

**Хмельницька обласна рада
Хмельницький університет управління та права
імені Леоніда Юзькова**

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES
IN USE:
ACADEMIC AND
PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS**

**ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКИЙ
2022**

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Збірник розрахований на наукових та науково-педагогічних працівників закладів вищої освіти і наукових установ, студентів та аспірантів, практичних працівників та широкий читацький загал.

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Повну відповідальність за достовірність та якість поданого матеріалу несуть учасники конференції, їхні наукові керівники, рецензенти та структурні підрозділи закладів вищої освіти і наукових установ, які рекомендували ці матеріали до друку.

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LIMERICKS ABOUT PANDEMIC: ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Humour is created in the same way in different cultures. It is based on the clash of opposite phenomena and false expectations. Ways to create something comic have a lot in common in different languages.

There are many types of comic works such as pan (paronomasia), grotesque, irony, physical comedy, etc. Humour reflects changes in everyday life or the characteristics of certain people (Dubenko O.). Limerick is one of the most famous humorous verse types. Limerick appeared in England many years ago, but it is still popular nowadays. This verse has a special structure and its peculiarities, so it is necessary to pay attention to some details during limericks translation. Modern limericks are written every day. One of the most significant events of the past two years was the COVID pandemic. Due to this, many limericks about health and virus were created.

Diane Pecoraro is an author from the United States of America, whose limericks are very well-known.

| | |
|---|---|
| The virus has closed down much biz, Caused the stock market to lose its fizz, If these signs of recession Lead us into Depression, We'll need prophet, guru and wiz. By Diane Pecoraro | Переклад: Вірус частину бізнесу закрив Та фондовий маркет на міліну посадив Ознаки цієї рецесії Заводять нас у депресію, Тож потребуємо ми пророка, гуру та див. |
|---|---|

Pecoraro's limerick reflects the events that took place during the pandemic. It conveys people's attitude towards the lockdown humorously. The author uses personification, giving human features to the virus in this limerick. Also, there are slang abbreviations such as biz, fizz and wiz to preserve the rhyme scheme AABBA and rhymes.

The translation of the poem preserves the form of the rhyme and its content, using words of foreign origin ("рецесія", "гуру"), as they are part of informal communication in the Ukrainian language nowadays.

We can find some tips for behaviour during a pandemic in poems as well.

| | |
|---|--|
| This terrible virus called Covid Nineteen Is a killer that cannot be seen. We must maintain social distance To ensure our resistance | Жахливий цей вірус Covid-19 звати Це вбивця, якого годі впіймати. Соціальну дистанцію мусимо ми зберегти. |
|---|--|

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| And keep our hands impeccably clean. | Щоб його перемогти І наші руки в чистоті бездоганній тримати. |
|--------------------------------------|---|

The following limerick by an unknown author conveys in poetic form the rules that people must follow to stay healthy.

In this verse, the virus is also personified. It acts as an elusive character that is opposed to the rules that people must follow to overcome the spread of the virus. The translation by a method of semantic development in the second line conveys the difficulty of combating the disease.

This limerick contains an edifying conclusion about the importance of the simplest ways of coping with the spread of COVID-19, so the purpose of the Ukrainian translation is to fully save the author's message.

Also, there are many limericks about the mental state of people during the lockdown.

| | |
|---|--|
| There was an old lady of Gravesend Who into melancholy refused to descend? Many days of lockdown Did not bring her down. Her secret: a small canine friend. | Стара леді Грейвсенд була, Та меланхолії не піддалась вона Через багато локдауну днів Розум її не потьмянів Секрет леді: тварина мала. |
|---|--|

This limerick has a lot in common with standard Edward Lear's poems.

The name of the character in English is a game of words. It is a combination of "grave" - a location where a dead body is buried after a funeral with the verb "send" to emphasize the woman's age. In the Ukrainian translation, this game of words was omitted. The transliteration was used during translation instead, following the examples of many previously translated Lear's limericks.

A generalization - is the translation technique that was chosen for the last line (a small canine friend) of this limerick. The content is not lost due to this.

From the above examples, it can be seen that for the translation of limericks, it is crucial to follow the rhyming scheme, convey the meaning, using figures of speech like in the original and different techniques of translation.



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TOURISM DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN THE WORLD

Tourism is a global phenomenon, which involves more and more people and is considered to be one of the largest industries all over the world. Tourism is a tremendous

industry worldwide, which grows very fast. In fact, tourism as a global sphere attracts high investments, the market credits at high rates and being tied with other branches directly or indirectly results in positive changes of development indicators.

According to UNWTO glossary ‘‘Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. These people are called visitors (which may be either tourists or excursionists; residents or non-residents) and tourism has to do with their activities, some of which imply tourism expenditure’’ (Understanding Tourism-Basic Glossary, UNWTO, 2016). Hence, tourism is the sort of activity that suggests a temporary change of domicile for rest, recreation, cognitive and other purposes; at the same time, it is a sector of services provided by the tourism companies to meet the demands of tourists.

Presently, the main types of tourism are the following: Leisure/holiday tourism, Business tourism, Cultural tourism, Eco-tourism, Study tourism, Religious, pilgrimage tourism, Spa tourism, Medical tourism, Visiting friends and relatives, Agricultural tourism, Sports tourism, etc.

In recent years, the tourism and travel trends worldwide are as follows:

- global growth;
- continued strength of the Chinese market;
- shopping safaris;
- millions of millennials (1.8 billion out of 7 billion people worldwide belong to the Millennial generation (age 18-34));
- wired and wireless (by 2017 more than 3 billion people will have mobile internet access);
- sharing economy (Airbnb surpassed 800,000 listings and hosted more than 10 million people in 2014);
- bleisure (The blurry line between business and leisure trips);
- growing gray (World population of 65+ will rise from 600 million in 2015 to more than 1 billion by 2030);
- accessible adventure;
- medical tourism (is growing at a rate of 15-25 %);
- millions of millionaires (there are 34.8 million millionaires in the world);
- frontierism;
- residential tourism (shift in vacation home ownership from sun/resort destinations to top global cities);
- brand attractions (there are more than 500 branded attractions around the world from Ferrari World to Coca-Cola Experience);
- creative tourism;
- culinary tourism (88 % of destinations consider gastronomy strategic in defining their brand and image).

Tourism has expanded its geography; its industry has enlarged thanks to changes in demand and supply. Presently, new technologies contribute to the growth of competition between organizations of tourism sphere that offer tourism products. People are more fastidious today and their diverse requirements are to be fulfilled properly. Thus, the tourism market is continuously expanding as a result of new services and activities. Under such conditions all the countries face the urgency to walk

simultaneously with the global progress of the tourism sphere. Therefore, it is a huge necessity to analyze the global tourism market, demand and supply of services and being based on the own tourism assets to be perfectly positioned in international tourism market and to promote tourism products.

Tourism will surely continue to expand in the future as well. The extension of both international and domestic tourism is profitable for countries. The Internet has greatly influenced the development of tourism and will do so in the future too. Now it has become easier to find any information at any moment on where to go and how to organize travelling beforehand (booking, maps, tickets, etc.).

On the whole, tourism is a tremendous industry worldwide which grows very fast. In fact, tourism as a global sphere attracts high investments, the market credits at high rates and being tied with other branches directly or indirectly results in positive changes of development indicators.



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TO THE QUESTION OF NECESSITY TO CRIMINALIZE SEPARATE KINDS OF ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN HUNTING SMOOTHBORE WEAPONS

Weapon was always of importance in the life of not only a human but the mankind in general. The famous saying 'God created men, Sam Colt made them equal' shows clearly its importance for the society.

As R. Chepurnyi notices correctly, a history of weapon is a history of mankind actually (Chepurnyi, 2016). It is difficult to overestimate the importance of weapon for the social environment independently of centuries flow since it was from time immemorial one of the most effective means for getting food, defense from the attack of wild animals and penal incursion, state defense, a mean of stay the criminal offence and detention of individuals who committed it and also it is a special mean of the inhibition of criminal behavior. At the same time, if to look at the essence of weapon from another aspect so it is not difficult to see that the weapon was and continues to be an instrument for the killing of people, a source of threat for the life of people and its trafficking constantly promoted and up to now promotes the commitment of other serious and particularly serious offence that accordingly also creates a real threat for public safety in the other state. In fact, weapon is a shield and a sword at the same time.

That's why, due to such importance of social relations related to the trafficking of weapon, it is not strange that they are one of the objects of criminal-legal protection.

Meanwhile, searching the dispositions and sanctions of articles that are devoted to illegal weapon trafficking, it is concluded that a law creator not always takes into account the different danger level of some kinds of weapon and its trafficking, disregards the social danger that is specific immanently for separate kinds of weapon, not paying attention to some forms of illegal weapon trafficking and as a result the social

relations that are connected with it, stay not within the criminal-law protection.

So, particularly, it is impossible not to observe that nowadays due to the opinion of lawmaker, the smoothbore weapon is not a subject of the constituent elements of criminal offences that are provided by the articles 201, 262, 263 of CC of Ukraine and because of this its transfer across the customs check of Ukraine out of the customs check or with concealment of it, abduction, embezzlement, claim, takeover of it by fraud, robbery with the purpose of theft, wearing, keeping, acquisition, transfer or marketing of weapon are not criminally punishable or must be determined as criminal offences against the ownership. It is considered that such position of a lawmaker is unclear enough and inconsequent since the shown kind as the other kinds of firearms is designed for the defeat of different aims. Particularly, it is obvious that hunting smoothbore weapon can wound a person to death from large distances, on effectiveness it doesn't differ practically from its analogues in the type of rifled or combined weapon and its separate types with reference of constant improvement of armaments have a higher distance of defeat action and less projectile spread than older samples of rifled or combined firearms.

As O. M. Sarnavskiy notices correctly, hunting smoothbore weapon must be recognized as a subject of criminal offences provided by the articles 262-263 CC of Ukraine, since it: a) able to cause death or serious bodily injuries, b) is a source of heightened risk as well as rifled firearm, c) designed for the defeat of live target, d) an appropriate special legal regime is established for it (Sarnavskiy, 2009).

Furthermore, analyzing the constituent elements of criminal offences, that are provided by articles 263-1 and 264 CC of Ukraine, it may be noticed that a lawmaker doesn't exclude the criminal responsibility for illegal manufacture, processing or repair of smoothbore firearm, its falsification, illegal remove or change of its marking, disorderly storage if it caused the death of people or other bad after-effects (responsibility for mentioned actions is not differentiated by the types of weapon) that testifies about the identification of the degree of social danger of smoothbore weapon with other its types on the legislative level. Why then the absence of grooves in the bore has a key importance at a denial of smoothbore hunting weapon as a subject of the constituent elements of criminal offences that are provided by articles 201, 262, 263 CC of Ukraine?

Can it be true that such minor detail must be taken into account at the resolution of the item about the criminalization of actions referred to a weapon trafficking? Sure, no. As it was said previously, relations that are connected with the illegal trafficking of weapon, constitute a threat for public safety in the state and because of it when a lawmaker determines the criminal responsibility, firstly it is worth to pay attention to the potential consequences of illegal weapon trafficking, essential damage that can be caused for the society from such trafficking and it doesn't depend on a presence or absence of grooves in the bore and also a target mission of such weapon. That's why I support completely the thought of the most scientists regarding a necessity of expanding the circle of constituent elements of criminal offences that are provided by articles 201, 262, 263 CC of Ukraine, through the inclusion of smoothbore hunting weapon as a subject.



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INCARCERATION AND CONSEQUENCES AS A PREREQUISITE FOR PUNISHMENT

When large numbers of adults, especially men, are in prison and their number is rapidly increasing, the community is negatively affected in numerous ways, including damage to social networks, social relationships, and long-term life chances. These consequences worsen the psychological state of children, the functioning of the family, mental and physical health, labour markets, economic and political infrastructure. The conclusions of the research are ambiguous. However, as empirical evidence increases on the negative side effects of concentrated incarceration, the likelihood that concentrated incarceration is criminogenic in its impact on these communities becomes stronger. There are significant methodological problems in trying to link the effects of concentrated incarceration with declining public safety. There is no well-established or proven strategy to deal with the effects of concentrated incarceration on communities. Most of the current debates about penal policy, in fact, do not pay attention to this problem. The decisions should stem from changes in the country's punitive philosophy and its sentencing laws (Clear, Todd R., 2008).

The offenders leave prison for fear of trust, fearing the unknown and with a vision of a world shaped according to the meaning of behaviour in a prison context. For a recently released inmate, experiences such as a subway jostle when someone stretches across him in the bathroom to take a paper towel, or eye contact, can be seen as a foreshadowing of a physical attack.

It is believed that imprisonment is a prerequisite for legal punishment, in the sense that it and only it is a reasonable legal punishment for serious offenders. Any further losses or limitations are as if excluded by definition. I deeply sympathize with this conclusion, but in my opinion, it should be earned through careful argument. It is not obvious that all we can do about serious offenders is to deprive them of their liberty. The practice of many countries does not support or reflect such a point of view. We need a normative theory of incarceration if we are to criticize systematically this practice. More importantly, many people think and write about punishment denying the claim that imprisonment is the essence of imprisonment, and we can surely find arguments in favor of harsher or more restrictive conditions of imprisonment. So, I believe we have a longer way to go to conclude that less restrictive and more humane conditions of imprisonment are sufficient to achieve the goals of legal punishment (Lippke, Richard, 2007).

Since deprivation of liberty causes serious injuries and restrictions to persons, its use can only be justified in respect of crimes that also cause or threaten significant harm to victims. Its use is not appropriate to express moral outrage at actions that the democratic majority disapproves of, or to deter citizens from committing relatively harmless crimes than the offenders, but who, nevertheless, choose to commit crimes.

Since an electronic copy is available, these assumptions about offenders are not satisfied in the real world, the legality of their legal punishment is undermined. One area that is neglected in the theory of punitive punishment is the restrictions it imposes on the length and structure of incarceration. Criminal sanctions should determine how and to what extent crimes interfere with the ability of victims to live a decent life shaped by their independent choices. More serious crimes deeply interfere in the lives of victims, and therefore the state justifiably imposes such penalties on those who commit them (Hagan John, Ronit Dinovitzer, 1999).

Incarceration can cause and exacerbate symptoms of mental illness, and these effects can persist long after a person leaves the prison gates. Since the environment of penitentiary institutions alienates people from society and deprives them of the meaning and purpose of life, it can harm mental health from the very beginning. In addition, appalling conditions in prisons and colonies such as overcrowding, solitary confinement and regular violence can have other negative consequences. The researchers even suggested that incarceration could lead to "post-incarceration syndrome" - similar to post-traumatic stress disorder: Many people continue to suffer from mental disorders after serving their sentences (Mauer Marc, 2002).

Many of the defining characteristics of the will situation are associated with its negative consequences for a person's mental health, including separation from the family, loss of independence, boredom and lack of goals, as well as unpredictability of the environment. Professor Craig Haney, an expert in the study of the psychological consequences of prison education and solitary confinement, explains: life is interaction with other models." And, as Dr. Seymour L. Halleck noted, "the prison environment is arranged almost diabolically to make the offender feel the pain of what many psychiatrists might call mental illness" (Garland David, 2001).

For days, months, years, you live without your own space, the ability to choose with whom to spend time, what to eat or where to go. You live in an environment of constant danger and suspicion. Love and close human relationships are virtually inaccessible. Family and friends are far away. In order not to go crazy, prisoners have to change and adapt to this environment. This is especially true for long-term offenders - in England and Wales, almost 43% of penalties today are more than four years. In a U.S. government report on the psychological impact of incarceration, social psychologist Craig Haney said unequivocally, "Few people go to prison without a trace and do not change the psyche." Researchers at the University of Cambridge's Institute of Criminology, who interviewed hundreds of prisoners, came to an even more radical conclusion: prolonged imprisonment "completely changes a person" (Fallesen Peter, Lars H. Andersen, 2017).

Previously, psychologists adhered to the theory that our personality does not change in adulthood. But recent studies have shown that despite our relative stability, our ways of thinking, behaving, and emotions change significantly and consistently. This is primarily in response to the diverse social roles we have to perform throughout our lives. Obviously, living in a rigidly structured and socially dangerous environment causes an inevitable transformation of the individual. These psychological changes are particularly worrying for those who care about the welfare of prisoners and the possibility of their reintegration into society after release. And although psychological adaptation helps a person survive in prison, at large it becomes counterproductive. Key

signs of a prison environment that lead to personal change include a loss of agency, a lack of private space, and daily stigmatization. And also – constant fear, the need to hide their emotions, wear a mask of "invulnerability" (in order to avoid abuse by others) and daily follow strict rules and procedures.



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CULTURAL TOURISM: A REVIEW OF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Culture and tourism have always been inextricably linked. Cultural sights, attractions and events provide an important motivation for travel, and travel in itself generates culture. But it is only in recent decades that the link between culture and tourism has been more explicitly identified as a specific form of consumption: cultural tourism. The emergence of cultural tourism as a social phenomenon and as an object of academic study can be traced back to the surge in post-World War 2 leisure travel.

In Europe, travel helped to increase cultural understanding as well as rebuild shattered economies. As incomes and consumption continued to rise in the 1960s and 1970s, so did international travel, and the consumption of culture. By the 1980s the flow of international tourists to major sites and attractions began to attract enough attention for the label ‘cultural tourism’ to be attached to an emerging niche market. Early academic studies of cultural tourism also surfaced at this time, and the World Tourism Organisation (WTO, as it was then) produced its first definition of the phenomenon. In the early 1990s the first estimate of the size of this ‘new’ market also emerged (at 37% of all international tourism) and were attributed to the WTO, even though Bywater (1993) comments that it was not clear how this estimate was derived. Interest in cultural tourism continued to grow throughout the 1980s and 1990s, driven by the ‘heritage boom’ (Hewison, 1987), the growth of international and domestic travel and the identification of cultural tourism as a ‘good’ form of tourism that would stimulate the economy and help conserve culture (Richards, 2001).

The beginning of the 1990s indicates a period of transformation of cultural tourism which, unlike the original orientation towards elite clientele, found a new opportunity for development in the orientation towards the mass market. Cultural tourism became a well-established phenomenon in many tourism destinations, and was increasingly the target of academic research.

