of contemporary social change.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore how various social shifts impact individual and collective identity.
2. to analyzing the psychological effects of forced migration and war on identity.
3. to investigate the role of digital technologies and social media in identity formation.
4. to identify adaptive strategies and psychological tools that support identity stability in unstable environments.
5. to understand the cultural and intergenerational dimensions of identity negotiation in times of crisis.

Methods. The study employs a qualitative research design combining narrative analysis, semi-structured interviews, and a literature review. The empirical basis includes interviews with 20 young adults (aged 18–30) from Ukraine, half of whom are internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to the war. The study also includes content analysis of public online discussions on identity and belonging in Ukrainian digital communities. Scholarly sources in psychology, sociology, and media studies provide a theoretical framework for interpreting the data.

Results. Analysis revealed several key trends in how identity is shaped or disrupted under conditions of social change:

1. Fragmentation of identity. Respondents often reported a sense of being “torn” between multiple roles, values, and environments. For example, a displaced university student from Mariupol shared feeling like “a stranger in both cities – the one I fled and the one I arrived in.”

2. Digital double selves. Social media platforms, while offering connection and expression, also generate performance pressure. Many interviewees described curating an online version of themselves that differs significantly from their real

feelings or offline behavior. This duality can create cognitive dissonance and reduce self-acceptance.

3. Reconstruction through community and narrative. Some participants actively engaged in redefining their identity through cultural volunteering, storytelling, or advocacy work. For instance, a participant who launched a blog on “Ukrainian resilience” described it as “a way to regain my voice and sense of agency.”

4. Intergenerational identity gaps. Respondents also noted tension between personal aspirations and traditional expectations from family or community. The younger generation tends to seek self-determination, while older generations emphasize duty, sacrifice, and inherited identity roles.

5. Post-traumatic growth and cultural reaffirmation. Despite the psychological strain, many displaced participants developed a stronger connection to Ukrainian national identity, language, and heritage. War, paradoxically, catalyzed a renewed sense of purpose and belonging.

Conclusions. The process of identity construction is increasingly fluid and multifaceted in today’s world. Social upheavals such as war, migration, and digitalization can disrupt identity but also open new pathways for growth and reinvention. The findings of this study highlight the importance of supportive environments – both offline and online – where individuals can explore and articulate their evolving identities safely.

To support healthy identity development in changing societies, it is necessary to:

- promote inclusive and participatory cultural platforms;
- integrate psychological resilience training into education and social services;
- encourage critical media literacy to manage online identity pressures;
- recognize the value of storytelling and community practices in identity reconstruction.

Further research could expand this study by comparing identity formation processes across different cultures and levels of exposure to social crisis.

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THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AS AN ELEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY

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Problem statement. Ukrainian experience in standing up for the concept of national identity and defending the fundamental right to national self-determination has proven to be of significant importance to Ukrainian legal practice, particularly in light of the on-going Russian invasion. Establishing a state's approach to the language issue is a crucial step towards setting up principles of constitutional identity, with language being one of its key elements. Fundamental to understanding the topic under discussion is the ruling of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine from 2021, which recognized the Ukrainian language as a national value protected by law.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To define the nature of the right to national self-determination in light of the official language.
2. To reinforce the role of the Ukrainian language for national consolidation.

Methods. Empirical and rational methods enabled us to examine the issue from diverse perspectives. The analysis of scholarly articles, the regulatory framework and their comparison provided a deeper understanding of the issue under consideration. By examining historical aspects alongside the current geopolitical situation as well as the legal grounds for Constitutional Court decision and articles based on it we were able to draw a well-founded conclusion.

Results. It is crucial to examine the role of the national language in Ukraine within a broader European context, examining how constitutional identity and language rights are treated across different legal and political systems. A study on language rights in European countries identifies three primary approaches:

1. **Minimalist approach** posits that while language rights may not always be explicitly codified as fundamental rights, many established fundamental rights inherently possess a linguistic dimension. The freedom of speech naturally encompasses the liberty to choose the language of expression, and the right to respect for private and family life implicitly includes respect for the language used within the family unit. The concept of "freedom of language," which entails the right to freely select and use one's language in private settings, serves as a key manifestation of this minimal stance. While certain constitutions may explicitly recognize this freedom, it is generally assumed to be guaranteed within democratic constitutional orders, often derived from a confluence of fundamental rights.

2. **Relativist approach** argues that language rights attain the status of fundamental rights only when they are explicitly enshrined as such within a nation's

constitution. This perspective draws a distinction between the right to use designated languages in official domains and the broader right to use any language, particularly in unofficial contexts. Constitutions that prioritize the protection of linguistic diversity often separate provisions concerning language promotion and maintenance from the traditional catalog of fundamental rights. The protection of linguistic minorities or communities is frequently regarded as a fundamental principle of the state, as evidenced in rulings by the Supreme Court of Canada and the Constitutional Courts of Austria and Italy. In some instances, such as in Spain, constitutional provisions addressing the status of languages are located outside the section dedicated to fundamental rights but are nonetheless considered highly significant for the state's political cohesion. This approach highlights the contingent nature of language rights, suggesting that their prominence is directly tied to their explicit constitutional recognition.

3. **Collectivist approach** emphasizes that genuine language rights differ fundamentally from classical fundamental rights, which primarily safeguard individual freedom and autonomy. Instead, language rights pertain to the organization of social spheres and the administration of public services through designated languages. They are aimed at protecting specific linguistic minorities or ensuring equal status for designated languages, rather than serving as universal rights applicable to all individuals and groups. This perspective underscores the role of language rights in managing societal diversity and ensuring the representation and participation of distinct linguistic communities within a state.

In Ukraine, the legal status of the Ukrainian language is a cornerstone of national consolidation. It is not merely an administrative matter but a fundamental constitutional value and a defining element of Ukraine's constitutional identity. Furthermore, the Ukrainian language acts as a basic system-forming component and the very foundation upon which Ukrainian statehood is built. The issue of the state language in Ukraine has been a recurring and sensitive topic, particularly during periods of state formation, constitutionalization, and the defense of its existence. While less prominent in constitutional law research in Western democracies, the issue of official languages remains highly pertinent in nations like Ukraine where national identity itself is being challenged. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine has affirmed that the legal status of the Ukrainian language as the state language is a fundamental constitutional value, a key element in the unity of the Ukrainian state, and an integral part of its constitutional identity. The Court has also explicitly linked constitutional identity to national identity, emphasizing the historical significance of the Ukrainian language in the nation's struggle for statehood and its role as a defining characteristic of the Ukrainian nation. The Constitutional Court's pronouncements have also raised several doctrinal questions previously overlooked by Ukrainian constitutional law scholars. These include fundamental issues concerning national identity, national sovereignty, the national state, their relationship with constitutional identity and constitutional democracy, and the connections between these phenomena and the state language. The concept of constitutional identity itself, while not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of Ukraine, is often understood in constitutional doctrine as the unique character of a constitution, particularly its "immutable

provisions". These provisions are considered the most fundamental, forming the constitution's core and limiting potential amendments.

The concept of constitutional identity has faced a predominantly negative reception in Western academic circles, largely due to its use by national courts to resist the application of EU law. Scholars have highlighted the potential risks associated with this concept aimed to protect national legal systems from European law. However, a rational approach views constitutional identity as rooted in national identity. This viewpoint sees it as a tool for safeguarding national identity. The elements constituting national identity, such as language, culture, traditions, and symbols, become integral components of constitutional identity through their embodiment in the constitution.

Conclusions. The Ukrainian legal framework, as evidenced by the Constitutional Court's rulings and the scholarly analysis, treats language as a fundamental pillar of national identity and statehood, potentially to a greater extent than in many other European countries. The historical experience of linguistic suppression and the contemporary geopolitical challenges have contributed to this increased emphasis on the Ukrainian language as a defining characteristic of the nation and a crucial instrument for national consolidation. The arguments supporting the role of the Ukrainian language as a key element of national consolidation are deeply rooted in the nation's history of seeking and defending its independent identity, where language has consistently played a vital unifying role. It is not merely a means of communication but a powerful symbol of national unity, resilience, and distinctiveness, particularly in the face of external pressures aimed at undermining Ukrainian identity.

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VOLODYMYR VYNNYCHENKO'S LEGACY: STATE VIEWS AND ACTIVITIES

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Problem Statement. The era of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1923 is undoubtedly one of the most interesting topics to study in the history of Ukraine. The figures who governed our territory at that time differed in their political and legal views. Volodymyr Vynnychenko emerged as a prominent figure in the Ukrainian national movement during the early 20th century. As a politician, writer, and revolutionary, he significantly influenced the development of the Ukrainian People's Republic (UPR). Nonetheless, his political stances and decisions sparked considerable debate and remain a point of contention among historians. Simultaneously, his impact on the establishment of the Ukrainian state is significant, as Vynnychenko played a direct role in shaping the initial legislative acts of independent Ukraine. It is also worth noting the relevance of studying this figure in connection with the 135th anniversary of his birth. This research analyzes his perspectives on statehood and his actions, with a particular focus on his contributions to the process of Ukrainian state formation.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze Vynnychenko's political ideology and his vision for Ukraine's independence.
2. to examine his contributions to the Ukrainian Central Rada, General Secretariat, and the Directory.
3. to evaluate the influence of his decisions on Ukraine's state-building efforts.
4. to study the legislative activities in which he participated, especially his role in drafting the I, II, and III Universals.

Methods. This study employs a historical analysis approach, drawing on primary sources such as Vynnychenko's personal writings, government records, and official declarations of the Ukrainian People's Republic. It also incorporates comparative analysis to contrast Vynnychenko's political strategies with those of other prominent Ukrainian leaders, including Mykhailo Hrushevsky and Symon Petliura. Furthermore, a content analysis of his literary works sheds light on his ideological convictions, as his novels and essays often mirror his political vision. Moreover, abstraction and systematization are used to distinguish the key ideological principles in Vynnychenko's works and their evolution over time. To provide a comprehensive understanding, a contextual analysis of his actions within the broader geopolitical framework, taking into account the roles of Soviet Russia, Western powers, and internal Ukrainian dynamics has been applied.

Results. Vynnychenko firmly supported socialist principles, holding the belief that Ukraine's path forward depended on achieving economic and social justice. His initiatives emphasized land reform, workers' self-governance, and wealth redistribution to promote greater social equity. He initially envisioned Ukraine as a member of a larger socialist federation, expecting that alignment with Soviet Russia would offer both economic advantages and political stability. However, this perspective clashed with the goals of nationalist movements, which prioritized complete independence. As leader of the General Secretariat and later the Directory, Vynnychenko aimed to introduce socialist reforms while striving to secure Ukraine's sovereignty. Yet, his approach faced opposition from conservative elites and nationalist groups alike. His attempts to establish relationships with the Bolsheviks in 1918–1919 underscored his dedication to socialism but also revealed misjudgments about Soviet intentions. The Bolsheviks ultimately prioritized consolidating their own control over Ukraine, resulting in the collapse of his federalist aspirations.

Conclusions. Volodymyr Vynnychenko's legacy remains both influential and controversial. His vision for Ukraine, rooted in a steadfast commitment to socialist principles and national liberation, continues to fuel scholarly discussions. While elements of his political strategy—most notably his attempts at collaboration with the Bolsheviks—proved impractical or overly idealistic, his broader dedication to social justice, democratic governance, and national self-determination echoes the aspirations of contemporary Ukraine.

From a modern standpoint, Vynnychenko could be regarded as a forward-thinking figure. His focus on transparency, ethical politics, and bridging ideological discrepancies remains strikingly relevant in the light of Ukraine's ongoing battle against corruption and external threats. Although his federalist ambitions did not materialize, his vision of a socially equitable and sovereign Ukraine resonates deeply with the core values embraced by modern Ukrainian society, particularly in the wake of the 2014 Revolution of Dignity and the full-scale invasion of 2022. Volodymyr Vynnychenko's legacy remains both influential and controversial.

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THE VALUE DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN LIFE

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Problem Statement. In today's rapidly evolving world, understanding the role of human values has become increasingly significant for both individuals and society at large. Values serve as the framework for shaping beliefs, directing behaviors, and influencing relationships. They act as the bedrock of personal identity, moral reasoning, and communal interactions. As life speeds up and technological advancements redefine our daily experiences, many people face profound questions about meaning and purpose. Investigating the dimensions of human values allows us to comprehend what motivates individuals, how they find meaningfulness, and how shared values can strengthen communities.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to define the concept of values and elucidate their importance in human life.
2. to analyze the structure and hierarchy of personal and societal values.
3. to explore the influence of cultural, historical, and psychological factors on value development.
4. to examine the challenges posed by globalization and digital transformation in sustaining value systems.

Methods. A combination of theoretical and empirical approaches is employed in this study. Philosophical, psychological, and sociological literature is analyzed to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject. Foundational theories such as humanistic psychology, Schwartz's and Rokeach's value typologies, along with real-world case studies, form the basis of this research. Surveys and interviews are conducted to capture individual perspectives on life's meaning and to explore variations in values across different contexts.

Results. The research reveals that while fundamental human values—such as love, dignity, freedom, and responsibility—remain universally significant, their interpretation and prioritization differ notably among generations and cultures. During periods of uncertainty, people often lean on intrinsic values to find emotional support, stability, and ethical direction. Furthermore, education and upbringing emerge as vital elements in fostering and safeguarding values. Communities that emphasize empathy, respect, and social responsibility show higher levels of unity and overall well-being.

Conclusions. Human values are indispensable for achieving personal fulfillment and cultivating harmonious societies. They act as guiding principles in navigating life decisions and addressing ethical challenges. In a world marked by constant change, reinforcing positive values through education, cultural initiatives, and individual

reflection has become paramount. Continued research into value systems is critical for aiding individuals in leading purposeful lives while contributing to a more empathetic and inclusive global community.

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BILINGUALISMUS ALS CHANCE UND HERAUSFORDERUNG IM UKRAINISCHEN BILDUNGSSYSTEM

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Die Problemstellung. Die Förderung der Zweisprachigkeit im ukrainischen Bildungssystem gewinnt zunehmend an Bedeutung. Während Englisch und andere Fremdsprachen eine größere Rolle im Lehrplan einnehmen, bleibt die Koexistenz von Ukrainisch und Russisch ein wichtiges Thema. Die ukrainischen Leute erleben jetzt einen Krieg und müssen in diesem Lebensraum die Kinder erziehen. Deshalb gibt es viele Meinungsverschiedenheiten zwischen den Leuten, die vor dem Krieg Russisch gesprochen haben und denen, die kein Russisch akzeptieren.

Zahlreiche Studien belegen, dass Bilingualismus positive Effekte auf die kognitive Entwicklung hat. In der Ukraine, wo viele Menschen zwei oder mehr Sprachen sprechen, bietet dies besondere Vorteile in der interkulturellen Kommunikation. Diese Untersuchung beleuchtet, wie Zweisprachigkeit die Denkfähigkeiten fördert und zur Stärkung der nationalen und internationalen Zusammenarbeit beiträgt. [7]

Die vorliegende Studie verfolgt das Ziel, die aktuellen bildungspolitischen Strategien zur Förderung des Bilingualismus im ukrainischen Bildungssystem zu analysieren und deren Einfluss auf die Sprachkompetenz der Schüler zu bewerten.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, sollen folgende Aspekte untersucht werden: Identifikation der Ursachen des Problems – Untersuchung der historischen,

gesellschaftlichen und politischen Faktoren, die die Entwicklung des Bilingualismus in der Ukraine beeinflussen; Ermittlung möglicher Lösungen – Analyse bestehender bildungspolitischer Maßnahmen sowie bewährter internationaler Praktiken zur Förderung der Zweisprachigkeit; Erforschung alternativer Bilingualismus-Modelle – Vergleich verschiedener Ansätze zur zweisprachigen Bildung und deren Potenzial für die Ukraine.

Die Methoden. Die Untersuchung umfasst die folgenden methodischen Schritte: Untersuchung wissenschaftlicher Publikationen, bildungspolitischer Dokumente, gesetzlicher Rahmenbedingungen und internationaler Berichte zum Thema Bilingualismus; Analyse von Lehrplänen, Bildungsprogrammen und Sprachpolitik in der Ukraine und anderen bilingual geprägten Ländern; Untersuchung der Schulen und Universitäten, die bilinguale Bildungsmodelle implementiert haben; Evaluation der Wirksamkeit dieser Programme anhand von Leistungsdaten der Schüler und pädagogischen Berichten. Durch diese Methoden wird ein umfassendes Bild der aktuellen bilingualen Bildungssituation in der Ukraine gezeichnet, das sowohl theoretische als auch praxisnahe Einblicke bietet.

Die Ergebnisse. Die ukrainische Regierung verfolgt verschiedene Strategien, um die Zweisprachigkeit im Bildungssystem zu fördern:

1. Einführung von zweisprachigen Programmen: Einige Schulen bieten bilingualen Unterricht in Ukrainisch und Englisch oder in anderen Sprachen an.
2. Stärkung des Fremdsprachenunterrichts: Der Englischunterricht beginnt in vielen Schulen bereits in der Grundschule, um eine frühzeitige Sprachkompetenz zu gewährleisten.
3. Förderung der nationalen Sprache: Das Gesetz „Über die Sicherstellung der Funktion des Ukrainischen als Staatssprache“ verpflichtet Bildungseinrichtungen, die Unterrichtssprache Ukrainisch schrittweise zu stärken, was insbesondere für russischsprachige Schulen eine Herausforderung darstellt.
4. Integration digitaler Lernmethoden: Online-Ressourcen, Sprachlern-Apps und virtuelle Klassenzimmer werden zunehmend genutzt, um das Sprachenlernen effektiver zu gestalten.

Während der Sowjetzeit war Russisch die dominierende Amtssprache, was zu einer weit verbreiteten Russifizierung führte. Später begann die Förderung der ukrainischen Sprache als Symbol nationaler Identität: sowohl nach der Unabhängigkeit 1991, als auch nach Anfang des Krieges 2022. Aber gibt es noch russische Sprache in ukrainischer Gesellschaft. Deshalb wachsen manche Kinder als zweisprachige Personen, die schon seit Kindheit mindestens zwei Sprachen sprechen können, ohne sie zu lernen. Meistens bringen die Eltern den Kindern Russisch nicht bei, aber die Kinder hören sie im Internet, im Kindergarten und in anderen Orten. Normalerweise können die Eltern im Internet Filtern benutzen, im Kindergarten können sie sie beschweren und den Lehrern und anderen Eltern bitten, weniger oder keine russische Sprache zu benutzen. Sie können Russisch mit anderer Fremdsprache ersetzen. Zum Beispiel, kann man das Internet für Kinder sodass einrichten, dass dort nur Englische oder anderssprachige Angebote erscheinen. Damit kann man die

andere zweite Sprache für die Kinder wählen und die Verwendung von russischer Sprache reduzieren. Wenn die Eltern auch andere Sprachen kennen, können sie sie zu Hause sprechen, damit ihre Kinder mit zwei Sprachenkenntnissen wachsen und weniger Russisch akzeptieren. Es wird auch den kognitiven Fähigkeiten fördern, das Gedächtnis entwickeln und den Risiko der Krankheiten reduzieren, weil entweder Englisch, oder andere Fremdsprache nicht zu slawische Sprachgruppe gehört und wird dem Verstand besser entwickeln.

Trotz der positiven Ansätze gibt es zahlreiche Herausforderungen: sprachliche und kulturelle Spannungen: Mangel an qualifizierten Lehrkräften, Unterschiedliche Sprachkenntnisse der Schüler, Integration des Englischunterrichts.

Insgesamt zeigt die vorliegende Untersuchung, dass man für nächste Generationen Russischverwendung reduzieren kann. Es wird auch der Förderung der ukrainischen nationaler Identität beschleunigen. Damit wird die ukrainische Sprache in der Zukunft ernster wahrgenommen, als heute und wird das Nationalbewusstsein aufbauen. [6].

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die Förderung des Bilingualismus im ukrainischen Bildungssystem bietet zahlreiche Chancen für die persönliche und berufliche Entwicklung der Schüler. Sie trägt zur besseren Integration in den globalen Arbeitsmarkt bei und fördert interkulturelle Kompetenzen. Gleichzeitig erfordert die Umsetzung eines erfolgreichen zweisprachigen Bildungssystems eine differenzierte, auf die Bedürfnisse der Schüler abgestimmte Strategie. Zukünftige Forschungen sollten sich mit der Entwicklung innovativer Methoden zur Unterstützung des bilingualen Unterrichts sowie mit der Rolle digitaler Technologien in diesem Prozess beschäftigen.

Die Situation mit den Sprachen soll ernst genommen sein. Die Residenten in der Ukraine sollen alle in nationalen Aufbau teilnehmen, außerdem mithilfe der Zweisprachigkeit. Während die modernen Eltern eine wichtige Rolle dabei spielen können, müssen sie auch die Grenzen zwischen kultureller Sensibilität und politischem Aktivismus der nächsten Generationen sorgfältig abwägen.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF POLICE

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Problem Statement. Policing is widely acknowledged as one of the most psychologically demanding professions. Law enforcement officers face daily exposure to human suffering, violence, unpredictability, and public scrutiny, all while being expected to maintain professionalism, control, and empathy. Such a unique combination of responsibilities and stressors often leads to emotional exhaustion, decision fatigue, and long-term mental health consequences. In this context, police psychology emerges as a critical field that examines the psychological mechanisms underlying the behavior, reactions, and mental resilience of officers. Understanding these aspects is essential for maintaining not only the mental well-being of officers themselves but also the safety and stability of the communities they serve.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze the psychological challenges faced by police officers.
2. to identify practical methods of supporting their emotional health.
3. to examine key psychological traits necessary for effective police service, such as self-regulation, resilience, empathy, and moral reasoning.
4. to explore how long-term exposure to traumatic events, stress, and high-risk environments impacts psychological well-being and professional behavior.
5. to assess the role of organizational support, peer networks, and public perception in shaping officers' coping strategies.
6. to propose a framework for implementing mental health programs and interventions within law enforcement agencies.

Methods. To ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issue, the research applied a mixed-method approach, combining both theoretical analysis and empirical investigation.

First, a literature review was conducted, covering Ukrainian and international academic publications in the field of police psychology, trauma studies, occupational stress, and emotional regulation. These sources provided the conceptual foundation for evaluating psychological demands in law enforcement.

Second, an anonymous questionnaire was distributed to 50 currently active police officers across various departments in Ukraine. The survey assessed perceived stress levels, frequency of emotional exhaustion, preferred coping strategies, attitudes toward psychological services, and openness to mental health discussions within the workplace. The combination of multiple-choice and open-ended questions provided both quantitative and qualitative data.

Third, in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 officers from patrol, investigative, and emergency response units. These interviews focused on personal experiences with traumatic incidents, moral dilemmas, burnout, and access to psychological support. The data were transcribed and analyzed thematically using NVivo software to identify common patterns and unique narratives.

The triangulation of these methods ensured that both statistical trends and individual emotional realities were incorporated into the study's conclusions.

Results. The findings demonstrate a consistent pattern of elevated stress levels among officers, with over 75% of respondents reporting symptoms of emotional exhaustion, irritability, or sleep disturbances. Approximately 42% acknowledged using emotional numbing or withdrawal as primary coping mechanisms. These responses often correlated with low trust in mental health professionals or perceived stigma surrounding psychological vulnerability in the workplace.

Interviews highlighted several recurring themes: the accumulation of unresolved trauma, difficulty separating professional and personal life, and the lack of structured psychological support within police departments. Officers frequently reported feeling underappreciated, overworked, and emotionally disconnected, particularly after witnessing death, violence, or cases involving children.

However, departments that had implemented regular psychological training, debriefing sessions after critical incidents, and confidential access to counselors showed notable improvements in officer satisfaction, teamwork, and clarity in decision-making. Respondents from these environments reported greater emotional stability, reduced aggression, and a higher level of job engagement.

The study also uncovered gender-specific experiences of stress: female officers were more likely to report emotional suppression and indirect forms of burnout, while male officers often expressed difficulties in verbalizing emotional challenges due to cultural norms of masculinity.

Conclusions. This research confirms that psychological well-being is not a secondary concern in law enforcement — it is central to the safety, functionality, and humanity of modern policing. Chronic stress, emotional trauma, and lack of institutional support not only endanger officers' mental health but also compromise public trust and the quality of police services.

To mitigate these risks, law enforcement agencies must: normalize psychological services and make them readily accessible without bureaucratic barriers, introduce regular mental health assessments as part of officer evaluations; incorporate resilience training and trauma-informed practices into the police academy curriculum; create peer support systems and supervisor training programs for recognizing early signs of emotional distress. Furthermore, cultural shifts are needed within policing institutions to reduce stigma around mental health. Leadership must actively promote open dialogue, recognize emotional competence as a strength, and value officers' psychological safety as much as their physical protection. Future research should focus on the long-term effects of psychological interventions, cross-cultural differences in police mental health, and the specific needs of different police units such as forensics, juvenile crime, or crisis negotiation.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS IMPACT ON BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

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Problem Statement. The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) means that standards for its capabilities will become outdated within a few years. AI is a multidisciplinary field of computer science aimed at creating intelligent machines that can reason, learn, solve problems, and make decisions. As AI continues to evolve, it is transforming entire industries and businesses, particularly in the area of business communication [1].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore the impact of AI on business communications.
2. to identify practical ways to leverage AI for improved communication.
3. to assess the limitations and future prospects of AI in this field.

Methods. The speed at which AI is developing means that standards for its capabilities will be outdated in a matter of years. The replication of human intellect in robots that are designed to carry out tasks that normally call for human intelligence is known as artificial intelligence, or AI. The goal of this multidisciplinary area of computer science is to build intelligent machines that can reason, learn, solve problems, and make decisions.

Large volumes of data may be analyzed by AI systems, which can then identify patterns and use that information to forecast outcomes or take appropriate action. They are able to carry out activities like speech recognition, visual perception, problem-solving, natural language processing, and even creative tasks that normally call for human cognitive talents. Artificial intelligence can supply current information and answer questions in real time because of the availability of web search and the ongoing updating of knowledge. These technologies are essential in today's society since they may also be used to address complicated problems like forecasting social trends or producing tailored recommendations.

Applications for artificial intelligence technology are many and cover a wide range of sectors, including manufacturing, transportation, healthcare, and finance. They can boost decision-making, increase productivity, stimulate innovation, and automate boring jobs.

It's crucial to remember that even though artificial intelligence (AI) has come a long way, current AI systems still have limitations when it comes to displaying actual human-like intelligence and comprehension. The goal of ongoing research and development in the subject is to address the ethical and social implications of AI use while also enhancing its abilities [3].

Results. In recent years, new tools that combine machine learning and artificial intelligence have advanced, transforming the workplace and having an effect on many sectors. AI is not a new invention, but as it develops further, it will change entire sectors and businesses, particularly in the area of business communication.

AI has been shown to improve and simplify communication. According to a recent study, support staff who had access to generative AI technologies were really 13.8% more productive than those who did not [2].

In our research we will focus on practical ways to leverage AI for business communication.

1. Create and refine communications content

Approximately one-third of businesses use AI to create content, and six out of ten use it to optimize communications. It's no surprise that technology speeds up communications, giving you more time to develop internal and external audiences, create strategic strategies, and assess campaigns.

Additionally, even after hours of internet investigation, GenAI sometimes suggests concepts you hadn't considered. Blog posts, staff announcements, customer newsletters, ad copy and graphics, social media postings, presentations, reports, and much more can all be planned and drafted using GenAI.

2. Automate procedures and duties

AI is used by half of businesses to automate procedures. Teams in charge of marketing, sales, and support may devote more time to fostering relationships with customers because of this advantage. Additionally, prompt internal communications (such as staff surveys and product updates) increase employee retention and engagement.

3. Simplify interactions with customers

GenAI can cut handling time by nearly a tenth and enhance issue resolution by 14% for customer support teams. The good news is that you are keeping more customers who would otherwise get irate due to long waits and unprepared assistance workers.

4. Make data-driven communications choices

AI data processing beats human speed and accuracy. Better communications decisions, such as choosing which customer niche to target or when to conduct internal performance reviews, are made possible by quick and accurate data. It's important to get a competent data cruncher because bad business judgments reduce profitability [1].

Adding artificial intelligence (AI) to your business's communication systems increases efficiency in operations. Having worked with big business clients who report 2-3x productivity increases in their workflow for creating and releasing content. Additionally, 90% of workers check tools like Microsoft Teams and Slack for work-related messages for up to five hours per day [2].

AI is also used by businesses to automate processes, optimize communications, and make data-driven decisions.

Conclusions. AI is becoming more advanced and is poised to revolutionise business communications. Smart business leaders who integrate AI into their communication systems can expect increased efficiency, improved workflows, and actionable insights. As AI continues to evolve, it will play a crucial role in making future business communications more effective.

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AI-POWERED COMMUNICATION TOOLS IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS: BREAKING DOWN OR REINFORCING CULTURAL BARRIERS?

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Problem Statement. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in international business communication has transformed how organizations interact across borders. While AI tools such as translators, chatbots, and sentiment analysis have the potential to break down linguistic and cultural barriers, concerns persist regarding their ability to fully adapt to nuanced cultural contexts. This thesis investigates whether AI-powered communication tools primarily facilitate intercultural understanding or inadvertently reinforce existing cultural divides.

Objective. The primary objective of this research are:

1. to evaluate the impact of AI-powered communication tools on international business by analyzing their role in breaking down or reinforcing cultural barriers.
2. to examine the capabilities of AI in addressing linguistic and cultural challenges.
3. to assess whether AI tools promote inclusivity or perpetuate cultural misunderstandings.
4. to provide recommendations for optimizing AI-driven communication strategies in global business contexts.

Methods. The research adopts a mixed-methods approach including literature review: analysis of existing studies on AI applications in intercultural communication and business practices. Examination of real-world examples where AI tools such as chatbots, machine translation, and sentiment analysis were utilized for international communication. Review of quantitative data from studies like PubMed's survey on postgraduate students' experiences with AI in multicultural settings[2]. Content analysis of expert opinions and challenges highlighted in studies on AI governance and cultural adaptation[4].

Results. Breaking Down Barriers:

- AI tools such as real-time translators (e.g., DeepL) and automated transcription systems have significantly reduced language barriers, enabling seamless global collaboration[1][5].
- Sentiment analysis and cultural adaptation algorithms help tailor messages to resonate with diverse audiences, fostering inclusivity[1][4].
- Studies show that 93% of users believe AI connects different cultures and facilitates interaction among people from diverse backgrounds[2]. Reinforcing Barriers:

- Despite advancements, AI struggles with nuanced cultural contexts, often oversimplifying or misinterpreting culturally sensitive content[4].
- Lack of gatekeeping and regulatory oversight raises concerns about the authenticity and accuracy of AI-generated communication[4].
- Over-reliance on AI may reduce human involvement, potentially leading to missed opportunities for deeper cultural understanding[5]. Economic Impact:
- Businesses using AI translators have seen measurable benefits, such as eBay's 10.9% increase in international trade due to improved product listing translations[5].
- Personalized marketing powered by AI increases revenue by up to 40%, highlighting its potential for economic growth[1].

Conclusions. AI-powered communication tools have revolutionized international business by breaking down linguistic barriers and enabling efficient global collaboration. However, challenges remain in addressing cultural nuances and ensuring authenticity in communication. To maximize benefits while minimizing drawbacks, businesses should invest in ethical governance, enhance algorithmic transparency, and maintain human oversight in culturally sensitive interactions.

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FEMINISM IN MODERN SOCIETY: THE ISSUE OF MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

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Problem Statement. Feminism is traditionally perceived as the struggle of women for equal rights with men. Over the past decades, this movement has gained worldwide recognition. Not only have hundreds of thousands of women joined it, but also men who understand the importance of gender equality. Some argue that men should have no role in feminism, considering it an exclusively women's movement. However, today, a certain percentage of men actively support this movement, as there is a growing understanding that the fight for equal rights not only improves women's lives but also contributes to the overall development of society.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to recognize the importance of promoting feminist ideas due to deeply ingrained patriarchal perceptions.
2. to deepen the role of men in feminism.

Methods. Our research focuses on analyzing the attitudes of men and women toward men's involvement in feminism, their role in the movement, and the key factors influencing the perception of men as participants in the feminist movement.

As part of the study, a survey was conducted involving 80 young people aged 14 to 35. Respondents were asked to answer two questions:

1. Do you believe that men should support feminism?

2. Do you believe that men should actively participate in activities aimed at promoting feminism as a social movement?

The survey results are as follows:

For the first question ("Should men support feminism?"):

– 72 people (90%) answered "Yes";

– 8 people (10%) answered "No."

For the second question ("Should men actively participate in activities promoting feminism as a social movement?"):

– 41 people (51%) answered "Yes";

– 39 people (49%) answered "No."

Results. These results indicate not only a high level of support for feminist ideas among young people, regardless of gender, but also some ambiguity in the perception of men's direct involvement in the feminist movement. This highlights a controversial understanding of the term "feminism".

During the survey, respondents often expressed confusion regarding the second question, as each person interpreted "direct involvement" differently. However, at the inception of the movement, not only women but also men played a crucial role in challenging the patriarchal system. This was emphasized by Veronika Shevchenko in her work "Feminism as a Struggle for Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men": «It is important to understand that feminism is not only for and about women; it also affects men and would not have succeeded without their participation, especially in its early stages» [2]. She also noted that: «Men who fight alongside women for gender equality are called feminists or pro-feminists» [2].

A study conducted by the Human Rights Center ZMINA with the support of the German Embassy titled "What Do People in Ukraine Think About Modern Feminism and Feminists?" (August 9–24, 2021) showed that only 13.7% of surveyed men identified as feminists, 69.4% did not, and 16.9% were undecided. And in the USA, according to a national survey by The Washington Post and Kaiser Family Foundation conducted in 2016 (five years earlier than ours), 33% of men identified as feminists. This highlights a lack of awareness about feminist ideas in Ukraine, but the percentage of undecided respondents indicates potential for an increase in male support for feminism.

Today, many men perceive feminism only as a demand for equal pay or believe that feminist women should not shave, should serve in the military, or they may be subjected to violence in domestic or other situations. These misconceptions are actively spread by many influencers, including Oleksandr Voloshyn. Such views stem from the Soviet totalitarian system, which normalized these stereotypes. Due to this "Soviet mindset," older generations often avoid discussions about women's reproductive health, feel embarrassed to buy hygiene products for their wives, etc. Moreover, the Soviet regime transformed March 8 from International Women's Rights Day into a mere Women's Day or Spring Holiday, imposing this narrative on society. As a result, many people in Ukraine still hold onto this propaganda-influenced perspective.

Therefore, it is crucial to increase awareness and engagement in feminism daily. However, these outdated views are gradually fading, allowing for a new perspective

on the psychology of the feminist movement and the formation of conscious ideas about equality.

Thus, feminism should not be perceived as an exclusively women's movement. This narrative was actively promoted by Soviet authorities to diminish its value. Oleksandr Derkach, in his coursework "Motives for Men's Participation in Pro-Feminist Activities in Kyiv," correctly pointed out: "Feminism primarily concerns women and their lives, but it also affects men, as feminist ideas inherently challenge patriarchal society" [1].

Today, it is essential to use social institutions to encourage men to actively participate in the feminist movement. Only through collective efforts can we overcome gender stereotypes and move closer to true equality.

Conclusions. Based on the above, it follows that the role of men in the feminist movement in Ukraine remains secondary. This indicates the dominance of the perception of feminism as an exclusively female concern, which slows the progress toward gender equality. Comparing surveys conducted in the United States and Ukraine, we observe that in the former, male support for feminism is higher than in the latter, suggesting a deeper understanding of feminism as a socially significant movement in Western societies. In conclusion, according to the survey results, we can state that the majority of young people surveyed in Ukraine (90%) support feminist ideas. However, attitudes toward the direct participation of men in the movement remain a subject of debate.

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ADAPTACJA KOMUNIKACYJNA OBCOKRAJOWCÓW PRACUJĄCYCH W POLSCE – WYZWANIA I ROZWIĄZANIA

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Opis problemu badawczego. Adaptacja komunikacyjna obcokrajowców pracujących w Polsce pozostaje jednym z największych wyzwań związanych z procesem integracji zawodowej i społecznej. Nieznajomość języka polskiego jest najczęściej wymienianą barierą, która utrudnia efektywną komunikację, izoluje ich w środowisku pracy i prowadzi do poczucia wyobcowania. Jak wskazuje raport Uniwersytetu SWPS [4], osoby nieznające języka polskiego częściej odczuwają trudności w nawiązywaniu relacji międzyludzkich, co może negatywnie wpłynąć na ich dobrostan psychiczny. Szczególnie w mniejszych miejscowościach brak znajomości języka angielskiego wśród lokalnej społeczności zwiększa ryzyko społecznego wykluczenia.

Cele badawcze. Głównym celem niniejszej pracy jest analiza wyzwań związanych z adaptacją komunikacyjną obcokrajowców w Polsce oraz identyfikacja skutecznych narzędzi wspierających proces integracji. Chcemy także zbadać, w jaki sposób inicjatywy edukacyjne i socjalne mogą wpłynąć na poprawę sytuacji cudzoziemców. Zgodnie z publikacją „Nowa ojczyzna? Życie cudzoziemców w Polsce – wyzwania i szanse” [2], zrozumienie polskiej kultury organizacyjnej może być kluczem do zmniejszenia barier komunikacyjnych i wzrostu efektywności zawodowej.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Przeprowadzono dokładną analizę literatury. Wykorzystano również metody ilościowe, obejmujące dane statystyczne z raportów, np. „Adaptacja cudzoziemców w polskim środowisku pracy – wyzwania i rozwiązania” [5]. Badania literatury, w tym prace z „Z problematyki kształcenia językowego VIII” [1], podkreślają znaczenie kompleksowych programów nauczania języka polskiego oraz szkolenia kulturowego.

Wyniki badań. Badania ujawniły, że kluczowym elementem integracji jest nauka języka polskiego, co potwierdzają dane z publikacji „Problemy współczesnej dydaktyki języków obcych” [3]. Uczestnicy kursów językowych oraz warsztatów kulturowych znacznie szybciej adaptowali się w polskim środowisku pracy i społeczeństwie. Ponadto programy mentoringowe oferowane przez pracodawców, jak wskazuje raport [5], przyczyniały się do budowania atmosfery wsparcia oraz

zwiększania satysfakcji z pracy. Wnioski te pokazują, że kompleksowe podejście do adaptacji komunikacyjnej jest niezbędne.

Wnioski. Skuteczna adaptacja komunikacyjna obcokrajowców pracujących w Polsce wymaga wszechstronnych działań, które obejmują różnorodne podejścia. Programy językowe odgrywają kluczową rolę, umożliwiając naukę polskiego i lepsze zrozumienie jego specyfiki, co przekłada się na sprawniejszą komunikację w środowisku pracy.

Równie istotne są szkolenia kulturowe, które przybliżają obcokrajowcom polskie zwyczaje i normy społeczne, skutecznie redukując bariery komunikacyjne i wspierając ich integrację w lokalnych społecznościach. Dodatkowo, znaczące wsparcie mogą zapewnić pracodawcy, oferując mentoring oraz inicjatywy integracyjne, które budują otwarte i wspierające środowisko pracy. Takie działania sprzyjają nawiązywaniu relacji międzyludzkich oraz wzmacniają poczucie przynależności w zespole.

Ważnym aspektem adaptacji jest także promowanie kultury organizacyjnej, która wspiera różnorodność oraz inkluzję. Tego typu podejście pomaga nie tylko w zmniejszeniu poczucia wyobcowania, ale również prowadzi do zwiększenia efektywności pracy oraz ogólnej satysfakcji zawodowej obcokrajowców.

Jak pokazują badania i literatura specjalistyczna, kompleksowe i wieloaspektowe podejście do adaptacji komunikacyjnej jest niezbędne, aby obcokrajowcy mogli odnosić sukcesy zarówno w środowisku zawodowym, jak i społecznym w Polsce.

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CHALLENGES TO LINGUISTIC IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: A PERSPECTIVE THROUGH EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

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Problem Statement. Linguistic identity is an essential component of national and cultural identity, and in the context of European integration, it faces significant challenges. As European nations move toward deeper integration into the European Union (EU), their linguistic identities are increasingly shaped by both globalizing forces and educational reforms aimed at promoting multilingualism. While the EU has long championed linguistic diversity, the rise of English as a global lingua franca presents challenges to the preservation of local languages. This thesis explores these challenges within the European integration process, with a particular focus on Ukraine. It seeks to understand how educational reforms intended to foster multilingualism might also create tensions surrounding the maintenance of local linguistic identities.

Objectives. This study aims to explore the intersection of educational reforms, multilingualism, and linguistic identity preservation within the context of European integration. The thesis investigates language policies in European educational systems and examines how these reforms address the complexities posed by globalization, particularly the increasing prominence of English. The research emphasizes the role of language in shaping cultural identity and discusses how educational reforms can balance the global demand for a common language with the need to preserve local languages.

Methods. The research relies on qualitative analysis of educational reforms and policies within the European Union (EU) and Ukraine, focusing on multilingualism as a strategy for integration. Key sources include academic studies by [1], [2], [3], [4]. These works examine the role of multilingual education in fostering cultural identity, social cohesion, and global competitiveness. The study also incorporates comparative case studies, such as Latvia's bilingual education initiatives, to highlight challenges in balancing linguistic diversity with integration goals [6]. EU policies like Erasmus+ and Creative Europe are analyzed for their role in promoting language learning and preserving linguistic diversity.

Results. Multilingual Education as a Tool for Integration: Multilingual education fosters mutual understanding among EU member states and strengthens European identity by recognizing linguistic diversity. It supports cultural awareness, social cohesion, and employability. Focus on English in Ukraine: Educational reforms in

Ukraine emphasize English proficiency to align with EU norms and enhance global competitiveness [5]. However, this focus raises concerns about the marginalization of the Ukrainian language in academic and professional contexts. Challenges in Balancing Linguistic Diversity: Latvia's bilingual education reforms illustrate the difficulty of maintaining national languages while promoting foreign language proficiency. Similar tensions are evident in Ukraine's language policies. Proposed Solutions: [4] suggest multilingual education programs that balance global languages like English with local languages, preserving cultural identity while meeting globalization demands.

Conclusions. The challenges to linguistic identity in the context of European integration are complex and multifaceted. Educational reforms aimed at promoting multilingualism play a crucial role in fostering European unity and cooperation. However, the increasing dominance of English in academic, business, and diplomatic spheres presents significant challenges to smaller languages like Ukrainian. While promoting English proficiency is vital for global competitiveness, it is equally important to ensure the survival of local languages. Future educational policies should focus on balancing the demands of multilingualism with the need to preserve national languages, ensuring that cultural identities are maintained even as countries integrate into the broader European and global community.

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THE COMMUNICATIVE PROCESS IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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Problem Statement. Communication is a fundamental process of human interaction that enables the exchange of information, knowledge, and emotions. The modern digital age has transformed communication models, significantly affecting the speed, accessibility, and quality of information transfer. Manuel Castells, in his work *The Information Age: Economy, Society and Culture* [2], notes that society has acquired a networked structure, where traditional forms of communication have given way to digital technologies. At the same time, Marshall McLuhan, in *Understanding Media* [1], emphasizes that "the medium is the message," meaning the way information is transmitted influences its content. However, digital communication brings not only advantages but also challenges: information overload,

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore classical and modern models of the communication process.
2. to assess the impact of digital technologies on code systems and the role of information noise.
3. to identify the features of non-verbal communication in the digital environment.
4. to analyze issues of trust in information in the digital age.
5. to examine the use of artificial intelligence in communication processes.
6. to determine the psychological aspects of digital communication and their impact on social behavior.
7. to propose strategies for improving communication efficiency in the digital environment.

Methods. This study is based on the following methods: theoretical analysis – studying the works of Castells [2], McLuhan [1], to define the foundations of communication; content analysis – analyzing digital platforms (social media, messengers, forums) to identify new interaction models; experimental method – observing the perception of information in various formats (text, video, audio); comparative analysis – comparing traditional and digital communication.

Results. Digital Channels and Their Impact on Communication: Digital channels such as email, messengers, and social media provide instant transmission of information over long distances, greatly accelerating communication. However, despite their convenience, these channels limit the use of non-verbal cues like facial expressions and gestures, reducing emotional expressiveness and sometimes leading to misunderstandings. For instance, it was found that in chats without emotional markers, users often interpret neutral messages as aggressive [3].

Information Noise and Its Impact on Communication Efficiency: In the context of the constant information flow typical of digital platforms, the problem of information noise arises, significantly complicating the perception of important messages. For example, social media users may receive dozens or even hundreds of messages daily, most of which lack substantial value. The study showed that people with more messages in their digital channels often experience stress and exhaustion, reducing their communication effectiveness [4].

Non-verbal Communication in the Digital Environment. The absence of non-verbal signals in digital communication leads to significant difficulties in accurately perceiving emotions and intentions. In text communication, this is often compensated by emojis or GIFs, but these cannot always replace natural non-verbal behavior. Research showed that adding emojis improves the emotional perception of text, but in some cases, this is not sufficient to convey complex emotional states [3].

Trust in Information. One of the most serious challenges of digital communication is the issue of trust. The spread of fake news, fact manipulation, and the lack of verified sources significantly undermine trust in information. Research found that users who receive news from social media often show lower trust in these sources, highlighting the need for media literacy and fact-checking development [4].

Artificial Intelligence in Communication. Artificial intelligence (AI) is actively integrated into communication processes, particularly in chatbots, automated translators, and text processing systems. AI enhances communication efficiency, for example, through rapid translation or analysis of large data sets. However, despite these advantages, AI cannot fully replace human understanding of context and emotion, limiting its application in certain situations [4].

Psychological Aspects of Digital Communication. Digital communication significantly affects a person's psychological state. It was found that prolonged use of social media may reduce self-esteem and increase feelings of isolation. Moreover, new forms of social behavior emerge in digital platforms, such as online aggression or cyberbullying, which have serious psychological consequences for communication participants [4].

Conclusions. Digital technologies have significantly transformed the communication process, creating new opportunities for instant information exchange but also posing numerous challenges, such as the effectiveness of non-verbal signal transmission, trust in information, and the psychological aspects of digital interaction. To improve communication efficiency in the digital age, it is essential to focus on media literacy development, enhancement of AI tools, and prevention of negative psychological effects. Further research may focus on integrating new technologies to enhance interaction and ensure more effective, emotionally intelligent communication.

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MANIPULATIVE HEADLINES IN THE MEDIA

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Problem Statement. In today's online environment, new content is published every minute. The competition that exists between the media for the readers' attention to their written material has become a cornerstone for the concept of manipulative headlines, which are actively spreading today. The rapid spread of manipulations in the media space has repeatedly been the subject of interest among Ukrainian scientists. In particular, K. Datsyshyn studied linguistic manipulations in the headlines of online versions of television news [1]; N. Lihochova, S. Chernienko, V. Ivanov, and S. Datsyuk identified manipulative technologies and analyzed their practical application in Ukrainian television broadcasts [2]; B. Stankevych identified the signs of the concept "information sphere" in the context of electoral campaigns in Ukraine and its manipulative impact on the course of the pre-election process [3], and others.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to identify the main types of manipulative headlines.
2. to evaluate the impact of manipulative headlines on the audience.

Methods. Harold Lasswell noted: "For each person, an important category of information consists of knowing how they may be manipulated and lose the degree of choice they could otherwise have..." [2, p.192]. By using manipulative technologies, mass media poorly perform their main informative function in society, leading to disruptions in the process of social communication.

In the information environment, three types of media manipulations are clearly distinguished: false information without the intent to harm, false information with the intent to harm (disinformation), and the half-truth method [4, p.59].

False information without intent to harm. This can include journalistic negligence, incorrect photos attached to articles, incorrect dates or statistics, etc. For example, the online publication *Ukrainska Pravda* published a news story with the following headline: "IOC Reintroduces Boxing to the Olympic Games Program (20.03.25)". The article was accompanied by a photo of Ukrainian boxer Oleksandr Usyk. However, the news was about the decision by the International Olympic Committee to reintroduce boxing into the Olympic Games starting in 2028, not about Oleksandr Usyk's personal achievements in boxing. Therefore, the photo was not appropriate for the article, and its use suggests manipulation by drawing the

audience's attention to the recognizable figure of Oleksandr Usyk in order to encourage them to read the full article.

False information with intent to harm (disinformation). Last year, disinformation about energy price hikes spread across Ukraine. A false news story was published on the Telegram channel *Khmelnysky LIVE* with the headline: "The price for 1 kW of electricity for the population is to be 7.50 UAH, - Deputy Minister of Energy Hrynychuk (03.06.24)". In fact, in the original news release from the Ministry of Energy of Ukraine [5], Deputy Minister Svitlana Hrynychuk stated that 7.50 UAH is the market price of electricity today. Meanwhile, the current tariff for the population, which stands at 4.32 UAH, covers only the cost of electricity production and transmission, with no additional markup. Half-truth method – combining true and false information. An example of such manipulation can be found in an article on the website *Gazeta.ua* with the headline: "Bubonic Plague Has Arrived in Europe (20.03.25)". The headline could give a false impression that the disease is still spreading, while the article describes events that happened several centuries ago.

The Code of Ethics of the Ukrainian Journalist clearly states: "Editorial processing of materials, including [...] headlines, the matching of video content and text accompaniment, etc., should not falsify the content" [6]. However, this violation can be seen in Ukrainian media: in the news material of the YouTube channel "24 Kanal" with the headline "Attention! The World IS STUNNED by Trump's application! Suddenly, he THREATENED with a disturbing decision... Here's what he PREPARES" (31.03.25). However, the video material itself does not talk about the "loud" statements of the USA president mentioned in the headline.

Results. In the course of the research, it was found that manipulative headlines used by the media to attract audiences are a serious problem today. Thus, when online publications post information with manipulative headlines, they usually prioritize the number of views of the material rather than the quality of the information written in it.

Conclusions. To effectively combat manipulative headlines, it is important to focus on ensuring the accessibility and objectivity of information, as this method is a key element that helps reduce the influence of manipulations in the media. It is also important to pay attention to the Law of Ukraine "On Media," in which the definition of "clickbait" should be established and its spread in the online space should be prohibited.

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USING APPLICATION SOFTWARE FOR BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE IN ENGLISH

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Problem Statement. Business communication is a key factor for success in the modern business environment. Given the globalization of businesses, external communications have long transcended national and even continental boundaries, with English becoming the primary language of international communication. However, many organizations face challenges related to writing business letters, including: a low percentage of people who are able to communicate in English (according to research by the Razumkov Center, 44% of Ukrainians do not speak English at all), a low level of grammar knowledge, a limited vocabulary, and issues with interpreting context.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to study the development of tools that simplify business correspondence, with a focus on their growing popularity and impact on communication efficiency.
2. to increase popularity of these tools both among people who are proficient in English and those who have little or no proficiency but use these technologies to improve their communication skills.

Methods. An in-depth analysis was performed on the most popular tools for business communication. This analysis focused on features, user experience, and overall effectiveness in supporting professional interactions.

I examined the trends in user adoption and usage patterns of these tools over time. Additionally, I analyzed the global dynamics of English language learning, with a particular focus on Ukraine, to understand how language proficiency impacts the use of business communication tools. The results were compared to see how they relate to each other and to highlight important trends, such as the growing demand for effective communication tools in today's global business environment.

Furthermore, I assessed the influence of language models on business correspondence tools. This involved looking at how advancements in artificial

intelligence and natural language processing have shaped these tools, enabling more advanced features like grammar checking, style suggestions, and writing assistance that takes context into account.

Results. The level of English in Ukraine is not very high. Many Ukrainians do not speak English well, this makes international communication difficult [1]. However, more people in Ukraine are starting to speak English, which is also happening around the world. According to the EF EPI center, the level of English in Europe has grown by almost 10%, while in Ukraine, it has grown by 5.4%. In 2023, the average English score in Europe is 553, and in Ukraine, it is 530. The Netherlands has the highest score at 647 points. These numbers are getting better, showing that more people want to learn English [2].

Also, the number of users of popular business tools like Grammarly has grown from 5 million to 30 million over 14 years. The value of the company went up from \$412.5 million to \$1.75 billion in just one year (from 2018 to 2019) [3]. Another company, Turnitin, started as a local university project but now works in over 30 countries, helping more than 20,000 schools and over 50 million students in 185 countries [4].

The increasing use of business correspondence tools shows that many people are turning to these resources for help with writing. This applies to both those who are fluent in English and those who are still learning. The services provided by these companies are improving all the time. It assists users in checking grammar and punctuation, selecting appropriate writing styles, and avoiding mistakes in their business communication.

With new AI language tools, the help these tools give has improved a lot. However, while these tools can help write business letters, it is important to know the language well. Good English skills are still necessary for successful business communication.

Conclusions. Despite the increasing level of English proficiency in Ukraine, the demand for business communication applications continues to grow. Communication tools have evolved from primitive grammar correction aids to progressive language models capable of maintaining text style, adjusting the complexity of correspondence, and preventing logical errors, familiar address forms, and stylistic mistakes. While these tools significantly simplify the business communication process, relying solely on them is not advisable. So, continuing language study is the main issue for achieving successful communication.

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TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS TROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Problem Statement. The United Kingdom is well known for its rich cultural traditions, many of which are tied to specific times of the year. These customs, some of which go back centuries, not only reflect the country's history and beliefs but also play an important role in everyday social life. Exploring these traditions gives us a better understanding of British culture and identity.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to describe key traditions and customs that take place throughout the year in the UK.
2. to explore their origins, how they are celebrated today, and what they reveal about British society.

Methods. To carry out this study, I used a descriptive approach, collecting information from cultural and historical sources. I focused on customs that are widely observed across the country, as well as those with regional significance. Each month of the year was considered to highlight the seasonal rhythm of British cultural life.

Discussion. From January to December, the UK's calendar is filled with events that blend the old with the new. Here are some of the most notable traditions:

January: The year begins with *New Year's Day*, often celebrated with fireworks, family gatherings, and resolutions. In Scotland, *Burns Night* (January 25) is especially popular, honoring poet Robert Burns with readings, traditional food (like haggis), and music.

February: *Valentine's Day* (February 14) is widely observed with cards and gifts between loved ones. Another key day is *Shrove Tuesday* (also called *Pancake Day*), when people prepare and eat pancakes before the Christian season of Lent.

March–April: *Easter* is a major Christian celebration. While its religious meaning remains strong, many people also enjoy Easter eggs, chocolate bunnies, and egg hunts. Traditions like the *Changing of the Guard* at Buckingham Palace also attract tourists in the spring.

May: The first day of May is *May Day*, a celebration of spring with traditional dancing, especially Morris dancing, and community festivals. It's also a time for public holidays and village fairs.

June: *Trooping the Colour*, the official celebration of the monarch's birthday, is one of the most iconic British military parades. In June, families also celebrate *Father's Day*.

July–August: These summer months are full of festivals and events. *Notting Hill Carnival* in London celebrates Caribbean culture and is the largest street festival in Europe. Many people also enjoy music festivals, outdoor theatre, and garden parties.

September–October: *Harvest Festival* is a time for giving thanks for crops and food, especially in schools and churches. *Halloween* (October 31) has grown in popularity, with costumes, trick-or-treating, and spooky decorations.

November: *Bonfire Night* (November 5) marks the failed Gunpowder Plot of 1605. People light bonfires and set off fireworks to remember the event. *Remembrance Day* (November 11) honors those who died in wars, with a two-minute silence and the wearing of red poppies.

December: The year ends with *Christmas*, a joyful time of family gatherings, decorations, and giving. Traditions include Christmas trees, cards, gifts, festive meals, and the pulling of Christmas crackers. The day after Christmas, *Boxing Day* (December 26), is also a public holiday and a time for shopping and relaxation.

Results. British traditions offer a fascinating insight into the country's cultural and historical landscape. They reflect a blend of religious beliefs, historical events, seasonal changes, and local customs. Despite changes over time, many traditions remain central to British identity and bring people together across generations.

Conclusions. Understanding the UK's customs helps us appreciate the importance of tradition in modern life. These celebrations are not just moments of festivity—they are also ways of preserving cultural memory, fostering community spirit, and sharing values. For anyone studying English or British culture, learning about these traditions is an essential part of building cross-cultural understanding.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP DURING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. Ukraine had been under pressure from muscovy long before the invasion of the Crimea and the beginning of the full-scale war, because our culture and language were condemned and the idea that we were fraternal people was imposed on us. As the full scale invasion happened, we all were petrified and scared, because we all felt it on ourselves. We have lived through a lot of missile attacks, air raids, teracts, and, unfortunately, the loss of the loved ones. This caused mass psychological traumas, fear, distress, among the civilians and especially navy, who are defending us bravely and risking their lives for our safety. We cant bear with this stress and this makes us go out and search for help among the specialists.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to reveal what traumas russia has given to Ukrainian people.
2. to understand what exact groups of people are affected, and how it happens.
3. to find out where to search for help and how to handle stressful situations.

Methods. Analysis of articles, researches and reports on psychological support and traumas during armed conflicts, examination of online platforms and governmental initiatives providing psychological help during war in Ukraine, analysis of specific real-life examples and initiatives as illustrative cases of psychological help in practice.

Results. According to World Health Organization, around 10 million people can develop mental health conditions due to war-related stress, such as PTSD, anxiety and depression. Mostly IDPs (internally displaced persons), children or military personnel are suffering from this conditions [7]. It is also worth noting injuries caused directly by the Russian military, such as sexual abuse or torture, which leave a very deep wound in the soul. The war has created numerous vulnerable populations who require targeted mental health assistance. For example, Active military personnel, who are constantly exposed to extreme stress, loss, and trauma. Prisoners of war, who endure captivity-related psychological trauma, including humiliation,

torture, and deprivation. Veterans, who often face long-term effects of combat stress, including PTSD and difficulties with reintegration. Refugees abroad, who may face cultural disorientation, isolation, survivor's guilt and bullying. Families of the military and deceased soldiers, who often experience chronic grief, anxiety, and secondary trauma.

Children and adolescents, who are highly sensitive to displacement, separation from parents, and the constant sense of danger. Volunteers and healthcare workers, who are at risk of emotional burnout and secondary trauma due to prolonged exposure to crisis situations. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, the variety of psychological services has grown rapidly. Formats include individual and group therapy, peer support groups, crisis hotlines, and creative therapies. Online platforms such as TellMe provide free psychological support sessions, including consultations with certified therapists and chatbot-based self-help tools [4]. The Psychological Crisis Service has also developed mobile teams to provide assistance in high-risk regions [2]. Non-governmental organizations have taken a leading role in providing flexible and wide-reaching support. For example, Razom for Ukraine coordinates both in-person and remote counseling for refugees and families of military personnel [3]. Veteran Hub specializes in psychological rehabilitation of veterans and their families through trained psychologists and peer-support models. Similarly, UNFPA Ukraine focuses on mental health and psychosocial support for women and youth affected by war [4]. Despite visible progress, several obstacles remain, such as lack of qualified professionals in frontline and rural areas, social stigma surrounding mental health, especially among men and soldiers and emotional burnout among practicing therapists. According to the Ukrainian Psychiatric Association (2023), 39.5% of surveyed mental health professionals reported experiencing symptoms of emotional exhaustion and secondary traumatic stress[6]. The Ukrainian government has acknowledged the long-term impact of war on public mental health. In response, the First Lady of Ukraine initiated the “How Are You?” program (Як ти?), which evolved into the All-Ukrainian Mental Health Program focused on destigmatization, education, and access to psychological services [7].

Conclusions. The war in Ukraine has led to a challenging increase in mental health challenges, especially among vulnerable groups of people. Despite limited resources, Ukraine has developed a wide range of psychological support options, including online platforms, mobile teams, and NGO-led programs. Volunteer initiatives and national efforts show positive progress. However, challenges like professional shortages, unequal access, and stigma around mental health still hinder effective support. Overall, psychological aid has become an essential part of Ukraine's resilience strategy. Ongoing efforts to expand access and normalize mental health care will remain crucial during and after the war.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TEENAGERS' MENTAL HEALTH

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Problem Statement. In recent years, the widespread use of social media platforms has become a defining feature of modern adolescent life. While these platforms offer numerous opportunities for communication and self-expression, there is growing concern about their effects on the mental well-being of young users. Depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, and poor sleep quality have been increasingly linked to excessive social media use. Given the global scale of this phenomenon, it is essential to explore how and why social media influences mental health, particularly among teenagers who are more vulnerable to external pressures and validation.

Objectives. The main objectives of this study are:

- to identify common psychological issues associated with social media use among teenagers;
- to analyze the role of online interactions in shaping self-image and emotional stability;
- to suggest practical recommendations for minimizing negative effects.

Methods. This research is based on a review of recent psychological studies and surveys conducted among high school and university students aged 13–19. Quantitative data from peer-reviewed journals and qualitative insights from interviews were analyzed to understand patterns of emotional response to social media stimuli. Comparative analysis was also used to evaluate mental health indicators among active and low-use social media users.

Results. Findings indicate that teenagers who spend more than three hours daily on social platforms report higher levels of anxiety and depression. Moreover, frequent comparison with online influencers and peers often leads to distorted self-perception and decreased self-worth. Notifications and constant connectivity are also major contributors to sleep disorders and reduced concentration in academic settings.

Conclusions. Social media can be both a supportive and harmful environment for teenagers. While it offers opportunities for social connection, it can also amplify insecurities and mental health challenges. Schools and families should provide education on healthy social media habits, encourage digital detox practices, and promote offline activities to ensure balanced emotional development. Future research should explore the long-term psychological consequences of social media use in adolescents and identify protective factors that can mitigate its negative impact.

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TRUTH, EMOTIONS AND ETHICS: HOW MEDIA TALK ABOUT THE WAR

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Problem statement. Thanks to BBC, six main principles of journalistic work have been established and accepted worldwide. Major and the most reputable media organizations, including those in Ukraine, are trying to follow the standards. However, the full-scale invasion changed the context of the events, shown in the media. Therefore, some principles have been adapted to fit new reality. For instance, the rule of maintaining balanced perspective in news coverage cannot always be followed, as giving a platform to terrorists is ethically unacceptable. At the same time, it remains crucial to uphold the values of journalistic ethics and professionalism. The war has generated a wide range of strong emotions. They become widely-used and powerful tool in media. The impact of their implementation in texts depends on ethics and conscientiousness of journalists. Sometimes, emotions

could explain the reality better, sometimes, manipulate the facts or re-traumatize the audience.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze how Ukrainian media use emotions as a part of the text, which effect it has on the audience.
2. to find out a balance between personal feelings, truthfulness of the information and the reader's perception.

Methods. Emotionality, the author's personal feelings and literary techniques in texts are not always indicators of unprofessionalism. There are 3 main groups of Ukrainian media genres: informative, analytical, literary and publicistic. In the last category, the author's opinion and more expressive story-telling are not only allowed, but required. In contrast, news must include nothing but verified evidence-based content. Due to the fact that our media, even the biggest, not always comply with the standards of work, society could find inappropriate or misleading pieces of information. Making a decision what should or not should be published in the media, by discussing the principles of journalism and social morality, is a responsibility of Journalistic Ethics Commission. After the start of full-scale invasion, even more urgent ethical questions have arisen.

Another example of "watchdog" is the NGO "Detector media". Today, one of their tasks is to debunk disinformation, analyze the changes in media environment and offer the best variant of journalist's work. We explored these sources, examined how emotions are used by media, how they could influence people's minds, and formulated advice for journalists to help them find the boundary between "informing" and "causing harm".

For instance, "Detector media" conducted an analysis on how media talk about mobilization. When "TSN" used humor in the news, modifying the truth, the information about fugitives looked inappropriately positive [3].

Results. Emotional content in texts may sometimes produce positive results by influencing the audience. Media became platforms for memorizing the war. Capturing the feelings of society is one of their tasks. In fact, emotionally charged materials could work with foreign audience, unfortunately, the feelings speak louder than facts. However, at all, emotions in media texts during the full-scale invasion are something excessive and harmful.

Firstly, media's emotional reporting distorts the truth, not emphasizing the reasons of the events, but prioritizing emotions instead of identifying the aggressor. Secondly, they re-traumatize the readers again with titles that shout "shock", "unbelievable cruelty" and detailed descriptions about sensitive topics. Moreover, in the rush to publish sensational information first, some journalists have overlooked ethical standards when communicating with those who have suffered violence or loss.

Conclusions. High-quality journalism may include emotional elements, but media should be careful with tone, manner, context, audience, and genre. Due to the fact that finding balance during the war is a complicated problem, it is better to follow the doctor's rule: "Do not harm". This means being honest, without overreacting, humane, sensitive, and clear. Emotions in the text are merely a tool, the purpose of using them is a matter of personal choice.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SHAKSPEARE'S WORK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Problem Statement. The English language has undergone significant evolution over the centuries, with various historical, cultural, and literary influences shaping its development. Among these influences, William Shakespeare's works stand out as a major contributor to the enrichment of the English lexicon, idiomatic expressions, and grammatical structures. His innovative use of language, introduction of new words and phrases, and creative manipulation of syntax have had a lasting impact on both written and spoken English. However, the extent of Shakespeare's influence remains a subject of scholarly debate, with some arguing that his contributions are often overstated. This study aims to explore Shakespeare's role in shaping the English language, analyse specific linguistic innovations attributed to his works, and assess their relevance in contemporary English.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to evaluate Shakespeare's contribution to the English language by analysing his creation of new words, phrases, and grammatical structures.
2. to examine his role in the standardization of English.
3. to explore the lasting influence of his works on modern literature and communication.

Methods. This research employs a combination of lexical analysis, comparative analysis, and literary review to assess Shakespeare's influence on the English language. The study utilizes the following methods:

1. Lexical analysis – A detailed examination of Shakespeare's works to identify words, phrases, and idioms that contributed to the enrichment of the English language. This analysis is supported by data from the British Library [1].

2. Comparative analysis – A comparison between Shakespeare's linguistic contributions and those of other Early Modern English writers to assess the uniqueness and magnitude of his impact [2].

3. Literary and historical review – An evaluation of secondary sources, including scholarly articles and historical records, to explore the broader historical and cultural context of Shakespeare's language development [3].