The first textbooks on cultural tourism began to emerge (Smith, 2003; Ivanovic, 2008) and a growing range of research papers appeared, linked to many different theoretical and methodological approaches (Richards and Munsters, 2010, Smith and Richards, 2013). Growth in cultural tourism was also marked by fragmentation into a

number of emerging niches, such as heritage tourism, arts tourism, gastronomic tourism, film tourism and creative tourism. Just as an expanding notion of culture had helped to stimulate the growth of cultural tourism in the 1990s, so the fragmentation of the cultural tourism concept itself helped to produce a surge in the proportion of publications dedicated to the field. Growth also brought its own challenges, and by 2013 Boniface was already signalling problems with the overcrowding of World Heritage Sites, a phenomenon that is now being linked with the idea of ‘overtourism’. The problems being encountered with the conservation of tangible heritage and the growing desire of tourists for new experiences also helped to focus attention on the role of intangible heritage in tourism (du Cros, 2012). The changing nature of cultural tourism was recently brought into focus by a UNWTO Report on Tourism and Culture Synergies (2018), which included online surveys covering 43% of UNWTO Member States as well as 61 international experts and academics in the field. This study confirmed the importance of the cultural tourism, with 89% of national tourism administrations indicating that cultural tourism was part of their tourism policy. The respondents also indicated that they expected further growth in cultural tourism in the following five years. The research also for the first time provided empirical support for the original estimates of the size of the cultural tourism market. This was estimated to account for 3 over 39% of all international tourism arrivals, or the equivalent of around 516 million international trips in 2017. This provides an apparent vindication of the long quoted, but largely unsubstantiated estimate that cultural tourism accounts for 40% of global tourism (Bywater, 1993). The crucial point, however, is how cultural tourism is defined – a debate that has raged for a long time.

Cultural tourism is a type of tourism activity in which the visitor’s essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible and intangible cultural attractions/products in a tourism destination. These attractions/products relate to a set of distinctive material, intellectual, spiritual and emotional features of a society that encompasses arts and architecture, historical and cultural heritage, culinary heritage, literature, music, creative industries and the living cultures with their lifestyles, value systems, beliefs and traditions. This new definition confirms the much broader nature of contemporary cultural tourism, which relates not just to sites and monuments, but to ways of life, creativity and ‘everyday culture’.

The field of cultural tourism has moved away from the previous emphasis on classic western tangible heritage towards a much broader and inclusive field of diverse cultural practices in all corners of the world. In this sense the new definition mirrors the development of the production and consumption of cultural tourism, as well as the development of academic research on cultural tourism. It is impossible in such a brief review to do justice to the increasing breadth and diversity of cultural tourism research, but it is hoped that at least some of the main themes can be traced.



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CAUSES, NATURE AND CONSEQUENCES OF BANKRUPTCY AT THE ENTERPRISE

The topic of bankruptcy is quite relevant today. The relevance is focused on the fact that until recently bankruptcy proceedings were little known to most business entities. Only during the period of economic reform (after the elimination of the planned distribution of the use of monetary resources) such economic phenomena as unprofitability, insolvency of enterprises became noticeable.

The concept of bankruptcy can be defined in different approaches. According to the economic approach of N.V. Sablin and V. V. Krivezhenko, the concept of 'bankruptcy' is interpreted as inability of the subject to continue its entrepreneurial activities due to its economic unprofitability.

Under the financial approach of R. Brayley and S. Myers, bankruptcy is defined as a legalized way of absorbing the company by creditors if it does not fulfill its obligations.

And as for the last approach, the legal one, A. S. Yablonskaya explained this concept as one of the legal grounds for the liquidation of the enterprise, which is manifested in the inability of the business entity to meet the requirements imposed on it by creditors within the established period and fulfill obligations to the budget.

The essence of bankruptcy is characterized as a serious violation of the financial stability of the enterprise. Bankruptcy is the process in which an individual or organization is incapable in paying off creditors and according to a court decision the debtor's property is distributed among creditors in accordance with the statutory order of payment of debts to creditors, such as taxes and wages of employees of the bankrupt organization.

In any organization there is a possibility of a crisis, which is due not only to errors in the management strategy, lack of attention to development problems or defeat in competition, but also due to such objective factors as market fluctuations, periodic modernization of technology, change in the organization of production, changes in personnel or external economic conditions, and often political circumstances. A critical option for such crisis phenomena in the enterprise is bankruptcy.

The main reasons of bankruptcy are:

- serious violation of the financial stability of the enterprise, which prevents the normal implementation of its economic activities;
- significant imbalance within the framework of a long period of time of the volume of its cash flows;
- prolonged insolvency of the enterprise caused by low liquidity of its assets.

The bank's reasons of bankruptcy include external and internal ones. Among the external reasons there are economic or political reasons, bankruptcy of debtors, unstable economic environment, etc. The internal ones consist of falling demand for

services/products of the company, growth of the debt, working capital deficit, irrational organizational structure, ineffective marketing, low level of personnel qualifications etc.

External reasons are objective in relation to the bankrupt enterprise, i. e. a sharp reduction in demand for products and falling prices for it; increase in prices for raw materials, energy resources; political and socio-economic situation in the country; natural elements, etc.

Internal reasons are subjective and depend on the management and specialists of the enterprise: shortcomings in production, technical and economic policy; untimely and inadequate reaction to changes in the market environment; irrational organizational structure; errors in the choice of line and strategy of development, large-scale investment projects, facilities, etc.

One of the most common reasons for bankruptcy of the enterprise is the error in management. That is why management needs to investigate the cause of the situation and take appropriate action, because it is a direct factor in reducing internal costs or staff, as well as rehabilitation (when the enterprise is supported by an investor).

As for the consequences of bankruptcy, they are the following ones. If the debtor and creditors could not agree and the case came to liquidation, then:

- from the moment the debtor is declared bankrupt the business activity ends;
- the bankrupt does not have any new debts, in particular taxes;
- all arrests imposed on the debtor's property are cancelled (except for arrests in the framework of criminal proceedings);
- the powers of the director, board, supervisory board, founders, participants and shareholders are terminated.

There are also consequences that lead to deterioration or bankruptcy:

1. financially insolvent enterprise can cause serious financial risks for successfully operating enterprises - its partners. Thus, the enterprise harms its partners, and therefore reduces the overall potential of economic development of the state;
2. financially insolvent enterprise complicates the formation of the revenue side of the state budget and extra-budgetary funds;
3. such enterprises contribute to the reduction of the overall rate of return on capital, since they inefficiently use the resources provided to them in commodity and monetary forms;
4. such enterprises curtail their activities and contribute to the reduction of the number of jobs and the number of employed in social production.

It is possible to conclude that the topic of bankruptcy is quite popular today and many researchers have focused on this issue, among them E.M. Andrushchak, I.O. Blank, R. Breley, O.Ya. Bazilinska, N.A. Goloshchapov, S. Myers, R.S. Saifulin, O.O. Tereshchenko and others.

The undeniable appearance emergence of bankruptcy in the company entails certain consequences that bring trouble to the management of the enterprise, such as termination of powers, dismissal, etc.

Therefore, in order to avoid such a phenomenon in the enterprise, it is necessary to understand clearly the nature of bankruptcy, its causes and all possible consequences.



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DEUTSCH ALS SPRACHE DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION

Deutsch ist in der heutigen Welt sehr wichtig. Dies ist vor allem darauf zurückzuführen, dass es eine der Amtssprachen der Europäischen Union ist. Es gilt neben Englisch, Spanisch, Italienisch und Französisch als eine der beliebtesten europäischen Sprachen. Auch ist Deutsch die Sprache großer Meister der Feder, Komponisten und Denker wie W. Goethe, F. Schiller, die Brüder Grimm, F. Kafka, J. Bach, L. Beethoven, W. Mozart, I. Kant, F. Nietzsche, S. Freud, K. Marx, A. Einstein – diese Aufzählung lässt sich nicht abschließen.

1. Derzeit wird die deutsche Sprache in 40 Ländern auf der ganzen Welt aktiv verwendet, und diejenigen, die sie sprechen, haben die Möglichkeit, mit mehr als hundert Millionen Europäern in Kontakt zu treten. Deutsch ist zweifellos die am weitesten verbreitete Sprache in Europa, weil die deutsche Sprache die Muttersprache der meisten Menschen in Europa ist. Denn nur Deutschland zählt 83 Millionen Einwohner. Aber nicht nur in Deutschland wird Deutsch gesprochen: es ist nicht nur die Amtssprache von Österreich und Liechtenstein, sondern auch eine der Amtssprachen der Schweiz, Belgiens und Luxemburgs. Außerdem gilt Deutsch als die Muttersprache eines großen Teils der Bevölkerung in Norditalien, Ostbelgien, den Niederlanden, Dänemark, Ostfrankreich, in Teilen Polens, Tschechiens und Rumäniens.

Es ist die drittbekannteste Fremdsprache weltweit und die zweitbekannteste in Europa und Japan nach Englisch.

2. 32 % der Bürger der Europäischen Union sagen, dass sie Deutsch sprechen können. Aus diesem Grund ist das deutsche Kabel- und Satellitenfernsehen in europäischen Ländern weit verbreitet. Zweifellos ist die deutsche Sprache eine der bekanntesten Sprachen in der Europäischen Union, vor allem aufgrund ihrer weiten Verbreitung in den neuen EU-Ländern. Es ist eine der Amtssprachen der Europäischen Union und eine der drei Arbeitssprachen in der Europäischen Kommission (neben Englisch und Französisch).

Es ist interessant, dass das Goethe-Institut, das sich weltweit für die deutsche Sprache und Kultur einsetzt, fördert das Lernen der deutschen Sprache als Fremdsprache. In Zusammenarbeit mit dem Goethe-Institut bietet Deutsche Welle International ein breites Angebot an verschiedenen Online-Deutschkursen an:

Dialektologie der deutschen Sprache;

3. die Legende der offiziellen deutschen Sprache in den Vereinigten Staaten (Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://migrant.biz.ua/nimechina/kultura/dehovoriat-nimetskoiu-movoju.html>).

4. Aufgrund des oben Gesagten können wir die Vorteile des Lernens der deutschen Sprache feststellen. Erstens, Deutschkenntnisse geben die Möglichkeit, Geschäfte zu machen. Denn die deutsche Wirtschaft bietet viele Chancen für Unternehmen an. Multinationale Unternehmen existieren sowohl in der ganzen

Europäischen Union als auch in osteuropäischen Ländern, in denen Deutsch die zweite gesprochene Sprache nach Englisch ist. Unternehmen wie BMW, Daimler, Siemens, Lufthansa, SAP, Bosch, Infineon, BASF und viele andere brauchen deutschsprachige internationale Partner. Die Japaner, deren Wirtschaft die dritthöchste Volkswirtschaft der Welt ist, haben ihre Wahl schon getroffen: 68 % der japanischen Studenten lernen Deutsch (Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://goncharenkocentre.com.ua/yaki-osnovni-perevagi-tih-hto-volodiie-nimeckuju-movoju/>).

Zweitens ist Deutsch die am weitesten verbreitete Sprache in Europa, die im Vergleich zu anderen Sprachen auf der Weltbühne an Bedeutung gewinnt.

Daraus lässt sich schließen, dass Deutsch die Sprache der Europäischen Union ist. Es wird von vielen internationalen Organisationen in ihrer Arbeit verwendet. Dementsprechend ist es in der Welt seit langem als internationale Sprache anerkannt.



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LEGAL INSTITUTION AT THE STAGE OF ENFORCEMENT OF A JUDGMENT

In this paper, I would like to draw attention to the problem of enforcement of court decisions in the event that after the entry into force of the party or a third party withdraws from the relationship.

Thus, in accordance with articles 370 and 373 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine, a court decision that has entered into force is binding and enforceable. Execution of a court decision is carried out on the basis of a writ of execution issued by the court that considered the case as a court of first instance.

If the executive document meets the requirements established by article 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On enforcement proceedings", the executor begins enforcement of the court decision.

In case of withdrawal of one of the parties to the enforcement proceedings at the request of the state executor or at the request of the interested person, the court that considered the case as a court of first instance shall replace the party to the enforcement proceedings with its successor. The provisions of this article shall also apply in case of necessity to replace the debtor or debt collector in the writ of execution before the opening of enforcement proceedings (parts one, four of article 379 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine).

That is, the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine provides for a special rule that regulates the conditions and procedure for replacing a party to enforcement proceedings by a successor.

However, despite the above mechanism, the procedural legislation does not regulate the issue of replacing a party to the claimant's application for a writ of execution or after the end of enforcement proceedings.

In such cases, since the issues of procedural succession are regulated by article 52 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine, the interested parties, applying the analogy, apply to the courts to replace the party in the case.

Consideration of such applications in practice differs.

In particular, there is a practice when the courts refuse such a replacement, referring to the fact that the case is completed by a final decision and the issue of replacement by a successor can be resolved in accordance with article 379 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine. The provisions of article 52 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine allow the replacement of a party only during the trial [decision of the District administrative court of Kyiv of 16.02.2021 in administrative case №640/20117/18 <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/94936114>, decision of the Sixth administrative court of appeal of 16.09.2019 in administrative case №2a-18958/11/2670 <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/84334599>, decision of the Supreme Court of 12.08.2019 in administrative case №2a-7750/11/2670 <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/83602673>].

At the same time, there are a number of decisions where the courts allow the replacement of a party in the case after the entry into force of the decision [Supreme Court decision of 14.03.2018 in administrative case №296/1155/13-a <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/72791027>, decision of the Kharkiv district administrative court of 12.08.2021 in administrative case №520/4699/19 <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/98983584>, decision of the Dnipropetrovsk district administrative court of 20.08.2020 in administrative case №804/67/17 <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/91217598>].

This approach is justified by the fact that article 52 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine is included in Section I "General provisions" of Chapter 4 "Participants in the trial" of this Code, which regulates the general principles of participants, parties, third parties, persons granted by law the right to go to court in the interests of others, their rights and responsibilities, etc. Instead, article 379 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine is located in Section IV "Procedural issues related to the execution of court decisions in administrative cases", which deals with the settlement of relations related to the enforcement of court decisions. As a result, the normative prescriptions of article 52 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine are considered general in relation to the prescriptions enshrined in article 379 of this Code.

The given heterogeneity of judicial practice and the problem considered in this work, in our opinion, lie in the plane of the concept of "trial".

That is, the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine does not define a clear list of stages of the trial. Only the stage of preparatory proceedings, the stage of consideration of the case on the merits, the stage of review of the decision on appeal or cassation, the stage of execution of the court decision and at the same time the term "stage" is used for a generalized description.

At the same time, the law provides that the court allows the replacement of the relevant party or third party by his successor at any stage of the proceedings.

The solution to this situation, in our opinion, is to apply the scientific component in views on the content of the trial and make appropriate changes to the administrative procedural legislation.

Currently, to eliminate these obstacles, it is proposed to determine the procedure for replacing a party to enforcement proceedings by a successor in the presence of open enforcement proceedings in accordance with article 379 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine, subject to the conditions of article 52 of the same Code, and before the opening of enforcement proceedings and after its completion, such replacement should be carried out only on the basis of article 52 of the Code of administrative proceedings of Ukraine.

This approach is due to the fact that the binding nature of the court decision from the objective point of view precludes the recurrence of the process in relation to the legal relationship, the dispute over which the court decided, and the legality of the decision also applies to successors and third parties.



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GLOBALIZATION AS A PHENOMENON OF THE NOWADAYS

Globalization is a relatively new concept that began to be actively used to explain many of the defining processes in the world since the end of the 20th century and became a further development of capitalism. According to M. Steger globalization is divided into the following five periods:

- the first (prehistoric) period of globalization covers the V-III millennium B.C;
- the second - fifteen centuries after the Birth of Christ (early globalization);
- the third – 1500 – 1700 (the period of the Great Geographic Discoveries, the time of the first TNCs – the East India Company; pre-modern globalization);
- the fourth – 1700 – 1970 (globalization of the modern era);
- the fifth (modern) from the 1970 up to the present (Хайстова М. Г., 2013, Максименко В., 2004).

Globalization is a complex and developed system, and its ties with humanity are getting stronger and stronger every day. The complexity of the phenomenon of globalization and the scale of its manifestations causes active disputes about the definition of globalization.

There are different opinions on this phenomenon. It is believed that the term ‘globalization’ was first formulated in 1983 by the American researcher T. Levitt in the article ‘Harvard Business Review’ where this neologism was used to explain the processes that occur in the markets of individual products by the example of transnational companies. But, in our opinion, the most accurate definition was given by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, i.e. ‘Globalization can be described as closer economic integration of all countries of the world as a result of liberalization and further increase in the volume and diversity of international trade in goods and services, falling transport prices, increasing intensity of international capital

penetration, huge growth of the global workforce and accelerated spread of technology on a global scale'. Under this statement it is possible to distinguish two aspects:

1. Humanistic aspect. Its emergence is closely connected with the change in the geopolitical situation in the world at the time of the end of xx century. At the same time, this aspect is reflected in the active promotion of the principle 'the world without borders' by western European countries which declares the predominance of the norms of liberal-democratic culture of public administration.

2. Economic aspect. Completely interdependent with the previous one, especially in terms of international trade, capital penetration and labor increase. And of course, the complete orientation of producers to both domestic and foreign consumers.

Humanism in the context of globalization is also reflected in the modern legal doctrine of Ukraine. In accordance with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in 2008 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law 'On Freedom of Expression' and the Law 'On Amendments to the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine regarding the Humanization of the Criminal Liability.' In addition, our state actively conducted a dialogue both with member states and the European Union as a whole, as a result of which the course towards European integration was taken, which was manifested in convening the Ukraine – European Union summit. As a result of this summit, the Visa liberalization plan was adopted in 2010. Subsequently, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine drafted the Law 'On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine in the Field of State Anti-Corruption Policy in connection with the implementation of the Action Plan on Visa Regime for Ukraine by the European Union.'