4. Impact assessment – Analysing the presence of Shakespearean phrases in contemporary English through media, literature, and common speech [4].

Results. William Shakespeare's contributions to the English language are profound and enduring, shaping its vocabulary, grammar, and idiomatic expressions. His influence extends beyond literature and theatre, impacting modern-day communication, education, and artistic expression.

One of the most significant aspects of Shakespeare's impact is his role in enriching the English vocabulary. He is credited with inventing or popularizing approximately 1,700 new words, many of which remain in common usage today. These include words such as *admirable*, *baseless*, *clangour*, *dwindle*, *hostile*, and *watchdog*. Additionally, he introduced numerous phrases that are still widely used, such as "break the ice" (*The Taming of the Shrew*), "in a pickle" (*The Tempest*), and "too much of a good thing" (*As You Like It*). These linguistic innovations contributed to the dynamic and flexible nature of modern English.

Shakespeare also played a pivotal role in the standardization of English grammar and spelling. Prior to his time, English lacked fixed grammatical rules, and spelling was inconsistent. His writings helped establish patterns that later influenced formal grammar structures. His ability to transform nouns into verbs, verbs into adjectives, and create compound words added depth and versatility to the language.

Shakespeare's linguistic contributions not only enriched the English language but also helped define its expressive potential. His creative use of words and phrases continues to shape modern communication, demonstrating his lasting influence on the way people speak and write today.

Conclusions. William Shakespeare's influence on the English language is undeniable. Through his innovative use of vocabulary, grammar, and stylistic techniques, he significantly enriched the language and contributed to its evolution. His introduction of new words and phrases, many of which remain in everyday use, demonstrates the lasting impact of his works. Moreover, Shakespeare's creative manipulation of language helped standardize English during a time when its structure was still developing. Beyond language, his literary contributions shaped modern storytelling, influencing writers, playwrights, and poets for centuries. His ability to blend poetic expression with dramatic depth set a precedent for future generations, ensuring that his legacy remains an integral part of both literature and linguistic development.

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MULTILINGUALISM IN THE MODERN WORLD: ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES

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Problem Statement. Multilingualism is a growing phenomenon in today's interconnected world. With globalization, migration, and digital advancements, people are increasingly exposed to multiple languages. While multilingualism provides cognitive, social, and economic benefits, it also presents challenges such as language barriers, identity conflicts, and difficulties in maintaining linguistic proficiency. This research explores the advantages and obstacles of multilingualism, aiming to identify ways to enhance its benefits while addressing its challenges.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to analyze the role of multilingualism in modern society and its impact on individuals and communities.
2. to examine the cognitive and social benefits of multilingualism.
3. to identify challenges associated with being multilingual, including social integration and educational barriers.

Methods. The research was conducted through a theoretical analysis of scientific, educational, and methodological sources. Additionally, methods of classification, systematization, and modeling were applied. This combination of methods enabled a comprehensive exploration of the role of multilingualism in modern society and its impact on individuals and communities. Bilingualism provides a wide array of cognitive, social, and professional benefits, enriching both personal development and practical opportunities. Below are some of the key advantages of bilingualism:

1. Enhanced cognitive flexibility: bilingual individuals often exhibit improved problem-solving and multitasking abilities due to the mental flexibility required to switch between languages [1].

2. Cultural awareness and communication skills: bilingualism enhances cultural sensitivity and improves communication skills, allowing individuals to connect with a

broader range of people and cultures. This can be particularly advantageous in our globalized world [2].

3. Delayed cognitive decline: research suggests that bilingualism may contribute to a delay in the onset of dementia and other age-related cognitive declines, thanks to the increased cognitive reserve built over time [1].

4. Enhanced career opportunities: proficiency in more than one language is often seen as an asset in the job market, opening up career opportunities in international business, education, healthcare, and more [2].

Being multilingual can offer numerous advantages, but it is also important to recognize the challenges, particularly in social integration and education:

1. Social integration: multilingual individuals may encounter difficulties fully integrating into social groups, especially when cultural norms and values differ significantly between language communities. This can sometimes lead to identity conflicts or feelings of not entirely belonging to any one group [4].

2. Educational barriers: in educational settings, multilingual learners might face barriers such as limited access to tailored instructional resources and educators trained in bilingual or multilingual teaching methods. Standardized testing and curriculum designs often do not accommodate the unique learning trajectories of multilingual students, potentially impacting academic performance [2].

Addressing these challenges requires targeted policies and support systems to ensure that multilingual individuals can fully benefit from their language skills in both social and educational contexts.

Results. Research shows that bilingualism offers significant cognitive, social, and professional advantages. Individuals who speak multiple languages demonstrate enhanced problem-solving abilities and multitasking skills, as noted by the American Psychological Association, and they benefit from improved cultural sensitivity and communication skills in our globalized society [1]. Moreover, studies by the National Institutes of Health suggest that bilingualism may delay cognitive decline by building a stronger cognitive reserve, while proficiency in additional languages opens diverse career opportunities [2]. However, challenges remain, such as difficulties in social integration due to varying cultural norms and educational barriers where systems often fail to provide tailored resources for multilingual learners.

Conclusions. The findings highlight both the benefits and challenges of bilingualism, offering insights for future research and practical applications. Bilingualism offers cognitive, cultural, and professional advantages but also presents challenges in social integration and education. Future research should focus on improving educational support for multilingual learners and exploring bilingualism's long-term cognitive effects. Enhancing policies and resources will help maximize its benefits while addressing potential drawbacks.

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THE SPREAD OF MISINFORMATION THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS AND ITS IMPACT ON PUBLIC TRUST

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Problem Statement. According to the BBC research, about 3 billion of people of all age groups use social media apps. They read or watch news, influencer's opinions, and learn about a vast number of topics thanks to the Internet. The content they absorb, in turn, influences their political views, relationship and mental well-being, and sometimes in negative way. One common issue in the online space is misinformation. Misinformation spreads more easily through social media due to rapid content consumption, algorithms that show similar content, and the strong emotional impact such content may have on readers.

Referring to Osvitoria.media: «In fact, there is still a proportion of citizens in Ukraine with low media literacy - 3%. Below average level is 21% of Ukrainian citizens, above average - 62%. Only 14% of Ukrainians have a high level of media literacy. » That is why it is crucial to work on the development and promotion of media education and raising the level of media culture and media literacy among citizens in times of great war.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to highlight the problem of social media's influence on people's worldview in the context of the post-truth era.
2. to provide some advice on how to develop critical thinking and media literacy, which should help to avoid fake news and misinformation.

Methods. Inasmuch as news and important information are more likely to be received through social media, this experience should be safe, deliberate and valuable. Resources like Prometheus and Diia.Osvita provide a full-access courses on digital literacy. They are hosting educational series covering topics like conspiracy theories, disinformation, fake news\manipulation recognition, fact-checking skills etc. We explored these sources, analyzed the effectiveness of data and developed recommendation for the proper and responsible use of social media.

Results. Thanks to online education platforms like Diia.osvita and Prometheus we can form five main principles to rely on while scrolling social media. The main and most important one postulates: do not immediately believe everything you see on the Internet. Check the source of information and analyze if the source is trustworthy enough to rely on and share the post with friends only if you are sure that it is true.

Conclusions. News on social media spreads with the speed of light. This openness of information makes it easier to manipulate people around the world or country, influence their political choice and represent nonsense conspiracy theories. We are responsible for what we consume, how careful we fact-check information and our moral obligation is to stop living in post-truth era. Only through collective awareness can digital spaces become safer and more reliable.

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THE ROLE OF MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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Problem Statement. In an era of rapid technological development, the ability to communicate clearly and effectively has become crucial. Vocabulary knowledge is a fundamental component of communicative competence, which refers to the ability to use language appropriately across various contexts [7]. While traditional instruction provides a necessary foundation for vocabulary acquisition, new opportunities have emerged through media technologies such as educational video games, mobile apps, and interactive platforms. These tools offer immersive and motivational learning environments that complement classical methods [4].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to define communicative competence and its key components.
2. to highlight the role of vocabulary in effective communication.

3. to evaluate the potential of digital media—especially games and mobile platforms—for vocabulary development.
4. to compare digital and traditional methods in terms of engagement and outcomes.

Methods. A literature-based and case-driven methodology was applied. The analysis incorporates theoretical frameworks on communicative competence, digital pedagogy, and vocabulary acquisition. Case data were drawn from studies that observed the impact of digital tools (particularly video games) on learners' vocabulary and communication skills. The study also builds on the principles of Computer-Assisted Language Learning (CALL), which uses interactive digital materials to reinforce linguistic input [4].

Results. Findings support the effectiveness of media tools in enhancing vocabulary acquisition. Educational video games promote incidental learning by embedding language within context-rich environments. Learners must understand instructions, navigate dialogues, and collaborate with others—all of which reinforce word retention and application [5]. Additionally, social interaction within multiplayer games fosters confidence, fluency, and spontaneous language use [6].

In contrast, traditional methods—such as textbook exercises and vocabulary drills—offer structured instruction but often lack the motivational dynamics of media-based tools [1]. Hybrid approaches, which combine the structure of classical education with the interactivity of digital environments, appear most effective [8].

Communicative competence involves more than grammar or isolated vocabulary—it includes pragmatic awareness, cultural sensitivity, and adaptive use of language. Digital tools simulate real-life scenarios that allow learners to activate and practice these competencies in authentic contexts [3]. However, the use of media must be balanced with explicit language instruction to avoid gaps in grammatical accuracy and formal discourse skills. Moreover, while media technologies are motivational, they are not universally accessible. Effective implementation depends on infrastructure, digital literacy, and purposeful integration into learning systems [2].

Conclusions. Media technologies represent valuable resources for vocabulary development and communicative competence when used alongside structured educational approaches. Games, apps, and multimedia learning environments provide learners with exposure to context, collaboration, and repetition—key factors for vocabulary acquisition. Their use should be guided by pedagogical principles to ensure alignment with learning goals. Educators are encouraged to adopt blended models that integrate digital interaction with classical literacy instruction. This dual approach offers learners the depth of structured content and the breadth of interactive, authentic engagement.

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THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHAPING POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND PUBLIC OPINION

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Problem statement. In the 21st century, social media has emerged as a powerful force in reshaping communication, information dissemination, and civic engagement. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter (now X), Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok have transformed how people access news, express opinions, and engage in political debate. This transformation has profound implications for democratic societies, where informed citizenry and free expression are vital. This paper explores the role of social media in shaping political discourse and public opinion, highlighting both its empowering potential and the challenges it poses to political communication, trust, and democratic processes.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to identify the ways social media platforms influence political communication and public opinion.
2. to analyze the impact of algorithms and echo chambers on political polarization.

3. to evaluate the credibility and bias of political information shared on social media.
4. to discuss the role of influencers, activists, and politicians in shaping online political narratives.

Methods. Social media platforms provide a direct channel between politicians, political parties, and the public. Unlike traditional media, which is often mediated by editors or journalists, social media enables politicians to communicate unfiltered messages in real time. For instance, during the 2016 and 2020 U.S. elections, Donald Trump’s Twitter account became a central hub for political messaging, bypassing traditional news outlets. Similarly, grassroots movements like #BlackLivesMatter and #MeToo gained momentum largely through social media, mobilizing millions and influencing political agendas worldwide.

Moreover, social media allows users to participate actively in political discussions, rather than remaining passive consumers of information. Citizens can share news, comment on policies, debate ideas, and organize protests or campaigns, enhancing political participation, especially among youth and marginalized groups.

Social media plays a significant role in shaping how individuals form political opinions. Algorithms on platforms like Facebook and TikTok are designed to prioritize content that aligns with users’ existing preferences, creating so-called “echo chambers” or “filter bubbles.” These environments can reinforce political biases and limit exposure to diverse viewpoints, leading to increased polarization. Furthermore, the speed and scale of information dissemination make social media a fertile ground for misinformation and disinformation. False claims can go viral before they are fact-checked, influencing public perceptions and voter behavior. The 2016 U.S. presidential election and the Brexit referendum are two major events where disinformation campaigns on social media reportedly played a crucial role in shaping outcomes.

One of the celebrated benefits of social media is its ability to democratize political discourse by giving voice to individuals who previously lacked access to public platforms. Activists, independent journalists, and everyday citizens can now reach wide audiences and hold power to account. In authoritarian contexts, social media has been used to organize resistance and expose human rights abuses.

Results. However, the same openness also facilitates the spread of hate speech, harassment, and political manipulation. Anonymity and lack of regulation can embolden users to engage in toxic behavior, undermining constructive dialogue. Bot accounts and coordinated campaigns can amplify divisive narratives, erode trust in democratic institutions, and sow confusion among the public.

The growing influence of social media in politics has sparked debates over the need for regulation. Governments and civil society organizations are grappling with how to balance freedom of expression with the need to curb harmful content and disinformation. Some argue for more transparency in how platforms moderate content and shape news feeds, while others warn against censorship and overreach.

Meanwhile, platforms themselves have begun implementing measures such as fact-checking labels, content moderation policies, and political ad transparency.

Nevertheless, questions remain about the effectiveness and impartiality of these measures.

Looking forward, digital literacy and critical thinking will be essential tools for navigating political content online. Educating users about how algorithms work, how to verify information, and how to engage respectfully in political dialogue is key to fostering a healthy digital public sphere.

Conclusions. Social media has undeniably changed the landscape of political communication and public opinion. It has empowered individuals, enabled new forms of activism, and connected global communities around political causes. Yet, it has also introduced new risks, including polarization, misinformation, and manipulation. As societies continue to navigate the complexities of the digital age, finding the right balance between openness and accountability will be crucial to ensuring that social media serves democratic values rather than undermining them.

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CYBERSECURITY AND PSYCHOLOGY IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Problem Statement. The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) is reshaping the cybersecurity landscape not only on a technical level but also on a psychological one. While AI technologies offer innovative tools to detect and mitigate cyber threats, they also introduce new methods of psychological manipulation, such as AI-enhanced phishing and deepfake attacks. These developments demand a rethinking of cybersecurity practices through the lens of human behavior, emotion, and cognitive vulnerabilities.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore the psychological dimensions of cybersecurity in the age of AI.
2. to investigate how AI is used to exploit human cognitive and emotional patterns.
3. to evaluate AI-based tools for recognizing and preventing psychologically driven threats.
4. to assess ethical and human-centered approaches to cybersecurity systems.

Methods. This study applies a mixed-methods approach that includes analysis of psychological and cybersecurity literature, real-world case studies, and comparative evaluation of AI tools. Key areas of focus include social engineering, deepfake technologies, and behavior-based threat detection systems. Behavioral analytics and emotion-aware AI are analyzed as key components of modern defense mechanisms. The ethical implications of human-AI interaction in cybersecurity are also discussed.

Results. The research highlights the growing role of psychology in understanding and combating cyber threats in AI-driven environments. Tools that combine behavioral science with machine learning are effective in detecting unusual user behavior, identifying emotional manipulation, and improving user training against AI-powered social engineering. Furthermore, awareness of ethical AI design is shown to enhance user trust and system effectiveness.

Conclusions. AI's integration into cybersecurity brings both opportunities and risks—especially concerning psychological factors. Understanding how AI interacts with human cognition is essential for developing effective and ethical cyber defense systems. Future research must prioritize interdisciplinary cooperation between cybersecurity experts and psychologists to create resilient and human-aware digital infrastructures.

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DIE ROLLE DER INTERAKTION IM UNTERRICHT: BEDEUTUNG, FORMEN UND PÄDAGOGISCHE HERAUSFORDERUNGEN

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Problemstellung. Kommunikation ist eine zentrale Grundlage gelingender Bildungsprozesse. Im schulischen Kontext wird sie jedoch häufig auf das bloße Übermitteln von Inhalten reduziert. Dabei geht verloren, dass Kommunikation sowohl Beziehungsarbeit als auch Selbststeuerung und Wahrnehmung einschließt. Unterricht, der auf reinem „Senden“ basiert, vernachlässigt oft das Zuhören, das emotionale Erleben und die Wirkung der nonverbalen Signale [1, S. 193 ff.]. Das Verständnis von Kommunikation als mehrdimensionales Geschehen ist daher eine zentrale Herausforderung für Lehrende.

Zielsetzung. Ziel dieses Beitrags ist es, die kommunikative Dimension des Unterrichts differenziert zu beleuchten. Der Fokus liegt auf folgenden Aspekten:

1. Die Bedeutung der Beziehungsebene in der Kommunikation zwischen Lehrenden und SchülerInnen.
2. Die Rolle von Sprache, Körpersprache und Haltung im pädagogischen Handeln.
3. Mögliche Störungen und Missverständnisse im Kommunikationsprozess.
4. Praktische Hinweise zur Reflexion und Verbesserung des eigenen Kommunikationsverhaltens.

Methodik. Der Beitrag basiert auf einer literaturgestützten Analyse zentraler pädagogischer und kommunikationstheoretischer Modelle. Besondere Beachtung finden die Arbeiten von Busch [1], Ernst [3], Schulz von Thun [5], Mertens [6] sowie Schwarzenbach & Bryner-Kronjäger [2].

Ergebnisse. Kommunikation im Unterricht ist ein komplexer Prozess mit verbalen und nonverbalen Komponenten. Lehrende kommunizieren nicht nur über Inhalte, sondern immer auch über Beziehungen und eigene Haltungen [5, S. 30]. Zentrale Befunde sind:

1. Kommunikation wirkt doppelt: Sie transportiert Sachinformationen und gleichzeitig Beziehungssignale [5; 4, S. 21 ff.].
2. Die Körpersprache der Lehrenden (z. B. Haltung, Mimik, Distanzverhalten) beeinflusst maßgeblich das Klassenklima und das Selbstbild der SchülerInnen [1, S. 196; 2, S. 116].
3. Eine gelungene Kommunikation braucht sowohl das bewusste Hören auf das Gegenüber als auch die Selbstwahrnehmung [1, S. 194].
4. Missverständnisse entstehen häufig, wenn Sender und Empfänger unterschiedliche Aspekte einer Nachricht (Sachinhalt, Appell, Beziehung, Selbstoffenbarung) betonen [5, S. 13 ff.].

5. Besondere Herausforderungen zeigen sich im sensiblen Umgang mit Nähe und Distanz, z. B. beim Körperkontakt im Einzelunterricht. Hier sind das Alter, Geschlecht und die individuelle Wahrnehmung entscheidend [3, S. 141 f.].

Schlussfolgerungen. Kommunikation ist mehr als Unterrichtssprache – sie ist Beziehungsarbeit. Die bewusste Reflexion von Körpersprache, Tonfall und verbalen Botschaften sowie der respektvolle Umgang mit nonverbalen Signalen sind Schlüssel zu einem gelingenden Unterricht. Für die Ausbildung und berufliche Tätigkeit von Lehrkräften ergibt sich daraus:

1. Kommunikationsmodelle wie das „Vier-Ohren-Modell“ von Schulz von Thun [5] sind hilfreich zur Selbstreflexion.

2. Die Fähigkeit, Körpersprache wahrzunehmen und gezielt einzusetzen, sollte im Rahmen der Ausbildung systematisch geschult werden [1, S. 214].

3. Ein ausgewogenes Verhältnis zwischen Reden, Zuhören und nonverbaler Präsenz ist notwendig für eine förderliche Lernumgebung [3, S. 45 f.].

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TEENAGERS SELF-ESTEEM

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Problem Statement. In the 21st century, social media has become a fundamental aspect of daily life, particularly among teenagers. Platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, Snapchat, and Facebook allow users to connect, communicate, and express themselves. However, alongside the positive aspects of digital interaction, there is growing concern about the negative impact of social media on the

psychological well-being of adolescents. One of the most significant issues is the influence on self-esteem. Teenagers are at a critical stage of identity formation, and the way they perceive themselves is highly sensitive to external feedback and comparisons. Exposure to idealized lifestyles, edited images, and curated content often leads to unrealistic standards and the internalization of self-critical thoughts. These factors can result in low self-esteem, anxiety, and in some cases, depression.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore the relationship between social media usage and the level of self-esteem in teenagers.
2. to identify the most influential factors on self-perception, such as the number of followers, likes, comments, and time spent online.
3. to analyze how different types of content affect teenagers' self-esteem (e.g., beauty, fitness, luxury lifestyle).
4. to evaluate strategies that may help reduce the negative effects of social media and support the development of a healthy self-image.

Methods. This study uses the method of literature analysis and qualitative research. A broad range of scientific sources, including psychological journals, sociological surveys, and meta-analyses, were reviewed. Additionally, several case studies involving teenagers aged 13–18 were examined to provide insight into real-life experiences. Surveys from international organizations such as the American Psychological Association (APA) and UK Mental Health Foundation were also utilized to support the findings. The research combines both statistical data and narrative accounts to develop a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

Results. The findings suggest that there is a strong correlation between high levels of social media engagement and low self-esteem in teenagers. Teenagers who spend more than three hours per day on social platforms report feeling more self-critical and dissatisfied with their appearance and achievements. Girls, in particular, are more vulnerable to body image issues due to the constant exposure to filtered images and beauty influencers. Boys, while less affected by appearance, often compare their success or popularity with others, leading to feelings of inferiority. Furthermore, the feedback system (likes and comments) creates a dependency on external validation, making teenagers more emotionally reactive to online feedback. However, the research also highlights the positive role of social media communities that promote body positivity, mental health awareness, and self-acceptance. When used intentionally and with proper guidance, social media can provide support and belonging.

Conclusions. Social media has a complex and multifaceted effect on teenagers' self-esteem. While it offers opportunities for connection and expression, it also poses risks to mental health when overused or misused. Low self-esteem resulting from social media exposure can have long-term consequences, including social withdrawal, academic underachievement, and vulnerability to depression or anxiety. To mitigate these risks, it is crucial to implement educational programs in schools that teach media literacy, emotional intelligence, and self-worth beyond digital validation. Parents and educators must also play an active role in guiding teenagers towards mindful and responsible social media use. Future research should investigate

the role of algorithms and content exposure in shaping self-image and propose digital tools that promote a healthier online experience.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TRUE HAPPINESS

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Problem Statement. Happiness is one of the most discussed topics in psychology. Many people think that happiness is about money, success, or physical comfort. But true happiness is often more complex. It is important to understand what really makes people happy and how psychology can help improve life satisfaction. In recent years, scientists have begun to study happiness more systematically, treating it as a measurable and improvable state rather than a mysterious feeling.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

- 1.to explore psychological views on happiness and understand the main factors that influence it.
2. to identify practical strategies that individuals can use in everyday life to boost their happiness.
3. to create a well-rounded understanding of how happiness can be nurtured and sustained.

Methods. This study is based on the analysis of psychological theories, especially the positive psychology approach. We review studies by Martin Seligman

and other scientists who researched happiness using surveys and experiments. Data were collected from various age groups and cultural backgrounds to compare how happiness is perceived and achieved across different populations. The methodology also includes case studies and real-life applications of psychological tools such as the PERMA model, which outlines key elements of well-being.

Results. The research shows that real happiness does not come from material things. People feel happier when they have strong relationships, a clear purpose, and positive emotions. Techniques like gratitude journaling and mindfulness can also increase happiness. Furthermore, the results indicate that helping others and engaging in community activities also contribute significantly to long-term well-being. Physical health and sleep quality are other important factors that often correlate with higher happiness levels.

Conclusions. Happiness is more than a good mood. It is a long-term state that depends on our mindset and life choices. Psychology gives us useful tools to grow happiness and improve mental well-being. Future research can focus on how happiness strategies work in different cultures and age groups. It is also essential to explore how digital technologies, such as social media, influence our perception of happiness. In a rapidly changing world, the ability to maintain inner balance and emotional resilience is more valuable than ever.

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SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL ADVERTISING Ksenia Vasylyk,

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Problem statement. It is important to study and analyse how the media influence people during election campaigns. The research is focused on how information manipulation shapes political choices.

The article is analysing the ways of how political advertising itself helps voters to navigate the political ocean of candidates.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to determine how political advertising through the media affects human cognitive processes (attention, memory, perception) and shapes public opinion during elections.

2. to analyze the psychological mechanisms used in political advertising to achieve electoral success.

Methods. Human cognitive processes (sensation, perception, and memory) are playing an important role in understanding political advertising. For our research, we used the scientific works of T. Partyko, Professor of the Department of Psychology at the Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, and Associate Professor V. Gupalovska.

Successful political advertising should have the following characteristics:

1. It should touch the senses, arouse public interest, and be memorable;
2. Touch upon familiar topics, events, and genres;
3. Focus on people, often ordinary people, rather than politicians, actors, and policies;
4. Concentrate on the comprehensibility of the message.

Due to the fact that the media is one of the main sources of information for the electorate, political advertising in media occupies a prominent place during the pre-election period. According to the scholar V. Rizun, «Theory of mass communication in advertising is an indispensable component of it, because only through it can advertisers ensure the fulfillment of their main task to attract the maximum number of buyers to the advertised product or the maximum number of users of the advertised service» [3, p.38]. Today, the media are actively used for information and psychological influence during election campaigns, as they exert strong pressure on people's minds. 'With their help, social values and mindsets of the people, and basic preferences and properties of mentality are formed. In this way, the moral and political image of the nation is universally influenced.

Furthermore, the most powerful psychological thing, that keeps people under pressure is manipulation.

Manipulation of people's opinions is a technology of both power and struggle for it. The political authorities has always been using mass media as manipulative tool to provoke certain results among the audience. So that he skillful use of manipulation tools in mass media and their successful realisation provides to maintain a democratic institutes that last long. It is well-known that it is mass media that creates a powerful, long-lasting effect. Along side that mass media create so to speak a 'different subjective reality'. In addition, the media have a direct impact on the formation of public opinion both in the inter- and pre-election periods. Public opinion about politicians is formed directly through journalistic texts and political advertising spread in the media. During information processes, people use biological and psychological processes. That is why experts always take this nuance into account when creating election campaigns and advertising. Since 'the human psyche is a complex and multilevel form of reflection of the external and internal world, in which two main structural components are distinguished: the unconscious and the conscious' [1, p. 29].

Results. Political advertising is a powerful tool of influence, especially due to its repetitiveness and emotional impact.

Successful political advertising should be simple, evoke emotions, address familiar topics, and focus on ordinary people. Manipulation of public opinion through the media has an effective impact on the moral and political image of the nation.

There is a direct correlation between the amount of political advertising in the media and the number of votes received.

V. Rizun, in his 'Theory of Mass Communication,' notes that the mass media have a significant impact on the audience. It consists of several forms: infection, suggestion, and manipulation. The process of suggestion in mass media is natural: 'it is verbal, based on uncritical perception of a message or information, and does not require evidence or logic. The effectiveness of suggestion depends on the age of the person' [3, p.167]. When creating any journalistic material, the correspondent unconsciously and indirectly influences the audience. However, at the same time, we can also speak of organised suggestion, when a journalist consciously uses psychological features of the text in his or her material. However, we cannot say that the process of manipulation in the media is a natural process. Unlike suggestion, manipulation in mass communication is never unplanned and unconscious by the communicator. It is always the result of the communicator's desires, hopes, expectations, and plans to change people's attitudes, values, or actions in a way that people would not even know about.

Conclusions. To sum up, the media and political advertising have a direct impact on the formation of citizens' political preferences. The effectiveness of political advertising is based on the psychology of information perception: the more frequent and emotional the message, the better it is remembered. Political advertising has become one of the key technologies of power in the modern information society. The socio-psychological foundations of political advertising have significant development potential in the context of digitalisation, emotional mobilisation of society, and personalisation of communication. They can both strengthen democratic processes through informed choice and serve as a tool of manipulation. Therefore, the prospects for their study are related to the need for ethical application, interdisciplinary analysis, and the formation of new approaches to political interaction in modern society.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH

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Problem statement. In the modern world, social networks have become an integral part of everyday life. They actively influence the processes of communication, personality formation, worldview of young people, and, importantly, mental health. The problem lies in the excessive use of social networks, which can lead to psychological exhaustion, anxiety, depression, decreased self-esteem and social isolation. The relevance of this topic is due to the rapid growth in the number of users of social networks and the insufficient level of awareness of their influence on the mental state of the individual.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to study the impact of social networks on human mental health, in particular young people.
2. to identify both positive and negative aspects of their use, as well as to determine possible ways to minimize harmful effects.

Methods. The study used methods of theoretical analysis of scientific literature, observation, survey and questionnaire of students. A comparative analysis of the results of the relationship between time spent on social networks and the level of anxiety and self-esteem was also conducted. The study showed that prolonged stay on social networks correlates with increased levels of anxiety, depressive states and dissatisfaction with one's own appearance. This is especially true for adolescents and young people who are prone to comparing themselves with other users. At the same time, social networks also have positive aspects: they contribute to maintaining social contacts, rapid exchange of information, opportunities for self-expression and participation in socially important initiatives. Users' mental health suffers the most from passive consumption of content, hate speech, cyberbullying, dependence on the number of likes, and the constant need for approval from others.

Results. A survey of students found that 68% of respondents admitted to feeling depressed after spending a long time on social media. More than half of those surveyed said they had difficulty concentrating and felt the need to regularly check their news feed, which indicates the formation of an addiction. In addition, excessive use of social media reduces productivity, disrupts sleep patterns, causes addiction, and even depression. In some cases, this can develop into a real behavioral addiction that requires professional intervention. Social media platforms also contribute to the spread of false information, which creates anxiety and panic in society. Algorithms

that tailor content to the user's interests create "information bubbles" in which people receive one-sided information, which makes critical thinking difficult.

Conclusions. Social networks have a significant impact on a person's mental health. Excessive use of these platforms without a critical awareness of their impact can lead to serious psychological consequences. In order to maintain mental health, it is important to observe digital hygiene, limit the time spent on social networks, fill your news feed with positive content, and develop emotional self-regulation skills. Prospects for further research lie in a deeper study of the impact of specific social platforms on various aspects of mental health, as well as in the development of preventive programs for young people. Thus, social networks have both benefits and risks for mental health. Their proper use can become a tool for personal growth, self-expression, and maintaining social connections. At the same time, uncontrolled and excessive use can cause serious harm to emotional well-being. Awareness of this duality is the first step towards forming a healthy digital environment.

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THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COCKNEY AND RECEIVED PRONUNCIATION ACCENTS

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Problem Statement. In Britain, the way people speak tells you a lot about their background. Two very different accents - working-class Cockney from East London and posh Received Pronunciation (RP) - show how speech is connected to social class. You can think of accents like audible ID cards. Cockney, with its dropped 'h' sounds and rhyming slang, immediately makes people think of working-class Londoners. RP, with its clear pronunciation, sounds more educated and upper-class. This isn't just about how words sound - it's about how people judge each other based on those sounds. We already know these accents sound different, but what's really interesting is how they affect people's lives today.

Objectives.The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to compare the phonological patterns of Cockney and RP.
2. to analyze how grammatical variations correlate with social perception.
3. to evaluate the evolving status of both accents in 21st-century Britain.

Methods. The methodological basis of the research involves the use of interdisciplinary approach, namely: theoretical analysis of scientific, educational and methodological sources; theoretical analysis of literature; the method of comparative analysis of the phonological, grammatical differences; the method of classification and systematisation, and sociolinguistic analysis.

Results. The findings of interdisciplinary approach identify the following general differences between Cockney and RP.

Phonological Differences: in Cockney, the [h] sound at the beginning of words is often dropped whereas in RP it is always pronounced clearly; e.g.:/h/-dropping (silent "h") "House" → "'Ouse" ([aʊs]); "Happy" → "'Appy" ([æpi]).

While in RP: clear /h/ and /t/ (precise articulation) "House" → [haʊs]; "Water" → ['wɔ:tə].

Language variations correlate with social perception.

Lynda Mugglestone, a renowned British linguist and professor at the University of Oxford, extensively studied the sociolinguistic role of RP in her work *"Talking Proper: The Rise of Accent as Social Symbol"*[1] explores how RP became a tool of social stratification in Britain. The key findings of her research show that in the 19th and 20th centuries, RP was systematically imposed through elite education, The BBC, pronunciation guides. The researcher concludes that RP's history reveals how language policies reinforce class inequality; the decline of strict RP in media (e.g., regional accents on BBC) shows progress, but linguistic elitism persists; whereas Cockney's evolution challenges RP's dominance, but stereotypes remain.

Another prominent British sociolinguist Jenny Cheshire extensively studied how working-class dialects, including Cockney, have been marginalized in British society. In her research the scientist reveals that in the 18th–19th centuries, Cockney was dismissed as a "vulgar" dialect due to its association with London's impoverished East End. Charles Dickens and other Victorian writers used exaggerated Cockney speech (e.g., "wot" instead of "what") to portray working-class characters as uneducated or comical [2].

Cheshire notes that this literary mockery reinforced class prejudices, making Cockney a symbol of "low status". The researcher states that *language is a power*. The suppression of Cockney was never just about grammar—it was about controlling working-class identity; schools and media weaponized RP to uphold class hierarchies.

Despite historical stigma, Cockney has evolved and survived (e.g., through Multicultural London English) [3].

Evolving status of both accents.

Received Pronunciation (RP) has been declining its dominance over years: once the "voice of authority" (Mugglestone, 2003)[4] RP is no longer mandatory in media. In modern RP hybrid forms ("Soft RP") incorporate regional features (e.g., glottal stops).

In the process of declining and reinvention Cockney has been blending with Multicultural London English (MLE), Caribbean, African, and South Asian influences. It dominates in youth culture (grime music, social media) and lacks Cockney's stigma.

Conclusions. This study highlights how Cockney and RP function as linguistic gatekeepers, reflecting deep-seated social and cultural divides. While RP retains institutional prestige, particularly in elite circles, Cockney's cultural capital has grown through media and youth culture, especially in its modern hybrid form of Multicultural London English (MLE). The decline of traditional RP and the transformation of Cockney into MLE illustrate shifting attitudes toward language and identity. Yet, despite progress, accent-based discrimination persists, revealing the need for greater linguistic inclusivity. To address this, three key education steps are recommended:

1. Updating ESL and educational programs to include accent diversity, moving beyond RP as the sole standard.
2. Implementing corporate anti-bias training to combat discrimination based on speech patterns.
3. Further research into emerging hybrid accents like MLE to better understand their social and linguistic impact.

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СЕКЦІЯ 6. ПЕРЕКЛАДОЗНАВСТВО / AREA 6. TRANSLATION STUDIES

ROLA FRAZEOLOGIZMÓW W JĘZYKU CODZIENNYM – ZNACZENIE, POCHODZENIE I ZASTOSOWANIE

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Opis problemu badawczego. Frazeologizmy stanowią nieodłączną część każdego języka naturalnego. W języku polskim pełnią funkcję nie tylko stylistyczną, ale i kulturową, stanowiąc swoiste odzwierciedlenie mentalności oraz historii narodu. Pomimo powszechnego użycia w języku codziennym, często nie jesteśmy świadomi ich pochodzenia ani głębszego znaczenia [2].

Cele badawcze. Celem niniejszej pracy jest analiza roli, jaką pełnią frazeologizmy w codziennej komunikacji Polaków. Zbadane zostanie ich pochodzenie, funkcje stylistyczne, kulturowe i pragmatyczne, a także stopień rozumienia tych wyrażeń przez różne grupy wiekowe. Istotne jest również ukazanie zmian zachodzących w obrębie frazeologii w wyniku dynamicznego rozwoju języka [1].

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. W pracy zastosowano analizę deskryptywną materiału językowego zaczerpniętego z polskich mediów (telewizja, prasa, portale internetowe) oraz z literatury pięknej. Przeprowadzono także ankietę wśród 50 studentów w wieku 18–25 lat, której celem było zbadanie znajomości i częstotliwości używania frazeologizmów w codziennych rozmowach.

Wyniki badań. Badania wykazały, że znaczna część respondentów (ponad 70%) używa frazeologizmów w sposób intuicyjny, nie zawsze rozumiejąc ich pierwotne znaczenie czy etymologię. Najczęściej używane zwroty to: „mieć muchy w nosie”, „być w siódmym niebie”, „trzymać kciuki”, „spać jak kamień”, „kupić kota w worku”. Co ciekawe, wiele z nich pochodzi z Biblii, mitologii greckiej, historii lub literatury ludowej.

Zauważono również zjawisko modyfikacji tradycyjnych frazeologizmów i powstawanie nowych form, np. „nie mój cyrk, nie moje małpy” – które zyskało popularność w memach i języku internetowym. Część ankietowanych młodych osób

tworzy własne frazeologizmy inspirowane kulturą popkultury, jak np. „robić Netflixa” (czyli leniuchować) czy „mieć lag” (być rozkojarzonym).

Frazeologizmy pełnią różnorodne funkcje:

- emocjonalną – pomagają wyrażać stany ducha i emocje (np. „serce mi pęka”);
- oceniającą – umożliwiają wyrażenie opinii (np. „rzucać słowa na wiatr”);
- estetyczną – wzbogacają język i nadają mu obrazowości (np. „wpaść jak śliwka w kompot”) [4].

W literaturze i publicystyce stanowią one ważny środek stylistyczny, nadający wypowiedzi kolorytu i głębi. Używane są często w reklamie, nagłówkach prasowych czy przemówieniach.

Wnioski. Frazeologizmy są nie tylko ozdobą języka, ale przede wszystkim nośnikami kultury, tradycji i wspólnej pamięci. Ich znajomość pozwala lepiej rozumieć konteksty kulturowe, literackie i społeczne. W dobie uproszczeń językowych dbałość o frazeologię staje się jednym z warunków zachowania bogactwa języka polskiego. Należy wspierać edukację frazeologiczną, zarówno w szkołach, jak i w mediach, by przeciwdziałać zubożeniu językowemu [3].

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PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE OF AN INTERPRETER: HOW TO MAINTAIN FOCUS DURING LONG PERIODS OF CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpretation is a complex cognitive activity that requires significant mental endurance, a high level of concentration, and strong working memory. Unlike simultaneous interpretation, it involves a delayed process of conveying meaning, which places an additional cognitive load on the interpreter [1].

Long consecutive interpretation sessions require information retention, rapid analysis, and precise message delivery. A decline in concentration and cognitive overload can lead to distortions in meaning, loss of stylistic accuracy, and an increased frequency of errors. Since professional interpreters often engage in prolonged consecutive interpretation sessions, it is crucial to explore methods for enhancing cognitive resilience, optimizing memory function, and mitigating mental fatigue to ensure sustained efficiency and accuracy.

Objectives. The objectives of this study are:

1. to identify cognitive and neuropsychological factors influencing interpreter endurance during long consecutive interpreting sessions [2];
2. to analyze strategies for maintaining concentration and reducing cognitive overload [3];
3. to assess the effectiveness of specialized memory, attention, and linguistic training techniques in improving interpreter's resilience under extended workload conditions.

Methods. An interpreter's psychophysiological endurance is shaped by several factors: attentional capacity, working memory span, self-regulation ability, and tolerance to cognitive load. One effective attention-management technique is the Pomodoro method, which structures work into intervals of intense concentration followed by short breaks, helping to maintain high cognitive performance over extended periods [4]. Memory training techniques also play a crucial role in expanding interpreter's cognitive capabilities. Mnemonic exercises, such as the method of loci and the keyword method, enhance the retention of linguistic structures and contextual relationships [5]. Articulatory training, including tongue twisters, not only improves phonetic clarity but also activates the prefrontal cortex responsible for cognitive control and working memory [6]. Additionally, a neuropsychological approach used to stress regulation is essential for maintaining cognitive resilience. Breathing techniques, such as cyclic breathing, and brief meditative practices help stabilize cortisol levels, which is a critical factor in sustaining high levels of concentration [7].

Results. This investigation shows that an interpreter who uses structured attention-management strategies and cognitive load regulation techniques has significantly greater endurance during long consecutive interpretation sessions [3]. The use of the Pomodoro technique reduces cognitive fatigue and helps to sustain steady performance making interpretation during a long time. Regular working memory trainings using mnemonic strategies and articulatory exercises improves the ability to remember large volumes of information, which is crucial for consecutive interpretation [5]. Furthermore, the integration of breathing and meditation techniques lowers stress levels promoting optimal cognitive functioning [7].

Conclusions. Psychological endurance is a key factor in ensuring the effectiveness of consecutive interpretation. A combination of cognitive training methods, structured attention management, and stress-regulation strategies enables interpreters to maintain high-quality performance even in high-intensity work environments. Future research should be focused on the development of specialized cognitive training programs for interpreters working under demanding conditions, as

well as exploring the neuropsychological aspects of sustaining mental resilience during long consecutive interpretation sessions [1].

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BUILDING BRAND AS AN INTERPRETER

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Problem Statement. Translators and interpreters are essential to international communication in today's globalized world. However, it isn't easy to become a successful freelance translator. It is necessary to consider developing your personal brand to expand your professional network, get better employment, and stronger customer base. The concept of a personal brand is complex. It includes everything from a distinctive style to specialised knowledge and abilities, as well as the reputation that your name has. For instance, your interactions on social media platforms, presence in industry-specific discussions, and the feedback or impressions from colleagues and clients. A strong brand fosters customer trust, professional relationships, and career growth.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to provide a thorough framework for translators and interpreters.
2. to create a strong personal brand that increases their marketability, visibility and trustworthiness.

3. to suggest practical strategies for establishing a significant digital footprint via personal websites, professional networks, and social media.
4. to look at methods that build trust and credibility, which are crucial for drawing in new customers and partners.

Methods. To begin with, identifying your target audience is a crucial step. Translators should decide whether to work with agencies for stability or target direct clients for potentially higher earnings. Subsequently, a unique value proposition (UVP) is essential; this should clearly outline the benefits offered, solve client problems, and highlight competitive advantages [1].

By focusing on creating a robust online presence through professional websites and social media platforms, translators and interpreters can effectively showcase their skills, certifications, and testimonials. Social media platforms like LinkedIn, Instagram, YouTube, or even TikTok offer opportunities to engage with clients and peers, share insights, and stay visible in the industry. Personal branding should also include a consistent visual identity across digital channels. Namely, making a multilingual website in your language pairs enables customers to find and contact you easily. Using tools such as Canva or Lumen5 can help create visually appealing content. Additionally, writing articles for publications related to the interpreting industry and participating in other translation blogs could be beneficial [4]. Cultural competence plays a crucial role in successful interpretation. Understanding the nuances, idioms, and non-verbal cues of target languages ensures empathetic and accurate communication, fostering trust and reliability. Continuous professional development, such as obtaining certifications from recognized bodies or attending workshops, adapts skills to evolving client needs. Professionalism in client interaction and effective time management further strengthen relationships and ensure project success. Using tools for organization and communication enhances workflow efficiency [3].

Results. This abstract demonstrates significant practical benefits for interpreters and translators seeking to build personal brands. By addressing common anxieties related to self-marketing, such as the perception that creating a professional website or maintaining social media requires overwhelming time and effort, the project provides a framework that simplifies these tasks.

Conclusions. In today's competitive industry, the significance of developing a personal brand as a translator or interpreter cannot be overstated. In addition to increasing visibility and marketability, a strong personal brand establishes professionals as reliable authorities in their industry. Self-marketing techniques are essential for demonstrating abilities, qualifications, and experience. Furthermore, personal branding targets the psychological and professional difficulties that many people in this field encounter. By offering concise and practical frameworks, it reduces the anxiety associated with self-promotion and assists people in overcoming obstacles such as a lack of marketing expertise or a fear of technology.

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TIME MANAGEMENT FOR MULTILINGUAL STUDENTS

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Problem Statement. In the modern globalized world, time management is essential for multilingual students in balancing academic responsibilities, language acquisition, and personal commitments. Multilingual students are very often confronted with special problems due to their engagement with more than one linguistic system, which may require more time and effort in comparison with monolingual or bilingual peers. Factors such as cultural adaptation, a need for effective communication in multiple languages, and the handling of diverse academic requirements contribute to time management being one of the key skills for their success.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To analyze the time management challenges faced by multilingual students.
2. To investigate strategies and tools that support effective time management in multilingual environments.
3. To provide recommendations for optimizing study schedules and balancing multilingual workloads.

Methods. Time management encompasses planning activities, budgeting time, and concentrating efforts on the attainment of objectives under conditions of scarcity. Multilingual students often allocate several additional hours to translation, comprehension, and practice in new languages. One underlying socioeconomic factor

affecting the distribution of time is the need to work diligently both for academic excellence and language competence.

Research in language acquisition indicates that successful language learning requires regular and consistent practice, which often must be integrated around other compelling academic and personal demands [Oxford, 1990, pp. 1–2]. Furthermore, multilingual students studying abroad might need to invest more time due to cultural adjustment issues, such as understanding local academic expectations or participating in extracurricular activities to integrate themselves. The following strategies were therefore examined: employing digital tools such as task managers and language-learning apps; using productivity frameworks such as the Pomodoro Technique [Cirillo, 2018, pp. 3–5] or the Eisenhower Matrix [Covey, 2004, pp. 151–153] to balance language learning with academic goals; and investigating culturally tailored approaches considering each individual's background.

Results. The findings of this research are expected to highlight practical approaches that multilingual students can employ to overcome time management difficulties. Preliminary results suggest that structured daily routines, goal-setting practices, and the integration of technology significantly improve their ability to manage competing demands. Additionally, peer support systems and mentorship programs are valuable for reducing stress and enhancing productivity.

Conclusions. Multilingual students need to effectively use time management strategies that could help them succeed academically and personally. The present study underlines how specially designed strategies are vital and crucial in multilingual environmental conditions. By mastering the strategies for effective use of time, multilingual students could reach academic achievements as well as personal development and cultural integration.

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DIE HISTORISCHE ROLLE DER ÜBERSETZER

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Problemstellung: Die ältesten erhaltenen Übersetzungen reichen bis ins 3. Jahrtausend v. Chr. zurück (altbabylonische Inschriftentafeln religiösen Gehalts in sumerischer und akkadischer Sprache). Jahrtausendlang dominierte - neben Texten wissenschaftlichen und administrativen Charakters - die Übersetzung der religiösen Literatur.

Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen.

Die Methoden: In diesem Artikel gebrauchten wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur. In der jetzt aktuellen Brockhaus Enzyklopädie lesen wir:

1. Computerlinguistik: das Übersetzen eines größeren gesprochenen oder geschriebenen Sprachkomplexes aus einer natürlichen Sprache (Quellsprache) in eine andere (Zielsprache) mit Hilfe eines Computers.
2. Philologie: schriftl. Form der Vermittlung eines Textes durch Wiedergabe in einer anderen Sprache unter Berücksichtigung bestimmter Äquivalenzforderungen. Die Bezeichnungen für die schriftlich fixierte Übersetzerarbeit und die spontane mündliche Sprachmittlung, die wir heute Dolmetschen nennen, variieren in den verschiedenen Sprachen erheblich, sowohl in der oft exotischen Etymologie als auch in der Verwendung.

Ergebnisse: Die politische Bedeutung des Übersetzens zeigt das „Dolmetscherrelief“ in einem ägyptischen Edlengrabs, nämlich des Statthalters Haremhab in Memphis.

Das Bild zeigt auch etwas über den sozialen Status des Dolmetschers. Er ist in der Mitte des Bildes in Doppelgestalt als Hörender und als Redender abgebildet. In Altägypten wurde der Ehrentitel „Mensch“ nur den eigenen Leuten zugebilligt, Fremdvölker galten schlicht als „elende Barbaren“, ähnlich wie auch bei den Griechen, und sind deshalb im Bild kleiner dargestellt. So ergibt sich die Kommunikationsrichtung von oben nach unten, was auch auf den Dolmetscher abfärbt. Er ist als bloßer Handlanger viel kleiner als der Gaugraf, ja sogar noch kleiner als die Ausländer, obwohl er mit diesen auf gleicher Stufe redet. Dolmetschen ist eben nur eine Dienstleistung für die Verständigung, keine Tätigkeit eigenen Rechts, und zudem verdächtig. Erst in dem Maße, wie Vorurteile und Misstrauen gegenüber fremden Völkern abgebaut werden und die Kommunikation sich auf Gleichberechtigte einpendelt, wird auch die Stellung des Dolmetschers aufgewertet. Ein Dolmetscher oder Übersetzer durfte damals nicht eigenmächtig handeln. Am 3.

August 1546 wurde deshalb Étienne Dolet an seinem 38. Geburtstag in Paris auf dem Scheiterhaufen hingerichtet und seine Übersetzungen verbrannt [1].

Schlussfolgerungen: 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. Und Johann Wolfgang v. Goethe hatte schon angemerkt:

Wer die deutsche Sprache versteht und studiert, befindet sich auf dem Markte, wo alle Nationen ihre Waren anbieten, er spielt den Dolmetscher, indem er sich selbst bereichert. Und so ist jeder Übersetzer anzusehen, daß er sich als Vermittler dieses allgemein geistigen Handels bemüht, und den Wechseltausch zu befördern sich zum Geschäft macht. Denn, was man auch von der Unzulänglichkeit des Übersetzens sagen mag, so ist und bleibt es doch eins der wichtigsten und würdigsten Geschäfte in dem allgemeinen Weltwesen [2].

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EMOTIONAL CONTENT TRANSFER: HOW TO PRESERVE THE SPEAKER'S STYLE IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETATION

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Problem Statement. The contemporary demands of intercultural communication and the importance of preserving not only the informational but also the emotional content of a message pose new challenges for consecutive interpretation. While linguistic accuracy remains crucial, the ability to convey emotional nuance and stylistic features plays a significant role in effective communication. However, the

lack of sufficient research into methods of preserving the speaker's individual style including intonation, emotional cues, rhetorical devices, and non-verbal elements can result in the loss of critical communicative elements and diminish the overall impact of the message. Emotional expressiveness is often culturally embedded, and failure to convey it adequately may lead to misunderstanding or reduced audience engagement [5]. Thus, there is an urgent need to study and develop practical approaches for the accurate transfer of not only verbal content but also emotions and stylistic features of the speaker in consecutive interpretation.

Objectives. The objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the key elements of a speaker's individual style that carry emotional weight, such as tone, pauses, emphasis, metaphorical language, and gesture.
2. To analyze existing methods and strategies of consecutive interpretation from the perspective of their ability to preserve the emotional component and the speaker's stylistic identity [2, 3].
3. To develop practical recommendations and/or a model for consecutive interpreters that enhances their ability to capture and render emotional content, stylistic nuance, and speaker intention more faithfully and naturally.

Methods. The research uses an integrated, interdisciplinary approach. Firstly, an analysis of theoretical literature on translation theory, stylistics, emotional intelligence, and communication psychology is conducted to establish a conceptual framework [1, 5]. Secondly, empirical data is collected through semi-structured interviews and online surveys involving experienced professional interpreters working in various language pairs and settings (e.g., legal, medical, diplomatic). This stage aims to identify practical approaches, recurring challenges, and individual strategies applied by interpreters when dealing with emotionally rich content. Thirdly, comparative analysis of interpretations of selected speech excerpts by different interpreters (with the same source material) is carried out to observe how emotional and stylistic features are maintained, transformed, or omitted. Special attention is paid to the interpreters' handling of emotional intensity, speaker tone, and discourse coherence [4]. Lastly, an experimental component is introduced: select interpretation strategies (e.g., mirroring tone, emotional paraphrasing, note-taking focused on emotional triggers) are tested in real or simulated interpreting sessions, followed by evaluation by expert panels and/or audience feedback.

Research Text.

The study identifies key elements of a speaker's emotional style, including tone, pauses, emphasis, emotionally charged vocabulary, and gestures. These components contribute to the speaker's expressive power and are essential for effective interpretation.

Interviews and surveys reveal that many interpreters struggle to balance semantic accuracy with emotional authenticity. However, experienced professionals often apply techniques such as tone mirroring, emotional paraphrasing, and targeted note-taking to convey the speaker's emotional intent more faithfully.

Comparative analysis of interpretations shows that attention to emotional and stylistic features enhances audience engagement and message clarity. Experimental

sessions confirm that interpreters who use strategies focused on emotional content perform better in preserving speaker style. These findings support the development of practical recommendations for interpreter training and performance.

Results. It is expected that the study will uncover the most common linguistic and paralinguistic elements that shape a speaker's emotional expression and personal style. These may include speech rhythm, volume modulation, emotional lexicon, and non-verbal cues such as facial expressions or hand gestures [1]. The effectiveness of current consecutive interpretation techniques in capturing and reproducing these elements will be assessed, highlighting both successful practices and frequent gaps.

Based on these findings, a set of evidence-based practical recommendations will be developed. These guidelines will aim to support interpreters in training and in practice by offering tools and strategies for enhancing emotional fidelity. The recommendations may include improvements in interpreter preparation, note-taking techniques, voice training, memory skills, and cultural sensitivity [3].

Conclusions. Preserving the emotional content and style of the speaker is a critical component of high-quality consecutive interpretation. It directly contributes to more authentic and impactful communication, helping audiences better understand the speaker's intentions and emotions [2]. The development of a targeted model or toolkit based on this research can significantly enrich interpreter education and improve real-time interpretation performance. Such advancements can foster more nuanced intercultural communication in political negotiations, international conferences, business diplomacy, and humanitarian settings. Further research may involve the development of AI-assisted tools that support emotional content tracking or training simulators that focus on emotion replication in interpreter education [4].

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STRATEGIE DES ÜBERSETZENS

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Problemstellung: Die Übersetzung von Texten ist ein komplexer und vielschichtiger Prozess, der sowohl sprachliche als auch kulturelle, kontextuelle und emotionale Aspekte berücksichtigt. In der heutigen globalisierten Welt stellt Übersetzung nicht nur eine sprachliche Aufgabe dar, sondern auch einen interkulturellen Austausch, der den Dialog zwischen unterschiedlichen Gesellschaften unterstützt. Die Herausforderung besteht darin, wie Übersetzer Strategien entwickeln können, um die Bedeutung und Nuancen eines Textes so genau und gleichzeitig so kulturell adäquat wie möglich zu übertragen. Dies führt zur Frage, welche Strategien beim Übersetzen am effektivsten sind und wie diese angewendet werden können, um eine qualitativ hochwertige Übersetzung zu gewährleisten.

Das Ziel des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen.

Die Methoden: in diesem Artikel gebrauchen wir die theoretische Analyse der wissenschaftlichen Literatur.

Den Gedanken der pragmatischen Einbettung konkret auf Texte anwendend, haben Hans G. Hönl und Paul Kubmaul [2, s.14] ein „Lehr- und Arbeitsbuch“ zum Übersetzen vorgelegt. Anders als früher, wo von einer didaktischen „Technik des Übersetzens“ die Rede war, ist jetzt von einer „Strategie der Übersetzung“ die Rede, wodurch der Handlungscharakter der Sprachverwendung im Übersetzen verdeutlicht wird. Hönl/Kubmaul gehen sprachvergleichend [4, s.17] von der Beobachtung aus, dass an betretenen Texten der Unterschied sichtbar wird, wie der Sender des Textes in der jeweiligen Sprache mit dem Adressaten kommuniziert. Wenn man sich jedoch auf performative Texte konzentriert, zeigt sich, dass durch die spezifische Situationsgestaltung die Bedeutung oft nicht durch wörtliche Übersetzungen erfasst werden kann.

Entscheidend ist vielmehr, zu fragen, wie eine Übersetzung bestimmt wird. Die Bedeutung entsteht erst durch die Interpretation der Äußerungen durch den jeweiligen Kommunikationspartner. Kommunikation ist nur dann erfolgreich, wenn der Übersetzer die möglichen Reaktionen des Empfängers berücksichtigt und seine Herangehensweise darauf abstimmt. Daher wird der Ausgangstext nicht als feststehende Bedeutungseinheit betrachtet, sondern vielmehr als ein Set sprachlicher Anweisungen, das je nach den Interessen und dem Kontext des Übersetzers unterschiedlich interpretiert und realisiert werden kann [3, s.29]. Die Autoren knüpfen damit indirekt an die Zeichentheorie an, der die Zeichenbedeutung vom Empfänger her definierte. Die Bedeutung der in den Übersetzungstexten

vorgefundenen linguistischen Instruktionen wird dann in mehreren Kapiteln abgehandelt [3].

Mit dem Verweis auf die Sprachpragmatik wird der Unterschied zwischen Sätzen und Äußerungen verdeutlicht. Übersetzt werden im Allgemeinen nur Äußerungen, also „Texte-in-Situation“. Ein und derselbe Satz in verschiedenen Situationen hat natürlich verschiedene Bedeutungen und wird unterschiedlich übersetzt, z.B. „Ich bin fertig“ = a) Ich kann nicht mehr, b) ich habe meine Arbeit beendet. Den Satz können wir nicht übersetzen, wohl aber die Äußerungen (I’ve had it! / I have finished!).

Diese Unterschiede liegen auch in kulturell verschiedenen Konventionen begründet. Dies wird am Beispiel des verschiedenartigen Aufbaus medizinischer Beipackzettel erläutert, wo es z. B. für die deutsche Textsorte mit ausführlichen detaillierten Texten keine Entsprechung im Englischen gibt. Wenn nun ein Übersetzer einen solchen Text sorgfältig satzweise genau übersetzt, dann wirkt das Ergebnis befremdlich, und die Textsorte verliert „die Autorität der Texthandlung“[4.s.50]. Entscheidend ist jeweils die spezifische Funktion einer Handlung in den verschiedenen Ländern.

Die soziokulturelle Einbettung eines Textes wird nur in begrenztem Umfang verbalisierbar, wobei der Grad der Differenzierung variiert. Dieser lässt sich stets nur für den spezifischen Text bestimmen, der übersetzt werden soll. Er hängt von der ersten strategischen Entscheidung des Übersetzers ab, nämlich der Festlegung des Ziels der Übersetzung, also der Funktion des Zieltextes. Aus dieser kommunikativen Funktion leitet er den notwendigen Grad der Differenzierung ab, indem er die relevante Grenze zwischen Verbalisierung und soziokulturellem Situationshintergrund im Ausgangstext bestimmt, und dann als Sender des Zieltextes den Text entsprechend gestaltet.

Die Situation, in die der Text eingebettet ist, ist für das Verständnis entscheidend. Dazu gehören beispielsweise kulturelle und geographische Faktoren, die soziale Schicht des Sprechers, die Art des Mediums (schriftlich oder gesprochen) sowie der Fachbereich des Textes. Diese umfassende Situation beeinflusst die Sprache des Textes potenziell auf alle genannten Aspekte.

Die außersprachlichen Faktoren wie kulturelle Konventionen, unterschiedlicher Differenzierungsgrad und die Situation werden sodann durch die Sprachanalyse auf verschiedenen Ebenen ergänzt. Ausgehend von Austins Theorie der Sprechhandlungen werden Lokutionsindikatoren in Texten diskutiert, vor dem Hintergrund der Frage [1, s.12].

Es wird das einzelne Wort als Träger von Bedeutung ins Auge gefasst und der „Vorgang des Auswählens zwischen verschiedenen Sememen“ beschrieben [1, s.36]. Zu den sogenannten lexikalischen Lücken stellt man daher richtig fest.

Man sagt, muss die grammatischen Unterschiede zwischen den Sprachen beachten, wie z.B. die finnischen Partizipialkonstruktionen. Diese Unterschiede werden jeweils durch Übungsfragen ergänzt.

Schlussfolgerungen: Die Sprechakttheorie ist im Kontext der Übersetzung von Bedeutung, weil sie es ermöglicht, bestimmte performative Strukturen in Texten sprachlich zu analysieren. Zudem ist sie relevant, weil sie auf die externe Situation

und den Handlungsaspekt der Äußerungen verweist. So haben sie konsequent die pragmatische Dimension in ihre Übersetzungstheorie einer „Strategie“ einbezogen und damit die Aporien, der auf die „Oberflächenstrukturen“ fixierten Übersetzungswissenschaft aufgebrochen und den Weg für eine Weiterentwicklung der Übersetzungstheorie aufgezeigt [2, s.32]. Mehr als eine Sensibilisierung des Übersetzers konnte freilich noch nicht geleistet werden, denn Illokutionsindikatoren in Texten sind erst in Ansätzen erforscht. Auch stellen sie keineswegs das einzige wichtige Element in Texten dar, zumal wenn man unterschiedliche Textsorten betrachtet.

Durch die Ansammlung verschiedenster Einzelfallexempel, vorwiegend aus Übersetzungsklausuren, wird nicht unbedingt der Blick aufs Textganze geschärft. Die funktional orientierte „Strategie der Übersetzung“ dürfte wohl vor allem für Gebrauchstexte anwendbar sein, weniger jedoch für Lyrik und ähnliches. Es zeigen sich die Grenzen einer mit dem linguistischen Instrumentarium arbeitenden Übersetzungswissenschaft.

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CULTURAL ADAPTATION IN BUSINESS TRANSLATION: BEYOND WORDS

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Problem Statement. In today's globalized world, companies from different countries often work together. They sell products, offer services, and build strong partnerships across borders. For these international activities to be successful, good communication is very important. However, business communication is not only about translating words from one language to another. It also includes understanding and respecting different cultures. That is why cultural adaptation plays a key role in business translation. Without it, companies can make serious mistakes, which may result in misunderstandings, lost deals, or even damage to their reputation [1].

Objectives. The goals of this paper are the following:

1. To explain why culture is a key part of business translation [4] ;
2. To show how cultural adaptation helps people from different countries understand each other better [2] ;
3. To give real-life examples of problems that happen when there is no cultural adaptation;
4. To describe how translators help businesses succeed in international communication.

Methods. A comparative method is used in this study. It compares different examples of business communication in various countries and cultures. It focuses on the way people speak and write in emails, advertisements, presentations, and meetings. The study presents how a translator can not only change the words, but also adapt the meaning and style to match the culture of the target country. This method helps to show the differences in communication styles and the importance of cultural understanding in business situations [5].

Culture is a vital component of business translation because it ensures that communication between people from different countries is both accurate and culturally appropriate. Without cultural adaptation, misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and even business failures can occur due to differences in language, context, and local norms. Translators are crucial in this process, as they help bridge these cultural gaps, ensuring that businesses can successfully communicate and thrive in international markets by conveying messages that resonate with diverse audiences.

Results. The research shows that translating words alone is not enough for effective business communication. In many cases, a message that works well in one country may cause confusion or even offense in another. For example, an advertisement that uses a joke might sound natural and funny in its original culture, but in another culture, it could be misunderstood or seen as rude [1]. In business emails, some countries prefer short and informal messages, while others expect a polite and formal tone. When it comes to meetings or negotiations, people from some cultures express disagreement directly, while others avoid saying “no” clearly and use indirect language instead [3]. These cultural differences can easily lead to misunderstandings if the translator is not aware of them. That is why a good translator needs to understand both the language and the cultural background. This helps international companies avoid mistakes and build stronger connections with their business partners [5].

Conclusions. Cultural adaptation is a very important part of business translation. A professional translator should be not only good at languages but also have deep knowledge of different cultures. In this way, the translator becomes a cultural guide who helps businesses build trust and strong connections with international partners. In conclusion, words are important, but culture is just as important. By using cultural adaptation, companies can communicate better, avoid mistakes, and succeed in global business [5].

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EVOLUTION OF NOTE-TAKING METHODS IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING

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Problem Statement. The field of consecutive interpreting has undergone a lot of changes in note-taking methods. Understanding this evolution is crucial for interpreters to enhance their efficiency. Initially, interpreters relied heavily on memory, with minimal assistance from notes. Over time, structured systems were developed to improve quality of interpreting. Modern interpreting demands rapid adaptation, especially with technical jargon and multilingual contexts. Therefore, interpreters are exploring new tools and techniques to improve accuracy. [3]

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to trace the historical development of note-taking methods in interpreting,
2. to present Rozan's note-taking system and the reasons of its popularity.

Methods. In the beginning, interpreting was mostly done from memory. Interpreters didn't take many notes — they just tried to remember what the speaker said. If they did write anything, it was usually short and simple, like numbers, dates, or names. This was difficult because human memory is not always reliable, especially when the speech is long or complicated.

A big step forward happened in the 1950s, when a Swiss interpreter Jean-François Rozan introduced a special system for note-taking in consecutive interpreting. His method helped interpreters work faster and remember more. Instead of writing every word, Rozan taught interpreters to focus on ideas, using symbols, abbreviations, and a vertical layout. For example, instead of writing “increase in prices,” an interpreter might write an arrow pointing up next to a currency symbol. This saved time and helped the interpreter see the structure of the speech.

Rozan’s system became very popular and is still taught today. However, over time, interpreters started to adapt the method. They developed their own personal symbols, used color coding, or organized notes in ways that made more sense to them. Everyone interprets and thinks a little differently, so modern note-taking is more flexible than in Rozan’s time. [1]

Today, many interpreters mix traditional techniques with modern tools. Some use digital devices like tablets or special apps, though many still prefer pen and paper because it is faster and more direct. Also, modern interpreters are trained to focus more on the meaning of the message than on writing everything down. Notes are now seen as a support for understanding, not a copy of the speech.

Results. Note-taking methods in consecutive interpreting have become much more organized and effective over time. Today, many interpreters also use digital tools, like tablets or apps, although most still prefer taking notes by hand because it is faster and more flexible. The research also showed that modern interpreters focus more on meaning than on exact words. Their goal is to understand the speaker’s message and use notes only as support. This shows that note-taking has become not just a memory aid, but a thinking tool that helps interpreters manage complex information more efficiently. [2]

Conclusion: The history of note-taking in consecutive interpreting shows how important this skill is for interpreters. From simple notes to Rozan’s system and then to personalized methods today, interpreters have always looked for ways to improve them. Knowing this history helps interpreters choose the best method for their own work. Even though technology is helping more, human creativity and experience are still a key to good interpreting.

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DIE GRIECHISCH-RÖMISCHE ANTIKE ALS ÜBERSETZUNGSEPOCHE

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Problemstellung: Die griechisch-römische Antike ist für uns die erste historisch greifbare Übersetzungsepoche. In ihr haben sich bestimmte übersetzerische Grundkonzeptionen erstmals herausgebildet, die auch für die Folgezeit Gültigkeit behalten sollten, ja teilweise bis heute ausgeübt werden.

Das Ziel: Zugleich aber unterscheidet sich die antike Übersetzungspraxis grundsätzlich von der modernen.