But still, the peace of mind of many scholars raises the question of whether this phenomenon is positive or still negative. Such polemics have led to the creation of two currents – globalists and anti-globalists. First, we give the arguments of opponents of globalization who boil down to the fact that globalization in the form that has become now, due to its strong integration into the daily life of the society of any country, leads to changes in economic, political and cultural strategies (Войтович Р. В., Солоха М. Т., Бондаренко Г. І., 2013). Such changes provoke the interdependence of the world and, to a certain extent weaken individual states. Because of the strengthening of unification and standardization, countries begin to create associations designed to resist the challenges of globalization processes (a fairly striking example is various kinds of customs unions or military-political organizations (NATO, CSTO). The strengthening of globalization in the future will cause the loss of national identity of a number of mainly European states, to the strengthening of the role of international terrorism which has become the number one problem for such a giant of our time as the United States.

Instead, their 'vis-a-vis' from the opposite camp argue that globalization also allows creation such a level of connection that leads to the emergence of global human rights movements, the creation of fair trade, reduction of the use of child labor and the spread of a culture of universal human rights. This unique phenomenon has allowed to increase the number of influential non-state subjects of international life (IBRD, WTO, EU, IMF, NATO), which have no less financial resources and relevant political instruments than other governments, yet they are able to operate on the territory of a dozen countries without complying with any international legal norms.

As we can see, opinions are divided and the arguments on both sides are quite convincing. But modern world tendencies show that it is still more positive than negative, the positions of antiglobalists are quite shaky and easily broken by counterarguments of globalists. However, the claim of national identity loss is undeniable. Promoting the ideology of globalism on the part of the countries the society of which is experiencing the so-called transition period will naturally lead to the violation of national and ethno-cultural traditions (primarily through the formation of a common information space by means of Internet resources) (Туровский Р., 2004). At the beginning of its independence Ukraine was under the strong influence of globalization and taking a course towards European integration has only increased this dependence.

Thus, on the basis of this study, it can be concluded that globalization has become the basis of modern socio - economic development. The study of globalization processes and its clear definition is of great importance for the formation and implementation of effective state economic policy. The creation of a number of TNCs has further strengthened the dominant trends of such a phenomenon. Further offensive movement of globalization processes will be able to meet resistance only in countries with a strong tradition, although even such cultural giants as China and Japan have already given up.



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THE PROBLEM OF STATELESSNESS AND MODERN WAYS TO OVERCOME IT

Human rights and freedoms are currently one of the main values that are the object of protection for both domestic and international law. It is the citizenship that is an element of a person's legal status, the existence of which determines the scope of his legal personality and the nature of his relations with the State. The 20th century was decisive in the protection of human rights and freedoms as a citizen: a number of agreements have been adopted, which significantly expanded the range of benefits of the subject of constitutional relations (Дракохпур Т.В., 2015).

Despite the fact that the legal regulation in this area has reached a new level, there are still drawbacks. One of these shortcomings is statelessness. Statelessness is a legal condition of a person who does not have citizenship of any state. Instances of statelessness occur as a result of a variety of solutions to the acquisition and loss of nationality by the laws of individual states. It can also be said that statelessness is the result of a conflict between the nationality laws of different states. It is generally believed that the status of stateless persons is close to that of foreigners in any country. Also, stateless persons residing in the territory of a country must obey its rules and laws.

The most common reasons for statelessness are:

1. The birth of a child of stateless parents if the principle of soil does not apply in that territory.

2. The birth of a child of unknown parents («foundling»), if only the "blood principle" applies in the territory of the state.

3. Loss of citizenship of one country and non-acquisition of citizenship of another.

4. Deprivation of citizenship by the state, on moral, political, and security grounds.

5. Marriage to a foreigner, whose state does not automatically grant citizenship to the man (France, Ukraine), and the woman is a citizen of the state where the rule "to follow the citizenship of the man" (Spain) applies.

6. Territorial changes of the state (Софінська І.Д., 2018).

The phenomenon of statelessness is negative, primarily for the individual himself. Lack of citizenship puts a stateless person in a rather disadvantageous position compared to the citizens of the country on whose territory they reside, because such people are limited in their civil rights, especially political rights. Moreover, stateless persons are deprived of the absolute protection of any state. It should be noted, however, that in the present, as an international custom, the rule, accepted by most civilized countries of the world, according to which stateless persons enjoy the protection of the state entity on whose territory they have their permanent residence, reigns (Дахова І. І., 2015).

Secondly, statelessness quite often becomes a problem of disputes between states, which are quite difficult to solve at the general international legal level. For example, according to the norms of international law concerning the foreign relations of states, which are enshrined in a number of universal conventions, born in the territory of a state, directly related to a foreign diplomat or consul, cannot obtain the nationality of the country of their residence, only through national legislation. The main way to prevent situations of dual nationality or statelessness, or at least to minimize them, is to conclude treaties on nationality between the states concerned.

In the second half of the twentieth century, the whole world was extremely concerned about this problem. The main force, which acted in counteraction to this, certainly, negative phenomenon, was the United Nations, which on September 28, 1954 adopted resolution 896 (IX), which became the legal basis of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. Ukraine, as well as all European countries, acceded to the above provisions in 2013. The need for such an act was paramount due to the impossibility of agreement between the states independently. This Convention was extended to persons with refugee status, i.e., those entitled to the protection and protection of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. It also proclaimed the establishment of a regime of aliens in the participating countries, for stateless persons. The Convention proclaimed that a stateless person must comply with the laws, regulations, measures to the legal order of the country in which he is. The state, in turn, must not use means of a discriminatory nature. Stateless persons are also given the freedom to practice their religion and religious upbringing. The Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 30.08.1961 is another similar normative legal act. Deprivation of nationality was characterized as a completely unilateral act of the state, carried out without the will of the individual and without the presence of appropriate grounds, that is, the state at its own discretion, in an individual order deprives the citizen of his or her citizenship.

Currently, stateless persons may be rejected by their host country if there is an armed conflict, or any other destabilizing situation. They also risk being denied access to COVID-19 vaccinations when countries implement plans to fight the pandemic. Similarly, stateless communities are unlikely to be included in socioeconomic assistance packages that aim to reduce the impact of the pandemic on access to livelihoods. Moreover, as climate change worsens, stateless people risk being excluded from government attempts to mitigate extreme weather events. And, of course, it is worth mentioning that stateless people cannot get education, necessary medical care and livelihoods (there is no possibility of legal employment). According to UN statistics, there are now 4.2 million people in the world with stateless status, but the real number is much higher. The issue of compliance with the above Conventions is quite acute, there are quite a lot of cases of neglecting them. Such tendency is explained by increase of conflict situations, due to which people are forced to leave their permanent places of residence in search of a better life in the countries of the European Union. Which no longer have enough resources and space to accommodate them and provide them with basic necessities.

Summarizing the above, it should be pointed out that the principle of prevention of statelessness is enshrined in the international legal acts and legislation of many countries, including Ukraine, which is evidence of its special importance. However, today there remain a number of problems associated with the implementation of this principle, one of which is the imperfection of the current legislation in the field of citizenship.



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CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR OF FAMILY AND LOVE IN CONTEMPORARY SHORT STORIES: LINGUISTIC AND TRANSLATION ASPECTS

The concept is a bridge that forms the space between the word and reality. Concepts guide our thinking process and create new realities; they are popular with linguists (V. H. Nikonova, L. I. Belekhova, O. O. Selivanova) who are interested in establishing the relationship between a concept and its verbalization. A concept is a study of thinking or memory, which is the result of cognitive activity of an individual and society. Of special interest is the study of the concepts of FAMILY and LOVE, especially in contemporary short stories. Concepts of FAMILY and LOVE can be classified as universal categories of culture. At the same time, no detailed research of the ways in which the concepts of FAMILY and LOVE are verbalized, and conceptual

metaphors are reconstructed has been undertaken. In addition, there is considerable interest in the methods in which the conceptual metaphors of FAMILY and LOVE are reconstructed and detected in the translation of flash fiction.

The concepts of FAMILY and LOVE have their origins in folklore and have been used in fiction for centuries. There are many aphorisms in English that represent the concepts of FAMILY and LOVE; most of them have equivalents in Ukrainian, but though cultural differences can be rendered into Ukrainian with partial retention of the concept or its replacement. Only in a small part of aphorisms, the concepts are fully transferred:

A child needs love the most when he deserves it the least. – Дитина найбільше потребує любові, коли найменше її заслуговує.

In the aphorism *as twig is bent, so the tree is inclined*, the concept FAMILY can be retained in different ways.

- 1) The concept is not retained: характер людини формується дитинстві;
- 2) partially retained: як дуба не нахилиш, так і великого сина не навчиш;
- 3) partial equivalent: гни дерево, поки молоде, учи дітей, поки малі.

In Ukrainian equivalents we can observe that parenthood is often associated with nature, while in English such tendency is almost absent. Thus, the concept of FAMILY in these expressions is partially conveyed.

From the expressions we analyzed, we can identify several conceptual metaphors:

- THE MAN IS THE FOUNDATION/THE WOMAN IS THE HOUSE: *men build houses, women build homes – чоловік це фундамент, а жінка – дім;*

- CHILDREN ARE FUTURE: *a crooked stick throws a crooked shadow. – від кривого дерева, крива й тінь;*

- LOVE IS CHOICE: *choose your love, then love your choice. – оберу любов свою, полюби свій вибір.*

Concepts that are deeply rooted in our cultures and minds have also found their way into fiction. The concepts of FAMILY and LOVE are often described in contemporary short stories, although a detailed study has not yet been undertaken.

For example, the short story «*Oliver's Revolution*» by John Updike describes the issue of parents and children which is still relevant today. Oliver's parents fought a lot and behaved inappropriately, which affected the boy's life:

Again, his father impotently grieved. It was he, and not the bit, who was at fault, really, when the bad grades began to come in from day school and then from college, and Oliver broke his arm falling down the frat stairs, or leaping, by another account of the confused accident, from a girl's window.

Here we can also use the aphorisms *like father like son. – яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає; the child is the father of man* and correspondingly the conceptual metaphor CHILDREN ARE FUTURE, as the child absorbed family problems and his teenage life began to fall apart, so did his parents' lives.

But luckily, Oliver grew up and did not make his parents' mistakes in his family life. This is how the author describes Oliver and his family at the end of the story:

Oliver has grown broad and holds the two of them (his children) at once. They are birds in a nest. He is a protector of the weak.

The aphorism *men build houses, women build homes* fits perfectly in this paragraph, which is verbalized by conceptual metaphor FATHER IS THE SUPPORT.

The concepts of FAMILY and LOVE are key aspects of any culture and are therefore often described in fiction and have their origins in folklore. These concepts are usually verbalized by conceptual metaphors and can have different meanings in English and Ukrainian languages, as well as be rendered in different ways, due to cultural differences. Mentioned concepts are often described in contemporary short stories, and in order to convey them into Ukrainian as accurately as possible, we need to understand their origins and ways of adequate rendering.



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AMERICAN STUDENT SLANG. FORMATION AND TRANSLATION.

Slang is an area of lexis in a permanent state of flux consisting of vivid and colorful words and phrases which characterize various social and professional groups, especially when these terms are used for in-group communication. Slang provides and reinforces social identity but it is also used in society at large to achieve an air of informality and relaxation. Because of its nature and the multiplicity of its aims, slang is a meeting point for people working in different fields, lexicologists, sociolinguists, psychologists, and even for the lay public.

The object of research is American student slang.

The subject of research is types of creation and translation of American student slang.

Any subculture group creates its own secret language and jargon, which can later become part of the general slang. Each of us belongs to several such groups, and we all use our own secret languages and jargons. The student can use different slang phrases depending on the specific communication situation. At the college where he is studying, this can be special student slang, in the sports section - athletes' slang, in the company of friends – youth slang, etc. At the same time, all these sets of slang phrases are not isolated from each other, and the same words can be included in different special slangs and, therefore, can be used in different communication situations.

American student slang is a normatively reduced, emotionally colored, functionally limited language subcode of the socio-age group of students, reflecting their worldview and value orientations and performing communicative, nominative, cognitive, emotive-expressive, presentation, euphemistic functions.

Henry Kratz in the article “What Is College Slang?” emphasizes the importance of separating general and special slang: “This is an important distinction if we are to

evaluate the college as an originator and a role of the preserver of slang. If no such distinction is made, a college slang would be co-extensive with a lexicon of general American slang – except that it would be larger, because it would include also terms that exist only on our campuses” (Henry Kratz, 1987).

The following types of creating student slang are distinguished:

1) existing words acquire new meaning: dad – good friend;
2) acronyms: GOAT – standing for “Greatest of all Time,” typically used to describe a prominent athlete, musician, or actor; GWOP – slang term for cash. It stands for “George Washington On Paper”; Bnoc – an acronym standing for "big name on campus". Also LOL (laughing out loud), BTW (by the way), ASAP (as soon as possible), idk (I don't know), cu / cya (see you / see ya), y (why?). This type of slang is usually used in text messages.

3) blending: phubbing – phone + snubbing – snubbing someone in public by constantly looking at your phone instead of paying attention to them; stupident – stupid + student;

Having analyzed over 80 units of modern slang we may point out the following major ways of its translation into Ukrainian:

1) using an equivalent slang word or phrase: snatched – кльовий; shade - "наїжджати"; lit – шик, бомба / насинячитись;

2) transliteration: trolling – тролінг (розіграш); crush – краш (хлопець, який подобається);

3) using a non-slang equivalent: Big Yikes – дуже соромно/ незручно; salty – роздратований, незадоволений, засмучений;

4) descriptive method: extra – перегравати (перебільшувати з драматичністю), Bye Felicia – відчуття байдужості, коли хтось залишає компанію;

Translation of slang calls for different approaches and profound knowledge of native slang. It is possible to find a direct slang equivalent in almost all cases. Using a non-slang equivalent or descriptive method of translation leads to loss of expressiveness and style in target language.

So we may conclude that American student slang can be created in different ways. The most common way is to create student slang is to use acronyms or compounding. Neologisms are also used as slang words. Sometimes existing words acquires new meaning by students and become a student slang.



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VIRTUAL REALITY AND MODERN TOURISM

One of the most significant developments in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) expected to greatly impact the tourism industry today

is virtual reality (VR). Many of the recent innovations such as VR platforms, devices and content production tools enable the evolution of VR. As such, VR technologies nowadays offer unbounded potentials for mass virtual visitations to actual tourism destinations. Moreover, the roles of such technologies in tourism and hospitality industries, its management and marketing have been described in literature as capable of showing their intricate abilities to simulate real-life situations and contexts, occasionally being touted as a substitute to actual travel, making it a very powerful tool for meeting the needs of tourists.

The changes that are supposed to occur in the next few years are always underestimated and come even sooner. Tourism and hospitality organizations should be urged to be more future-oriented and prepared fully for the planning of technology adaptations. The paper aims at establishing relations between concepts of VR and tourism and hospitality industry and presenting opportunities for the tourism sector taking in consideration the values expressed in the concept of VR marketing in efforts of meeting the needs of tourists in the future. The paper explores the potential of valuable tool such as VR with regard to tourism planning and management, technology-based marketing of tourism destinations and effects of VR on consumer requirements.

VR is often defined as the technology using the computer-generated 3D environment often referred to as “virtual environment.” The real-time simulation of one or more of the five senses of the user is often a result of navigation through this virtual environment and interaction with it (Gutierrez et al., 2008). Physical immersion and psychological presence are provided in VR experience as well

VR is considered a very valuable tool in tourism policy creation as well as in the planning processes (Cheong, 1995). The tourism planner’s consideration of possible developments in the sector is often aided by VR’s ability to create realistic and navigable virtual environments.

The VR technologies are already used in provision of tourists with experience previews of sites, destinations and attractions, such as hotels, cruise ships and similar, as a part of the marketing strategy (Samuely, 2016). Virtual conative image that most often results in potential purchase intention is yielded through Web-mediated virtual information (Hyun and O’Keefe, 2012). The applications of VR are largely found in the initial phases of customer buying cycle in the area of tourism, because it enables the extensive information about important factors that play a significant part in the search stage of the process of decision-making (Kim et al., 2018). Furthermore, the perfect digital environment enables for the creation of virtual attractions at an effective cost, which are identified in simulators and marketable tourist attractions. Examples of these include the “Sensorama Simulator” that, through the 3D images, aromas, sounds, wind, set vibrations and similar, offers entertaining, simulated motorcycle rides through New York City. Also, an example of such application of VR in entertainment industry is found in theme parks, such as the Dreamworld theme park, with simulated car rides and also Cyber Speedway in the city of Las Vegas.

VR is being developed as a part of smart tourism to provide information about destinations and attractions while showing its potential to become a new tourism service. Nonetheless, the trend has proven to be very useful, however slow, because of the difficulties of tourists to keep up with new technologies. Thanks to VR, tourists are able to experience a destination in advance and to preview local attractions. Interactive,

realistic, easy and detailed VR navigations help tourists in the trip-planning processes and activity planning. VR technologies will surely continue to advance, and as such, the opportunities in the tourism sector will grow exponentially. Regardless of the direction in which these advancements and developments take place, immediate applications and trends are identified and used within the tourism industry already. Whilst many limitations do exist, the future will show the technologies to be much better understood. VR can and probably will fundamentally change the way in which tourists' experiences and requirements are managed entirely.



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DIE ROLLE DEUTSCHLANDS IN EUROPÄISCHEN INTEGRATIONSPROZESSEN

Es ist kein Geheimnis, dass Deutschland heute eine führende Rolle bei der Umsetzung europäischer Politik spielt. Dies ist nicht verwunderlich, denn Deutschland zeichnet sich durch eine starke Wirtschaft und eine entwickelte militärisch-technische Basis aus. Deutschlands wichtigste außenpolitische Priorität der letzten Jahrzehnte war die Vertiefung seiner Integrationsprozesse und die Erweiterung der EU. Die Krise in der Europäischen Union und diplomatische Herausforderungen in Osteuropa haben jedoch die Sichtweise der europäischen Öffentlichkeit auf die nächsten Wellen der europäischen Integration verändert.

Die deutsche Außenpolitik der Nachkriegszeit war von Vorsicht und einer gewissen Passivität geprägt. Die Vereinigung Europas und die Annäherung an westliche Partner sind zu einer notwendigen Grundlage für eine geplante wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung geworden.