Die Methoden: Die Rezeption der Griechen durch die Römer diente auch dem Zweck, das Lateinische als Sprache zu bereichern, es literaturfähig zu machen, die im Griechischen schon vorhandenen literarischen Gattungen auf dem Wege der Übersetzung zu gewinnen.

Ergebnisse: Anfangs, in der archaischen Zeit, werden die griechischen Vorbilder experimentierend und bezogen auf den Textinhalt oft frei angeeignet. Die römischen Komödiendichter waren sich durchaus ihrer Entfernung von den griechischen Vorlagen bewusst und formulierten auch explizit das Postulat der Wirkungs-äquivalenz. Zeugnis hierfür sind insbesondere die Prologe des Terenz. Die antiken Übersetzer wetteiferten mit ihren Originalen, amplifizierten oder reduzierten sie, modifizierten die Semantik ihres Ausgangstextes, wenn dies im eigenen oder im Interesse ihrer Leser lag. Dies konnte bis zur Parodie gehen. Dass ein und derselbe Text in mehreren Übersetzungen durch verschiedene Übersetzer je andersartig ausfällt, ist dabei eine Erfahrungstatsache [1].

Eine stärkere Selbstreflexion römischer Übersetzer tritt erst in der klassischen Zeit auf, als die römischen Autoren sich in ihren Originalwerken mehr von den Vorbildern lösten, und umgekehrt sich in den Übersetzungen stärker um genaue Nachbildung bemühen konnten. Der wichtigste Übersetzer der klassischen Zeit war Cicero. Er übersetzte seine Vorlagen in der Regel mit starkem literarischem Gestaltungs- und oft Überbietungswillen, was durch das literarkritische Konzept der *aemulatio*, der konkurrierenden Nachbildung, bedingt ist. Seine theoretischen Reflexionen über das Übersetzen sind von starkem patriotischem Selbstbewusstsein getragen. So warnt Cicero stets vor allzu sklavischer Nachahmung des originalen Wortlauts. In aller Schärfe fasst er die Antithese „*non ut interpres sed ut orator*“, man orientiere sich als Übersetzer nicht wie ein Ausleger am Wortlaut der Vorlage. Er fordert also nicht wörtliche Abbildung, sondern sinngemäße Wiedergabe.

Gleichzeitig aber bemüht er sich insbesondere auf der Ebene des Wortschatzes um möglichst präzise Umsetzung der philosophischen Terminologie der Griechen und legt darüber in zahlreichen Äußerungen übersetzerischer Selbstreflexion Rechenschaft. Die nachklassische Zeit hat dem nicht viel hinzuzufügen. Weittragende

Übersetzungsverfahren sind entwickelt worden. Man kann feststellen, daß der antike Übersetzer sich vor eine ganz ähnliche Typologie von Übersetzungsschwierigkeiten gestellt sah wie der moderne: vor lexikalische Lücken, semantische Ambivalenzen, divergierende Sprachsysteme, unübersetzbare Idiomatismen, Bilder und Metaphern, metrische Zwänge, glossierungsbedürftige Stellen usw. [2].

Schlussfolgerungen: Auch wenn der antike Übersetzer sich bei der Übersetzung ganzer Texte oft unbefangen über solche Schwierigkeiten hinwegsetzte, so hat er doch zumindest punktuell schon ein weites Spektrum von Lösungsmöglichkeiten erarbeitet.

Nachstehend werden einige Übersetzungsverfahren der Antike genannt. Im Umgang beispielsweise mit der lexikalischen Lücke, dem Fehlen eines passenden Ausdrucks in der Zielsprache, haben die Übersetzer verschiedene Strategien entwickelt: 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 rosenfingrige Morgenröte. Produktiv sind auch die Zusammensetzungen mit Präfix: *avepelos* - *innubilus* – wolkenlos [1].

Bei Bedeutungslehnwörtern wurden bereits existente lateinische Wörter mit neuen Bedeutungen gefüllt, so wenn griechische Götternamen durch lateinische ersetzt wurden.

Manchmal wurden lexikalische Lücken auch geschlossen, indem das griechische Wort einfach als Fremdwort, als Exotismus in den lateinischen Text aufgenommen wurde, oder mit mehreren lateinischen Wörtern umschrieben wurde.

Grundsätzlich neue Gedanken fügt der übersetzungstheoretischen Tradition erst die christliche Ära der Spätantike hinzu. Hier wird nach der Autorität von Texten unterschieden. 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, besonders auch in frühen mittelalterlichen Handschriften. Diese spezielle Problematik der Übersetzung der Bibel, in der schon die Wortstellung ein Mysterium sei, sollte freilich auch die Übersetzer weltlicher Literatur beeinflussen. Nachdem nämlich die Übersetzer biblischer Schriften durch ihr gewissenhaftes Bemühen um adäquate Nachbildung der Originale das sprachliche Instrumentarium geschaffen hatten, konnten auch die Übersetzer weltlicher Schriften sich um ausgangssprachlich genaues Übersetzen bemühen. Die Kirchenväter hatten im 4. Jh. n. Chr. die Lehre vom mehrfachen Schriftsinn entwickelt, und die mittelalterliche Tradition hat daran angeknüpft. 19 Bis zur Neuzeit erfolgt dann ein allmählicher Übergang von der mittelalterlichen Allegorese hin zur modernen Hermeneutik, indem der Buchdruck neue Kommunikationsformen ermöglichte.

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STRESS AND PERFORMANCE IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpreting is a cognitively demanding task that requires considerable mental endurance, high concentration, and strong working memory. Unlike simultaneous interpreting, which involves real-time transmission of meaning, consecutive interpreting relies on a delayed process where the interpreter must retain and process information over a longer time frame. Long consecutive interpreting sessions put additional pressure on interpreters, demanding effective information retention, rapid analysis, and precise delivery of the message. A decline in focus and cognitive overload during prolonged sessions can lead to misunderstandings, stylistic inaccuracies, and an increased frequency of errors [1]. As interpreters are often required to work under these conditions for extended periods, it is crucial to explore strategies that improve cognitive resilience, enhance memory function, and mitigate mental fatigue, ensuring sustained performance [3].

Objectives. The goals of this study are the following:

1. to identify cognitive and neuropsychological factors that influence interpreter endurance during long consecutive interpreting sessions [5].

Interpreting over long periods involves high cognitive load, requiring interpreters to comprehend, retain, and reformulate spoken content in real time. This process heavily engages working memory, attention control, and decision-making functions. As sessions progress, interpreters may experience mental fatigue, reduced focus, and increased error rates. Understanding these cognitive and neuropsychological demands is essential for identifying the factors that limit interpreter endurance.

2. to examine strategies to maintain concentration and reduce cognitive overload [4].

To sustain performance, interpreters rely on various mental and practical strategies. These include breaking speech into manageable chunks, anticipating the speaker's message, using mental imagery, and developing efficient note-taking techniques. Additionally, self-regulation methods such as controlled breathing or brief pauses are often used to regain focus. These strategies help reduce the risk of cognitive overload and support continuous attention during demanding sessions.

3. to evaluate the effectiveness of specialized training techniques in improving interpreters' resilience under prolonged workload conditions [2].

Training programs designed to strengthen cognitive stamina can have a significant impact on interpreter resilience. This study explores how memory-enhancement exercises, stress-management techniques, and realistic interpreting simulations improve performance in high-pressure settings. By comparing interpreters who receive targeted training with those who follow standard preparation methods, the research will evaluate the effectiveness of these interventions in enhancing both endurance and quality of interpretation.

Methods. Several factors contribute to an interpreter's psychophysiological endurance, such as attentional capacity, working memory span, self-regulation, and tolerance to cognitive load [3]. To help manage cognitive resources, techniques like the Pomodoro method, which structures work into intervals of intense focus followed by short breaks, have proven effective in maintaining cognitive performance over extended periods [5]. Memory training techniques are vital in enhancing an interpreter's ability to retain and recall information. Strategies like the method of loci and the keyword method help improve memory for linguistic structures and contextual relationships [1]. Additionally, articulatory training, such as practicing tongue twisters, can improve both phonetic clarity and activate cognitive control regions in the brain that help manage working memory. To manage stress, which can interfere with cognitive resilience, techniques like cyclic breathing and short meditative practices have been shown to reduce cortisol levels, helping interpreters maintain concentration over longer periods [5].

Results. Studies have shown that interpreters who employ structured attention-management strategies, such as the Pomodoro technique, demonstrate greater endurance in long consecutive interpreting sessions [5]. These techniques significantly reduce cognitive fatigue and allow interpreters to sustain high levels of performance throughout lengthy tasks [1]. Memory training, including the use of mnemonic strategies and articulatory exercises, also leads to improved retention of information. This is critical for consecutive interpreting, where large volumes of information must be remembered over a longer period. Furthermore, incorporating stress-reduction techniques like breathing exercises helps maintain optimal cognitive functioning by reducing anxiety and promoting focus [4].

Conclusions. Maintaining psychological endurance is crucial for effective consecutive interpreting. Cognitive training, attention management, and stress-regulation strategies are essential for helping interpreters maintain high-quality performance, even during prolonged and intense work [5]. Further research should focus on developing tailored cognitive training programs that enhance interpreters' abilities to manage mental fatigue, and additional exploration of the neuropsychological factors influencing resilience in consecutive interpreting would benefit both practitioners and researchers [3].

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LITERACY CRISIS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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Problem statement. When asked “what does it feel like when you read?”, many school aged children from the USA may answer with “hard” or “I get mad” [1]. Their distress is fully pictured in the alarming statistics by National Assessment of Educational Progress which states that 69% of 4th graders and 70% of 8th graders read below their grade levels [2]. However this issue is not a unique american problem, in fact Great Britain and Australia also report a significant decrease in literacy rates. It is estimated that around 8.5 million adults in the UK struggle with basic literacy, lacking the fundamental reading skills – beyond a primary school level [3]. Meanwhile The Grattan Institute report found that about 1.3m Australian children are not adequately proficient readers [4]. These alarming statistic could only bring up the question of why does that happen. How can the western world seem to develop so rapidly meanwhile their education keeps failing them.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to investigate the root causes of lowering literacy rates, mostly focusing on flawed methodologies introduced in the last century.
2. to review possible and existing solutions regarding this issue.

Methods. As was established previously to understand the reasons behind this issue one must know the historical context of English language pedagogy. Until the 1970s majority of US children were taught to read through phonics. Phonics is a systematic approach to literacy instruction that emphasizes the relationship between written symbols, also known as graphemes, and speech or phonemes. It is based on the principle that decoding written language involves mapping letter patterns to their corresponding sounds, enabling readers to recognize and construct words efficiently. However, this fundamentally efficient technique faced a threat when in 1967 Ken

Goodman introduced a novel idea of intuitive reading in his “whole language” theory in his article called "Reading: A psycholinguistic guessing game". Goodman saw phonics as an “unnecessary orthographic order to a process that relied on holistic examination of words.” [5, p. 126-135]. Later on, basing on Goodman’s theory Mary Clay created a new approach called “Reading Recovery” which heavily relied on “Three Cueing” method. The method insists on usage of semantic, visual, and syntactic cues to guess the unknown word. By 1983 Clay’s theory was adopted by all schools of New Zealand and later on it was imported to Australia and the USA. In North America it has been popularised by Lucy Calkins, Irene Fountas, and Gay Su Pinnell. By the 1990s this method had won itself a place in almost each American district. Nowadays many classrooms, even those that don’t practice “whole language” philosophy, include silent reading time, occasionally referred to as DEAR ("Drop Everything And Read") time. The main goal of those sessions is to expose students to reading as an experience and allow them to learn naturally. This method and the “whole language” philosophy in general do not account to the fact that unlike language, which is a human universal skill, literacy is an invention and therefore must be taught and learned. Neuroscientists unanimously agree that “whole language” has no scientific evidence behind it. Mark Seidenberg, a specialist in psycholinguistics, says "Goodman's guessing game theory was grievously wrong" and "the impact was enormous and continues to be felt". In Australia in 2016, Reading Recovery lost its "mandated status" as part of the curriculum in more than 900 public schools [6]. After that, New Zealand has questioned the method as well which led toward a greater emphasis on phonics-based instruction by 2019 [7].

Results. The conducted research reveals that the decline in literacy rates across English-speaking countries correlates with the widespread adoption of the "whole language" approach and the Three Cueing method. These methodologies, which emphasize word guessing over phonics-based decoding, have been widely implemented despite lacking scientific validation.

Conclusions. In order to address the ongoing crisis, it is crucial for educational institutions to adopt research-backed reading instruction methods that prioritize systematic phonics, ensuring that students develop essential literacy skills for academic and lifelong success.

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COGNITIVE BENEFITS OF MULTILINGUALISM

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Problem Statement. Multilingualism has long been recognized as a valuable skill, not only for facilitating communication but also for its profound impact on cognitive development. Research suggests that speaking multiple languages offers significant cognitive benefits, particularly in areas such as executive control, memory, and cognitive flexibility. However, the mechanisms underlying these benefits and their implications for cognitive aging and brain plasticity remain unclear. This paper explores the cognitive advantages of multilingualism, focusing on its impact on executive control, memory, and its potential protective effects against cognitive decline.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to investigate the cognitive benefits of multilingualism, particularly in the areas of executive control and memory.
2. to explore how multilingualism influences brain plasticity and cognitive aging.
3. to provide practical implications for education and cognitive health.

Methods. To investigate the cognitive benefits of multilingualism, this paper examines some of the key studies, which provide foundational insights into the relationship between multilingualism and cognitive function. The research focuses on three main areas: executive control, memory, and cognitive aging. Bialystok (2011) provides evidence that bilingual individuals consistently outperform monolinguals on tasks involving executive control, such as the Simon and Stroop tasks that study attention and reaction time, which require conflict resolution and inhibition. This suggests that the constant need to manage two languages enhances cognitive control in bilinguals [1]. Antoniou (2018) highlights the protective effects of bilingualism against cognitive decline, showing that bilingualism can delay the onset of dementia by up to 4-5 years. This is attributed to the cognitive reserve built through the continuous use of multiple languages, which helps compensate for age-related cognitive decline [2]. Costa & Sebastián-Gallés (2014) further support these findings by demonstrating that bilingualism alters brain structure and function, particularly in areas related to language control and executive functions. Neuroimaging studies

reveal that bilinguals recruit different brain networks compared to monolinguals, suggesting that the constant use of multiple languages enhances cognitive flexibility and neural efficiency [3].

Results. The findings reveal that multilingualism significantly enhances executive control, improves memory retention, and delays the onset of cognitive decline. Bilinguals demonstrate superior performance on tasks that require conflict resolution and inhibitory control [1]. Moreover, bilingualism is linked to a notable delay in the manifestation of dementia, suggesting that it contributes to cognitive reserve [2]. Neuroimaging studies further indicate that bilinguals possess more efficient neural networks, particularly in areas governing language control and executive functions [3].

Conclusions. Multilingualism confers substantial cognitive benefits, including heightened executive control, improved memory, and a delayed onset of cognitive decline. These advantages underscore the importance of promoting multilingualism in educational and professional spheres. As societies continue to evolve, fostering multilingualism can yield significant individual and societal benefits.

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DEVELOPING SOFT SKILLS FOR EFFECTIVE BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

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Problem Statement. In today's fast-paced professional environment, effective communication has become essential for success. Yet, many find themselves on a steep learning curve, unable to breeze through conversations, meetings, and negotiations due to a lack of key soft skills. Without the right interpersonal tools,

even valiant attempts at communication may fall flat, and people are left grappling with misunderstandings and strained interactions. Understanding how to drum essential soft skills into daily interactions is critical to mastering business communication and fostering connections that keep people on track toward shared goals.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To explore the development of essential soft skills—such as active listening, empathy, and adaptability that enhance business communication.
2. To examine how these skills underpin effective interactions in professional settings and provide practical insights into overcoming common communication barriers.
3. To investigate the role of emotional intelligence in business communication, emphasizing self-awareness and empathy.
4. To assess practical exercises such as role-playing and feedback mechanisms as tools for improving communication skills.

Methods. This study employs a comprehensive approach to examining soft skills crucial for interpreters and business professionals. Key methods include a systematic review of academic literature on communication strategies, an analysis of real-world business interactions, and surveys conducted among professional interpreters to understand their challenges and solutions in fostering effective dialogue. Special emphasis is placed on active listening, which involves not only hearing words but also interpreting tone, intent, and non-verbal signals to ensure clarity and mutual understanding. The research also delves into the role of emotional intelligence in business communication, highlighting how empathy and self-awareness contribute to successful interactions. By analyzing case studies, the study identifies techniques for managing cross-cultural communication barriers, resolving conflicts, and adapting speech patterns to suit diverse audiences. Additionally, practical exercises, such as role-playing and feedback mechanisms, are explored as tools for honing these skills.

Furthermore, the study investigates adaptability in communication, assessing how professionals adjust their verbal and non-verbal cues based on situational demands. Through interviews with experienced business communicators, insights are gathered on strategies to maintain composure, convey messages effectively under pressure, and foster trust in professional settings. The research also explores how misinterpretations arise and provides structured methodologies for mitigating these risks, ensuring that business interactions remain efficient and goal-oriented.

Results. By developing strong communication habits and mastering essential soft skills, individuals can significantly improve the clarity and impact of their interactions. Soft skills provide the foundation for valiant efforts in communication that feel natural rather than strenuous, helping individuals to breeze through even challenging conversations with confidence. These skills also enable people to approach each interaction with sustained focus and professionalism, minimizing misunderstandings and enhancing collaboration.

Conclusions. Building effective business communication skills requires both a structured approach and a commitment to personal growth. By cultivating essential soft skills, individuals can avoid the pitfalls of ineffective communication and bring

their best to each interaction. In the end, the development of these skills is not about making frantic efforts to impress - it's about creating genuine connections that add value and lead to productive, lasting relationships in business.

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SPRACHE ALS KOMMUNIKATIONSINSTRUMENT

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Problemstellung: In jüngster Zeit spielt die Globalisierung in der Gesellschaft eine immer größere Rolle, und die Sprache als wichtigster Indikator für ein Land unterliegt Veränderungen, so dass es notwendig ist, zu untersuchen, wie und warum die Sprache als Instrument für die Interaktion und Kommunikation zwischen Menschen eingesetzt werden sollte.

Das Ziel: Untersuchung der Gültigkeit der Sprache im System des Ausdrucks und der Ursprung dieses Phänomens.

Die Methoden: Analyse von historischen Ereignissen und Studium von Fachliteratur.

Ergebnissen: Eine ganz andere Ausgangssituation für das Übersetzen ergibt sich, wenn man die Sprache nicht als eine Kraft ansieht, die ein Weltbild muttersprachlich determiniert, sondern als kommunikatives Instrument mit der Funktion, den Gedanken Ausdruck zu verleihen, wenn es also weniger auf die verschiedenartigen Formen des Ausdrucks als vielmehr auf die gemeinsamen Inhalte ankommt. Zwar haben sich die Einzelsprachen der Erde je nach Umständen ganz verschiedenartig herausgebildet, weshalb die Notwendigkeit des Übersetzens besteht, doch sind aufgrund der gleichen biologischen Ausstattung aller Menschen hinsichtlich ihrer Sprachfähigkeit die Grundstrukturen des sprachlichen Umgangs mit

der Welt überall ähnlich, und es wurden bisher keine «irregulären Sprachen» gefunden.

Dabei wird die allen Menschen eigene Vernunft als eine Quelle der Erkenntnis angenommen. Dieses Universalitätsaxiom der Vernunft bewirkt eine überindividuelle Geltung der Sprache, weil diese aufgrund ihrer natürlichen Transparenz für die Vernunft selbst auch vernünftig und allgemein sein muss. Die dem Zeitalter der Aufklärung eigene Vorstellung allgemeiner logischer Formen, die womöglich allen Sprachen zugrunde liegen, legt das Konzept einer vernunftbasierten Universalsprache nahe [2]. Diese Bedeutung wurde im Mittelalter der lateinischen Sprache beigemessen, und deren Vorrangstellung zunächst in Kirchenkreisen wurde dann auch auf die Wissenschaften der frühen Neuzeit übertragen. Latein war bis ins 16./17. Jh. die internationale Wissenschaftssprache. René Descartes [3] hat sich mit dem Projekt einer „Universalsprache“ als künstlicher Weltsprache beschäftigt. Die im Geiste des französischen Rationalismus 1660 verfasste „Grammatik von Port-Royal“ basiert auf dem Konzept allgemeiner logischer Formen. Diese allgemeine und theoretisch-kritische Grammatik von A. Arnauld [1] und E. Lancelot [1] versuchte auf der Basis von Griechisch, Latein und Französisch Kategorien zu entwickeln, die für alle Sprachen Gültigkeit haben. Die Sprache ist bestimmt von ihrer instrumental-funktionalen Funktion, den Gedanken Ausdruck zu geben. Sie ist ein Zeichensystem, das so aufgebaut ist, wie es diesem Zweck am meisten entspricht.

Schlussfolgerungen: Die Sprache ist ein bestimmendes Merkmal unserer Spezies, aber die Funktionen, die sie erfüllt, sind seit Jahrhunderten Gegenstand von Debatten. In diesem Beitrag werden neue Erkenntnisse aus den Neurowissenschaften und verwandten Disziplinen vorgestellt, die belegen, dass die Sprache beim modernen Menschen ein Kommunikationsmittel ist, im Gegensatz zu der weit verbreiteten Annahme, dass wir Sprache zum Denken verwenden. Zunächst stellen wir das Gehirnnetzwerk vor, das die sprachlichen Fähigkeiten des Menschen unterstützt. Anschließend analysieren wir die Beweise für eine doppelte Entkopplung von Sprache und Denken und diskutieren einige Eigenschaften der Sprache, die darauf hindeuten, dass sie für die Kommunikation optimiert ist. Wir kommen zu dem Schluss, dass die Entstehung der Sprache zwar zweifellos die menschliche Kultur verändert hat, die Sprache jedoch keine Voraussetzung für komplexes Denken, einschließlich symbolischen Denkens, zu sein scheint. Stattdessen ist die Sprache ein mächtiges Instrument zur Übermittlung von kulturellem Wissen. Es ist plausibel, dass sie sich gemeinsam mit unseren Denk- und Argumentationsfähigkeiten entwickelt hat und die charakteristische Raffinesse der menschlichen Kognition nur widerspiegelt, nicht aber erzeugt.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Problem Statement. In the digital era, social networks have become a central aspect of communication. Platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok have significantly altered how people interact, share information, and express themselves. As social media usage continues to grow, its impact on language - specifically the English language - has become increasingly evident. New linguistic trends such as abbreviations, slang, emojis, and altered spelling have emerged, raising questions about how these changes might affect the structure and formal use of the language.

Objectives. The primary objective of this research are:

1. to investigate the influence of social networks on the English language, specifically analyzing changes in vocabulary, grammar, writing styles, and overall communication.
2. to explore the extent to which social networks influence English grammar, vocabulary, and communication, with a particular focus on written and spoken forms.

Methods. The research begins with a comprehensive literature review that examines the impact of social media on language evolution, focusing on both historical and modern perspectives. It will explore the rise of new linguistic forms such as acronyms, emojis, and non-standard grammar, drawing on theories of language variation, sociolinguistics, and digital communication to frame these changes.

Surveys and interviews will be conducted with a diverse group of participants, including social media users, educators, linguists, and influencers. These will explore perceptions of language change on social media, including how it influences vocabulary, grammar, and writing practices. Influencers will also be interviewed to assess their role in shaping language trends on platforms like Instagram and TikTok.

A social media text analysis will be performed across platforms like Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok, focusing on the frequency and variation of linguistic features such as abbreviations, slang, and emojis. Using Natural Language

Processing (NLP) tools, the analysis will identify emerging trends and map the evolution of social media language.

Focus groups with students, educators, and language experts will provide qualitative insights into how social media affects academic and professional writing, exploring the challenges and opportunities it presents in these contexts.

Finally, a comparative analysis will examine the differences between informal social media language and more formal writing, such as academic essays and journalism, focusing on grammar, vocabulary, and tone. This analysis will highlight broader cultural shifts in communication and explore how social media language influences formal writing.

Results. The results of this study reveal several key linguistic changes in the English language due to social media. New words and expressions, such as “lit,” “fam,” “savage,” and “flex,” have emerged, reflecting a shift toward more informal and creative forms of expression. Abbreviations like “LOL,” “BRB,” “DM,” and “BFF” have become commonplace and are often used in both informal and, at times, formal contexts. Hashtags (#) have also become an essential part of online communication, allowing users to categorize and emphasize topics. Social media has further encouraged more flexible grammar and syntax. Sentence fragments, missing punctuation, and informal sentence structures have become more prevalent. Creative spelling and the use of lowercase letters, such as “u” for “you” and “2nite” for “tonight,” have become common in online interactions. Emojis have become integral to online communication, adding emotional nuance or clarity to text-based messages. Along with emojis, visual elements like memes, gifs, and images play an increasingly important role in conveying emotions and ideas in a way that text alone may not.

Conclusions. In conclusion, the study highlights the profound impact of social networks on the English language. Social media has introduced new linguistic features such as slang, abbreviations, hashtags, and emojis, while also encouraging more informal and flexible approaches to grammar and syntax. These changes have been particularly influential among younger generations, who are more likely to adopt and incorporate social media language into their daily communication. However, the influence of social media on formal English remains a subject of debate. While informal language is thriving in digital spaces, there is a continued need to preserve the of formal writing, especially in academic and professional settings.

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TRANSLATION OF IDIOMS: LITERALNESS OR IMAGERY

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Problem Statement. Idioms are fixed, figurative expressions that do not mean exactly what the individual words imply. They are deeply rooted in the culture and worldview of a particular language community, which makes their translation highly complex. Idioms often express emotions, social norms, or culturally specific concepts. When translating idioms, a key dilemma arises: should translators aim for literalness, preserving the original structure, or embrace imagery and cultural adaptation? This issue becomes even more relevant in literary, audiovisual, and journalistic translations, where style and nuance matter just as much as meaning. The challenge lies in ensuring that the translated idiom conveys the same impact, connotation, and figurative meaning as the source text.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are the following:

1. to define the nature and classification of idioms in English;
2. to highlight the major translation difficulties idioms present;
3. to analyze literal and imagery-based strategies in idiom translation;
4. to explore the role of cultural context in choosing the appropriate strategy;
5. to examine real examples of idiom translations in English-Ukrainian texts and subtitles;
6. to identify best practices and tools used in modern idiomatic translation.

Methods. The research uses a comparative and descriptive analysis of idiomatic expressions found in English-language books, movies, and online media, alongside their Ukrainian translations. Classification systems developed by scholars such as Mona Baker, Peter Newmark, and Eugene Nida are applied to identify and evaluate translation strategies. The study includes case studies from bilingual corpora and platforms like Reverso Context, the Cambridge Dictionary idioms section, and film subtitle databases. Key techniques such as direct translation, idiomatic equivalence, paraphrasing, cultural substitution, and omission are analyzed and compared in terms of their effectiveness and faithfulness to the source meaning.

Additionally, qualitative data was gathered through interviews with translators who work in audiovisual and literary domains. Their professional experience sheds light on the intuitive decision-making process that goes beyond textbook theory. A small-scale survey of bilingual readers was conducted to assess how natural and expressive the translated idioms sound in Ukrainian. The corpus-based approach allowed the identification of recurring patterns and inconsistencies in idiom translation. Examples were selected based on frequency, idiomatic density, and context dependency. The analysis took into account register, tone, and genre to

provide a comprehensive view of translation dynamics. Particular attention was paid to how idioms change meaning depending on whether they appear in dialogue, narration, or journalistic prose. This helped highlight the need for flexible and context-sensitive strategies.

Results. The findings reveal that idioms rarely survive literal translation without losing their intended meaning. In most cases, translators prefer idiomatic or functional equivalents, or provide paraphrases that capture the figurative sense. For instance, the English idiom “break the ice” is translated into Ukrainian as “розтопити лід у стосунках”, which preserves both meaning and metaphor. In contrast, literal translations often result in confusion or absurdity. Idioms are fixed expressions whose meanings cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of their individual words. They are classified based on transparency, structure, theme, and function—such as pure idioms, semi-idioms, and transparent metaphors. The main difficulty in translating idioms is that literal translation often leads to loss of meaning or stylistic impact. Additionally, many idioms are culture-specific and have no direct equivalents in the target language. Literal translation of idioms rarely works, as it can result in confusion or unintentional humor. Imagery-based strategies like idiomatic equivalence or cultural substitution better preserve the figurative and emotional essence. Cultural context plays a key role in determining whether an idiom will be understood and accepted by the target audience. Translators often adapt idioms to reflect familiar cultural references or align with genre and social norms. Analysis of real translations shows that idioms are often replaced by Ukrainian proverbs, idiomatic equivalents, or descriptive phrases. For example, “to kick the bucket” may be rendered as “дати дуба” or simply “to die,” depending on the context. Best practices include using contextual dictionaries, parallel corpora, and consulting native speakers. Useful tools include Reverso Context, the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, and bilingual subtitle databases.

Idioms based on culture-specific objects (“bring home the bacon”) require more creative solutions or explanations. Translators also face challenges when no equivalent exists in the target language. In such cases, imagery-based strategies ensure that the audience grasps the emotional or stylistic tone of the original. Context and genre greatly influence the chosen method: formal texts may require toned-down, neutral phrasing, while fiction or dialogue may embrace vivid, metaphorical translations.

The analysis shows that the same idiom may be translated differently depending on the medium, for example, novels allow more space for explanatory translations, while subtitles are constrained by time and space. In the case of comedies or cartoons, translators often prioritize humor and inventiveness over strict fidelity. Some idioms were transformed into local proverbs or set expressions to achieve resonance with the Ukrainian audience. Others were replaced with paraphrased phrases that kept the tone but changed the structure entirely. The results also revealed a tendency to omit idioms altogether when no equivalent could be found and when their presence didn’t alter the core meaning. Translators who relied more on imagery-based strategies produced translations that were judged as more natural and emotionally impactful by native readers. Even so, balancing creativity with accuracy

remained a constant concern. Overall, the effectiveness of translation strategies correlated strongly with cultural awareness and linguistic sensitivity.

Conclusions.

The process of translating idioms is more art than science. A translator must act as both a language technician and a cultural mediator. This study shows that literal translations are only effective when idioms share similar forms and meanings in both languages. More often, imagery and adaptation preserve the essence of the original, creating a natural and culturally relevant expression in the target language.

Furthermore, the success of idiom translation depends on the translator's awareness of both linguistic nuance and cultural context. While translation tools provide valuable support, they cannot replace the intuition and creativity of a human translator. Future research may focus on developing AI-assisted tools that better capture idiomatic expressions across languages. Ultimately, idiom translation remains a dynamic and evolving field, shaped by both tradition and innovation. A balance between fidelity and creativity is essential, and translators should consider the audience, context, and purpose of the translation. Modern translation tools, while helpful, still require human intuition to handle idioms effectively.

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UNCERTAINTY IN TRANSLATION: HOW TO WORK WITH AMBIGUOUS AND MULTI-MEANING WORDS

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Problem Statement. In translation, one of the main challenges is dealing with words that have more than one meaning, also known as ambiguous or multi-meaning words. These words can have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used, making it difficult to choose the right translation. For example, the

word “bank” can refer to a place where people store money, or the side of a river. In such cases, the translator should decide which meaning fits the best. Ambiguity can cause confusion and errors in translations, especially when translating important texts, such as legal documents, technical instructions, or creative works. Therefore, finding ways to manage uncertainty and make accurate translations is crucial [1].

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explain what makes words ambiguous and how this affects the translation process.
2. to explore different methods translators use to solve the problem of ambiguous words.
3. to look at how translators can make good decisions when they face uncertainty in translation.

Methods. Ambiguity in translation happens because some words have more than one meaning. These meanings can change depending on how the word is used in a sentence. For example, the word “light” can mean “not heavy” or “something that makes things visible.” There are different methods that translators use to figure out which meaning to use in each case. One common method is to carefully look at the surrounding words in the sentence (the context) to understand what the writer is trying to say. Translators can compare different translations to find the best meaning. They can also use back-translation to check for mistakes [4]. Looking at large text databases helps to see how words are used. Another method is to study similar texts in the same field. Sometimes, translators ask native speakers for advice. If a word is still unclear, they can add a note to explain it. Translators can also consider the cultural background of the text. They may analyze the writer’s intention to choose the most accurate meaning. In some cases, they simplify the translation to avoid confusion. Translators can also use specialized dictionaries or ask experts in a particular field to help with difficult words. In some cases, they may need to understand the culture or the background of the text to choose the best meaning [3]. Machine translation systems, like Google Translate, are becoming better at dealing with ambiguous words, but they still struggle in many situations. Human translators are still needed to handle more complex cases of uncertainty.

Results. When translators face ambiguous words, they usually rely on the context of the sentence to help them decide which meaning to use. For example, in a legal document, the word “clause” might refer to a specific part of a contract, while in a general text, it could simply mean a section of a sentence. A translator must know how to choose the correct meaning depending on the context [2]. In some cases, translators need to make creative decisions, especially when translating literary works. In this case, the translator has to decide which meaning of a word fits the mood, style, and theme of the text. Machine translation systems, like Google Translate or CAT, can sometimes translate ambiguous words correctly, but they often miss the nuances or deeper meanings that a human translator can understand. This shows that even though technology is improving, human translators are still very important for making good translations, especially in situations where uncertainty and ambiguity are present.

Conclusions. Dealing with ambiguity is a big challenge in translation. Translators use several methods, such as understanding the context, using dictionaries, and applying cultural knowledge, to solve this problem. Even though machine translation has improved over time, it is still not perfect and often misses the deeper meanings of words. Human translators, with their experience and understanding, are still in need to ensure the accuracy and quality of translations when dealing with uncertain or ambiguous words. As technology continues to improve, it will help translators manage ambiguity better, but human judgment will always be necessary for complex translations.

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SCHWIERIGKEITEN DER WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN UND TECHNISCHEN ÜBERSETZUNG

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Einleitung. Die Übersetzung von einer Sprache in eine anderen ist ein komplexer Prozess der menschlichen Geistestätigkeit. Übersetzen - bedeutet, dass in einer Sprache ausgedrückte Konzept in einer anderen Sprache angemessen zu reproduzieren, um das Original unter Berücksichtigung der Wechselwirkung von Inhalt und Form zu reproduzieren.

Das Ziel. Des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen.

Die Methoden. In diesem Artikel analysieren wir theoretisch die wissenschaftliche Literatur. Die Übersetzung eines technischen Textes ähnelt der eines wissenschaftlichen Textes, weist jedoch eigene Besonderheiten auf. die

technische Terminologie ist nicht so einheitlich wie die wissenschaftliche. Bei der Fachübersetzung steht die Ausdruckskraft der Sprache weniger im Fokus, stattdessen werden oft einsilbige Wörter aneinandergereiht. Dennoch müssen für eine qualitativ hochwertige Fachübersetzung bestimmte Anforderungen und Kriterien erfüllt werden. Sowohl technische als auch wissenschaftliche Texte sollten klar und eindeutig sein. Wortwiederholungen und eine übermäßige „Trockenheit“ des Textes gilt es zu vermeiden. Das korrekte Verständnis und die präzise Wiedergabe der im Originaltext enthaltenen Begriffe sind die wichtigsten Regeln für Übersetzer wissenschaftlicher und technischer Literatur. Der Übersetzungsprozess besteht aus drei Phasen: 1) Wahrnehmung (Lesen oder Hören) in einer Sprache; 2) Verständnis; 3) Reproduktion in der Muttersprache [1].

Die Übersetzungstheorie hat die Aufgabe, die Besonderheiten der Muster in wissenschaftlicher und technischer Literatur bei der Übersetzung zu analysieren. Die wichtigste Anforderung an wissenschaftliche und technische Übersetzungen besteht in der präzisen Übermittlung von Informationen. Wie Sie wissen, entstehen Übersetzungsschwierigkeiten in erster Linie durch die korrekte Wiedergabe der Bedeutung eines Satzes, die häufig nicht mit einer wörtlichen Übersetzung übereinstimmt. Die Übersetzung deutscher wissenschaftlicher und technischer Literatur unterscheidet sich von der Übertragung belletristischer Werke, Zeitungsartikel, Dokumentationen sowie Wirtschaftstexte. M. Snell Hornby stellt fest, dass es zwischen den verschiedenen Übersetzungsarten (technische / literarische Übersetzung) nicht viel Gemeinsamkeiten gibt [2].

Die heutige Übersetzung umfasst mehr als 30.000 Wörter. Die Übertragung von Fachterminologie aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische ist ein anspruchsvoller Prozess. Ein Fachübersetzer benötigt viel Zeit und Aufwand, um zwei Seiten Fachliteratur zu übersetzen. Die deutsche Fachsprache ist auf das Vorhandensein langer Phrasen und Redewendungen zurückzuführen [3].

Auch im technischen Bereich gibt es Fachjargons, die von Fachkräften in verschiedenen technischen Branchen verwendet werden und dem Übersetzer ebenfalls bekannt sein müssen. So kann es beispielsweise vorkommen, dass drei Wörter in der ukrainischen Sprache einem einzigen Wort in der deutschen Sprache entsprechen. Wissenschaftliche und technische Literatur zeichnet sich durch eine breite Verwendung unterschiedlicher Abkürzungen aus – sowohl solcher, die bereits in der Sprache existieren und in Wörterbüchern verzeichnet sind, als auch solcher, die von Autoren speziell für einen bestimmten Zweck erstellt wurden und nur innerhalb eines einzigen Textes vorkommen.

In einigen Textarten können Abkürzungen bis zu 50 Prozent des gesamten Wortgebrauchs und etwa 15 Prozent des Wortschatzes ausmachen. Aus Sicht der Übersetzung ist diese Verteilung der Abkürzungen zweckmäßig, weil letztere in der Regel über entsprechende Vollformen im übersetzten Text verfügen und ihr Verständnis in den meisten Fällen keine Schwierigkeiten bereitet. Bei der Übersetzung erstmals auftretender Abkürzungen hingegen können auch Fachwörterbücher nicht immer weiterhelfen, insbesondere dann, wenn die gesuchte Abkürzung dort nicht verzeichnet ist.

Fazit. Somit ist die Hauptschwierigkeit bei der Übersetzung wissenschaftlicher und technischer Texte, nämlich der Übersetzung von Begriffen, ist es, mit Hilfe der ukrainischen Sprache fremde Realitäten aufzudecken und zu übermitteln. Es wäre falsch über die Übersetzung von Begriffen als solchen sprechen. Voraussetzung für eine vollständige Übersetzung aller Fachtexte, insbesondere wissenschaftlicher und technischer, ist das volle Verständnis des Übersetzers [4].

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ETYMOLOGY OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS AND THEIR CORRESPONDING COUNTERPARTS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

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Problem Statement. Proverbs are used to understand better the cultural and historical dynamics of societies encapsulating centuries of wisdom and human experiences shared. Despite the fact that Ukrainian and English proverbs often are translated with parallel moral messages, their origins, linguistic structures, and cultural contexts can differ. Their development is a product of historical events, religious forces, and social values, making their etymological studies illuminating narratives for examining the interrelationship and distinctive character of these languages.

This research pursues the determination of the linguistic sources of the selected proverbs, traces their Ukrainian counterparts, and considers the cultural heritage's impact on the steady change in meaning.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to explore the historical and linguistic origins of selected English proverbs and their Ukrainian equivalents.
2. to analyze how different cultural and historical influences have shaped the meanings and usage of these expressions.

3. to examine proverbs as reflections of cultural identity and assess how their semantic and contextual values have adapted to modern society.
4. to enhance the understanding of linguistic diversity and intercultural interactions by highlighting both similarities and differences in proverbial wisdom from English- and Ukrainian-speaking communities.

Methods. This study approaches the given area from a comparative linguistic perspective, utilizing etymological dictionaries, folklore collections, and historical texts. Additionally, the analysis incorporates a corpus approach to examine patterns of use in contemporary communication. The study begins with an identification of well-known English proverbs with their most corresponding Ukrainian analogues, followed by an in-depth analysis of their etymological origins. One that has been looked at is the proverb: "A rolling stone gathers no moss" and the parallel Ukrainian proverb under consideration: "Під лежачий камінь вода не тече" (Water does not flow under a lying stone). While both of them emphasize movement and action, in the English version, the connotation is that via constant change or motion, stagnation is avoided; the Ukrainian proverb emphasizes the point that effort must always be made in order to attain results. Another saying that has been analyzed is "Don't count your chickens before they hatch," which corresponds to the Ukrainian "Не кажи 'гоп', поки не перескочиш" (Don't say 'hop' until you jump over). The contrasts of the genetic sources of these and other sayings are studied in terms of the evolution of their semantics and the changing meaning across different historical periods. Furthermore, the discourse revolves around modernity's influence on the relevance or obsolescence of certain sayings in everyday speech.

Results. The results show that English and Ukrainian proverbs often share fundamental themes like diligence, patience, and wisdom, but differ in their linguistic construction and cultural implications. Most proverbs in both languages have agrarian backgrounds and religious beliefs, yet they reflect different societal values, influenced by historical developments. English proverbs focus on individuality and practicality, while Ukrainian proverbs dig more into communal values and perseverance. For example, the proverb "To pull someone's leg," which originally referred to a trick used by thieves, now simply means to joke in modern English. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian equivalent "Водити за ніс (To lead someone by the nose)" conveys a similar meaning but derives from a different cultural metaphor. Some proverbs have underwent change in relevance, with older sayings fading from popular use given the shifts in cultural manners, technological updates, and startup phrases of modernity. However, newer expressions have emerged anywhere from positively replacing or retaining the same wisdom attributed to proverbial understanding, so buoyed with globalization and digital communication-funded cultures.

Conclusions. The present investigation opens a path to a finding that English and Ukrainian proverbs are grounded on a lot of overlapping contexts but have varied linguistic and cultural representational synonyms. Proverbs represent linguistic time capsules that crystallize societal knowledge and values but they are also dynamic, mirroring the challenges of the present. The research offers insight into lessons about how language grows and changes through time by tracing the origin of these

expressions. The results suggest important investigations in comparative linguistics and cultural studies and in translation and the deeper understanding of the domains of importance for the formation of cultural identity. Future areas could include the impact of globalization on the adaptation of traditional proverbs and new culturally adaptive sayings emerging in the societies of modern English and Ukrainian languages.

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LITERARISCHE QUALITÄT IN ÜBERSETZUNGEN

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Die Problemstellung. Literarische Übersetzungen sind ein komplexer Prozess, der nicht nur die inhaltliche, sondern auch die stilistische und kulturelle Dimension eines Textes bewahren muss. Die Herausforderung besteht darin, nicht nur den semantischen Gehalt zu erhalten, sondern auch die sprachlichen Feinheiten und stilistischen Eigenheiten des Originals in der Zielsprache adäquat wiederzugeben. Dies erfordert eine umfassende Analyse der Faktoren, die zur literarischen Qualität einer Übersetzung beitragen, darunter die Treue zur Vorlage, die kreative Adaptation und der kulturelle Kontext des Zielpublikums. Zudem sind literarische Übersetzungen stark von literaturwissenschaftlichen, sprachlichen und

gesellschaftlichen Entwicklungen abhängig, was ihre Bewertung besonders komplex macht. Die Frage, inwieweit eine Übersetzung dem Original treu bleibt und ob kreative Freiheiten erlaubt oder gar notwendig sind, steht im Mittelpunkt vieler Diskussionen. Darüber hinaus kann die literarische Qualität einer Übersetzung subjektiv wahrgenommen werden, je nach Perspektive des Lesers oder der literarischen Konventionen der Zielsprache[2].

Die Ziele. Das Ziel dieser Untersuchung ist es, die Kriterien zur Bewertung der literarischen Qualität in Übersetzungen zu analysieren und deren Einfluss auf die Rezeption des Zieltextes zu erfassen. Dabei wird man untersucht, wie verschiedene methodische Ansätze die Übersetzungsentscheidungen beeinflussen und welche Rolle literarische Normen spielen.

Die Methoden. Die Untersuchung basiert auf einer vergleichenden Analyse verschiedener literarischer Übersetzungen und nutzt dabei zentrale Theorien zur literarischen Übersetzung. Besonders berücksichtigt werden die Konzepte von Jiri Levý und Anton Popovič:

1. Jiri Levys Konzept der Illusionstreue betont, dass eine literarische Übersetzung dem Leser die Illusion vermitteln soll, ein Originalwerk zu lesen. Levý unterscheidet dabei zwischen verschiedenen Übersetzungsstrategien, die von einer strikten Orientierung am Original bis hin zu einer freieren, zielsprachlichen Anpassung reichen. Er argumentiert, dass eine Balance zwischen Treue zum Ausgangstext und der sprachlichen Akzeptabilität in der Zielsprache gefunden werden muss[3].
2. Anton Popovics Theorie der "Shifts" (Verschiebungen) betrachtet Abweichungen vom Original nicht als Fehler, sondern als natürliche und notwendige Anpassungen, die durch sprachliche und kulturelle Unterschiede bedingt sind. Popovič analysiert, wie Übersetzungsentscheidungen bewusst oder unbewusst zu strukturellen und stilistischen Änderungen führen und wie diese die Rezeption des Textes beeinflussen[1].

Die Ergebnisse. Literarische Qualität in Übersetzungen wird maßgeblich durch die Fähigkeit des Übersetzers bestimmt, die Stilmittel und Ausdrucksformen des Originals in der Zielsprache adäquat wiederzugeben. Levy hebt hervor, dass eine gelungene literarische Übersetzung dem Leser das Gefühl vermitteln soll, ein Originalwerk zu lesen. Popovic hingegen betrachtet die bewussten oder unbewussten Abweichungen (Shifts) als natürlichen Bestandteil des Übersetzungsprozesses.

Die Schlussfolgerungen. Die literarische Übersetzung erfordert nicht nur sprachliches, sondern auch stilistisches und kulturelles Feingefühl. Die Berücksichtigung von Übersetzungsnormen und die Analyse von Shifts können dazu beitragen, die Qualität von Übersetzungen besser zu bewerten und weiterzuentwickeln.

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THE USE OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE RENDERING OF ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

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Problem Statement. Phraseological units, as fixed speech patterns, play an important role in shaping the expressiveness, imagery, and conveying the national and cultural identity of a language. In the process of translating from English into Ukrainian, they often pose significant challenges due to their idiomatic nature, cultural specificity, and the frequently indirect relationship between form and meaning. Misinterpretation or literal translation of such units may result in distortion of meaning, loss of stylistic coloring, or disruption of communicative effect [2, p. 164].

The problem of translating phraseological units lies at the intersection of linguistics, translation studies and cultural studies, which determines its important place in the general context of current research aimed at ensuring high-quality interlingual and intercultural communication [4, p. 188].

In the context of globalization, increasing intercultural communication, and the active exchange of literary, journalistic, and audiovisual texts, the problem of adequate rendering of phraseological units in translation has become particularly relevant. In this regard, the study of translation strategies that make it possible to preserve both the meaning and stylistic function of the original – while adapting it to the characteristics of the target culture – is of significant importance [1, p. 105].

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze the translation strategies that are most appropriate for translating English phraseological units into Ukrainian, as well as to identify the factors that influence the choice of a particular strategy.

The main tasks of the study are:

1. to analyze the main linguistic features of English phraseological units and their functions in the text;
2. to study the classification of translation strategies used in the rendering of phraseological units.

Methods. The study employed a range of methods that enabled an in-depth analysis of translation strategies in the rendering of English phraseological units into Ukrainian. The main method used was the targeted sampling method, which involves the selection of phraseological units from English-language sources, including specialized phraseological dictionaries and educational materials. Contrastive analysis was used to analyze the ways of translating the selected phraseological units, which allowed comparing the original phraseological units with their Ukrainian equivalents, to determine the degree of correspondence in terms of meaning, style

and expressiveness. The descriptive method made it possible to classify translation strategies, while the interpretive analysis allowed taking into account the influence of context and cultural factors on translation decisions.

Results. The analysis collected the most commonly used English phraseological units that have Ukrainian equivalents found in translation sources such as dictionaries, online platforms, and educational materials. It was found that translators use different strategies depending on the context, structure of the phraseological unit, its stylistic connotation, and the degree of equivalence in the target language.

The following strategies were most often used: full phraseological equivalence (provided that there is a corresponding word in Ukrainian), partial equivalence with minor transformation, descriptive translation, and replacement of a phraseological unit with a non-phraseological construction if it was impossible to preserve the imagery [3, 4].

Full phraseological equivalence is used when there is a well-established phraseological equivalent in Ukrainian with a similar meaning and imagery. For example, "to burn bridges" (спалювати мости), "to kill two birds with one stone" (вбити двох зайців одним пострілом), "to add fuel to the fire" (підливати масла у вогонь).

Partial equivalence with minor transformation is used when there is a phraseological unit in Ukrainian that is similar in meaning but differs structurally, stylistically, or figuratively, and the translator slightly changes the original to adapt it to the norms of the Ukrainian language. For instance, "to bite the bullet" (зціпити зуби - the idea of "enduring something painful" is retained, but the image of the bullet is changed to a more familiar one for Ukrainians (зуби)), "to get cold feet" (дати задню, злякатися в останній момент - the phraseology has the same emotional effect (to suddenly get scared), but the image is completely different), "to scratch someone's back" (робити послугу у відповідь, ти мені - я тобі - the idea of mutual benefit remains, but the structure and image of the Ukrainian version are different).

Descriptive translation conveys the meaning of a phraseological unit without using the phraseological unit in the target language, mostly due to the inability to find an equivalent image: "the ball is in your court" (тепер твоя черга діяти), "to throw someone under the bus" (пожертвувати кимось заради власної вигоди), "to pull someone's leg" (жартувати над кимось, розігрувати когось).

If a **phraseological unit is replaced by a non-phraseological construction**, the translation completely loses its imagery: "to spill the beans" (розповісти секрет), "to let the cat out of the bag" (проговоритися), "to hit the nail on the head" (сказати точно, влучно).

Conclusions. The study found that English phraseological units have important functions in the text, providing not only the transmission of meaning but also emotional coloring, stylistic emphasis and cultural context. Their use in the language environment helps to create a certain atmosphere, emphasizing important points and focusing on certain aspects of the situation. That is why translation of phraseological units requires a special approach that takes into account both linguistic and cultural factors.

The use of appropriate translation strategies makes it possible to preserve the semantic, stylistic, and functional value of phraseological units in Ukrainian texts. A well-founded choice of translation solutions helps to ensure accurate and natural transmission of meaning without compromising the integrity of the text and its impact on the recipient. Thus, the effective use of translation strategies is a key factor in the reproduction of phraseological units in interlingual communication.

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DAS LINGUISTISCHE RELATIVITÄTSPRINZIP

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Problemstellung. Die Vorstellung, dass Denken und Sprache eng miteinander verknüpft sind und dass die Wahrnehmung der Realität wesentlich durch sprachliche Strukturen geprägt wird, bildet die Grundlage des „linguistischen Relativitätsprinzips“, wie es Benjamin Lee Whorf im Jahr 2020 formulierte [1]. Im 20. Jahrhundert entwickelte sich die Untersuchung sprachlicher Weltbilder im Rahmen der Hypothese der sprachlichen Relativitätstheorie. Deren Vertreter legten die theoretischen Grundlagen für das Konzept der sprachlichen Weltansicht, das beschreibt, wie verschiedene Sprachen die außerlinguistische Realität konzeptualisieren [2].

Zielsetzung. Diese Untersuchung hat das Ziel, das linguistische Relativitätsprinzip in der wissenschaftlichen Literatur zu analysieren.

Methoden. Die Forschung basiert auf einer vergleichenden Analyse sprachlicher Strukturen sowie einer kritischen Auswertung wissenschaftlicher Literatur.

Die strukturellen Unterschiede zwischen Sprachen führen zu dem, was als „linguistisches Relativitätsprinzip“ bezeichnet wird. Vereinfacht gesagt bedeutet dies, dass Menschen, die Sprachen mit stark unterschiedlichen grammatischen Systemen verwenden, dazu neigen, Beobachtungen unterschiedlich zu interpretieren und zu

bewerten. Dadurch sind sie als Beobachter nicht gleichgestellt, sondern gelangen zu individuellen Weltansichten. Beispielsweise basiert das naturwissenschaftliche Weltbild stark auf der spezialisierten Anwendung der grundlegenden Grammatik westlicher indoeuropäischer Sprachen.

Um seine These einer Verbindung zwischen grammatischer Struktur und Weltbild zu belegen, verglich Whorf die Sprach- und Denkstrukturen der Hopi-Indianer in Arizona sowie der Azteken in Mexiko mit dem Englischen, das er als typisches Beispiel für „SAE-Sprachen“ (Standard Average European) betrachtete [1]. Besonders im Hinblick auf Raum- und Zeitvorstellungen identifizierte er wesentliche Unterschiede. In seinen Forschungen wurde Whorf von Wissenschaftlern unterstützt, insbesondere von seinem akademischen Lehrer an der Yale-Universität [1]. Aufgrund dieser Arbeiten setzte sich für das linguistische Relativitätsprinzip auch die Bezeichnung „Sapir-Whorf-Hypothese“ durch. Diese Hypothese geht davon aus, dass keine zwei Sprachen und Kulturen identisch genug sind, um dieselbe Realität auf dieselbe Weise abzubilden. Obwohl diese Idee intensiv in der Sprachwissenschaft diskutiert wurde, gibt es bis heute nur wenige umfassende Untersuchungen, die das Relativitätsprinzip vollständig belegen.

Jede Sprache besitzt eine eigene Art, die Realität darzustellen. Je vielfältiger und komplexer die Begriffe sind, die zur Beschreibung eines Phänomens genutzt werden, desto bedeutender ist es für die jeweilige Kultur [3]. Eine direkte Konsequenz aus dem linguistischen Relativitätsprinzip ist die Annahme, dass Sprachen in ihrem Wesen unübersetzbar seien. Jede Übersetzung bedeutet eine Übertragung von Konzepten einer Sprache in eine andere, wobei beide Sprachen unterschiedliche geistige Zwischenwelten repräsentieren. Entscheidend ist hierbei, dass Wortbedeutungen und grammatische Strukturen die Wahrnehmung prägen. Während einige Sprachphilosophen Übersetzungen grundsätzlich für unmöglich hielten, sahen andere – insbesondere Wissenschaftler – eine gewisse Möglichkeit der Übertragung durch den „Geist der Sprache“. Diese relativistische Auffassung ist weit verbreitet. Wenn Sprachen jedoch als direkter Ausdruck kultureller Identität betrachtet werden, bleibt jede Übersetzung lediglich eine Annäherung an das Original. Die „Unübersetzbarkeit“ eines spezifischen Weltbildes kann daher dazu führen, dass fremdsprachige Texte nicht vollständig in eine andere Sprache übertragen werden können.

Ergebnisse. Die Analyse zeigt, dass Sprache die Wahrnehmung der Realität beeinflusst. Besonders deutlich wird dies bei Sprachen mit stark unterschiedlichen grammatischen Systemen.

Schlussfolgerungen. Das linguistische Relativitätsprinzip bestätigt, dass Sprache das Denken formt und unterschiedliche Weltbilder entstehen lässt. Dies hat große Bedeutung für Übersetzung und interkulturelle Kommunikation.

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PROBLEMS OF HUMOR TRANSLATION: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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Problem Statement. Humor is an integral part of human communication, often reflecting the cultural, social, and linguistic peculiarities of a society. However, the translation of humor presents a significant challenge for translators due to differences in linguistic structures, cultural references, and humorous conventions between languages. The complexity of the translation of humor lies not only in linguistic barriers but also in the challenge of maintaining the intended effect on the target audience. As such, it is crucial to explore the strategies employed by translators to overcome these challenges and provide insights into the effectiveness of different translation approaches in humor-related texts.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To examine the main challenges faced by translators when translating humor.
2. To identify the strategies used to preserve humor in translation.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of different humor translation strategies based on case studies.

Methods. This research uses a qualitative approach to examine how humor is translated in different media formats, including literature, films or moves and television shows. A comparative analysis of original and translated texts will be carried out to explore the strategies translators use to render humor effectively. These strategies include literal translation, cultural adaptation and substitution. The focus is placed not only on linguistic aspects but also on cultural elements that influence how humor is perceived. Selected examples will help illustrate how translators deal with puns, idioms, and culturally specific jokes. Additionally, the study considers how these strategies affect the target audience's understanding and enjoyment of the humor.

Results. Humor translation typically involves a series of challenges, such as the need to adapt culturally specific references, preserve wordplay, and account for the varying sense of humor in different cultures. According to Chiaro [4], humor often

relies on linguistic ambiguity, puns, and cultural references that may not have direct equivalents in another language. This makes literal translation ineffective in most cases. For example, translating puns or idiomatic expressions often requires a high level of creativity, as a direct translation may lose its humorous effect. Attardo [1] highlights that translators use various strategies to preserve humor, including substitution, where the humor is replaced with a culturally relevant equivalent, and modification, where the structure of the joke is changed to fit the target language while maintaining its comedic intent. A case study of audiovisual translation in sitcoms such as *Friends* and *The Simpsons* demonstrates how humor is adapted for different cultural audiences. In *Friends*, many jokes are based on wordplay and American pop culture references. As Vandaele [5] notes, translators often modify these jokes to include more familiar cultural references for the target audience, ensuring that the humor remains effective. Similarly, in *The Simpsons*, cultural and political satire plays a key role in the humor. In the Ukrainian adaptation, translators frequently replace American place names and cultural elements with locally relevant equivalents, a strategy known as “domestication” [2]. This highlights the importance of both linguistic and cultural competence in the translation process. As Mason [3] argues, successful humor translation is not just about linguistic accuracy but also about ensuring that the intended comedic effect resonates with the target audience.

Conclusions. The translation of humor, particularly in media and literature, has evolved significantly in recent years, with advancements in both translation strategies and technology. The techniques of adaptation, cultural substitution, and modification allow translators to maintain the comedic impact across languages and cultures. As the world continues to become more interconnected, the need for culturally relevant humor translations will only grow. Moving forward, we can anticipate more refined translation methods, possibly enhanced by AI, that address the specific challenges humor presents. However, human creativity and cultural understanding will remain essential to ensuring that humor retains its effectiveness and resonates with diverse audiences.

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JĘZYK MŁODZIEŻOWY: JAK MÓWI DZISIEJSZA GENERACJA?

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Opis problemu badawczego. Współczesna młodzież posługuje się dynamicznie zmieniającym się językiem, który często odbiega od norm językowych uznawanych za standardowe. Slang, wyrażenia idiomatyczne, zapożyczenia z języków obcych (głównie angielskiego), skróty internetowe oraz komunikacja niewerbalna – wszystko to tworzy specyficzny kod językowy młodego pokolenia. Zjawisko to rodzi pytania o funkcje, jakie pełni język młodzieżowy, jego wpływ na język ogólny, a także o to, w jaki sposób odzwierciedla on zmiany społeczne, kulturowe i technologiczne [5, s. 113]. Rozpoznanie tego problemu pozwala nie tylko lepiej zrozumieć sposób porozumiewania się dzisiejszych nastolatków, lecz także umożliwia refleksję nad kierunkiem, w jakim ewoluuje język jako narzędzie komunikacji w erze cyfrowej.

Cele badawcze. Główne cele niniejszego artykułu – zidentyfikowanie charakterystycznych cech języka młodzieżowego takich jak slang, idiomy, zapożyczenia z języków obcych, skróty internetowe, czy elementy komunikacji niewerbalnej; określenie funkcji, jakie pełni język młodzieżowy w komunikacji rówieśniczej – np. budowanie tożsamości grupowej, wyrażanie emocji, dystansu, humoru czy buntu wobec norm; zbadanie wpływu nowych technologii i mediów społecznościowych na rozwój języka młodzieży – analiza wpływu takich platform jak TikTok, Instagram czy Discord na sposób komunikowania się młodych ludzi.

Metody badawcze i podstawowy wykład. Aby zrealizować powyższe cele badawcze, warto zastosować kilka zróżnicowanych metod: analizę językową materiałów autentycznych – wpisów na mediach społecznościowych (np. komentarzy, memów, postów na TikToku/Instagramie), rozmów internetowych, sms, nagrań rozmów (za zgodą uczestników); wywiady lub ankiety wśród młodzieży – zebrane opinie pomogą określić, jak młodzi ludzie postrzegają swój własny język i dlaczego go używają; obserwacja uczestnicząca lub analiza sytuacji komunikacyjnych – np. rozmowy w klasie, na przerwach, w grupach rówieśniczych.

Język młodzieżowy to specyficzna odmiana języka potocznego, używana przede wszystkim przez nastolatków i młodych dorosłych. Charakteryzuje się dużą dynamiką, kreatywnością, licznymi zapożyczeniami oraz tworzeniem nowych słów i wyrażen [1, s. 146].

Slang młodzieżowy często opiera się na skrótach, metaforach, wyrazach emocjonalnych oraz grach językowych. Pojawiają się w nim wyrażenia takie jak

„sztos”, „cringe”, „zrobić przypał”, „ogarniać” czy „być toxic”. Znaczenie tych słów nie zawsze jest zrozumiałe dla osób spoza danej grupy, co wzmacnia poczucie przynależności i odrębności pokoleniowej [4].

Język ciała, mimika i gesty stanowią również istotny element komunikacji niewerbalnej. U młodzieży obserwujemy typowe gesty, takie jak przewracanie oczami, pokazanie „okejki” lub „serduszka” z palców. W połączeniu z językiem mówionym tworzą one pełniejszy obraz komunikacji [2].

Wyniki badań. Przeprowadzone badania wśród młodzieży pozwoliły uzyskać interesujący obraz współczesnego języka młodego pokolenia. W ankiecie oraz analizie wypowiedzi (pisemnych i ustnych) badanych zidentyfikowano szereg cech charakterystycznych dla ich stylu komunikacji. Aż 87% respondentów zadeklarowało, że codziennie używa słów potocznych lub slangowych w rozmowach z rówieśnikami. Blisko 65% badanych przyznało, że częściej używają wyrażen zapożyczonych z angielskiego niż typowych słów polskich, ponieważ są "krótsze", "brzmia lepiej" lub "lepiej oddają emocje". Respondenci zgodnie uznali, że używanie specyficznego języka jest formą przynależności do grupy [3].

Wnioski. Wyniki badania sugerują, że język młodzieżowy nie jest jednolity – różni się w zależności od regionu, środowiska, kręgu zainteresowań czy dostępu do technologii. Jego badanie pozwala nie tylko zrozumieć, jak mówi młode pokolenie, ale również jakie wartości, normy i emocje wyraża.

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FREIES UND KREATIVES ÜBERSETZEN

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Die Einleitung Übersetzen ist ein komplexer kognitiver Prozess, der weit über die reine Übertragung von Wörtern hinausgeht. Es erfordert nicht nur sprachliches und kulturelles Wissen, sondern auch kreative Fähigkeiten, um den Sinn, die Nuancen und den Stil eines Textes angemessen in eine andere Sprache zu übertragen [1]. Ohne kreative Herangehensweisen besteht die Gefahr, dass wichtige Feinheiten verloren gehen oder die Übersetzung unnatürlich klingt [1].

In diesem Zusammenhang spielt die Kreativität eine Schlüsselrolle. Sie hilft Übersetzern, sprachliche Barrieren zu überwinden und gleichzeitig die ursprüngliche Botschaft authentisch und leserfreundlich wiederzugeben. Dabei kommt es nicht nur auf Wortwahl und Ausdrucksweise an, sondern auch auf kontextbezogene und kulturelle Aspekte [2]. Kreatives Übersetzen bedeutet daher, flexibel zu denken und originelle Lösungen für sprachliche Herausforderungen zu finden [2].

Das Ziel Diese Arbeit verfolgt das Ziel, die zentrale Rolle der Kreativität im Übersetzungsprozess zu analysieren und herauszuarbeiten, wie kreative Ansätze zu qualitativ besseren Übersetzungen führen können. Dabei werden sowohl theoretische Konzepte als auch praktische Beispiele untersucht, um die Bedeutung der Kreativität aus verschiedenen Perspektiven zu beleuchten. Ein weiteres Ziel besteht darin, die kognitiven Prozesse zu erforschen, die hinter kreativen Übersetzungsentscheidungen stehen. Es soll geklärt werden, welche Denkmechanismen aktiviert werden, wenn ein Übersetzer eine kreative Lösung für ein sprachliches Problem sucht, und wie diese gezielt trainiert und gefördert werden können [3].

Die Ergebnisse Die Analyse zeigt, dass Kreativität ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil des Übersetzungsprozesses ist. Ohne kreative Herangehensweisen wäre es oft nicht möglich, idiomatische Wendungen, kulturelle Anspielungen oder sprachliche Besonderheiten adäquat zu übersetzen. Besonders im literarischen und werblichen Übersetzen, wo Stil und Ausdruckskraft eine entscheidende Rolle spielen, ist kreatives Denken essenziell. Techniken wie das laute Denken oder gezielte Ablenkungsaktivitäten können helfen, mentale Blockaden zu überwinden und innovative Lösungen zu finden [3].

Die Bedeutung der Kreativität im Übersetzungsprozess ist in den letzten Jahrzehnten zunehmend in den Fokus der wissenschaftlichen Forschung gerückt. Dies liegt unter anderem daran, dass traditionelle Übersetzungsmethoden, die sich auf wortwörtliche Übertragungen stützen, oft nicht ausreichen, um die Feinheiten einer Sprache adäquat in eine andere zu übertragen. Besonders in der heutigen

globalisierten Welt, in der interkulturellen Kommunikation eine immer zentralere Rolle spielt, wird kreatives Übersetzen immer wichtiger. Unterschiedliche Sprachen bringen nicht nur verschiedene Wortschätze mit sich, sondern auch unterschiedliche Denkweisen und kulturelle Kontexte. Eine direkte Übersetzung kann daher nicht immer den gewünschten Effekt erzielen. Hier setzt die kreative Herangehensweise an: sie ermöglicht es, sprachliche und kulturelle Unterschiede zu überbrücken und eine Botschaft so zu vermitteln, dass sie in der Zielsprache genauso wirkungsvoll ist wie im Original [4].