Der deutsche Ehrgeiz zeigte sich zunächst in der Führung der Politik der Europäischen Union. Das strategische Interesse Deutschlands an einer prosperierenden Zukunft der EU ist somit eine wesentliche Triebfeder für die Bewältigung der Finanz-, Sozial- und Wirtschaftskrisen der Union. Nicht umsonst lautete Deutschlands Motto bei der Unterzeichnung des Maastricht-Vertrags: „Nicht deutsches Europa, sondern europäisches Deutschland“ (Кротюк С.Ф., 2004). EU-Mechanismen helfen der Bundesregierung, diplomatische Beziehungen nicht nur zu mitteleuropäischen Ländern, sondern auch zu osteuropäischen, baltischen, westlichen Partnern und sogar zum Nahen Osten aufzubauen.

Bundeskanzler Helmut Kohl (1982 bis 1998) tat sein Bestes, um kritische Entwicklungen in Deutschlands Beziehungen zu anderen Ländern zu verhindern, indem er seine Politik auf kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Beziehungen konzentrierte. (Jerábek M., 2011) Und Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel (2005-2021) begann die deutsche Diplomatie, Ostbeziehungen aufzubauen, Koalitionen im „Mitteleuropa“ außerhalb der deutsch-russischen Beziehungen zu bilden (Харлан Г.О., 2014).

Der Ausbau der Beziehungen nach Osten und die Wahrung der Stabilität in der Region ist jetzt Deutschlands Priorität. Dies war einer der Gründe für die Einführung der östlichen Partnerschaft als Teil der europäischen Nachbarschaftspolitik. So unterstützt die Bundesregierung eine Reihe von Ländern in der östlichen Region sowohl finanziell als auch politisch und verpflichtet sich im Gegenzug zur Reform der wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Strukturen für eine stärkere EU-Integration (Kempe I., 2007; Приймак Б.І., 2017). Die Frage der Integration der Ukraine ist sehr akut, nicht nur in Bezug auf Sicherheitsgarantien in der östlichen Region Europas, sondern auch in Bezug auf die Zukunft der deutschen und europäisch-russischen Beziehungen (Приймак Б.І., 2018).

Das deutsch-französische Tandem gilt als die Grundlage des EU-Integrationsprozesses. Deutschland hat sich traditionell auf Frankreichs Ansichten zur europäischen Integration verlassen. In letzter Zeit war Deutschland jedoch stärker an einer Erweiterung der Europäischen Union interessiert, während Frankreich auf einer Vertiefung der Integration und der Beibehaltung der geopolitischen Situation innerhalb der bestehenden EU-Grenzen bestand. Die Differenzen zwischen den beiden Ländern betreffen auch strategische Sicherheits- und Militärfragen. Denn Deutschland bevorzugt ein Bündnis mit der Nato und die Verteidigung seines Territoriums, und Frankreich pocht auf die Verbesserung des innereuropäischen Sicherheitssystems (Кротюк С.Ф., 2004). Wahrscheinlich aus diesem Grund bestehen einige Wissenschaftler darauf, neue Dynamiken zwischen Frankreich und Deutschland zu finden, um heutige aktuelle Probleme der EU zu lösen.

Damit behält Deutschland selbstbewusst seine Rolle als wichtiger Akteur in modernen außenpolitischen Realitäten. Deutschland ist der politische Kompass Europas und seine Entscheidungen wirken sich stark auf die internationalen Beziehungen aus. Die deutsche Außenpolitik ist durch den Einsatz diplomatischer und gewaltfreier Mittel zur Förderung der europäischen Integrationspolitik, das Streben nach atlantischer Solidarität sowie durch den Auf- und Ausbau von Beziehungen außerhalb der EU gekennzeichnet.



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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN MEDIA HEADLINES

Comparing the headlines of Ukrainian and English publications, it can be noted that English-language headlines are often written in a special style that is very different from ordinary English language. There are special rules of grammar in this style.

Differences in the grammatical structure and lexical content of the Ukrainian and English languages, it should be noted that grammatical and lexical transformations are often used in translation. Phraseological phrases are widely used in media headlines as effective language tools that activate the reader's attention. This is due to the fact that most of the phraseology has an expressive and stylistic color. This technique gives the

author the opportunity not only to interest audience, but also to set up a competent reader for the dialogue of like-minded people.

Translation of media headlines

In the process of translating the headlines of articles in the media, the translator is faced with such processes as full-equivalent, partial-equivalent translation, translation specification or free reformulation of the source text. In simple terms, the translation of headlines can be complete, incomplete and with the transformation of certain elements.

Time is money (The NY Times) – Час це гроші – in this case use full-equivalent translation. - concepts from the source domain TIME are transferred to the target domain MONEY, because money is visible in human life and therefore quite concrete and easier to understand. In this case use full-equivalent translation

Europe slams migrant door (Daily Mail) – ЄС грюкає дверми перед носом у мігрантів . - migrant door is sea way which Europe government take for more enhanced control.

In this example use replacement, also added word-combination “перед носом” because in the Ukrainian language this phraseological unit is commonly used.

From the Seeds of the Arab Spring, a Harvest of Dystopian Fiction (The NY Times) – Антиутопічний врожай пожинається з Арабської Весни- The source domain in this metaphor is a field of crops. Seeds are sowed; fruits are harvested. “Seeds” in the target domain is a series of anti-government movement with the theme of “democracy” and “economy”, which is called “Arab Spring. In this case we used transposition and added word “пожинається “for more clearly understanding by Ukrainian reality.

See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil (Washington Post) – Політика “замовчування та ігнорування” in this case we used omission in translations and typical phraseological unit was replaced by the standard way of translation language.

A Day in the Life: When Laughter Is the Best Medicine (English medicine magazine) - День із життя: Сміх продовжує життя - in this case we used omission and replacement by full equivalent which is typical use in Ukrainian language.

Thus, the translation of newspaper and information materials is quite a creative process that requires the translator of knowledge of certain features of this genre. When translating newspaper and information texts, the translator must take into account the purpose of the text, the nature of the audience, the linguistic characteristics of the original text, cultural and individual aspects of the language, etc.



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ARMED AGGRESSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST UKRAINE IN THE ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Today, in the conditions of martial law in Ukraine, many issues have escalated, including in the field of international law. Undoubtedly, the armed aggression of the

Russian Federation, which they call a “military operation”, violates most norms of international law and calls into question not only the competence of those specialists who are graduates of Russian universities in specialty law, but also the expediency of using the Russian Federation and international law.

First of all, it should be noted that despite the pressure of the European Union and other civilized countries, Russia continues to pursue an aggressive policy towards Ukraine and its people. In particular, the decision of the International Court of Justice in Hague to immediately cease hostilities on the territory of Ukraine was ignored. Importantly, the decision was supported by thirteen votes to two, and the presiding judge said: “The Court is acutely aware of the scale of the human tragedy in Ukraine. The Court is deeply concerned about the Russian Federation’s use of force in Ukraine, which raises very serious issues of international law”. The court not only limited the actions of Russia, but also its puppets. However, in response to the decision, the Russian Federation expressed a position of disregard, which in fact demonstrated to the world its superior attitude to the established system of international law and the Supreme Court. However, it should be noted that by such actions Russian Federation only strengthens Ukraine’s position on the international arena and the pressure of sanctions on its state.

Although the Russian government and its military violated many norms of international law, we would like to emphasize that it violated the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, because on February 26, 2022, Ukraine filled a lawsuit to the International UN court.

Of course, no one claimed that Russia committed genocide in Ukraine. One reason to argue about its planning was stated in the lawsuit. It sounded like this: Ukraine refers to the fabrications of the aggressor state about the alleged genocide in the Donbas region by the Ukrainian authorities, refutes them, and at the same time notes: “It seems that Russia is planning acts of genocide in Ukraine”. The justification for this is premeditated murders and harm to the Ukrainian people, also, taking into account the statements of the Russian authorities, there is an impression that all those murders were intentionally committed for the purpose of genocide of the Ukrainian people.

In addition to the above-mentioned Convention, the Russian Federation also violated the Budapest Memorandum signed by it, according to which it undertook:

- refrain from the threat of force, its use against the territorial integrity or political independence of Ukraine. Do not use weapons against Ukraine;
- not to exert economic pressure on Ukraine in order for Ukraine to take actions inherent in its sovereignty;
- not to use nuclear weapons against Ukraine.

Today we can already talk about the violation of the Russian Federation of two of these points, moreover, there is a threat of violation and the point of non-use of nuclear weapons against Ukraine. The issue of violation of this memorandum has been raised before in relation to the events that have taken place in eastern Ukraine since 2014. However, in response, Russia said that there was an internal conflict in Ukraine that was not related to the Budapest Memorandum. In addition, the Russian Minister of Defense expressed his opinion that by raising the issue of the Budapest Memorandum, Ukraine wants to regain its nuclear weapons and endanger Russia.

We consider it expedient to state that despite all the international treaties signed by Russia and all the public promises made by its authorities, the Russian government puts its whims and fictional stories higher than international relations, democracy, freedom of speech and others familiar to the civilized world components of a full-fledged, economically developed state. Given the above, we conclude that Russia's actions are destroying all possible ties with the civilized world, strengthening Ukraine's position in the international arena and strengthening sanctions against its own people and state.



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CULTURAL HERITAGE AS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CULTURAL TOURISM

Heritage, particularly built and tangible heritage has long been one of the fundamentals of cultural tourism. The definition of heritage is almost as fraught as the discussion about cultural tourism (Timothy, 2011). Heritage is seen as a broad range of resources including built patrimony, living lifestyles, ancient artefacts and modern art and culture – in other words there is little distinction between cultural tourism and heritage tourism.

The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge, and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts (UNESCO, 2004).

Cultural Heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions, and values. Culture is a unique resource of tourism (the source of raw materials to form tourism activities). When we say culture is the raw material to form tourism activities, we mean the attraction/beneficiary of the tourist. Cultural materials have two basic types:

Physical culture is human creations that exist, exist in a space that can be perceived by sight, touch, such as historical and cultural relic's culture, handicrafts, tools in seed production, production, ethnic dishes, etc. An intangible culture such as festivals, art forms, behaviour, communication. Cultural elements are classified into human

resources (as opposed to natural resources such as seas, rivers, lakes, mountains, caves, etc.), namely:

Historical - cultural relics; souvenir goods of national characteristics; cuisine; festival; entertaining games; customs, practices, behaviour, communication; religious beliefs; literature - art.

Culture is the condition and environment for tourism to arise and develop. Along with natural resources, cultural resources are one of the typical conditions for tourism development of a country, region, and locality.

The value of cultural heritage: historic sites, architectural works, art forms, customs, festivals, traditional professions, etc. together with economic, political, and communal achievements associations, cultural and art establishments, museums, etc. are objects for tourists to explore, enjoy, for tourism to exploit and use.

The exploitation and profit from natural resources and the construction of tourist sites reflect the intelligence and creativity of mankind. It is these resources that not only create the environment and conditions for tourism to arise and develop, but also determine the scale, type, quality and efficiency of tourism activities of a country, a region, a locality.

The relationship between tourism and culture is also manifested through behaviour, ethics in service, or in tourism business transactions. Tourism becomes a means to convey and show the cultural values of a locality and people for all domestic and international tourists to explore, admire, learn, and enjoy. Thanks to tourism, cultural exchanges between communities and countries are strengthened and expanded. Tourism is also a means to awaken and revive the national cultural values that are submerged or fading overtime before historical events. These can be ancient architectural works, a living custom, a folk tune, a national dish, etc. showing the artistic, cultural, and technical level of the past times. Thanks to tourism, these cultural assets are restored, exploited, and embellished, serving the need to validate the values of that heritage.



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INHERITANCE LAW

The law of succession is the system of rules that governs who gets a person's property when they die. In that report, the Commission recommended that a person's property rights when their spouse or partner dies should be considered as part of a separate and wider review of succession law.

Inheritance law governs the rights of a decedent's survivors to inherit property. Depending on the type of inheritance law your state has, a surviving spouse may be able to claim an inheritance despite what you may have written into your will. This statutory right of a surviving spouse hinges on whether a state follows the community property or common law approach to spousal inheritance. Children, and sometimes

grandchildren, also have a right to claim an inheritance when a parent or grandparent dies.

Once a divorce becomes final, many states automatically revoke gifts made in the will to the ex-spouse. In other states, a divorce has no effect on gifts to the spouse. It is best to create a new will after a divorce becomes final to prevent an unintentional gift to a former spouse.

Unlike a spouse, a child generally has no legally protected right to inherit a deceased parent's property. The law does protect children when an unintentional omission in a will occurs, however. The law presumes that such omissions are accidental -- especially when the birth of the child occurred after the creation of the will. Depending on whether a spouse survives the decedent, the omitted child may inherit some portion of the deceased parent's estate. If the omission was intentional, though, the will should expressly state this².

Women and girls in forced marriages should not face discrimination in inheritance upon the death of their spouse, despite the potential invalidity of their marriage.

Equal rights in inheritance

Legislation should prohibit discrimination against women and girls in inheritance and explicitly allow females to inherit property and land on an equal basis with males. Laws governing lines of succession should ensure equality of rank between mothers and fathers, between brothers and sisters, between daughters and sons, and between spouses. Legislation should state that civil laws shall have supremacy over customary laws and practices that discriminate against women and girls.

Legislation should state that, upon remarrying, a surviving spouse retains the full rights in any property she inherited from the deceased's estate. Drafters should repeal any laws that terminate interests upon remarriage for the widow, but not the widower.

Secular legislation

Drafters should enact superseding civil laws to address provisions that discriminate against women and girls in religious laws. For example, Tunisia enacted legal reforms that run contrary to Sharia law in cases where the deceased leaves no sons. Rather than distribute the estate to the paternal family, the Personal Status Code designates the paternal daughters and granddaughters ahead of the deceased's brothers and paternal uncles in succession rank to inherit the father's total estate before eligible heirs. In this case, the line of succession ranks the surviving spouse first, then daughters, then granddaughters. Also, the estate of a daughter who dies before her father goes to her children, rather than her father.

Equal shares between wife and husband in marriage

Legislation should ensure that wives and husbands are entitled to inherit equal shares of marital property.

For example, Malawi's law specifies that upon the death of the spouse, the surviving spouse (or spouses in the case of a polygamous marriage) and children inherit equal shares of the property, subject to protection for the property in the marital home. Art. 16.

Equal right to inherit all types of property

Legislation should ensure that wives and husbands are entitled to inherit equal kinds of property. For example, a legal system that states a husband may inherit the

entirety of his wife's estate, but she may only inherit moveable chattel and the cash value of buildings and trees on her husband's estate constitutes discrimination against women and should be amended. Such laws discriminate against women in the short- and long-term: land and real property tends to increase in value, while moveable goods have a tendency to depreciate over time.

Protecting women and girls' rights in testate succession

Legislation should guarantee to both women and men, irrespective of marital status, the capacity to make a will. Drafters should develop guidelines on the forms and procedures of wills for establishing validity. Legislation should state that a benefactor may bestow by will any property to which he or she was entitled to at the time of death by law. Legislation should prohibit a married person from bequeathing the marital home to a person other than the spouse in the will if he or she is survived by the spouse.

Legislation should mandate that every will should provide maintenance for dependents, which includes surviving spouses. The CEDAW Committee Gen. Rec. 29 specifies that disinheritance of a surviving spouse should be clearly prohibited.

Protecting women and girls' rights in intestacy

Inheritance laws should ensure equality between males and females' right to inheritance in cases of intestacy.

Laws governing intestate succession should automatically provide spouses a share of the estate, including a life interest and right to reside in the marital home. Some countries provide a succession order in intestate cases, placing widows as the first in line for succession. Legislation should provide widows with the full right to their own property. The Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network recommends two devolution options for surviving spouses in intestacy: 1) Granting the spouse a set preferential share, and 2) devolve the entire estate, if smaller than a certain value, upon (in order of succession) the surviving spouse and children, the deceased's parents, and the next category of succession.

Legislation should mandate that customary systems grant women equal inheritance rights with men and should state that conflicts between civil and customary or religious laws are to be resolved in a manner that promotes gender equality. Drafters must provide for public awareness and outreach about these laws to communities and religious and traditional leaders to facilitate implementation.



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LINGUISTIC AND STYLISTIC DEVICES OF DESCRIBING THE WORLD OF NATURE IN VIEW OF THE OCEAN POLLUTION PROBLEM, TRANSLATION ASPECT

What do the deepest point in the ocean, the Mariana trench, and the highest mountain peak in the world, Mt. Everest, have in common? Despite being among the planet's most remote and inaccessible environments, they both contain tiny pieces of

plastic from human activities miles away. Plastics are the largest, most harmful and persistent fraction of marine litter, accounting for at least 85 per cent of total marine waste. Plastics don't biodegrade (decompose naturally in a way that's not harmful to the environment). Instead, they break down over time into ever smaller pieces known as microplastics and nanoplastics, which can have significant adverse impacts. Impacts to marine life range from physical or chemical harm to individual animals, to wider effects on biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Pieces of plastic have been found in the digestive system of many aquatic organisms, including in every marine turtle species and nearly half of all surveyed seabird and marine mammal species.

In modern mass media the topic of the impact of plastic on the living nature of the ocean is presented in the form of journalistic articles and reports about the problem. They are written both in the form of generalized facts and in the form of short stories about the influence of plastic waste on animals or plants of one species or another. A journalistic article is a sub-division of the publicistic style. The general aim of publicistic style is to influence the public opinion, to convince the reader or the listener that the interpretation given by the writer or the speaker is the only correct one and to cause him to accept the expressed point of view. Thus, it is very important to use appropriate stylistic devices.

In these fragments of articles, the translator should be very accurate and use full range of translation instruments in order to convey the meaning of the original text.

For animals, plastic is turning the ocean into a minefield. – Для тварин пластик перетворює океан на мінне поле.

As we see here to get a desirable effect stylistic inversion and metaphor is used here. Grammatical substitution is used in translation.