Der deutsche Übersetzungswissenschaftler Paul Kußmaul hat in seinen Arbeiten betont, dass kreative Prozesse ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil des Übersetzens sind. Er untersuchte, wie kreatives Denken dazu beitragen kann, bessere und natürlichere Übersetzungen zu erstellen. Seine Forschung zeigt, dass Übersetzer von Methoden wie dem „lauten Denken“ profitieren können, um ihre Kreativität gezielt zu fördern [5].

Das Fazit. Die Analyse zeigt, dass Kreativität ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil des Übersetzungsprozesses ist. Ohne kreative Herangehensweisen wäre es oft nicht möglich, idiomatische Wendungen, kulturelle Anspielungen oder sprachliche Besonderheiten adäquat zu übersetzen.

Besonders im literarischen und werblichen Übersetzen, wo Stil und Ausdruckskraft eine entscheidende Rolle spielen, ist kreatives Denken essenziell. Techniken wie das laute Denken oder gezielte Ablenkungsaktivitäten können helfen, mentale Blockaden zu überwinden und innovative Lösungen zu finden.

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ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LINGUA FRANCA: A THREAT TO MULTILINGUAL TRANSLATION AND COMMUNICATION?

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Problem statement. Starting from the rise of British Empire, English language has slowly become to be recognized as international. And nowadays the dominance of English as a global lingua franca has facilitated international communication and cooperation but raised significant concerns regarding its impact on multilingual communication and translation practices. Especially in linguistics, because of the concerns that English is a threat to language diversity.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are:

1. investigation of potential threats posed by the widespread use of English
2. challenges faced by the translation industry, particularly in relation to minority languages
3. preservation of linguistic diversity and the integrity of cultural identities, seeking to understand the long-term implications of English dominance

Methods. English has been an international language for more than 300 years now, but it was spoken only in colonies of British Empire and the USA. With expansion of the Empire the number of speakers also did grow, but before the World War 1 started, German was the predominant language that has been spoken everywhere. But after the First World War British Empire was able to hold nearly one-fifth of the world's population within its borders, and use of German was forbidden, so most of scientific literature was written in English. End of the Second World War indicated English as a diplomacy language, and the USA was able to spread its influence in politics, military and culture across the globe. Creation of international institutions, such as UN, NATO, EU and others further strengthened the position of English as *lingua franca*, and recent studies show, that approximately 95% of scientific literature is written in English. [2, p 362]

But how can we know that English is a global language? Crystal [1] states, that language can be considered global not because it is a part of great culture or because it is scientific or religious. No, throughout the history there were different global languages, such as Greek, Latin, Islamic and others, and the key factor was the power of people who used it. And we are not talking only about the military, because a strong army could establish the language, but to spread and maintain it you also need a strong economy. And so happened, that in 19th century the two strongest economies were those of British Empire and the USA, and with development of radio, telegraph and then mobile phones and the Internet the positions of English as global language strengthened even more. [4, p 7-10]

But the question still stands, is English really a threat to multilingualism? This is a common area of concern among the linguists, because using one global language may reduce the importance of the local languages. House [3] distinguishes 2 types of languages: languages for identification and languages of communication. We can say that English, as a global language, is for communication, because its main purpose is to convey the message and enable communication among the people of different cultures. And most of the world's native languages could be considered as identification languages, being one of the key factors of national identity. And House states that influence of the global language could stimulate the development of native languages, because people will «... insist on their own local language for emotional binding to their own culture, history and tradition ...» [3, p 561]. And even smaller local languages can be protected by English from assimilation by bigger languages, especially in the regions like India and Africa with variety of different languages [4 p 129].

But how has the development of global language influenced the translation industry? It varies depending on how you see it. On the one hand, the demand for professional translators and interpreters has significantly increased, technologies have advanced, and higher levels of standardization have been achieved. But on the other, more cognitive load on translators because of the materials written by non-English speakers, changes in pedagogy, and process of narrowing one's knowledge only to single language [5].

Results. Initially spoken predominantly in British colonies and the USA, English gained prominence through the British Empire's territorial expansion and the USA's growing influence in politics, military, and culture post-World War II. Crystal [1] emphasizes that the status of English as a global language stems from the economic and cultural power of its speakers, rather than scientific or religious factors. House [3] highlights that English serves as a language of communication, enabling interaction across cultures, while local languages function as identifiers tied to national identity. Additionally, English is argued to contribute to the preservation of smaller languages by shielding them from assimilation by dominant ones [4, p 129]. Finally, the rise of English has transformed the translation industry, increasing demand for professionals while presenting challenges such as cognitive load and shifts in pedagogy [5].

Conclusions. The rise of English as a global lingua franca has had profound implications on multilingual communication and translation practices. While it has facilitated international cooperation, driven technological advancements, and created economic opportunities, it has also raised significant concerns regarding the preservation of linguistic diversity and cultural identities. The dominance of English poses a potential threat to minority languages and the intricate tapestry of global linguistic heritage. This highlights the dual nature of English as a lingua franca: as a powerful tool for communication and standardization, but also as a catalyst for potential cultural erosion and economic disparities within the translation industry. By recognizing both the positive and negative impacts, we can better understand the complex dynamics at play.

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METHODS FOR TRAINING THE INTERPRETER'S MEMORY

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Problem Statement. One of the key challenges faced by consecutive interpreters is the need to retain and process large amounts of information within short periods of time. Unlike simultaneous interpreters, who translate in real time, consecutive interpreters must listen to entire segments of speech, comprehend them, and then accurately reproduce the message in the target language. This process places a significant cognitive load on working memory. However, many novice interpreters struggle with memory retention, which affects the quality and completeness of their translations. Despite the importance of memory in interpretation, there is a lack of consistent training methods specifically aimed at enhancing interpreters' memory capacity. Therefore, it is essential to explore and analyze effective methods for training interpreters' memory to improve their performance and overall interpreting quality.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of memory involved in consecutive interpreting
2. To examine existing methods and techniques used to train interpreters' memory
3. To investigate how different memory types interact during the interpreting process and how they influence interpreter performance in various settings
4. To determine which memory training strategies are most effective for beginner, intermediate, and advanced interpreters

5. To assess how cultural and linguistic backgrounds may affect the memorization process and the choice of memory techniques

By addressing these objectives, the research aims to build a more comprehensive understanding of how memory training can be personalized and adapted to meet the cognitive demands of consecutive interpreting. The study also intends to provide practical recommendations for interpreter training programs.

Methods. To achieve the objectives of this research, a qualitative method was used, focusing on the analysis of theoretical sources and practical interpreter training strategies. The study consisted of several stages.

Memory plays an extremely important role in the work of an interpreter, especially during oral translation. Different types of memory are involved: short-term, working, and long-term memory. To improve their ability to retain and reproduce information, interpreters use special memory training techniques. These include repeating numbers, dates, and names, practicing retelling and paraphrasing, developing associative thinking, using mnemonic devices, and doing attention exercises with audio and video materials. Regular practice of such tasks helps enhance memory and improves the overall effectiveness of interpreting.

First, a literature review was conducted. Academic articles, textbooks, and research papers related to memory development and interpreting techniques were analyzed. The goal was to identify the most frequently mentioned and effective methods for training an interpreter's memory.

In addition to scholarly sources, training manuals and language learning handbooks used in interpreter education were also reviewed to identify how memory is addressed in applied teaching settings. This provided insights into real-world pedagogical practices.

Second, a comparative analysis of memory training techniques was performed. Methods such as shadowing, chunking, visualization, repetition, and structured note-taking were studied in detail. Their advantages, limitations, and applicability in real interpreting situations were compared based on available data and expert opinions.

Particular attention was paid to how these techniques are introduced at different stages of interpreter education. The analysis also considered the amount of time required to master each method and how each aligns with different learning styles.

To ensure a well-rounded perspective, the study compared methods across institutions with varying levels of technological integration, including programs that utilize digital memory training tools.

Third, several case studies of interpreter training programs from different institutions were examined. This helped to understand how memory training is incorporated into real curricula, which exercises are prioritized, and how students' progress is monitored.

These case studies included both university-based programs and intensive short-term courses, allowing for comparison between traditional and accelerated learning formats. Interviews with instructors and feedback from students were also used to evaluate the perceived effectiveness of the techniques used.

Finally, expert opinions were considered. Statements and recommendations from experienced interpreters and trainers (found in interviews, articles, and training

materials) were used to evaluate the practical effectiveness of the techniques and to support the theoretical findings.

These case studies included both university-based programs and intensive short-term courses, allowing for comparison between traditional and accelerated learning formats. Interviews with instructors and feedback from students were also used to evaluate the perceived effectiveness of the techniques used.

Results. The findings of this research confirm that memory is a key component in the process of consecutive interpreting, with particular emphasis on the role of working memory. A review of literature and interpreter training programs shows that specific techniques — such as shadowing, chunking, visualization, and the use of symbols in note-taking — significantly improve memory retention and recall during interpreting tasks.

These methods help interpreters better organize and retain information, especially when dealing with long and complex speech segments. For instance, shadowing improves concentration and short-term memory, while chunking allows interpreters to process information in manageable parts. Visualization techniques enhance memory through mental imagery, making abstract concepts easier to remember.

Case studies of interpreter training programs reveal that students who regularly practice memory exercises demonstrate greater confidence, accuracy, and fluency in their interpreting. Expert feedback also supports the idea that memory training should be an essential and continuous part of interpreter education.

It was also found that the consistent use of structured note-taking systems, especially those incorporating symbols and abbreviations, led to faster information retrieval and better reproduction of speech content. Students trained to develop personal note-taking systems were more flexible in adapting to different speech formats and speaker styles.

Furthermore, the analysis showed that interpreters who practiced exercises combining auditory and visual stimuli—such as watching and summarizing videos without subtitles—demonstrated higher levels of attentiveness and memory precision. This multimodal approach stimulated deeper information processing.

An interesting pattern emerged regarding the stage of training: beginner interpreters benefited most from repetition and shadowing, while more advanced learners responded better to chunking, paraphrasing, and symbol-based note-taking. This indicates the importance of selecting memory training techniques appropriate to the learner's experience level.

Programs that integrated self-reflection, peer feedback, and instructor-led correction into memory development sessions also showed better long-term progress. These elements helped learners identify their memory strengths and areas for improvement, leading to more targeted and efficient training.

Conclusions. In conclusion, memory plays an essential role in consecutive interpreting, and effective memory training is crucial for the success of interpreters. This research has shown that various methods, such as shadowing, chunking, visualization, and note-taking, can significantly enhance an interpreter's ability to retain and accurately reproduce information. Regular practice of these techniques

leads to improved cognitive processing, greater fluency, and increased confidence in real interpreting situations.

Interpreter training programs that prioritize memory development help students build essential skills for handling complex, high-pressure tasks. The findings also suggest that memory training should be an integral part of interpreter education, with continuous practice and assessment to ensure progress. Future research could further investigate the long-term effects of memory training on professional performance and explore innovative methods for enhancing memory retention in the field of interpretation.

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DIE BEDEUTUNG EINER FREMDSPRACHE IN DER MODERNEN WELT

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Die Einleitung. Sprache ist seit der Kindheit eng mit dem Menschen verbunden. Die ersten Wörter, die ersten gelernten Verse - die Grundlage und der Beginn des Sprachenlernens im Leben jedes Menschen. Schon früh wird den Kindern die Bedeutung der Sprache im Leben vermittelt. Wie gut ein Mensch eine Sprache beherrscht, kann sein Leben bestimmen. Der Mensch ist sogar in der Lage, sich durch das Erlernen von Sprachen im Leben zurechtzufinden. Heute ist die Kenntnis mindestens einer Fremdsprache nicht nur ein Indikator für Bildung und intellektuellen Entwicklungsstand, sondern auch ein Merkmal ihrer Eigenschaften wie Ausdauer, Toleranz und Offenheit für kontinuierliche Selbstbildung. Die Kenntnis einer Fremdsprache bereichert einen Menschen, erweitert sein Weltbild und

ermöglicht es ihm, die Kultur und Bräuche eines anderen Volkes kennenzulernen. Berufstätige, die eine Fremdsprache sprechen, haben bessere Chancen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt.

Das Ziel. Des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen.

Die Methoden. In diesem Artikel verwenden wir die Methode der theoretischen Analyse wissenschaftlicher Literatur, um bestehende Forschungsansätze zu untersuchen und zentrale Konzepte zu systematisieren. Zudem vergleichen wir verschiedene wissenschaftliche Quellen, um aktuelle Entwicklungen und zentrale Diskussionen innerhalb des Themas herauszuarbeiten.

Die Ergebnisse. Eine Fremdsprache ist der Schlüssel zum Erfolg und zu neuen Möglichkeiten, die sich einem Menschen eröffnen und seine körperliche und geistige Welt viel heller und interessanter machen. Es gibt viele Gründe, warum Sie eine Fremdsprache lernen müssen, die häufigsten sind: Erhöhung der Chancen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt. Heutzutage muss ein qualifizierter Fachmann mindestens eine Fremdsprache auf Konversationsebene beherrschen ohne diese Kenntnisse ist es einfach unmöglich, nicht nur ein Gespräch mit einem ausländischen Kunden führen, sondern auch Fachliteratur zu lesen, die die Fähigkeiten verbessert, erfolgreiche Verhandlungen zu führen oder Geschäftskorrespondenz zu bearbeiten. Deshalb ist eine der Hauptvoraussetzungen für alle Stellenangebote die Kenntnis mindestens des Grundniveaus einer Fremdsprache. Unternehmensleiter kümmern sich nicht nur um ihre Entwicklung, sondern auch um die Ausbildung zukünftiger hochqualifizierter High-Class-Führungskräfte [1].

Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sind ein Manöver, um in der modernen Welt erfolgreich zu sein, denn das Entschlüsseln und Verarbeiten großer Mengen an Informationen in Fremdsprachen wird immer wichtiger. Englischkenntnisse sind eine erstaunliche Fähigkeit und eine Notwendigkeit für das moderne Leben, das europäische Denken und die europäischen Werte [3].

Ausbildung im Ausland. Die Kenntnis einer weiteren Sprache kann für Sie nützlich sein, wenn Sie zum Studium ins Ausland ziehen. Ein Auslandsstudium kann Ihr Leben radikal verändern und Ihnen nicht nur beruflich, sondern auch privat völlig neue Möglichkeiten eröffnen. Aber bevor Sie sich bewerben, ist es erwähnenswert, dass die bereitwilligste Leitung ausländischer Universitäten auf die Bewerbungsschreiben derjenigen Studenten antwortet, die die Sprache des Studienlandes sprechen. Fähigkeit, Ihr Gedächtnis zu trainieren. Das Erlernen einer Fremdsprache kann ein Gedächtnissimulator sein das Auswendiglernen neuer Wörter, Gedichte und Ausdrücke ist eine großartige Möglichkeit, Gehirnzellen zu trainieren. Dies erhöht die Gehirnaktivität erheblich, was nicht nur das Gesamtgedächtnis verbessert, sondern auch die geistige Schärfe und Intelligenz erhöht. Reisen ohne Sprachbarrieren. Wenn Sie die Möglichkeit haben, ins Ausland zu reisen, um sich unter den Einheimischen sicher zu fühlen, müssen Sie die Sprache beherrschen. So finden Sie sich leicht zurecht, wenn Sie sich verirren, finden heraus, wo Sie einen leckeren Snack zu sich nehmen und sich nach der Geschichte einer bestimmten Sehenswürdigkeit erkundigen können. Die Erweiterung des Kommunikationskreises ist in der heutigen globalisierten Welt von großer Bedeutung. Durch die nahezu

flächendeckende Verfügbarkeit des Internets sind geografische Grenzen zunehmend weniger relevant, was eine direkte und unkomplizierte Interaktion mit Menschen aus unterschiedlichsten Ländern und Kulturen ermöglicht. Allerdings gibt es eine grundlegende Voraussetzung für eine solche grenzüberschreitende Kommunikation: die Beherrschung mindestens einer Fremdsprache. Das Erlernen fremder Sprachen eröffnet zahlreiche Chancen – es erleichtert nicht nur die freie und uneingeschränkte Verständigung, sondern fördert auch den interkulturellen Austausch und den Aufbau wertvoller Beziehungen mit Menschen aus verschiedenen Teilen der Welt. Wer über sprachliche Kompetenz verfügt, kann leichter neue Kontakte knüpfen, berufliche Möglichkeiten erweitern und tiefer in andere Kulturen eintauchen. Daher ist es eine lohnende Investition in die eigene Zukunft, sich aktiv mit dem Erlernen von Fremdsprachen zu beschäftigen.

Ungehinderter Zugriff auf alle Informationen. Fremdsprachen helfen nicht nur, den Horizont der Kommunikation zu erweitern, sie sind auch der Schlüssel, der die Tür zu grenzenlosem Wissen öffnet. Denken Sie darüber nach, wie viel Sie verlieren, wenn Sie sich synchronisierte Filme ansehen, faszinierende Bücher in Übersetzungen lesen und überhaupt nicht verstehen, worüber die Darsteller in Ihren Lieblingsliedern singen. Zudem hat man oft nicht die Möglichkeit, sich einen vollständigen Überblick über die interessierenden Themen zu verschaffen. All dies kann jedoch leicht vermieden werden, wenn Sie mit dem Erlernen einer Fremdsprache beginnen [2].

Das Fazit. Fremdsprachenkenntnisse sind heute einfach eine lebensnotwendige Notwendigkeit. Sie wissen nie, welche Kenntnisse Sie morgen benötigen, daher werden Kenntnisse in einer zusätzlichen Fremdsprache oder sogar mehreren nie schaden, insbesondere im Geschäft, im Beruf und im Privatleben. Der deutsche Dichter und Philosoph Goethe sagte: «Wer fremde Sprachen nicht kennt, weiß nichts von seiner eigenen». Sprachkenntnisse ermöglichen es Ihnen daher, sich selbst und die Welt um Sie herum besser zu verstehen.

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ÄQUIVALENZ UND ANGEMESSENHEIT IM ÜBERSETZUNGSPROZESS

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Einführung. Angesichts der Besonderheiten der modernen Kommunikation, der zunehmenden interkulturellen Kontakte und der Interaktion verschiedener Kulturen wächst die Bedeutung von Übersetzungen stetig. Unter den heutigen Bedingungen rücken die Fragen der Äquivalenz und Angemessenheit von Übersetzungen besonders in den Fokus.

Ziel. Diese Studie untersucht die Problematik der Äquivalenz und Angemessenheit in der Übersetzung. Das Verständnis der Gesetzmäßigkeiten menschlicher Kommunikation ist von großer Bedeutung, da kommunikative Prozesse einen essenziellen Bestandteil des menschlichen Lebens darstellen. Die Übersetzung als spezielle Tätigkeit zeichnet sich dadurch aus, dass sie den Ausgangstext durch einen sachgerechten Zieltext ersetzt. Aufgrund der Unterschiede in den Sprachsystemen, grammatikalischen Strukturen und stilistischen Merkmalen ist eine vollständige Übereinstimmung jedoch nicht möglich. Deshalb werden die Begriffe „Angemessenheit“ und „Äquivalenz“ verwendet, um das Verhältnis zwischen Ausgangstext und Zieltext zu beschreiben.

Methoden. In dieser Untersuchung wird eine theoretische Analyse wissenschaftlicher Literatur durchgeführt.

Der französische Humanist, Dichter und Übersetzer Étienne Dolet formulierte grundlegende Prinzipien, die ein Übersetzer einhalten sollte:

1. Den Inhalt und die Intention des Autors vollständig erfassen.
2. Die Ausgangs- und Zielsprache fließend beherrschen.
3. Wörtliche Übersetzung vermeiden.
4. Gängige sprachliche Wendungen in der Zielsprache verwenden.
5. Nicht nur die richtigen Wörter wählen, sondern auch den Gesamteindruck des Originals bewahren.

1790 formulierte der englische Wissenschaftler Alexander Tytler ebenfalls zentrale Anforderungen an eine Übersetzung:

1. Sie muss den Inhalt des Originals vollständig wiedergeben.
2. Stil und Ausdrucksweise sollen dem Original entsprechen.
3. Der Zieltext muss gut lesbar sein und einen natürlichen Sprachfluss haben [1].

Diese Prinzipien haben bis heute ihre Relevanz nicht verloren, auch wenn sie selbstverständlich erscheinen.

Eine angemessene Übersetzung stellt die inhaltliche und formale Einheit des Originals in einer anderen Sprache dar. Sie berücksichtigt sowohl semantische als auch pragmatische Äquivalenz, wahrt sprachliche Normen und vermeidet unzulässige Verzerrungen. Die Aufgabe des Übersetzers besteht darin, eine möglichst adäquate Übersetzung zu erstellen.

Die interlinguale Äquivalenz ist eine zentrale und zugleich komplexe Frage der Übersetzungstheorie, da sie den Grad der Übereinstimmung zwischen Ausgangs- und Zieltext bestimmt. Das Hauptziel jeder Übersetzung ist die korrekte Wiedergabe der semantischen Informationen des Originals. Dabei bleibt die inhaltliche Nähe zwischen Ausgangstext und Übersetzung in der Regel sehr hoch.

Das Wichtigste bei jeder Übersetzung ist die Übertragung semantischer Informationen des Textes. Eine der Hauptaufgaben des Übersetzers ist es, den Inhalt des Originals möglichst vollständig wiederzugeben, wobei in der Regel die tatsächliche inhaltliche Gemeinsamkeit des Originals und der Übersetzung sehr groß ist [2].

Neben den Begriffen „adäquate“ und „äquivalente Übersetzung“ gibt es weitere Kategorien:

1. Exakte Übersetzung: gibt den Inhalt möglichst genau wieder.
2. Wörtliche Übersetzung: übernimmt die Struktur des Originals, oft auf Kosten der Lesbarkeit.
3. Freie Übersetzung: orientiert sich am Sinn, kann jedoch größere Abweichungen aufweisen.
4. Getreue Übersetzung: bewahrt vor allem die sachlogischen Inhalte, auch wenn stilistische Anpassungen nötig sind.

Eine angemessene Übersetzung erfüllt die Erwartungen der Rezipienten und wird als qualitativ hochwertig empfunden. Eine äquivalente Übersetzung gibt den Inhalt des Originaltextes auf einer entsprechenden Äquivalenzstufe wieder.

Ein Übersetzer muss über umfassendes lexikalisches Wissen und kulturelles Hintergrundwissen verfügen. Je größer die kulturellen Unterschiede zwischen Ausgangs- und Zielsprache sind, desto wichtiger wird dieses Wissen. Um die Äquivalenz in einer Übersetzung zu gewährleisten, kommen verschiedene Übersetzungstechniken zum Einsatz.

Das Tätigkeitsfeld des Übersetzers ist untrennbar mit Sprache, Kultur und Kommunikation verbunden. Sprache dient als Mittel der Verständigung zwischen Individuen, und ohne kulturelles Wissen ist eine effektive Kommunikation nicht möglich [3].

Ergebnisse. Die Forschung zeigt, dass eine Übersetzung sowohl angemessen als auch gleichwertig sein sollte, um den Sinn, die Funktion und die Wirkung des Originals zu bewahren. Da jede Sprache eigene strukturelle und kulturelle Besonderheiten hat, ist eine absolute Gleichwertigkeit schwer zu erreichen, weshalb oft ein Kompromiss zwischen Worttreue und Sinnvermittlung notwendig ist. Zukünftige Studien könnten sich auf Methoden zur Verbesserung dieses Gleichgewichts konzentrieren.

Fazit. Die Ergebnisse dieser Untersuchung zeigen, dass die Fragen der Angemessenheit und Äquivalenz in der heutigen Übersetzungspraxis von zentraler

Bedeutung sind. Das Verhältnis zwischen diesen beiden Konzepten wird in jedem Übersetzungsprozess durch die gewählte Strategie bestimmt, die sich aus verschiedenen situativen Faktoren ergibt.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF NON VERBAL COMMUNICATION

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Problem Statement. Effective communication is essential in various aspects of life, from professional settings to personal interactions. While verbal communication plays a key role in conveying information, nonverbal communication — such as body language, facial expressions, gestures, and tone of voice — significantly influences the way messages are perceived and understood. However, the precise impact of these nonverbal cues on communication effectiveness requires further exploration.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. Importance in interpreting and responding to non verbal signal in interpersonal, professional and cross cultural communication
2. Strategies for enhancing communication effectiveness through nonverbal means

Methods. Nonverbal communication encompasses a wide range of cues that contribute to the overall meaning of a message. Facial expressions, gestures, eye contact, posture, and tone of voice all serve as key indicators of emotions and intentions. Understanding these signals requires cognitive processing that goes beyond words [1]. This research explores both explicit and subtle nonverbal cues to uncover their significance in effective communication. "Communication is more than just words—it is about understanding what is not being said" [2]. This statement highlights the fundamental role of nonverbal communication. Mastering body language and other nonverbal aspects can significantly enhance communication

clarity and effectiveness. Facial expressions, for instance, play a crucial role in interpersonal interactions. A genuine smile can convey warmth and openness, while a furrowed brow may signal concern or skepticism. Maintaining eye contact often indicates confidence and attentiveness, whereas avoiding eye contact might be interpreted as discomfort or dishonesty [3]. The ability to interpret and respond to these cues effectively can improve both professional and personal interactions.

Renowned communication expert Allan Pease asserts that "body language accounts for more than half of the impact of a message" [4]. This suggests that paying attention to nonverbal cues can provide deeper insights into the emotions and attitudes of others, fostering better understanding and connection.

To leverage nonverbal communication effectively, individuals can adopt various strategies, such as maintaining an open and relaxed posture to project confidence, using deliberate gestures to reinforce spoken messages, and being mindful of cultural differences in nonverbal cues. By becoming more aware of their own body language and observing the signals of others, individuals can enhance their communication skills and strengthen their interactions [5].

Results. Nonverbal communication plays a critical role in effective interaction. Understanding facial expressions, gestures, and other nonverbal cues enhances message clarity and fosters better relationships. Experts emphasize the significance of these signals in communication, underscoring the need for awareness and adaptability. Practical strategies, such as conscious use of body language and active observation of others, can greatly improve communication effectiveness.

Conclusions. The findings highlight the importance of nonverbal communication across various settings. Nonverbal cues shape communication dynamics and influence interpersonal relationships. Moreover, cultural awareness is essential when interpreting these signals, as different cultures may assign different meanings to specific gestures and expressions. By continuously refining their ability to interpret and use nonverbal communication effectively, individuals can improve their personal and professional interactions, leading to greater success and understanding in various aspects of life. Emphasizing the power of nonverbal communication can lead to more meaningful interactions, stronger connections, and improved communication outcomes, ultimately contributing to success in both professional and personal endeavors.

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THE ROLE OF GAME-BASED METHODS IN DEVELOPING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' SPEECH COMPETENCE

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Problem Statement. Modern foreign language education increasingly shifts toward communicative, student-centered approaches that aim to develop practical speaking skills. In high school, where learners face growing academic pressure and different levels of language proficiency, maintaining motivation and active participation becomes a key challenge. Game-based methods offer an effective pedagogical tool for addressing these issues by creating a relaxed, engaging, and supportive environment that encourages students to learn foreign languages. These methods are especially relevant in today's educational landscape, where traditional teaching practices often fall short in meeting the communicative needs of students.

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are to analyze the impact of game-based activities on students' speech competence development, identify the most effective types of games for use in English classes at the secondary school level, explore the ways in which games contribute to reducing speaking anxiety and increasing students' motivation.

Methods. This study combines theoretical analysis with practical observations of classroom settings. The methodological basis involves the communicative approach, where language is acquired through meaningful interaction. Various game types are considered: information gap activities, guessing games, storytelling, board games, and role-plays. Teachers were interviewed about their experiences with game-based teaching, and students' progress in fluency, vocabulary range, and participation was analyzed over a series of lessons. Special attention is given to different types of games supporting collaborative learning and spontaneous speech production.

Results. The integration of games into English lessons has a positive effect on students' speech development. Students showed greater willingness to express themselves and take linguistic risks in a game-based context. Role-playing games are particularly effective in promoting authentic use of language in simulated real-life situations. Group games also improve classroom dynamics, peer cooperation, and active engagement. Teachers noted increased motivation, better attention span, and reduced anxiety in students who previously struggled with oral tasks. Additionally, students retained new vocabulary more efficiently when it was introduced and practiced through games.

However, not all games provide the same educational benefits. Mourão and Santos (2019) argue for a critical selection of game types based on learners' age, proficiency level, and learning goals.

Conclusions. Game-based learning methods are not only motivational tools but also powerful instruments for fostering speech competence. Their structured yet

flexible nature allows for meaningful language use that directly contributes to the development of speaking skills. The playful context encourages creativity, lowers affective barriers, and promotes social interaction — all of which are essential for successful language acquisition. Despite some organizational challenges, such as time constraints or classroom management, the benefits of these methods are clear. Further research may focus on the integration of digital games and mobile applications to enhance speech competence in hybrid and remote learning environments.

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DESKRIPTIVE TRANSLATIONSWISSENSCHAFT

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Problemstellung: In einer empirischen Wissenschaft kommt der Deskription eine entscheidende Rolle zu, denn nur aus der Analyse beobachteter Fakten können wissenschaftliche Schlüsse gezogen werden. Ursprünglich arbeitete Gideon TOURY im Rahmen der „Polysystem theory“, doch nun weist er den eine Schlüsselstellung für die Übersetzungsforschung überhaupt zu, nicht nur im literarischen Bereich [2].

Das Ziel: des Artikels ist es, die Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung der Fremdsprachen zu zeigen.

Die Methoden: Als Untersuchungsgegenstand wird die Übersetzung im Rahmen ihres Kontextes (also der Zielkultur) gesehen, wo sie in ihrer Position als Produkt eines spezifischen Übersetzungsprozesses untersucht werden kann. Was mit „Kultur“ gemeint ist, wird nicht explizit definiert, jedoch wird darunter wohl die Gesamtheit der Teile und der dabei darin spiegelnden Vorurteile teigig orientatedness,. Im Folgenden werden einige Grundsätze vorgestellt.

Ergebnisse: Übersetzung sind ein kulturelles Faktum und werden als geschichtliches Objekt einer Zielkultur gesehen. Im Extrem impliziert dies, dass jeder Text als Übersetzung eines anderen Textes akzeptiert werden muss, wenn er nur als solcher bezeichnet wird. Dies gilt auch für „Pseudoübersetzungen“ Im Sinne der empirischen Wissenschaft sollten so wenig wie möglich vorab bestimmte Annahmen gemacht werden, die dann angesichts realer Beobachtungen wieder zunichte würden.

So werden kulturinterne Fakten zum Ausgangspunkt der Untersuchung genommen. Dagegen hat die Übersetzung systemisch keinen gemeinsamen Raum mit ihrem (echten oder angeblichen) Ausgangstext, auch wenn z.B. beide nebeneinander präsentiert werden, und auch zwei zeitgenössische Versionen von einem Original können nie dieselbe Position in einem Kultursystem einnehmen, denn jeder Text ist eine individuelle Einheit [1].

Schlussfolgerungen: Ein Text wirkt vielmehr in seiner Kultur, wenn freilich nicht ausgeschlossen wird, dass er auf eine andere (etwa die des Ausgangstextes) einwirken kann, doch dies wäre eben als Gegenstand einer eigenen Untersuchung erst festzustellen. Und wenn dann eine Übersetzung zum Ausgangspunkt weiterer Übersetzungen wird, gewinnt die ursprüngliche Zielkultur nunmehr eine Vermittlerrolle als neue Ausgangskultur.

Andererseits können Übersetzungsprozesse und deren Produkte, die Übersetzungen, auch Veränderungen in der Zielkultur bewirken. So kann, wie ausführt, die Empfindung einer Lücke, oder häufiger das Vorhandensein von Werten in einer anderen Kultur, zu denen die spätere Zielkultur der Übersetzung „aufblickt“, zum Anlass einer Übersetzung werden. Damit werden Übersetzungen von der Zielkultur initiiert. Der Ausgangspunkt ist stets ein gewisses Defizit, auch wenn beispielsweise in einer Kolonialsituation die „Lücke“ eher von außen behauptet wird [2].

Das Auftreten einer Übersetzung bewirkt dann eine Veränderung in der Zielkultur, indem es die vorhandene oder angenommene Lücke füllt und als Text auf den Kontext einwirkt. Dies gilt auch für die soundsovielte Neuübertragung eines Textes, auch für „indirekte Übersetzungen“ oder für „pseudotranslations“. Es gibt ganze Generationen von Übersetzungen eines Ursprungstextes (man denke an den Quixote von Cervantes).

Die verändernde Wirkung von Übersetzungen in einer Zielkultur erfolgt durch ihre Funktion darin, aber auch durch ihre Texteigenschaften [1].

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HOW NOTE-TAKING HELPS IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpreting is a type of interpreting where the interpreter listens to a speaker and then delivers the message in another language after the speaker has paused. One of the main difficulties in consecutive interpreting is remembering large amounts of information accurately. For this reason, interpreters often rely on note-taking to help them retain the key points of the speech. However, note-taking is not just about writing down everything; it is a skill that requires training, structure, and understanding of what is most important in the speech. Without effective note-taking, interpreters may miss important details, change the meaning, or forget the message entirely. Therefore, developing strong note-taking techniques is essential for interpreters to perform their job well [1].