A heavy toll on wildlife. Thousands of animals, from small finches to blue whales, die grisly deaths from getting caught in plastic. – Важкі втрати дикої природи. Тисячі тварин, від маленьких зябликів до блакитних китів, гинуть страшною смертю від потрапляння в пластик.

“A heavy toll” is a metaphor, which we convert to sense, that is called explicatory translation or demetaphorisation. “Grisly death” is an epithet, which is translated using lexical equivalent. The same device is used for translation metonymy “plastic”.

From getting stuck in nets to eating plastic that they think is food, creatures worldwide are dying from material we made. - Від потрапляння в сіті до поїдання прийнятого за їжу пластику. Тварини в усьому світі помирають від того, що виробило людство.

The author used here metaphor “think” describing the behavior of the animals, that is called anthropomorphism. We meet very often this device in texts about nature. Grammatical substitution in this case and specification (*creatures – тварини, we - людство*) were made in order to translate the sentence.

The language of a journalistic article as a sub-division of the publicistic style is defined by the subject of research or description.

The analysis of stylistic features of the texts allows us to specify their genre as popular science (style and genre are to be viewed as a complex of elements considered at different text levels). We characterize this genre as one that has an invariant cognitive basis (corresponding to implementation of the language function of the message) and a variable dynamic system of instruments of linguistic expression (serving to implement

the function of influence). The ratio of the manifestation of these two language functions is not random, it is strictly dependent on the addressee of the article.

In the next fragment the combination of scientific style (evaluation, terminology) with expression of tropes conveys in the best way the message of the article.

Researchers say: In one large population, 90 percent of the fledglings had already ingested some. A plastic shard piercing an intestine can kill a bird quickly. But typically the consumption of plastic just leads to chronic, unrelenting hunger.- дослідники кажуть, що в одній великій популяції 90 відсотків пташенят вже спожили пластик. Його гострі частинки, що пронизують кишківник, здатні вбити пташку швидко. Але зазвичай поїдання пластику просто призводить до постійного, невгамовного голоду...

So the translation of linguistic and stylistic devices, which are used in nature's description, demands from translator knowledge of biology, ecology and other related sciences, use of tropes and their equivalents in translation, understanding the peculiarities of journalistic article and popular science genre.



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INTERTEXTUALITY AND INTERMEDIALITY IN THE FASHION SPHERE: TRANSLATION AND STYLISTIC ASPECTS

Intertextuality as a term was first used by Bulgarian-French philosopher Julia Kristeva in her essay "Word, Dialogue and Novel" (1966). The concept of intertextuality that she initiated proposes the text as a dynamic site in which relational processes and practices are the focus of analysis instead of static structures and product. "Intertextuality is understood as the inclusion of other texts or their fragments with another speech subject into the given text in the form of allusions or quotations" (I.V. Arnold). For Kristeva, the text is an intersection of texts and codes, the absorption and transformation of another text.

Both allusions and quotations are manifestations of the category of intertextuality. Allusion is an indirect reference, by word or phrase, to a historical, literary, mythological, biblical fact or to a fact of everyday life made in the course of speaking or writing (I.R. Galperin): *Jackie O' is regarded as a universal fashion icon. She always looked very stylish and elegant in her Chanel, Givenchy and Dior dresses.*

A quotation is the exact reproduction of an actual utterance made by a certain author: *"Over the years I have learned that what is important in a dress is the woman who is wearing it" (Yves Saint Laurent).*

Both quotations and allusions comprise two meanings – the primary one (s) which they had in the original context and the new which they acquire in another context. Still some scientists unite quotations and allusions into one group – allusions in general.

Intertextual allusions are realized in the signals, or markers of intertextuality. Such markers can be explicit or implicit. Explicit are allusions which are known and

understood by the majority of readers, e. g. Biblical allusions, mythology, works of great writers or artists.

The differences between allusions and quotations are the following:

1) in case of allusion no indication of the source is given;
2) structural – quotations repeat the exact words of the original while allusions are only the mentioning of the word or phrase.

Both quotations and allusions comprise two meanings – the primary one which they had in the original context and the new which they acquire in another context. Still some scientists unite quotations and allusions into one group – allusions in general.

Among the recommendations about translating allusions are the following. If the text of the original includes a well-known quotation or allusion the translator should find the already existing translations of the given author and use them in the target text (with notes). If the allusions or quotations are implicit, unknown to the translator`s culture he should give his own translation or substitute the allusion by the equivalent fragment which will be familiar in his culture.

The analysis of allusions should involve the following stages:

1) determine the type of allusion (or quotation); 2) determine the source of the allusion and the meaning of the given allusion in the original text; 3) explain the meaning of the allusion in a new context; 4) define the function of the allusion.

In Ukraine, the translation of allusions has been studied by such linguists and translators as T.Ye. Nekryach, A.B. Kamenets and O.V. Yemets.

The term "intermediality" came into use together with the texts of the theory and practice of intermediacy Michael Higgins, who first used it in 1965 in the essay "Intermedia". Intermediality is designed to capture the acts of interaction of literature and other arts with an emphasis on the sign-semantic correspondence of comparisons. Intermediality is often combined with semiotics, intertextuality and dialogue in the cultural sense.

A broad understanding of intermediality has become traditional for domestic literary criticism. It is associated with the complementarity of arts capable of independent existence. Complementarity can be based on: reception or duplication of themes, plots, images, ideas from different art systems: literature and theater, literature and cinema, illustration: *The French fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent incorporated Mondrian's paintings into his haute couture creations.* – *Французький модельєр Ів Сен-Лоран використав картини Піта Мондріана у своїй колекції високої моди.* In translation we retain intermediality to painting.



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MODERN MEDICAL LIMERICKS: FUNCTIONAL AND STYLISTIC AND TRANSLATION ASPECTS

Limerick is the national British form of humorous poetry. Limerick originated in the Irish town of Limerick where people recited funny poems at the festivals. Edward

Lear, a famous English poet and scientist, visited the festival, enjoyed the verses and used this poetic form for his own poems. Edward Lear's limericks (nonsense poems, as he called them) consisted of 4 lines where the first, the second and the fourth lines were rhymed, and the third line included the internal rhyme.

For example: *There was an old person of Dean,
Who dined on one Pea and one Bean;
For he said, "More than that would make me too fat",
That cautious Old Person of Dean.*

After E. Lear many famous writers created limericks – L. Carroll, G. Chesterton, J. Galsworthy and others. They returned to the initial form of verses: a-a-b-b-a, i.e., the first, the second and the fifth lines are rhymed (the last line is often most important semantically), and the third and the fourth are rhymed.

For example: *There once was a spinster from Wheeling,
Endowed with such delicate feeling
That she thought any chair
Should not have its legs bare,
So she kept her eyes fixed on the ceiling.*

In my work I will consider modern medical limericks and their translation. Nowadays, medicine is quite common all over the world due to COVID 19. That's why I'm interested in translating limericks on a medical topic.

Below is example of medical limericks.

*This terrible virus called Covid Nineteen
Is a killer that cannot be seen.
We must maintain social distance
To ensure our resistance
And keep our hands impeccably clean.*

Цей жахливий вірус Ковід Дев'ятнадцять
Вже вбив людей тисячі надцять.
І щоб не потрапити в його заразні пути,
Треба тримати дистанцію від тої отрути
І мити руки на день разів кільканадцять.

In the source text, artistic means are used. There is the epithet "terrible", the personification "killer", which depicts and characterizes a terrible disease that kills people invisibly: "Is a killer that cannot be seen".

There are also artistic means in the target text. For example, the epithet "жахливий", words that clearly and vividly emphasize and characterize this disease: "вбив людей тисячі надцять", "заразні пути", "отрути".

Many researchers, scholars, and ordinary people are interested in the study and translation of limericks, namely on medical topics. This led to **the relevance** of this intelligence.

The **novelty** of the research is that the aspects of modern medical limericks are defined and established: functional and stylistic and translation.

Thus, **the object of this study** were modern medical limericks.

The subject of research is functional and stylistic and translation aspects.

The purpose of the work is to study the functional and stylistic and translation aspects of modern medical limericks.

Realization of the purpose is provided by performance of the following **tasks**:

- define limericks (what are limericks);
- to study the functional-stylistic and translation aspects of limericks;
- give examples of medical limericks and translate them.

The methods of this work will be to give examples of limericks on a medical topic and their translation.



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ORPHANHOOD IN UKRAINE AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM AND WAYS OF ITS SOLUTION

Orphanhood is a social phenomenon caused by the presence in society of children whose parents have died, as well as children who were left without parental care due to deprivation of their parental rights or recognition in the prescribed manner to be incapacitated or missing (Komarova N., Pesha I., 2006).

The causes of social orphanhood are: rising levels of alcoholism in Ukraine; low level of material support of families with children; irresponsible attitude of parents to the performance of their duties towards children; parental drug abuse; imprisonment of parents; departure of parents abroad for earnings; weakening of family principles; aggressive behavior of parents, brutal and abusive treatment of children, what threatens children's lives and health; increasing of the mortality rate; mental illness.

State guardianship authorities and custody deprives parents of the right to raise their own children as a result of their physical, psychological or social inability to perform parental responsibilities.

Legal support of social protection of childhood is based on three levels: international (documents of international organizations, intergovernmental agreements), national level (Constitution of Ukraine, Family Code, Law of Ukraine «On ensuring the organizational and legal conditions of social protection orphans and children deprived of parental care»), regional and local levels (regional programs, documents of local governments, public organizations).

According to Ukrainian scientists N. Komarova and I. Pesha «the specifics of the conditions of living conditions of orphans and children deprived of parental care, outline the reason for the unsuccessful socialization of boarding school leavers in the future such as: social insecurity, lack of material and moral support; high level of claims to others; lack of social skills; lack of skills to solve their own problems with official structures; inability to face negative external influences; problems of professional choice» (Komarova N., Pesha I., 2006, p. 4).

N. Komarova states that «after graduating from boarding schools every fifth leaver becomes a homeless person, every second commits illegal actions, becomes a criminal, every seventh makes an attempt to commit a suicide. State mechanism of social protection of children deprived of parental care in many cases does not work» (Komarova N., Pesha I., 2006, p. 5). This is a serious social problem, which requires a solution.

In order to overcome orphanhood, it is necessary to implement government programs on family upbringing of orphans. According to the Law of Ukraine «On ensuring the organizational and legal conditions of social protection of orphans and children deprived of parental care» there are such family forms of upbringing in Ukraine: foster family, guardianship, adoption, family-type orphanage.

Thus, the problem of orphanhood in Ukraine is quite significant, and economic, psychological and cultural factors of its existence are the main ones. To overcome these social problems, it is necessary to improve the work on prevention of orphanhood, to strengthen social support for families in difficult financial and living conditions, to form a higher cultural and spiritual level in society, paying attention to the highest family values, to promote family forms of placement of orphans among the population. This will help support the development of family forms of upbringing orphans as a basis for their successful adaptation and socialization.



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MAN AS THE HIGHEST SOCIAL VALUE: PERSONAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN FREEDOMS

The Constitution of Ukraine (Article 3), which is the basic law of the country, enshrines the most important provision that a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security are recognized as the highest social value. Thus, it brings a person to the forefront, declaring its understanding of the relationship between the state and the person.

Human rights and freedoms and their guarantees determine the content and direction of the activities of a democratic state, which is responsible to the person for its activities. The establishment and protection of human rights and freedoms is the main constitutional duty of a democratic, social and legal state.

The principles established by the Constitution of Ukraine related to the attitude of the state to the person serve as a prerequisite for solving all specific problems of legal regulation of the status of a person and a citizen in Ukraine. Thus, the recognition of the person, his rights and freedoms as the highest social value is a fundamental norm of the constitutional order of Ukraine, which forms the basis not only of a constitutionally organized society, but also legal protection of this society from the revival of attempts to suppress a person, infringe on his rights, ignoring individual interests and needs of people.

Despite constitutional protection, the fact that we have frequent violations of fundamental human rights in our daily lives reflects a misunderstanding of the rights themselves and a lack of legal norms on some of the relationships that arise from these rights.

Due to the recent events in our country, we have the opportunity to observe the level of openness in the leveling of basic human values. The events of the Maidan serve

as a vivid example of contempt and neglect of personal inviolability, a clear disregard for personal freedom which was shown by the authorities in connection with the abuse of power. There was also a complete disregard for international human rights standards and basic constitutional principles.

The principle of recognizing of a person, his rights and freedoms as the highest social value must in some way affect not only the content of fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms, but also all the activities of a democratic state, its competence and potential opportunities. The state, under the conditions of this principle, has no right in its activities to go beyond the limits of mutual relations with the person established by it. Only by acting within these limits, in the interests of the person, does the state acquire such features that characterize it as constitutional.

The constitutional state is based on people's sovereignty, which is one of its foundations. Meanwhile, the bearer of this sovereignty - the people - consists of citizens, from whom ultimately all power comes. That is why Art. 3 of the Constitution, which enshrines the attitude of the state to the person and his duty to recognize, respect and protect his rights and freedoms, proclaims the constitutional state, justifying the need for its existence.

At the expense of human rights in the modern world, this is a problem the solution of which is at the centre of the practical activities of the international community and each state.

Human rights are possible activities of the person in a certain way in order to ensure his normal human existence, development and satisfaction of his life needs.

The concept of human rights includes two aspects:

- natural human rights, indivisibly related to its existence and development;
- acquired human rights that characterize its socio-political status.

The second section of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines a system of rights, freedoms and responsibilities, which is divided into personal (natural, civil), political, social, economic, cultural, environmental and family rights and obligations. The set of these constitutional norms enshrining these rights and responsibilities determines the constitutional legal status of a person and a citizen.

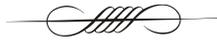
Human freedom is the basic concept of the problem of human-citizen rights. It is characterized by the following features:

- all people are born free and equal in their dignity and rights;
- a person has the right to do everything that is not directly prohibited by current legislation;
- all people are equal in legal opportunities, legal assistance and legal protection;
- human freedom is an objective reality, it goes beyond the law, as it is influenced by other social norms (morals, ethics, religious norms and others).

In conclusion, it is possible to claim that the above illustrates that in the organization of a legal state (as Ukraine proclaimed itself) the leading place is assigned to the fundamental human rights. Therefore, in order to comply with the Constitution, the state must proceed from the inviolability of its policy. Today Ukraine is on the threshold of significant changes. When adapting Ukrainian legislation to EU legislation, the legislator must first determine the legal status of a person as the highest value. This status consists in the correct understanding of personal human rights, which are natural and fundamental. The rule of law cannot be established without the recognition of

personal human rights. The absence of legislation outlining the boundaries of personal human rights, their incorrect formulation and interpretation, in turn, will lead to violation of the basic foundations of human existence.

As for the events on the Maidan in 2013-2014, one can say these events demonstrated the readiness of society to defend the violated personal rights, which are based on and derived from dignity. People's awareness of their importance led to the inadmissibility of encroachment on their core values.



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SOUTH-ASIAN AND ASIAN-PACIFIC TOURIST MACRO-REGION: NATURAL, CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The tourist resources of the Asia-Pacific region are characterized by extraordinary richness and diversity. This applies to natural, social and event resources. Their involvement in intensive use in the tourism industry depends on economic development and democratic transformation in many countries in the region.

The Asia-Pacific tourism region includes, on the one hand, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, which are among the world's economic leaders and the richest countries with a high level of development, and on the other - Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Papua - New Guinea, which are among the poorest countries in the world. The region also includes China and India, countries with more than a billion people each.

Despite its young age, the region's tourism industry is attracting more and more tourists due to the following factors:

- huge areas for tourists;
- washing the shores of the region with two oceans and dozens of seas and bays;
- location of this part of the world in a large number of climatic regions;
- significant diversity and richness of natural landscapes and recreational resources;
- the presence of a large number of historical and cultural monuments;
- the presence in the region of the world's most important shrines and centers of pilgrimage;
- ethnic diversity of the continent;
- location in the region of the countries with the largest population in the world.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, comfortable and seasonally comfortable conditions for recreation are formed within the subtropical and subequatorial climatic zones.

The Asian Tourism Region is rich in landscapes that are distributed throughout its territory, but the richest and most diverse are in New Zealand.

The main purpose of visiting the Asia-Pacific region by tourists from other countries is to get acquainted with the culture, historical and natural attractions. Each country in the region has its own attractions that are unique. About 186 tourist sites in the region (21%) are UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The Asia-Pacific macro-region is second only to Europe in terms of T&T market size. It is the most dynamic area globally with the largest percentage growth in arrivals and the most significant improvements in T&T competitiveness performance, with the majority of countries in the region showing progress.

East Asia, the most developed part of Asia, and Australia share several strengths and have historically been the best performers in the region. The nations in this sub-region boast strong safety and health conditions, have world-class infrastructure and are among the most ICT-ready globally, especially Hong Kong and South Korea. They are able to attract tourists by balancing offers on the basis of their natural and cultural resources. Yet, these nations are some of the most expensive destinations in the region.

Conversely, countries in South-East Asia (ASEAN) offer competitive prices and take advantage of their natural resources to attract tourists. While cultural resources are available, to date they have been less valued than natural assets.

The price competitiveness that favours South-East Asia also benefits countries in South Asia. Yet, South Asia remains less developed on almost all other fronts, in particular on infrastructure, ICT readiness and health and hygiene conditions.

While the countries in the Asia-Pacific region are at different development levels, the majority of nations have shown steady growth. Going forward, this trend is expected to continue, with Asia on its way to becoming a tourism powerhouse.

However, the pandemic also made itself felt. While Europe, as well as North and South America, showed relative growth in the third quarter of 2021, the number of entrances to the Asia-Pacific region decreased by 95 percent compared to 2019. A number of countries in the region, including Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and China, have a zero-tolerance policy on COVID-19 and adhere to strict restrictions on international entry.

Thus, the Asia-Pacific tourist region has a strong natural and cultural potential for the development of mass tourism. The countries of Southeast Asia are rapidly conquering the international tourist market.

Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, along with the traditional Western consumer vacation on clean beaches, quality diving, numerous entertainments such as monkey or elephant theaters, Thai boxing, etc., offer ample opportunities for eco-tourism and learning about biodiversity. The presence of religious monuments provides an opportunity to develop religious tourism: acquaintance with Buddhism and the Eastern and European culture specific to Europeans and Americans.

However, the negative factor is the small financial investment in the development of the tourism industry, due to the poverty of most countries in the region and the orientation of developed countries to outbound tourism (Japan) to other tourist regions of the world. A significant number of island countries in Oceania exist due to international tourism. The federal states of Micronesia, Palau, and Fiji have long been associated by Western consumers with a tourist "paradise" - blue lagoons with clear water and warm sand beaches, coral reefs, exotic flora and fauna attract thousands of travelers. Many islands in Oceania have a permanent population due to lack of drinking

water and basic resources complicating the development of the tourism industry. Dozens and hundreds of kilometres of perfect beaches are waiting for their time. Their remoteness from the main consumer tourist markets is hindering the intensification of the use of the powerful natural potential of Australia and New Zealand. But the development of cruise tourism, air transport and pricing policies of leading airlines are increasingly eliminating this negative factor.



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IMPORTANCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR A CAREER IN TOURISM

The last decade has witnessed a rapid increase in interest in multilingualism. Multilingualism has long been of interest to researchers but for the most part their research has been focused on sociolinguistic or psycholinguistic studies that have been carried on in this area (Ramsay, 1980; Nation and McLaughlin, 1986; Klein, 1995). However, the recent research into multilingualism has expanded into many new areas in the last 10 years. It has often been noted that experienced language learners are better at learning an additional language than learners with less experience.

Language learning strategies present a crucial part of multilingual development and, according to the results of recent studies, the number of strategies employed seems to increase with linguistic experience and language proficiency in the various languages in contact.

The proficiency in multiple foreign languages is a basic prerequisite for successful communication in the tourism industry, as well as for mutual understanding among students involved in the exchange programs with different universities, especially in foreign countries. In this regard, tourism and mobility play a significant role, while intercultural contacts contribute to the development of intercultural dialogue. Raising awareness of the importance of foreign language proficiency as well as fostering the development of intercultural competence in the area of tourism and hospitality industry is extremely important.

It is evident that in the field of tourism and hospitality, beside the communicative language ability it is extremely important to also develop the intercultural competence, or the ability of successful communication between members of different cultures. In the process of learning a new language it is important to be aware of its cultural aspect(s), because the knowledge of other cultures helps a learner to learn a certain language and to assess cultural values of that language (Ellis, 2005; Williams and Burden, 1999, in Luka, 2007). In order to develop intercultural competence, students should not only learn a foreign language, but such a process should also include

intercultural training and intercultural exchange of ideas. It is evident that the knowledge and the skills acquired in this learning process will highly contribute to the development of tourism and hospitality services in general.

Students of tourism, hospitality and management also have to acquire theoretical and practical cultural knowledge, which can be gained through intercultural communication and the development of intercultural competence. If we transfer this into the area of tourism and hospitality, and try to distinguish what is important to know about the language that hotel and restaurant employees use, we will soon realize that it is not only the knowledge of the grammar and vocabulary that they need to apply but they need to be aware of the importance of socio-cultural aspect as well (Petrovska, 2010). Although their grammatical and their lexical competence of a foreign language may be outstanding it still can cause cultural misunderstanding, or a final failure in communication with native speakers. Petrovska (2010) points out that this failure may be a result of lack of knowledge of cultural differences between the two (or more) societies, or the influence of their mother tongue and direct transfer of meaning in the other language.

The process of globalization has indeed opened many doors thus forcing us to recognize the existing differences and diversities of people living in the world. Still, it is an ongoing process to learn how to recognize, respect and learn to appreciate those differences. According to the CEFR (2001) knowledge, awareness and understanding of the relation between the 'world of origin' and the 'world of the target community' produce this intercultural awareness. It is, of course, important to note that intercultural awareness includes an awareness of regional and social diversity in both worlds. This awareness helps to place both languages in context.

In addition to objective knowledge, intercultural awareness covers an awareness of how each community appears from the perspective of the other, often in the form of national stereotypes. Intercultural skills and different know-how skills include the ability to bring the culture of origin and the foreign culture into relation with each other. It also helps develop the cultural sensitivity and the ability to identify and use a variety of strategies to contact those from other cultures. Those strategies should also include the capacity to fulfill the role of cultural intermediary between one's own culture and the foreign culture and to deal effectively with intercultural misunderstanding and conflict situations as well as the ability to overcome stereotyped relationships (CEFR, 2001). Awareness is not limited to linguistic structures and semantics but also refers to phonological, pragmatic, and sociolinguistic knowledge.

With a view to more efficient development of tourism industry, an emphasis should be placed on the development of multilingual competence, which is crucial for entering into intercultural dialogue. Multilingualism, as a key aspect of the European language identity, allows for a high-quality information exchange and raising awareness of the importance of multilingual education not only in tourism domain, but also with regard to other aspects of target language community. The development of multilingual competence will undoubtedly contribute to the establishment of more efficient communication and opinion exchange among different peoples

In this regard, it should also be mentioned that one of the most important skills in tomorrow's Europe will be the ability to communicate in more than one language. Encouraging students of tourism speciality to learn other languages and get to know

other cultures will help improve their communication and mutual understanding. It is also well known that being able to communicate directly in a foreign language might also bring cultural and economic benefits to all participants in the communication process. Therefore, raising awareness of the importance of foreign language proficiency as well as fostering the development of intercultural competence in the area of tourism and hospitality industry is extremely important.



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READING AS A METHOD OF MASTERING THE GRAMMATICAL ASPECT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The term “reading” is used in modern methodology to denote an important type of speech activity, which acts as a goal only at the beginning of the learning process, and later becomes its method (Nikolaieva S. Yu., 2002).

Thus, reading is considered an important means of mastering the grammatical aspect of the English language. Performing reading-related exercises contributes to a stronger mastery of grammar, which students have previously learned during their oral practice.

The problem of formation of grammatical and lexical skills via reading is reflected in the works of national and foreign scholars (Z. Klychnikova, Ye. Passov, L. Vlasenko, etc.)

The aim of this paper is to determine the role of reading in the process of foreign language learning for the formation of grammatical skills of students during their studies.

Researchers Moeller & Meyer found out that since reading original literature makes use of natural language patterns in familiar contexts that the students can relate to, that it helped the students to make connections and recollect those language structures much faster (Moeller & Meyer, 1995). Moreover, reading helps students awake their past memories connected with text/book reading and link them with relevant grammar structures.

If grammatical material is not paid attention to in new texts and exercises for a long period of time, it could be easily forgotten by English language learners; thus, the system of theoretical knowledge would be destroyed, so students would lose readiness to apply the acquired information and rules in practice (Vietokhov O.V., 2004).

For example, students can be asked to read the text and find a new grammar structure in it (in this case the Past Simple is new for students): *I thought about it for a minute or two, and then I asked him some questions. We talked for about half an hour. Kingsley gave me a photo of his wife with Chris Lavery – it was a good picture of Lavery, but not very good of the lady* (Chandler R. “The Lady in the Lake”, 1991).

Exercises that form grammatical skills are called structural-informative ones, because students are aware of the structure, formal indicators, combining words into semantic groups, and understand the meaning of each sentence and the text as a whole. Such exercises can include the following tasks:

- substitution of grammatical units;
- transformation of grammatical units;
- completion of grammatical units;
- extension of grammatical units;
- answers to the questions;
- usage of new grammatical units in own sentences, dialogues, texts.

Application of random memorization of grammatical rules throughout the period of language learning can become the solution of this issue. On the other hand, it is necessary to take into account the typical grammatical errors that students make when recognizing and analyzing a grammatical unit in the process of reading and listening, speaking and writing.

Consequently, when reading, it is important to ensure that the comprehension of what is read is achieved through knowledge of grammatical forms, grammatical structure of the sentence, and not just through knowledge of separate words.



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RENDERING LEXICAL FEATURES IN THE TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES ABOUT THE EVENTS IN UKRAINE (ON THE BASIS OF THE NEW YORK TIME, THE WASHINGTON POST)

I. R. Galperin (1971) gives the following definition of functional style: «A functional style of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves a definite aim in communication». He distinguishes the following major functional styles: 1) official (documents); 2) scientific (articles, other scientific publications); 3) publicistic (essay, public speech); 4) newspaper style (mass media); 5) belles-lettres style (genre of creative writing).

The main function of the newspaper is to tell the masses about events in the world. Newspaper style has its own characteristics and substyles. The features of newspaper are the following: 1) use of special political and economic terms (*president, election*), newspaper clichés (*danger of war*), abbreviations (*NATO*), neologisms (*to butterfly* - to walk aimlessly around the city), acronyms (*AM* -after more), name of countries, institutions, 2) a large proportion of dates, slang or dialect can be found, 3) the headlines have some characteristic peculiarities like elliptical sentences, omission of words, change of tense, use of short words, word play, alliteration, ambiguity, 4) sometimes the author can be unknown to save objective view, 5) the newspaper style is also characterized by expressive vocabulary, imagery, the use of lexical and stylistic devices, so that journalists can vividly portray, sometimes even ridicule or condemn

certain world incidents. I.R. Galperin divides newspaper style into: the language style of brief news items and communiques, the language style of newspaper headings and notices and advertisements.

The most influential newspapers are The New York Times and The Washington Post. American newspapers are well-known for the specific headlines. In these newspapers we can find the use of a large number of names of countries, dates, individuals. Idioms, euphemisms, anonymous sentence construction, metaphors, repetitions, slang, hyperbole, etc. are used a lot in these newspapers. For example: «*The bed held a stack of thick pipes packed with homemade explosives*» (euphemism homemade explosives – саморобні вибухівки instead of bombs).

Meanwhile, the traditions of the media in different countries have some specifics. As for Ukraine, due to the war, it has now become the focus of events in the leading newspapers. The Western world is trying to present events in Ukraine in accordance with democratic traditions, while the newspaper of other countries that depend directly on the government are trying to distort the events in Ukraine.

Let us analyze some articles from leading newspapers. In the article of The New York Times on March 10, 2022 ***Russia's civilian attacks*** such lexical units are used: «*a worldwide symbol of Russia's brutality*-світовий символ жорстокості Росії», «*Ukrainian civilians*-мирне населення України», «*mortars*-міномети», «*Ukrainian forces*-українська армія», «*a larger campaign to demoralize*-масштабна кампанія з деморалізації», «*killing and wounding ordinary people*-вбиваючи та завдаючи жахливі рани звичайним людям», «*a strategy*-стратегія», «*the Russian military*-російські військові», «*a war crime*-воєнний злочин», «*volunteer*-волонтер», «*to help them to safety*-допомагаючи їм вберегтися від обстрілів». Military vocabulary is used here (Ukrainian forces, the Russian military), the author speaks straightforwardly about Russian cruelty, negatively colored words such as "died", "brutality" are highlighted. I used mainly such lexical transformations as specification (Ukrainian civilians-мирне населення України), addition, substitution of a verb with an adverb and modulation (to help them to safety-допомагаючи їм вберегтися від обстрілів) to translate these words.

We reviewed the Washington Post article on February 27, 2022 ***Global Markets and Economy Can't Escape War in Ukraine*** in which military and economic lexical units are used: «*to assess economic and market reactions*-для оцінки економічної та ринкової реакції», «*Russia's invasion of Ukraine*-вторгнення Росії в Україну», «*intense military attack*-інтенсивний військовий напад», «*refugees*-біженці», «*courageous resistance*-мужній опір», «*avoiding direct military confrontation*-уникаючи прямого військового зіткнення», «*sanctions*-санкції», «*central bank*-центральний банк», «*international payments*-міжнародні платежі», «*is targeting*-орієнтується», «*economic activity*-економічна активність», «*growth will slow*-зростання економіки сповільниться», «*mounting*-зростаюча». Analyzing the article, we can conclude that positively colored words (courageous resistance-мужній опір) are used about Ukraine, and negatively colored words (intense military attack-інтенсивний військовий напад) are used about the Russian invasion. The following is a description of the economic situation and the appropriate vocabulary is presented (central bank-центральний банк, international payments-міжнародні платежі). I used such lexical transformations as substitution (to assess-для оцінки), specification (is targeting-

орієнтується, mounting-зростаюча), addition (growth will slow-зростання економіки сповільниться) during the translation.



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AUTOMATISIERTES AMPELMANAGEMENTSYSTEM

Der Anstieg der Staus führt zu zahlreichen Ressourcenverlusten der Länder aufgrund von Benzinmangel, Autoabbau und verspäteten Arbeitnehmern, außerdem führt es zu Müdigkeit sowohl bei den Bürgern als auch bei der Verkehrspolizei. Viele Probleme sind mit der herkömmlichen Ampelsteuerung verbunden: ein großer Stau ist das wichtigste Problem, da es nie möglich ist, den Stau in jeder Richtung zu schätzen und es ist auch unmöglich, die Verzögerungszeit einzustellen (Wie entsteht ein Stau? [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.genius-community.com/allgemein/wie-entsteht-ein-stau-6032/>).

Ein anderes Problem tritt auf, wenn es keinen Stau gibt, aber das Warten noch andauert. Die Lösung dieser Probleme besteht darin, um den Stau zu bestimmen und die Verzögerungszeit festzulegen. Neben den Problemen mit der Zeitverzögerung gibt es auch ein Problem bei der Darstellung von Rettungswagen wie Polizei und Feuerwehr. Dieses Problem erfordert eine Einschätzung des Polizeibeamten, da eine manuelle Ampelsteuerung nötig ist. Der Stau kann also nur in diesem Fall verringert werden, wenn der Fahrer Informationen über die Staus auf der Straße erhält, bevor er sie erreicht und einen anderen Weg wählt (Ampel [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://emmett.io/article/digitales-testfeld-duesseldorf-wenn-ampeln-mit-fahrzeugen-kommunizieren>).

Fazit. Die Entwicklung eines Modells für eine automatisierte Verkehrsregelung, die die aktuelle Situation im Straßennetz in Echtzeit berücksichtigt, ist eine wichtige und dringende Aufgabe. Und um diese Aufgabe zu lösen, muss man nicht nur die Verkehrsregelung verbessern, sondern auch die Zeit reduzieren, die ein Individuum jeden Tag mit dem Landtransport verbringt.



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FEATURES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF MINORS

The most urgent problem of our time is juvenile delinquency. It occupies a noticeable place in the system of general crime every year. Criminally illegal activities of minors are a widespread phenomenon in all countries. Ukraine is no exception. Theft,

robbery, murder, bodily harm, rape, and other criminal offenses have become widespread among minors. On the one hand, such behavior should be considered in terms of general crime. On the other hand, this approach is considered to be wrong. After all, juveniles are specific subjects of a criminal offense with a certain level of mental development and consciousness.

Criminal offenses committed by minors are often much more violent, impulsive and unpredictable. This is due to the negative impact of the environment, the unfavorable situation in the family and in general in its absence, lack of education, lack of attention, idleness, the spread of violence in the media.

Psychologists note that the peculiarities of the behavior of minors are: insufficient life experience; tendency to imitate; influence of adults; desire to seem independent; lack of critical attitude to their negative actions and approval of non-standard actions of others (Дудоров О. О., Хавронюк М.І., 2014). The desire to show independence, to realize oneself is often one of the reasons that motivate minors to commit crimes or are the basis of their unhindered involvement in criminal activities.

Minors have always been and are under close supervision. After all, the commission of a criminal offense by such persons often determines their future life. It is also worth considering that minors are one of the unprotected categories of subjects, so they need additional care from society and the state. All this determines the need for a special approach to sentencing.

Minors are special subjects of criminal liability. In Ukraine, according to Article 6 of the Family Code, a child aged fourteen to eighteen is considered a minor (Сімейний кодекс України, 2002).

Chapter XV of the Criminal Code of Ukraine singles out the features of criminal liability and punishment. The norms of this section take into account the age, social and mental characteristics of the development of minors. The grounds for criminal liability and its principles for minors are the same as for adults. But, at the same time, the legislator provides for a specific solution to the issues of criminal liability of minors.

It should be taken into account the following features of criminal liability of minors.

- 1) under certain conditions, a minor may be released from criminal liability with the application of educational measures against him if a criminal offense or reckless non-serious crime was committed for the first time or if correction of a minor is possible without punishment. This is the most important feature, because the educational measures specified in the second part of Article 105 of the Criminal Code are not criminal penalties. The legislator provides for the following measures: reservations; restrictions on leisure; transfer under the supervision of parents or persons who replace them, teaching or labor staff; imposing on a minor the obligation to compensate for property damage, provided that he has reached the age of fifteen and has his own property; sending a minor to a special educational institution for a period not exceeding three years (Кримінальний кодекс України, 2001).

- 2) the types of punishments have been reduced and the terms and size of the established punishments have been limited in comparison with the terms and sizes of punishments for adult offenders.

- 3) there are more lenient requirements (conditions) for exemption from criminal punishment.

4) it has been determined a shorter period (compared to the terms for adults) regarding the limitation of bringing minors to criminal liability and execution of a guilty verdict, on the repayment and removal of convictions from minors (Савченко А. В., 2015).

Criminal liability of minors has a number of other features that are provided by criminal procedural and criminal-executive legislation. All these measures are aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency, their normal upbringing and development.



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PECULIARITIES OF THE FOREIGN LITERATURE SCHOOL COURSES STUDY ORGANIZATION ON THE BASIS OF COMPETENCE APPROACH

On the basis of the analyzed educational-methodical, scientific works the peculiarities of the foreign literature school courses study organization on the basis of the competence approach are singled out.

These include: increasing motivation and incentives for self-improvement; development of students' responsible attitude to learning and their involvement in active planning, realization and correction of professional activity preparation; teachers assistance in determining the educational trajectory of each student; involvement in the educational projects development (Halchak 2016).

The results of scientific research demonstrated that the study of foreign literature on the basis of a competency-based approach, establishes a clear relationship between knowledge and skills, the subordination of acquired knowledge to professional skills. This contributes to the fact that learning for students is personally meaningful and is carried out through active cognitive activity; new problems are being solved.

Designing the content of foreign literature school courses professional study according to the logic of the competence approach, we emphasize that the main construction unit of the educational process should be professional tasks. It is the set of professional tasks that forms the core of the students' professional training content.