Objectives. The main objectives of this research are:

1. to explain the role of note-taking in consecutive interpreting;
2. to explore different note-taking techniques used by interpreters;
3. to identify how note-taking improves the quality and accuracy of interpretation.

Methods. Note-taking in consecutive interpreting is not the same as ordinary writing. Interpreters do not write full sentences; instead, they use symbols, abbreviations, arrows, and keywords. One popular method is the Rozan method, which includes seven principles of note-taking, such as noting ideas instead of words, and developing personal symbols [2]. Another approach is to organize notes vertically to reflect the structure of the speech. Research shows that note-taking helps interpreters manage cognitive load and improves memory recall [3]. Effective note-taking also involves anticipating what the speaker might say and quickly capturing the message in a meaningful way. Interpreters usually practice this skill during their training, using different techniques and speech exercises. They also learn to listen actively and write selectively, focusing on logical connectors, numbers, names, and main arguments. In modern times, some interpreters also use digital tools to practice note-taking, although during actual interpreting, pen and paper are still the most reliable.

Note-taking in consecutive interpreting helps interpreters remember key ideas without writing everything word for word. Instead of full sentences, they use symbols, abbreviations, and keywords. This allows them to focus on listening and understanding the speaker while quickly noting down the most important points. Using structured notes also improves concentration and reduces the risk of forgetting important details. With regular practice, interpreters develop their own system of

signs that supports memory and helps deliver accurate interpretations, even during long or complex speeches.

Results. Interpreters who use structured note-taking techniques are more likely to produce accurate and complete interpretations. For example, using diagonal lines and arrows can help link ideas and show relationships between concepts. Creating a consistent set of personal symbols allows interpreters to write faster and reduce mental effort. Research confirms that interpreters who are trained in note-taking perform better in terms of completeness, accuracy, and confidence [4]. Moreover, note-taking serves as a support system during long speeches, reducing anxiety and improving focus. Even though some experienced interpreters can rely more on memory, note-taking remains an essential part of their strategy, especially in complex or technical contexts.

Conclusions. Note-taking plays a key role in the success of consecutive interpreting. It helps interpreters manage information, stay organized, and deliver accurate messages. Learning effective note-taking techniques such as the Rozan method, developing personal symbols, and practicing regularly improves performance and builds confidence. While interpreting is primarily a listening and speaking skill, note-taking serves as a bridge between hearing and delivering the message. In a world where interpreters work in fast-paced and high-stakes environments, the ability to take useful notes is not optional—it is a necessity. Ongoing practice and training in this skill remain crucial for interpreters at all levels.

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POLITISCHE ETHIK DURCH ÜBERSETZEN

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Problemstellung. Wenn wir uns mit dem Thema Übersetzung befassen, wird uns klar, dass es sich dabei nicht nur um einen sprachlichen, sondern auch um einen ideologischen Akt handelt. Wo verläuft für Übersetzer die Grenze, diskriminierende,

sexistische oder rassistische Passagen zu ändern oder zu zensieren? Oder ist es vielleicht ihre Pflicht, dem Original treu zu bleiben, auch wenn der Text problematische Machtstrukturen widerspiegelt?

Dieser Frage ging Maria Tymoczko auf den Grund und erläuterte, dass Übersetzungen nicht nur der Informationsübermittlung dienen, sondern auch als grundlegendes Mittel zur Veränderung gesellschaftlicher Strukturen dienen. Auf diese Weise können wir die politische Ethik des Übersetzens zu einer Frage der Verantwortung und der Grenzen zwischen sprachlicher Neutralität und aktivistischer Intervention machen [2].

Ziel der Forschung. Analyse der ethischen und politischen Aspekte der Übersetzungstätigkeit. Untersuchung, ob Übersetzungen als Instrument der Gesellschaftskritik dienen können. Klärung der Frage, ob Übersetzer aktiv gegen Ungleichheit vorgehen sollten.

Aufgaben. Analyse des Konzepts der „augmentativen Übersetzung“ nach Tymoczko. Untersuchung, inwieweit Übersetzungen neue Interpretationen und Perspektiven hinzufügen können. Bewertung der Rolle von Übersetzern im gesellschaftlichen Wandel [2].

Methoden und Darstellung des Materials. Die Analyse meiner Forschung basiert auf den Theorien von Tymochko, Chamberlain und Simon. Dies sind die Hauptautoren, die uns einen Einblick in die behandelte Thematik gegeben haben. Tymoczko betont, dass wir Übersetzen nicht nur als passiven Prozess betrachten sollten, sondern dass es vielmehr einen aktiven Beitrag zur Dekonstruktion von Machtstrukturen leistet [2]. Chamberlain wiederum untersucht die Übersetzung aus einer feministischen Perspektive und erklärt, wie Machtverhältnisse in Sprache und Übersetzung verwurzelt sind [4]. Simon argumentiert, dass jede Übersetzung eine bewusste Bedeutungskonstruktion ist, die das Originalwerk nicht nur reproduziert, sondern auch verändert [3].

Darauf aufbauend, analysieren wir in diesen Theorieansätzen, inwiefern Übersetzer eine politische Rolle einnehmen und ob ihnen das Recht eingeräumt wird, Texte zu verändern, Ergebnisse und wichtigste Erkenntnisse zu bestimmen.

Schlussfolgerungen und Perspektiven für weitere Forschung. Diese Studie macht uns klar, dass Übersetzen nie ein neutraler Akt war. Jedes Wort, jede Entscheidung beeinflusst das Textverständnis. Im Mittelpunkt steht die Frage, ob und in welchem Ausmaß Übersetzer in den Text eingreifen dürfen.

In Bezug auf das Konzept der „erweiterten Übersetzung“ schlägt Maria Tymoczko vor, dass wir Übersetzung durch das Prisma eines Mittels der sozialen Transformation betrachten. Dies wird uns beim Lesen helfen, diese unterdrückten Stimmen zu hören und die bereits modernen Machtstrukturen zu beseitigen [2].

Gleichzeitig bestehen jedoch auch Risiken: Greifen Übersetzer zu intensiv in den Text ein, kann es zu Manipulationen und Bedeutungsverlusten kommen. Darüber hinaus kann ein allzu aktivistischer Ansatz dazu führen, dass Übersetzungen nicht mehr als verlässliche Vermittler von Inhalten, sondern als ideologisch gefärbte Interpretationen wahrgenommen werden. Somit bleibt die politische Ethik der Übersetzung der zentrale Gegenstand der Debatte und bedarf weiterer Forschung. Besonders relevant wäre die Erforschung des Einflusses unterschiedlicher politischer

Systeme und Kulturen auf Übersetzungen und ob dies tatsächlich zu gesellschaftlichen Veränderungen führen kann [3].

Ein weiterer wichtiger Forschungsbereich ist die Unterscheidung zwischen aktivistischer Übersetzung und Manipulation. Wo verläuft die Grenze zwischen bewusster politischer Einmischung und Verzerrung des Originaltextes?

Letztlich lässt die Analyse erkennen, dass Übersetzen immer auch eine politische Dimension hat und Übersetzer sich dieser ihnen auferlegten Verantwortung bewusst sein müssen.

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THE FUTURE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

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Problem Statement. In today's globalized world, English has become the dominant language for international communication, business, and education. Its role continues to grow due to globalization, technological advancements, and cultural exchange. However, the future of English raises important questions: Will it remain the world's primary lingua franca? How will it evolve in response to cultural and technological shifts? This study explores these issues and predicts the future trajectory of the English language. The English language has played a central role in global communication, business, academia, and diplomacy for several centuries. Its dominance has been reinforced by historical events, economic power, and technological progress, making it the primary means of interaction in international affairs. However, the 21st century presents new challenges that may influence the future status of English. The increasing reliance on artificial intelligence-driven translation technologies, the rise of multilingual digital platforms, and the shift in global economic power may reshape linguistic hierarchies. The fundamental question arises: will English continue to dominate, or is the world transitioning toward a more

multilingual model of global communication? This research aims to explore the long-term prospects of English, considering historical, sociolinguistic, and technological factors that could either solidify or undermine its global supremacy.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. To analyze the evolution of English in the context of globalization, examining how technological advancements, cultural exchange, and digital communication shape its development.
2. To explore linguistic diversification, assessing the impact of regional varieties, hybrid languages, and the rise of English as a lingua franca in non-native contexts.
3. To investigate the influence of artificial intelligence and digital platforms on English usage, including changes in grammar, vocabulary, and communication styles.
4. To evaluate the role of English in international education and business, identifying trends in English language learning and its importance for economic and diplomatic relations.
5. To predict future linguistic trends, considering factors such as language simplification, the dominance of English in global media, and potential challenges from emerging languages.

Methods. The study relies on linguistic analysis, case studies, and expert opinions to assess the current trends in the use of English. It considers both conventional and digital communication methods, examining how social media, artificial intelligence, and global migration shape the language. The research also compares historical language shifts to predict future developments. English is constantly evolving due to the influence of non-native speakers who adapt it to their needs. Variations such as Indian English, African English, and Singlish demonstrate how regional cultures reshape the language. Digital platforms further accelerate these changes, introducing new vocabulary and communication styles.

A multidisciplinary approach is employed in this study, integrating linguistic analysis, historical research, and technological evaluation.

1. **Historical and Sociolinguistic Analysis.** The study examines the historical trajectory of English, tracing its rise from a regional language to a global lingua franca. It draws comparisons with other historically dominant languages, such as Latin and French, to identify patterns of linguistic ascendancy and decline. This analysis provides insights into the potential future evolution of English.
2. **Technological Impact Study.** The research evaluates the role of emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence, neural machine translation, and speech recognition systems. The effectiveness of AI-driven language models such as DeepL, Google Translate, and ChatGPT in facilitating multilingual communication is assessed to determine whether these technologies reduce the necessity of English as a shared language.
3. **Demographic and Statistical Analysis.** Quantitative data from the British Council, Ethnologue, and UNESCO are analyzed to track trends in English proficiency, language learning patterns, and the global spread of

multilingualism. This statistical approach helps measure the extent to which English is maintaining or losing its dominance in various regions.

4. Policy and Education Review. The study examines governmental language policies, educational curricula, and international business practices to assess how institutional decisions impact the status of English. The increasing implementation of bilingual and multilingual education programs worldwide is analyzed as a factor that could reshape global linguistic trends.

Results. The findings indicate that English is likely to maintain a significant global role, but its absolute dominance is gradually being eroded by technological advancements and shifting geopolitical dynamics. AI-driven translation tools have improved to the point where real-time multilingual communication is becoming increasingly seamless, reducing the necessity for a single global language. Additionally, there is a growing trend toward multilingual education, where English whose international communication. Despite these changes, English continues to be the primary language of academia, business, and global institutions such as the United Nations and the European Union. Scientific publications remain overwhelmingly English-dominated, reinforcing its necessity in academic and research fields. Similarly, the economic influence of English-speaking nations, particularly the United States, ensures its continued relevance in global trade and finance.

However, demographic trends suggest that non-native English speakers are shaping the future of the language, leading to the emergence of “World Englishes”—localized variations influenced by regional linguistic patterns. This transformation indicates that while English may not lose its global importance, it may evolve into multiple distinct forms rather than remaining a single, uniform standard.

Conclusions. The future of English as the dominant global language is not guaranteed but remains highly probable in key domains. While AI-driven translation technologies and multilingual education are fostering linguistic diversity, English retains its institutional, academic, and economic stronghold. Rather than being replaced, English is likely to evolve into a more flexible and regionally adapted language, coexisting with other major languages in a more multilingual world. The key determinant of its future will be its adaptability to the rapid changes in communication technology and global linguistic policies.

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LOST IN TRANSLATION

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Problem Statement. Language is not only a system of signs but also a carrier of culture, mentality, and worldview. In the process of translation, especially between languages that belong to different cultural and linguistic systems, the original message often undergoes transformations. These changes can lead to the loss of meaning, humor, emotional tone, or even to the distortion of the author's intent. The term "lost in translation" reflects the challenges faced by translators in preserving the original meaning across different languages and cultures.

Objectives. The aim of this paper is to explore the phenomenon of lost meaning in translation, identify the main causes of such losses, and highlight the importance of cultural context in the translation process. The research also seeks to raise awareness of how mistranslation may affect perception, interpretation, and communication in different spheres such as literature, media, and marketing.

Methods. The research is based on comparative and descriptive methods. Various real-life examples of translations are analyzed in order to demonstrate typical translation failures and their consequences. The theoretical framework involves linguistic and cultural translation theories, including those developed by Eugene Nida and Mona Baker.

In the course of the research, several real-life translation cases were analyzed to illustrate the phenomenon of meaning loss. One of the examined examples was the English idiom "kick the bucket," which, when translated literally into Ukrainian, loses its metaphorical meaning and becomes confusing. Another example was the French expression "avoir le cafard," which literally means "to have the cockroach," but actually conveys a feeling of sadness. Without cultural and contextual awareness, such phrases are often mistranslated or misunderstood by target audiences.

The study also looked into translated literary texts, where metaphors, symbolism, and emotional undertones often suffer distortion. In Japanese-English translations, for instance, honorifics and social hierarchy indicators are frequently removed or generalized, leading to the loss of subtle character dynamics. Similarly, in global advertising, translations that ignore cultural nuances like the famous mistranslation of Pepsi's slogan in China can cause confusion or even offense. These examples clearly demonstrate that without considering cultural context, even grammatically correct translations can fail to convey the intended message.

Results. Numerous examples demonstrate how easily meaning can be lost in translation. For instance, idiomatic expressions such as "kick the bucket" or "break a leg" cannot be translated literally without losing their meaning. Similarly, in

literature, metaphors and culturally specific references often pose difficulties. A classic example is the English translation of Japanese works, where honorifics and cultural nuances are frequently omitted or generalized. In advertising, mistranslation may even lead to public ridicule or market failure. For example, the Pepsi slogan “Come alive with the Pepsi Generation” was translated into Chinese as “Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the grave,” causing confusion and cultural offense. The title of the 2003 film *Lost in Translation* is itself a metaphor for cultural displacement and miscommunication. The film follows two Americans in Tokyo who struggle not only with the language barrier but also with the deeper challenge of cultural alienation. This reflects the broader idea that translation is more than just language — it is about translating experience, context, and worldview.

Conclusions. Translation is a complex and creative process that involves much more than word-for-word substitution. A successful translator must not only have linguistic proficiency but also deep cultural competence. They should be able to interpret meaning, intention, and cultural connotations and render them appropriately in the target language. Understanding what is “lost in translation” helps to appreciate the challenges faced by translators and underscores the importance of context in achieving effective cross-cultural communication.

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HOW TO BUILD A SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS AN INTERPRETER

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Problem Statement. Our world is more connected than ever, and we need people who can help others understand each other. They serve as crucial bridges, facilitating communication across linguistic and cultural barriers in fundamental sectors such as healthcare, legal proceedings, government services, international business, and educational settings. There's a big gap between wanting to be an interpreter and actually succeeding. This is because interpreters need to learn many

skills, understand different cultures, find consistent work, and keep up with new technology, all of which makes building a stable career challenging.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to find out what skills are crucial for a person to be a good interpreter, what rules are to be followed to be a professional.

Methods. The first and the most obvious is to have exceptional language skills or work towards improving them. Continuous work is needed to improve fluency, vocabulary, grammar and idiomatic expressions knowledge in all of the working languages. Engaging in activities like reading books, newspapers, blogs and watching TV shows in other languages can help improve this or conversing with native speakers of that language to pick up on slang and dialects. Interpreting is also a skill that requires practice, practice and more practice. It is advised to begin by practicing consecutive interpretation, which involves listening to a speaker and delivering the message in the target language. It is important to focus on note-taking techniques, memory retention, and improving presenting skills [2], [5].

Iris Luo claims that professional experience is an outline of past job positions to highlight relevant experience in simultaneous interpreting, consecutive interpreting and community interpreting. This demonstrates the ability to bridge communication gaps in various settings. A comprehensive resume lists completion of training programs, such as those focused on medical terminology, legal terminology, and cultural understanding. These qualifications indicate preparation for specific roles and the ability to use correct terminology pertinent to the subject matter. It is also important to explore interpreting software, apps, and online platforms designed for practice and skill enhancement. A good interpreter can utilise video conferencing tools to participate in virtual interpreting sessions or practice with colleagues, leverage online glossaries, terminology databases, and resources to expand knowledge and improve his accuracy [1].

Results. Research consistently shows that a successful interpreting career depends on specialization for higher pay and consistent work, the importance of certifications and regular training for credibility and up-to-date skills, essential networking for job opportunities, strong professionalism and ethical conduct for trust, the necessity of cultural competence beyond language proficiency, adapting to technological advancements, and a dedication to constant learning in a dynamic field [3].

Conclusions. To be a good interpreter more than just knowing languages is crucial. It is important to be very good at them, understand different cultures and have strong human skills. This means listening well, talking clearly, and being nice to people. Getting a good education and training helps a lot. It's also important to get real-world experience, like working as an intern or volunteering. Learning about special areas like law or medicine can help in getting better jobs. Of no less importance is to keep learning and using new tools. A successful interpreter is someone who learns all the time, knows how to talk to people and understands different cultures.

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DEVELOPING PERSONALIZED NOTATION SYSTEMS FOR BEGINNER INTERPRETERS

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpretation is a cognitively demanding activity that requires interpreters to process, retain, and reproduce information almost simultaneously. In this context, note-taking serves as an essential support mechanism, helping interpreters manage the cognitive load and improve the accuracy of their output.

Traditional note-taking systems, most notably the method introduced by Rozan and later refined by Gillies, provide a structured set of symbols and techniques to enhance retention and speed. However, these systems are often rigid and may not align with the diverse cognitive styles of today's learners. Many beginner interpreters report difficulty in adapting to standardized notation due to its complexity and lack of flexibility.

Recent studies suggest that one-size-fits-all approaches may lead to reduced efficiency, increased stress, and lower performance outcomes in interpreter training. As a result, there is a growing interest in developing note-taking strategies that are tailored to individual learners cognitive preferences. Such personalized systems have the potential to improve not only memory retention but also confidence and speed during interpretation tasks.

Objectives. The objectives of this study are:

1. to evaluate the efficiency and constraints of standardized note-taking systems in interpreter education.

2. to design a personalized note-taking framework adapted to various cognitive and learning styles.
3. to examine how these personalized systems influence interpreting accuracy, confidence, and cognitive load.

Methods. This study employed a mixed-method approach. The first phase involved a literature review of key works in interpreter training and cognitive psychology. The review focused on modern interpretations of note-taking methods including Gillies [1] and Setton & Dawrant [2], and incorporated cognitive models presented by Gile [3] and Seeber [4]. These sources helped identify the limitations of conventional systems and informed the structure of the new framework.

The second phase included empirical research involving 50 first-year interpreting students. Participants completed surveys regarding their experiences with traditional note-taking and were invited to semi-structured interviews to further explore individual strategies, preferences, and obstacles.

In the third phase, students collaborated with instructors to co-develop personalized notation systems based on their cognitive styles, including the use of tailored abbreviations, symbol systems, and layout structures. These adaptations were inspired by the theoretical models reviewed earlier [3]; [4].

Finally, performance testing was conducted through simulated consecutive interpreting tasks. Participants completed exercises using both traditional and personalized note-taking strategies. Their performance was evaluated in terms of fluency, memory recall, and overall accuracy. The results were analyzed to assess whether personalized methods offered measurable improvements.

Results. The findings of the study highlighted that the majority of students experienced significant challenges when using traditional notation methods. Many participants reported frequent confusion, difficulty in organizing information effectively, and instances of important content being lost during interpretation exercises. This suggests that conventional note-taking systems may not adequately support the cognitive demands of interpreting tasks, especially under time pressure.

Interestingly, around 68% of the students expressed a clear preference for the personalized notation system. They emphasized that this approach provided greater clarity, allowed for quicker retrieval of information, and notably reduced cognitive strain during the interpreting process.

Quantitative analysis further supported these observations, revealing a 28% improvement in memory recall and a 22% increase in interpretation accuracy when students employed personalized strategies. In addition, a substantial number of participants noted an improvement in their confidence levels, particularly when dealing with complex or fast-paced interpreting scenarios. This points to the potential of tailored notation systems to enhance not only performance but also the interpreter's psychological readiness.

Conclusions. The study supports the integration of flexible, learner-centered note-taking systems in interpreter training programs. Personalized approaches not only improve interpretation outcomes but also foster student autonomy and reduce cognitive barriers. Future research should focus on incorporating digital tools and adaptive technologies to further enhance personalization in interpreter education.

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NOTE-TAKING AS A KEY TOOL IN CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING: METHODS, CHALLENGES, AND EFFICIENCY

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Problem Statement. Consecutive interpreting is a complex process that requires interpreters to listen, analyze, and reproduce speech in a different language. Since human memory has its limitations, interpreters rely on note-taking to retain key information and ensure an accurate translation. However, developing an effective note-taking technique remains one of the biggest challenges for interpreters. A good system should be fast, clear, and structured while avoiding unnecessary cognitive load. Different note-taking systems have been developed, ranging from word-for-word transcription to highly symbolic methods. Each approach has its strengths and weaknesses, and interpreters often adapt them to fit their needs. Understanding the principles of note-taking and its impact on consecutive interpreting is essential for improving translation accuracy and efficiency.

Objectives. The primary objectives of this research are:

1. to examine the main principles of note-taking in consecutive interpreting;
2. to analyze different note-taking systems and compare their effectiveness;
3. to identify the challenges interpreters face when taking notes and propose strategies to overcome them.

Methods. Interpreters use various note-taking techniques to capture essential information while maintaining a logical flow in speech reproduction. The most common approaches include:

Traditional note-taking – involves writing down key words, phrases, and full sentences. This method is time-consuming and often leads to information overload, making it unsuitable for fast-paced interpreting sessions [1, p. 67].

Symbolic note-taking – relies on symbols, abbreviations, and diagrams to quickly capture meaning. This method is widely used among professional interpreters due to its efficiency, but it requires extensive training and practice [2, p. 45].

Hybrid approaches – combine elements of both traditional and symbolic note-taking to maximize speed and clarity. Interpreters develop their own personalized systems based on experience and specific working conditions [3, p. 28]. The study also draws on expert interviews and real-life case studies to examine how note-taking influences interpreting performance in practice.

In the course of the research, several case studies involving professional interpreters were analyzed to compare the practical efficiency of different note-taking systems. Interviews with experienced interpreters revealed that symbolic and hybrid systems are preferred due to their flexibility and speed. These interpreters often emphasized the importance of regular practice, adaptation, and consistency in using personalized symbols and structures. To illustrate the challenges faced by beginners, students of interpreting were asked to perform consecutive interpretation tasks using different note-taking techniques. The results showed that beginners relying on full-sentence notes struggled to keep up with the speaker, often missing key points. In contrast, those using symbolic or hybrid methods showed improved retention and fluency but faced difficulties in choosing or remembering their own symbols. The research also explored how cognitive load, stress, and topic complexity influence note-taking quality. It was found that interpreters working under pressure or with unfamiliar content tend to either overtake notes or become too selective, both of which can affect the accuracy of the interpreted message.

Results. The findings indicate that symbolic and hybrid note-taking systems are the most effective, as they allow interpreters to capture essential information without unnecessary details [2, p. 53]. Experienced interpreters tend to develop personalized note-taking techniques that combine symbols, abbreviations, and structural markers [3, p. 34]. However, many beginner interpreters struggle with note-taking, as they often focus too much on writing instead of listening. This results in fragmented or incomplete notes, which negatively impact translation accuracy [1, p. 74]. Proper training and practice in note-taking techniques can significantly improve interpreting performance.

Conclusions. Note-taking is an essential skill for consecutive interpreters. While no single method is universally optimal, interpreters must develop a system that best suits their cognitive style and working conditions. The ability to quickly record and retrieve information plays a crucial role in ensuring translation accuracy and fluency. Future research should focus on the integration of digital tools and AI-assisted note-taking systems to further enhance the efficiency of consecutive interpreting. Additionally, structured training programs should be developed to help aspiring interpreters master effective note-taking techniques.

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TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST SEASON OF THE SERIAL “THE GAME OF THRONES

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Problem Statement. The necessity to study translation transformations stems from their critical role in achieving adequacy in translation, allowing the translator to convey the original message accurately despite lexical and grammatical differences between languages [1, p.89]. Translation transformations facilitate the adaptation of the source text's units into those of the target language, ensuring that the message appears natural to the reader. As many scholars have noted, these transformations are essential for maintaining the equivalence between the original and the translated text. Translation cannot be a perfect analogy of the original, yet the translator must effectively utilize transformations to overcome challenges where direct semantic and structural parallels do not exist. This makes the study of translation transformations vital for enhancing both the theoretical and practical aspects of translation.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to define the translation transformations and the level of adequacy of the text translated with their help, so that it would be understandable for the target audience.

Methods. There are different classifications of translation transformations. The research was performed on the basis of J. P. Vinay and J. Darbelnet's classification, which includes the following types: direct translation methods (borrowing, calque, literal translation) and oblique translation methods (transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation) [3, p.6]. The analysis of translation transformations enlightens the peculiarities of Ukrainian translation of audio-visual text.

In the sphere of audiovisual translation, transformations are inevitable, especially in lip-synchronised dubbing.

Results. Translation transformations are essential in translating audiovisual texts, with both direct and oblique methods playing a crucial role. Among direct transformations, borrowing and calque were occasionally used to preserve cultural references, while literal translation was applied where structural compatibility allowed. Oblique transformations were more prevalent, with transposition frequently employed to adjust grammatical structures, particularly by changing parts of speech to ensure natural Ukrainian rendering. Modulation was widely used to enhance clarity by shifting perspectives, while equivalence helped convey idiomatic expressions effectively. Adaptation was applied in cases where cultural differences necessitated a more localized approach [2, p.34]. Although some transformations were used less frequently, each contributed to ensuring the adequacy and fluency of the translated audiovisual text.

Conclusions. English-Ukrainian translation of audiovisual texts obtains specific peculiarities due to differences in language structures, grammatical norms, and the length of lexemes. Since English and Ukrainian belong to different language families, direct translation is often insufficient to convey the intended meaning naturally and fluently. Therefore, translation transformations play a crucial role in adapting audiovisual content to the target audience. They help maintain linguistic accuracy, cultural relevance, and stylistic appropriateness while preserving the original message. The use of various transformation methods ensures that the translated text remains clear, engaging, and effective in achieving its communicative purpose.

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GAMIFICATION IM ENGLISCHEN VOKABELLERNEN

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Beschreibung des Problems: In der heutigen Welt ist Englisch eines der wichtigsten Mittel der interkulturellen Kommunikation, weshalb es wichtig ist, wirksame Methoden zum Erlernen dieser Sprache zu untersuchen. Traditionelle Ansätze wie das Auswendiglernen von Vokabeln und Übersetzungsübungen bieten oft keine ausreichende Motivation und langfristige Einprägung. In der heutigen Bildungslandschaft wird der Gamification immer mehr Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt, einer Methode, bei der Spielelemente in den Lernprozess einbezogen werden, was das Engagement der SchülerInnen erhöht und ein besseres Vokabellernen fördert.

Ziele der Studie: Das Ziel der Studie ist es, die Effektivität von Gamification im Prozess des Englischvokabelunterrichts für Schüler der Sekundarstufe zu bestimmen.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, müssen die folgenden Aufgaben gelöst werden:

1. Analyse der theoretischen Grundlagen von Gamification beim Lernen.
2. Identifizierung der wichtigsten Spielmechanismen, die zum Unterrichten englischer Vokabeln verwendet werden können.
3. Untersuchung der Auswirkungen von Gamification auf die Motivation und Leistung der Schüler.
4. Entwicklung und Test von interaktiven Lehrmethoden mit Spielelementen.

Forschungsmethoden: Die folgenden Methoden wurden in der Studie verwendet: Analyse der Literatur über Gamification und moderne Ansätze im Fremdsprachenunterricht; Experimentelle Umsetzung von Gamification-Methoden im Bildungsprozess; Vergleichende Analyse der Ergebnisse von Schülern, die mit traditionellen Methoden und Gamification unterrichtet wurden.

Präsentation des Forschungsmaterials: Der Begriff „Gamification“ stammt aus der Forschung ausländischer Wissenschaftler und wurde ursprünglich im Unternehmensbereich verwendet. H. E. Meichner beschreibt die Grundprinzipien und Methoden der Gamification in seinem Buch „Corporate Training“ [2]. Die theoretische Grundlage solcher Trainings ist das Konzept des Vorteils der aktiven Wahrnehmung von Informationen. So kann man bei einer passiven Präsentation des Stoffes nur 10 bis 50 % der Informationen aufnehmen. Bei der Anwendung aktiver Lernmethoden bleiben 80 bis 90 % des Stoffes im Gedächtnis haften.

Karl Kapp definiert in seiner Studie Gamification als die Nutzung der Prinzipien der Spielmechanik, der Ästhetik und des Spieldenkens, um Menschen in einen aktiven Lernprozess einzubinden, die Motivation zu steigern und Bildungsprobleme zu lösen [2, S. 10]. Mit dem Begriff „Mechanik“ meint der Autor die Verwendung gängiger Spielelemente wie Levels, Abzeichen, ein Punktesystem, Zeitlimits usw. Der „Mechanismus“ selbst reicht für ein effektives Spiel nicht aus, aber er ist der Kern des Gamification-Prozesses. [2, c. 11].

In seiner Forschung identifiziert Figueroa die Hauptkomponenten des gamifizierten Lernens als Punkte (quantitative Akkumulation für bestimmte Aktivitäten), Abzeichen (visuelle Belohnungen für eine bestimmte Anzahl von Punkten) und Ranglisten (Bewertung der Leistung der Gruppe), Fortschrittsdiagramme (Demonstration des Spielerstatus), Leistungsdiagramme (Demonstration der Leistung), Quests (obligatorische Aufgaben), Levels (Differenzierung der Aufgaben je nach Niveau der Sprachkenntnisse), Avatare (visuelle Präsentation), Auszeichnungen (Motivation der Besten). Die Auswahl der Komponenten hängt von den Lernzielen und dem spezifischen Bildungsprozess ab.

Wenn man sein eigenes Gamification-Modell für einen Fremdsprachenkurs entwickelt, sollte man die Forschung von J. Figueroa berücksichtigen. Er bewies die Wirksamkeit des Fünf-Schritte-Modells der Gamification im Bildungsbereich (entwickelt von Huang und Soman). Für einen Lehrer sollte jeder dieser Schritte konsequent und durchdacht sein:

Schritt 1. Verstehen des Ziels der Zielgruppe und des Lernkontexts.

Schritt 2. Definition von Bildungszielen.

Schritt 3. Strukturierung der Erfahrung.

Schritt 4. Identifizierung von Ressourcen.

Schritt 5. Erstellen von Gamification-Elementen [1, S. 43].

Im Jahr 2020 untersuchten I. S. Redjeki und R. Muhajir die Wirksamkeit des Einsatzes von DuoLingo im Kurs „Grammatik für das Schreiben“ untersucht. An dem viertägigen Experiment an der Universität von Bogor (West-Java) nahmen 15 Studenten verschiedener Niveaus teil, die unter Anleitung der Forscher mit ihren Smartphones Grammatikübungen in DuoLingo absolvierten.

Die Ergebnisse der Umfrage zeigten, dass alle Teilnehmer (100 %) einen Anstieg der Motivation zum Englischlernen feststellten und den Lernprozess genossen, weil er interessant, einfach, modern und zugänglich war. 87 % der Schüler empfanden die App als hilfreich für das Erlernen von Grammatikkenntnissen, und 67 % verbrachten täglich bis zu 20 Minuten mit den Aufgaben, während der Rest dies unregelmäßig tat. 67 % der Teilnehmer stimmten zu, DuoLingo als regelmäßige Hausaufgabe zu verwenden, während der Rest es vorzog, die Übungen zusätzlich zum Hauptlehrplan zu machen [3, S. 76-77].

Schlussfolgerung: Die Ergebnisse der Studie beweisen die Effektivität von Gamification beim Unterrichten von Englischvokabeln. Es hilft, die Motivation und das aktive Engagement der Lernenden zu steigern und das Lernen zu verbessern. Die Verwendung von Spielmechanismen macht es möglich, den Lernprozess in eine spannende und produktive Erfahrung zu verwandeln. Die Einführung von Gamification in die Lehrpläne der Sekundarstufe kann eine der Möglichkeiten sein, den Sprachunterricht zu modernisieren und sicherzustellen, dass er den Bedürfnissen der heutigen Generation von Lernenden entspricht. Weitere Forschungsarbeiten könnten sich auf die Entwicklung effektiver Strategien für die Einführung von Spielelementen und die Anpassung der Methoden an verschiedene Altersgruppen und Leistungsniveaus konzentrieren.

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**СУЧАСНА ПАРАДИГМА ІНШОМОВНОЇ БІЗНЕС-КОМУНІКАЦІЇ:
ПЕРЕДОВІ МІЖНАРОДНІ ПРАКТИКИ
ТА МІЖКУЛЬТУРНА ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ**

МАТЕРІАЛИ
МІЖНАРОДНОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ

**THE MODERN PARADIGM OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE BUSINESS
COMMUNICATION: ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES AND
INTERCULTURAL INTEGRATION**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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