Based on the interpretation of the results of O. Shestopalyuk's research, it is established that the competence approach requires a certain sequence in the study of disciplines, which provides a block structure, namely: *the first block* of disciplines focused on the development of future professional activity key competencies; *the second block* of disciplines should be aimed at "immersion" in professional tasks, learning ways to solve them, which contribute to the formation of basic competence on the basis of existing key competencies; *the third block* of disciplines helps future professionals in the professional competence formation based on the development of basic competence (Shestopalyuk, 2012).

We believe that such a sequence of studying school courses of foreign literature in education will allow maximizing the individualization of professional training of competitive professionals.

Thus, the restructuring of the educational process on the basis of a competent approach in the study of school courses in foreign school literature is implemented by developing new curricula in accordance with the updated content and education purpose. In accordance with the competence approach, it is necessary to use fundamentally different approaches to the selection and structuring of educational information in the study of school courses in foreign literature, which should be subject to the ultimate goals of the discipline and, accordingly, the formation of necessary competencies.

In our vision it is necessary to implement changes in the following areas:

1. Defining the list of key competencies, as well as defining the content (areas of acquisition) of each of them;
2. Identification of them with separate courses of foreign literature, and then with separate disciplines (definition of the list and the maintenance of subject competences);
3. Selection of the educational information content that can ensure the formation of quality training in foreign literature;
4. Development of control and correction of the process of formation of competencies in the study of school courses in foreign literature (Halchak 2016).

In the most general interpretation, the competence approach should direct the content of the study of school courses in foreign literature to ensure the formation of students as many competencies that are considered as the ability of the individual to act successfully in relevant professional situations. In other words, it is necessary to introduce the transition to the organization of competency-based training, which modernizes the content of vocational education, which involves its selection and structuring while determining the effective component of studying school courses in foreign literature – students' acquisition of competencies.

According to scientists, the implementation of the competence approach in the training of future professionals is facilitated by the following principles: *integrative* (assumes that the effectiveness of the competence approach, which corresponds to the modern educational paradigm of training); *humanity* (aimed at the fact that professionalism is based on attention and care for others); *variability and openness* (aimed at continuous development, or replacement of existing competencies of the future specialist, satisfies the need to comply with the conditions of professional activity, which are constantly changing and improving); *integrity and multiaspectness* (assumes that existing professional competencies relate to different aspects of life, but there are complex relationships between them); *cultural expediency* (selected for the reasons that the most important in the study of school courses in foreign literature are competencies that are more consistent with the existing level of culture and contribute to its development) (Kodlyuk, 2006).

Carrying out a reflective analysis of the practice of introducing the ideas of the competence approach to the foreign literature school courses study, it is established that the main attention should be focused on the formation of humanistic views of the subjects, a new attitude to school courses in foreign literature and their study.

Thus, as the leading special-scientific approach we have chosen the competence approach (N. Bibik, L. Vashchenko, O. Lokshina, O. Ovcharuk, O. Pometun, O.

Savchenko, S. Trubacheva), based on the gradual improvement of professional training, which means the formation of potential, the graduate's ability to survive and sustainable life in modern socio-political, market-economic, information and communication-saturated space (Halchak 2016).

The introduction of a competency-based approach means a change in approaches to training. The transition to competence education in general and the study of school courses in foreign literature in particular, involve a long process of understanding, development and adoption of scientifically sound and administratively sound decisions.

Professional qualities are a component of the personality of the future specialist, his culture, behavior and attitudes. One of the most important qualities of a future specialist is professional competence, which can be formed most effectively on the basis of the competence approach (Halchak, 2016).

Summarizing the above information, we can say that the study of school courses in foreign literature on the basis of the competence approach should be result-oriented, which is manifested in readiness for active professional activity.



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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND UNEMPLOYMENT

In modern society the study of manifestations of crime and their classification is an independent issue, it is significant in scope and scientific workload. Any crime is always determined by the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of the crime (criminogenic factors). Hence, the study of unemployment as one of the global problems of the world, which can create crime, seems relevant.

Currently, our country is going through a very difficult period, i. e. the economic crisis, the unstable political situation, high unemployment rate. All these undesirable phenomena affect the general level of crime, which has been growing in Ukraine in recent years (Андрушко А.В., 2011)

Historically, there have been two major schools which have different opinions regarding the unemployment-crime relationship. The first school focuses on the "providing for offenders" while the second focuses on the "providing for victims." Economists have traditionally focused on explaining the economic behaviour of potential offenders and the way they react to changes in economic conditions. One of the main ideas is that in order to maintain a certain standard of living during a period of unemployment an individual will more likely commit a criminal act. However, after being unable to fully substantiate their hypothesis that there should be a positive relationship between unemployment and crime, a new school of thought developed. Sociologists and criminologists have recently begun studying how unemployment affects the supply of suitable victims. Higher unemployment rate is correlated with a wider decline in production and consumption; therefore, there are fewer new products

for theft on the "market." According to Cantor and Land (1985), a crime requires not just the presence of a motivated offender but also a suitable target (Matthew D.,2003).

Criminology singles out different negative social phenomena especially those that are closely related to crime. They include drunkenness, alcoholism, drug addiction, substance abuse, prostitution, unemployment, vagrancy, begging. These phenomena seem to put a crime in a frame, so they are also called "background crimes"(Джужа О. М., 2011). One of the factors that contributes to the committing of crimes and destabilizes the moral order in society is the unemployment of able-bodied people, namely unemployment. Being unable to provide for themselves and their families, and sometimes to meet their basic needs, they push themselves to commit theft, robbery, and other mercenary crimes.

The causes of a particular crime are the phenomena and processes that gave rise to anti-social views of the person and caused his criminal actions or inaction (Тарарухин С. А., 1974).

The reasons for the increase in the level and risk of crime are a number of factors, namely: a radical reassessment of former values and moral principles, recognition of the "power" of money by the mass consciousness and the material factor as a single value and, consequently, the devaluation of human life. indicators; general blurring of the boundaries of morality, moral and immoral; strengthening the scale and degree of social conflict in society in connection with the unprecedented growth of socio-economic differentiation of the population; the emergence of cruelty in society and the reorientation to achieve the aim by any means, as well as a sense of instability and unpredictability (Долгова А. И., 1997). In fact, these are specific reasons for the spread of violence, but they are quite characteristic of both violent crime and crime in general.

Scientists who investigated the crime of the unemployed found that the increase in the number of unemployed is one of the reasons for the increase in the crime rate (Солодилова Ю. А., 2014).

I. O. Nepokoeva considers that unemployment is always criminologically related to crime, it has ceased to be its background phenomenon. Unemployment is one of the causes of crime in modern society.

The Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine shares the following information on the employment of persons who have committed criminal offenses.

In 2018 there were 9,505 unemployed persons; 2,431 persons committed criminal offenses, including 12 offenses against the foundations of national security of Ukraine, 1,583 offenses against life and health, 22 offenses against freedom, honor and dignity of a person, 20 offenses against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability of a person, 157 offenses against electoral, labor and other personal rights and freedoms of man and citizen, 4,886 offenses against property (including 4,127 theft) (51% of all committed by the unemployed), 342 economic offenses, 78 environmental offenses.

Over the past three years the emergence of distortions in the economic sphere is influenced by an increase in the unemployment rate in the country. In general, unemployment is one of the manifestations that characterizes negative changes in the social structure of society. The negative effects of unemployment are undeniable. It entails a decrease in motivation of work, the spread of alcoholism, and other deviant behaviour of women, and encourages them not to recognize the lack of opportunity to provide a vital minimum need.

The following factors appear obvious when it comes to crime: low level of legal culture and education of citizens, high unemployment, mass alcoholism, frustration (depressed mental state caused by the inability to meet one's needs).

However, economic factors have the greatest impact on the level, structure and dynamics of crime in Ukraine.

The measures that need to be taken to reduce the unemployment and, therefore, crime include the following: the development of an extensive system of public employment services of professional orientation, training, retraining and advanced training of personnel; reforming labor legislation; development of interaction of public administration with territorial communities, local self-government bodies to increase the efficiency of labour market planning; creation of a single generally accessible labor force database; regulation of employment opportunities abroad, Ukraine's accession to the international labor market, etc. (Гумін О. М., Йосипів А. О., 2018).

Thus, unemployment as a background for crime has a detrimental effect on young people, stimulates their criminal activity. Background phenomena are interrelated with crime, and unemployment is often called one of the causes of crime in modern world. Being a background phenomenon, unemployment contributes to crime and causes it as a determinant. Therefore, one of the primary tasks of the state is to overcome the economic crisis and minimize unemployment in the state.



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ROYAL SLANG IN “THE CROWN” SERIES

Most of us think that we recognize slang when we hear it or see it, but exactly how slang is defined and which terms should or should not be listed under that heading continue to be the subject of debate in the bar-room as much as in the classroom or university seminar. To arrive at a working definition of slang the first edition of the Bloomsbury Dictionary of Contemporary Slang approached the phenomenon from two slightly different angles. Firstly, slang is a style category within the language which occupies an extreme position on the spectrum of formality. Slang is at the end of the line; it lies beyond mere informality or colloquialism, where language is considered too racy, raffish for use in conversation with strangers. So, slang enforces intimacy. It often performs an important social function which is to include into or exclude from the intimate circle, using forms of language through which speakers identify with or function within social sub-groups, ranging from surfers, schoolchildren and the members of Royal Family, to criminals, drinkers and fornicators. These remain the essential features of slang at the end of the 1990s, although its extreme informality may now seem less shocking than it used to, and its users now include ravers, rappers and net-heads along with the miscreants traditionally cited.

Linguistic features of a speech variety can be found at the lexical, the phonological, the morphological, or the syntactic level of the language. Although slang

does not necessarily involve neologisms (some slang expressions, such as quid, are very old), it often involves the creation of new linguistic forms or the creative adaptation of old ones. It can even involve the creation of a secret language understood only by those within a particular group (an antilanguage).

The greatest number of new terms appearing in the new edition of the dictionary are used by adolescents and children, the group in society most given to celebrating heightened sensations, new experiences and to renaming the features of their world.

All the same, slang expressions can outside their original arena and become commonly understood; recent examples include "cool". While some such words eventually lose their status as slang, others continue to be considered as such by most speakers.

Slang is to be distinguished from jargon, the technical vocabulary of a particular profession, as the association of informality is not present. Moreover, jargon may not be intended to exclude non-group members from the conversation, but rather deals with technical peculiarities of a given field which require a specialized vocabulary.

“The Crown” dramatizes the story of Queen Elizabeth II and the political and personal events that have shaped her reign. While watching it, some slang expressions can be observed. They can be called royal slang. It is a type of slang words which are used in the Royal Family and by their servants and which describe notions or processes connected to royal life. These words and expressions observed in “The Crown” TV series can be divided into 3 groups:

1. clippings, usually for geographical names:
 - NottCott – Nottingham Cottage;
 - BuckHouse – Buckingham Palace;
2. abbreviations for long words:
 - HRH – Her / His Royal Highness;
 - OBE – of the British Empire;
3. words with connotative meaning used only in the Royal Family or for stylistic effect:
 - an equerry – an assistant, the operational head of the Royal Mews of the Royal house hold of the sovereign of the United Kingdom;
 - elevenses – tea break at 11 o'clock;
 - blueb lood – royal blood;
 - the privy purse – the British sovereign's private income;
 - toff – posh, rich, well-dressed;
 - a Sloane Ranger – a young person from a high social class, usually from London, who wears expensive, traditional clothes.

Royal slang isn't used in our everyday life however it's rather useful among the members of the Royal Family. Some expressions can be understood from the combination of meanings as “the privy purse” and others are difficult to understand because of background knowledge lack.

Overall, the use of slang usually involves deviation from standard language, and tends to be very popular among all people. Slang terms are often only known within the community of users.



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PROBLEMS OF THE INSTITUTE OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Dual or multiple citizenship (bipatrism) is defined as the presence of two or more citizenships of different countries in one person. This phenomenon may arise due to certain circumstances. Firstly, a person may have two nationalities if he or she was born on the territory of the state where the principle of "soil law" is applied and whose parents are citizens of a state where the principle of "blood rights" is applied. Secondly, a person receives a second citizenship in case of marriage with a foreigner. At the same time, the legislation of the country of a person gives him the opportunity to retain his citizenship, and the legislation of the foreign country agrees to grant the person his citizenship. Thirdly, a person can have two passports in the case of naturalization. Thirdly, a person can become a bipatride in case of naturalization. Thus, a person can acquire a second citizenship if the country whose citizenship he has from birth does not require him to renounce to obtain another citizenship.

As for dual or multiple citizenship in Ukraine, it should be said that a person who intends to become a citizen of Ukraine must submit a declaration of renunciation of foreign citizenship or a declaration of absence of foreign citizenship (Про громадянство України: Закон України від 18.01.2001 №2235-III. *Законодавство України*. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2235-14#Text>).

The legislation in force prohibits dual citizenship in Ukraine. Among the countries that also exclude the possibility of having two passports are Poland, Austria, the Netherlands, Estonia, Croatia and others. However, the list of countries that allow dual citizenship is quite wide: Hungary, Denmark, France, Belgium, Belarus, Great Britain, Spain, Lithuania and others.

However, it is worth noting that some countries allow to acquire the second citizenship with certain features. For instance, in Spain, dual citizenship is permissible if an agreement on historical ties has been concluded between the countries. Therefore, Spanish citizens can have the second citizenship from a number of Latin American countries. The Arab states should be mentioned too, because their citizenship is almost impossible to acquire for an ordinary foreigner. Such a strict policy of acquiring citizenship is carried out by Algeria, the UAE and Saudi Arabia (О.О. Сподинський, 2019).

The problem with the institution of dual citizenship lies in its very existence. The Multilateral Hague Convention of 1930 "On Certain Issues Concerning Conflicts of Nationality Laws" prohibits dual or multiple citizenship, but there are only 13 countries that have ratified this document. This is why it doesn't work, actually. Having two citizenships, a person gets more opportunities to protect his/her rights, to live in two or more countries and other benefits of bipatride status. However, a person may have some great difficulties in determining diplomatic protection, performing tax obligations, etc. At the same time, a person must fulfill all the obligations of each country. Fulfilling

obligations concerning one country is not an excuse not to fulfill obligations concerning the other country. What is more, "dual citizen" will have a double responsibility.

Another problem of the institution of plural citizenship is the determination of a person's citizenship in court. When considering a case where a person is one of the parties, the court must determine the single citizenship of a person. On this occasion, the judges use the precedent of the UN International Court of Justice in the case of Notte-Bohm, a citizen of Guatemala and Liechtenstein. As a result of the litigation concerning Nottebohm, it was decided to establish the citizenship of a person pursuant to the concept of effective citizenship (B. O. Ріжка, 2004). Thus, while considering a court case, the court determines a person as a citizen of the state where they live longer, have more real estate, etc.

The matter is that a person always prefers one of the countries of their citizenship. In this way, they strengthen the institution of citizenship of one country and weaken the institution of citizenship of another country. In fact, plural citizenship nullifies the stability of the legal relationship between the individual and the state. A person still prefers one of the two countries, as they cannot be the part of the political, social and economic life of the two countries at the same time.

Thus, plural citizenship provides a wider range of options than belonging to one citizenship. Nevertheless, the reality shows that dual citizenship negatively affects one of the countries, weakening its institution of citizenship. Mostly, the issue of dual citizenship is regulated by every national legislation separately, since there is no single international approach to it.



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LIFE IMPRISONMENT AS A FORM OF CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT

Life imprisonment is a type of criminal punishment, which consists in depriving a person of liberty for a period of time from entry into force of a court sentence until the death of the convict.

Life imprisonment and death penalty are maximum penalties. In countries where the death penalty exists and is used, life imprisonment is an alternative to a court order or pardon. In countries where there is no death penalty, life imprisonment can be commuted for the same offenses.

Not all countries have life imprisonment. A person sometimes can be sentenced to a very long term (for example, 30 years). Life imprisonment is imposed only in exceptional cases; as a rule, it is imposed for an intentionally serious offense involving the deprivation of life of one or more persons in aggravating circumstances. In some countries it can also be used for treason, repeated and illegal actions with drugs, mercenary offenses that caused death, grievous bodily harm. In fact, life imprisonment is not imposed on minors. The only exceptions are the United States, Belgium, Somalia, Turkey, Israel, Cuba and China.

The statistics on the use of life imprisonment as a form of punishment in the world is impressive. In particular, life imprisonment is not applied in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain, Portugal, the Philippines and Norway.

In such countries as the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Chile, Peru, some African countries (such as Somalia), most countries in Europe and Asia, the use of this type of punishment is widespread.

There are also countries in the world that use this type of punishment exclusively for men, for example, Russia, Albania and Armenia.

Greenland, Mongolia, Oman, Yemen and most African countries have uncertain status, the information is not available.

In Ukraine, life imprisonment is one of the types of criminal punishment, the highest punishment that has replaced death penalty. And it is imposed only in exceptional cases. According to the latest data (January 1, 2020) 1,536 people are serving life sentences in Ukraine (Бурда С.Я., 2013)

Life imprisonment is imposed for particularly grave offences and shall be applied only in cases specifically provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, if the court does not find it possible to impose imprisonment for a certain period of time.

Life imprisonment shall not be imposed on persons who committed offences under the age of 18 years old and to persons over 65, as well as to women who were pregnant at the time of committing an offence or at the time of sentencing, as well as in the case stipulated by part 4 of Article 68 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. [KKY, 2001]

Men sentenced to life imprisonment are held in high-security and mid-security prisons and women in minimum-security prisons.

The convicts are placed in chamber-type rooms for two people in a cell and wear special clothes. Under certain conditions a convict may be kept in solitary confinement.

People who are serving life sentences have rights and obligations. The offenders live in chamber-type premises and may be involved in work only on the territory of the colony. Convicts cannot create any organizations. Counselling centers are also established for people who do not have general secondary education on the territory of the colony.

Offenders have right to:

- to spend no more than 50% of the minimum wage per month on food and essentials;
- to hold one short meeting every 3 months;
- to walk of about 1 hour every day.

After 10 years of imprisonment, a person may be allowed additional costs of up to 20% of the minimum wage per month, and after 15 years to participate in educational, cultural or collective activities, provided that the prisoner behaved conscientiously and worked well (KKY, 2001)

The law establishes certain conditions under which a person sentenced to life imprisonment may be released. Offenders who have served 20 years in prison can ask for pardon of the President of Ukraine for conscientious behavior and good attitude to work. If the application is approved, the President of Ukraine will issue a decree on the punishment of the offender with a minimum of 25 years in prison. In this case, the person will receive a new legal status and may be entitled to parole after serving at least three quarters of the newly imposed sentence. That is, those sentenced to life imprisonment

can be released after serving thirty-eight years and nine months behind bars. If the president rejects the request for pardon, the next request can be filed only after 5 years (Бурда С.Я., 2013).



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DISARMAMENT ISSUES IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Modern world society is concerned about the large number of weapons. Throughout the history the world's leading states have always been trying to improve their military potential, to prove themselves as powerful and authoritative countries. Each of them wants to have a certain sphere of influence. Today's situation on the planet would like to be seen for better. There are no global wars but many war conflicts are taking place. They come from the greed of political leaders, for economic, political and even interracial reasons.

Ordinary people wish to have peaceful sky above their heads but it is not possible to have such guarantees. But there are also such people who profit from war conflicts, provoke wars and sometimes take part in them. Manufacturers of weapons sell them and do not globally think about consequences since profits are in the first place. Such weapons of mass destruction as nuclear, chemical or biological ones pose a unique threat to human existence especially if it has been seized by terrorists.

Over the last two centuries, many treaties have been signed to reduce the number of weapons. But the question is whether many countries adhere to such agreements and why they do not agree on complete disarmament. So, what is disarmament?

Disarmament is a system of measures aimed at limiting, reducing and eliminating the means of warfare owned by states (Кайро А. С., 2005). In addition, we can point on the non-proliferation of certain weapons.

In the 20th century, an agreement on demilitarization took place on the US-Canadian border. The Rush-Begot Agreement is the basis for the practice of disarmament. The famous philosopher Bertrand Russell believed that the creation of a world government, which would be the only one and would have a monopoly on the possession of weapons, would save humanity from destruction. [Ryan A., 1988]

The question arises if it is possible to stop the race to invent and build up new deadly weapons. Let's consider this issue on the example of the Russian Federation and the USA. Both Russia and the United States has been trying to surpass the other for a hundred years. Can they sign a contract to at least reduce its number? The main goal of these two powerful states is to dictate their conditions to the whole world and the question of the survival of mankind is not at the forefront, so it is not possible.

History has made it clear to us that a partial reduction in the number of weapons will not help to avoid a global war. At the end of the World War I Germany was forbidden to produce a large number of tanks, planes and ships but it didn't prevent from

beginning a new war. So, the only way to ensure the concept of world security will be complete disarmament.

Today we have some progress in reaching such agreements as:

- Treaty on the Prohibition of the Placement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Types of Mass Destruction at the Bottom and Subsoil of the Oceans and Seas, dated February 11, 1971.

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, dated July 1, 1968.

- Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, dated February 14, 1967.

- Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Africa, dated April 11, 1996.

Disarmament is achieved through the signing of international treaties and requires legal formalization, and its success depends on the perfection of concluded agreements [Sur S., 1988] Renunciation of nuclear weapons is an extremely important event in every country. As we know, Ukraine also lost its nuclear status on June 2, 1996 and it led to the violation of all the agreements that guaranteed Ukraine's security by the Russian Federation. Would the course of history change if Ukraine possessed nuclear weapons?

As R. Aron said: "Whoever shoots first, he will die second - this is the arithmetic of nuclear war" (Арон Р., 2000). Civilians will suffer from these wars, and die as a result of aggressive actions of the leadership. The call for countries to prepare for peace in their relations rather than war, as noted by the first UN Secretary-General Trygve Lie (Rourke J. T., 1999), can certainly help if the whole world, every intelligent living being, achieves this.

Nuclear states want to ban nuclear research and develop appropriate technology for those who do not have such weapons. (Федина С., 2013). Of course, on the one hand, this is good, because the fewer weapons of mass destruction the better, but on the other hand, it is dictating their conditions in the world. The principle of operation of the first atomic bombs in 1945 is well known. The Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were completely destroyed. More than 170 thousand dead. The current weapon is too powerful, it is enough to destroy the entire planet.

There are a number of institutions that control the proper use of weapons. For example, in 2005 the VIIth Review Conference was held to review the United States' compliance with its obligations specified in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. But the United States is always trying to keep the top positions, so it carried out technological explosions. And again, as it was mentioned earlier, this is due to personal interests, not for the entire world system.

Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Complete disarmament at the present stage of world development is impossible to implement;

- It is necessary to start with the reduction of conventional weapons;

- It is also important to counteract the emergence of new weapons of mass destruction;

- The safety of everyone's life is not guaranteed one hundred percent, because international agreements, various papers do not always defeat the human essence;

- Only when the interest of humanity comes first will it be possible to see real achievements in the disarmament of each state.



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PROMOTION AND PROMOTION TECHNIQUES IN TOURISM

The development of tourism is facing competition all over the world between the tourist destinations and attempt to fascinate more tourists through marketing procedure and policy. Promotion is one of the most important elements which include several action plans to inform the current or prospective customers about the development of a good product, its price and availability.

Promotion in tourism helps to draw the attention of the potential tourists, modify the behavior of the existing buyers and influence them to visit a destination.

Tourism marketing is simply any marketing strategy used by businesses within the tourism industry. This includes, for example, hotels and other forms of accommodation, along with airlines, car rental services, restaurants, entertainment venues, travel agents and tour operators. Like any other marketing activity, the purpose of tourism marketing is to promote the business, make it stand out from rivals, attract customers, and generate brand awareness. It also uses the same marketing channels. Digital channels such as social media, search engine marketing, affiliate marketing, etc. Traditional channels like printed ads, billboards, radio, or TV.

Tourism promotion means trying to encourage the actual and potential customers to travel a destination through the spreading of information. The objectives of promotion consistent with the general marketing plan is to identify the target group to which the promotion is conducted, to find out the effective advertising, sales support and public relations programs to be planned, and to select the best methods to be used to control and assess the promotion operation.

Generally, the potential tourists like to know in advance about the products, services and facilities at the destination. Using various forms of promotional activities can lead the organization to carry out different promotional measures in order to provide the message to the potential tourists and influence them to visit the destination.

Types of Promotional Activities: distribution of promotional brochures to individuals, tourist operators and travel agencies; dissemination of tourism information to media and travel industry; participation in major tourism fairs (both general and specialized) held domestically and abroad. Possibility of taking part in a fair as a co-exhibitor allows use of synergies between the public and private sectors, while also helping to create business opportunities for the company or institution concerned; participation in travel shows, conferences, seminars, conventions; arranging familiarization trips for travel agents and journalists. Trips are a direct and effective promotional tool for showing attractions at first hand and for selling the destination in situ. These are organized journeys aimed at making the destination known to influential

people so they can help promote it and market it; presentations (i. e. specific activities organized to provide information about the tourist destination). Presentations may be restricted to the professional sector or at the end user (the tourist); placing advertisements in newspapers and magazines; actively building relationships with other like-minded tourism businesses to package product to increase distribution into new markets.

There are also several ways to promote travel services:

- Insert videos and audios to digital content. Sometimes video and audio will be more persuasive than the text, play local or online videos to distribute more information about services or tell the stories about other travelers to keep customers' interest. Similarly, insert appropriate audios to make content be more vivid and lively.

- More and more people like to share their pictures or the experiences on some social media like Facebook, Twitter, and Google plus. Even some of them prefer to focus on the tourist news via these social platforms. As social media tools allow the company to get direct opinion from the customers, many large companies invest more money on social media to get the positive outcome.

- Travelers always love to read about the exciting adventures about others, whether they are planning their next journey or just interested in it. You can create a blog and termly write the posts to introduce some beautiful destination to your visitor. It is definitely a great method to make services public to more people. Besides, you can periodically join forums where your customers are likely to be and learn more about their interests.

In conclusion, the tourism industry has a significant role to play in the national economy and it has been growing in the whole world. Every country has been taking initiative to attract more tourists by adopting an active marketing strategy. Promotion plays an important role in achieving a marketing strategy as it is one of the vital elements of the marketing mix.



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AUSWANDERUNG VON UKRAINERN NACH DEUTSCHLAND

In der Entstehungsgeschichte der modernen ukrainischen Diaspora lassen sich vier Massenmigrationswellen aus der Ukraine nachweisen:

1. Die erste Auswanderungswelle aus der Ukraine (letztes Viertel des 19. Jahrhunderts - Beginn des Ersten Weltkriegs) hatte hauptsächlich sozioökonomische Gründe.

2. Die zweite Massenflucht der Bevölkerung aus ihrer Heimat ereignete sich zwischen den beiden Weltkriegen und wurde durch sozioökonomische und politische Umstände verursacht.

3. Der Zweite Weltkrieg und seine Folgen verursachten die dritte Welle der ukrainischen Massenauswanderung, fast ausschließlich aus politischen Gründen.

4. Die vierte Migrationswelle ereignete sich Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts und war vor allem sozioökonomischer Natur.

5. Die fünfte Welle – die Flucht der Menschen aus dem Kriegsgebiet nach dem russischen Angriff (2022).

Die Auswanderung nach Deutschland ist eine echte Möglichkeit, das Leben eines Menschen zu verbessern und die notwendigen Voraussetzungen für ein glückliches Familienleben zu schaffen. Ukrainer verlassen ihre Heimat, wo sie geboren und aufgewachsen sind, auf der Suche nach einem besseren Leben. Die Wahl Deutschlands ist kein Zufall, da das Investitionsniveau, die Entwicklung der Wissenschaft und Technologie in diesem Land in einem enormen Tempo wächst.

Nach Angaben des Statistischen Bundesamtes leben etwa 123.000 ukrainische Staatsbürger in Deutschland. Über zehntausend Ukrainer, die hier seit vielen Jahren leben, haben bereits die deutsche Staatsbürgerschaft erhalten. Trotz einer so großen ukrainischen Diaspora gibt es hier keine vollwertige zusammenhängende Gemeinschaft wie in den Vereinigten Staaten oder Kanada. Die Website der Botschaft der Ukraine in Deutschland enthält eine Liste von mehr als dreißig öffentlichen Organisationen der Ukraine. Von Zeit zu Zeit versuchen Persönlichkeiten des öffentlichen Lebens, ihre Arbeit zu koordinieren und die Interessen der ukrainischen Diaspora "mit einer Stimme" zu vertreten.

In letzter Zeit entwickeln sich Initiativen zum ukrainisch-deutschen kulturellen oder fachlichen Austausch recht erfolgreich: So hat beispielsweise die Union Ukrainisch-Deutscher UGPN-Fachleute in wenigen Monaten mehr als ein halbes Tausend Spezialisten aus der Ukraine und Deutschland zusammengebracht. Eine weitere ukrainisch-deutsche Initiative in der deutschen Hauptstadt ist der Ukrainische Filmclub. Hierher kommen nicht nur Ukrainer, sondern auch Deutsche, die mehr über die Ukraine erfahren wollen (Electronic resource. – Access mode: <https://p.dw.com/p/19By1>).

Ukrainische Studierende in Deutschland belegten nach den neuesten Daten des Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienstes 2012 den sechsten Platz unter allen ausländischen Studierenden. Rund 8.800 junge Menschen aus der Ukraine studieren und forschen an deutschen Hochschulen. Einige von ihnen sind Mitglieder der Union Ukrainischer Studenten in Deutschland, einer Organisation, die sich für die Verbesserung des Images der Ukraine in Deutschland und Europa einsetzt. In Düsseldorf gibt es ein deutsch-ukrainisches Informations- und Kulturzentrum. Andere öffentliche Organisationen von Ukrainerinnen in Deutschland sind der Verband ukrainischer Frauen in Deutschland, die ukrainische Pfadfinderorganisation „Plast“, die Union der ukrainischen Jugend, der Verband ukrainischer Organisationen in Deutschland und andere (Electronic resource. – Access mode: <https://p.dw.com/p/195fl>).

Zusammenfassend können wir sagen, dass es in der Geschichte der Ukraine bis 2022 vier Auswanderungswellen gab. Was die fünfte Auswanderungswelle anbetrifft, ist es noch unmöglich zu sagen, wie viele Menschen vor russischem Angriff aus der Ukraine geflohen sind (nach letzten Angaben sind mehr als 200.000 Kriegsflüchtlinge in Deutschland angekommen). Viele Ukrainer entscheiden sich für Deutschland, weil Deutschland das Land der großen Möglichkeiten ist. Deswegen wandern viele Ukrainer aus, weil sie ihr Leben verbessern wollen, um eine glückliche Zukunft für ihre Kinder

zu schaffen. Die ukrainische Diaspora entwickelt aktiv die nationale Kultur in Deutschland, was zur Verbreitung unserer Kultur unter den Deutschen beiträgt und ihnen die Möglichkeit gibt, unsere nationalen Traditionen besser kennenzulernen und so unseren Staat zu verherrlichen.



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DEUTSCHE GESCHLECHTERPOLITIK

Die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter ist heute in den meisten Ländern der Welt gängige Praxis. Dies war jedoch nicht immer der Fall. Alle Rechte, die Frauen heute in zivilisierten Ländern haben, waren ihnen früher nicht zugänglich. Dies gilt insbesondere für das Wahlrecht (aktiv und passiv), das Recht auf Bildung, das Recht auf Arbeit und so weiter.

Gleichstellungspolitik ist ein Bündel von Maßnahmen eines Staates und internationaler Organisationen zur Beseitigung von Diskriminierungen aufgrund des Geschlechts (Оніщенко, 2012). Interessanterweise kann Geschlechterpolitik nur in Kombination mit anderen Politiken (z. B. Sozialpolitik) umgesetzt werden.

Das politische System der Bundesrepublik Deutschland kann ohne politische Parteien nicht funktionieren. Im Bundestag sind folgende Parteien vertreten: Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD), Christlich Demokratische Union (CDU), GRÜNE, Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP), Alternative für Deutschland (AfD), Christlich-Sozialen Union in Bayern (CSINKE), D Südschleswigscher Wählerverband (SSW). Das sind die größten Parteien, aber es gibt auch kleinere (Electronic resource. – Access mode: <https://www.bpb.de/themen/parteien/parteien-in-deutschland/>).

Ab Januar 2021 ist das Geschlechterverhältnis in deutschen politischen Parteien wie folgt: CDU/CSU - 51 Frauen / 195 Männer; SPD - 67 Frauen / 85 Männer; AfD - 9 Frauen / 79 Männer; FDP - 19 Frauen / 61 Männer; Die Linke - 37 Frauen / 32 Männer; Die Grünen - 38 Frauen / 29 Männer; fraktionslos - 2 Frauen / 5 Männer (Electronic resource. – Access mode: https://www.bundestag.de/webarchiv/abgeordnete/biografien19/mdb_zahlen_19/frauen_maenner-529508).

Wir sehen, dass der Frauenanteil in den politischen Parteien in Deutschland bei 31,4 % liegt. Zum Vergleich: In der Ukraine beträgt der Frauenanteil in der Werchowna Rada 20,9 % (das ist die IX. Einberufung). Es ist auch bemerkenswert, dass die derzeitige Bundesverteidigungsministerin Deutschlands Christine Lambrecht ist, und vor ihr war diese Position von Ursula von der Leyen (2013-2019) und Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer (2019-2021) besetzt. Es gibt nur zwei Länder auf der Welt, in denen der Frauenanteil im Parlament mehr als 50 % beträgt (in Ruanda und Bolivien).

Daraus lässt sich schließen, dass die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter im Parlament der Bundesrepublik Deutschland noch nicht vollständig verwirklicht ist. Und

die Tatsache, dass das deutsche Verteidigungsministerium seit fast 10 Jahren von Frauen geleitet wird, ist sehr vielversprechend. Deshalb sind wir der Meinung, dass die Geschlechterpolitik Deutschlands (wie auch anderer Länder) alle Chancen hat, endlich geschlechtergerecht zu werden.



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CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF EQUALITY OF CITIZENS: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE AND LITHUANIA

The Basic Law of Ukraine contains a provision, according to which, all people are free and equal in their dignity and rights. Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable. Human and citizens' rights and freedoms affirmed by this Constitution are not exhaustive. Constitutional rights and freedoms are guaranteed and shall not be abolished. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, colour of skin, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, ethnic and social origin, property status, place of residence, linguistic or other characteristics (CONSTITUTION OF UKRAINE, 1996).

One of the articles in Criminal Code of Ukraine, which aims to protect the equality of citizens, is art. 161 "Violation of equality of citizens depending on their race, nationality, religious beliefs, disability and other grounds".

According to the analysis of the judicial practice of Ukraine, the practice of bringing persons to justice under art. 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is not common enough.

It does not mean that there are no facts of committing criminal offenses related to the violation of equality of citizens.

Reports of non-governmental organization testify to the spread of cases of criminal offences aimed at violating the equality of citizens.

In order to more effectively combat the violation of equality of citizens and bringing into line with the Constitution of Ukraine, were made attempts to amend the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Therefore, it is important to analyze the experience of settling criminal liability for violations of equality of citizens in other countries.

This article offers a comparative analysis of the legislation of Ukraine and Lithuania in the field of criminal liability for violation of equality of citizens.

The result of research is, that Criminal code of Lithuania more broadly regulates cases of liability for violation of equality of citizens.

Lithuanian law provides criminal liability for violating the equality of citizens in several articles. Criminal Code of Ukraine in one article.

In addition, the Criminal Code of Lithuania contains a separate section – "Crimes and misdemeanors against a person's equal rights and freedoms".

Criminal Code of Lithuania has the possibility of criminal prosecution legal entity for the acts provided for in articles 169, 170, 170-1. Such liability for legal entities is absent in the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

There is no in Criminal Code of Ukraine criminal liability for organizing or sponsoring an organization, whose activities are aimed at violating the equality of citizens.

Criminal Code of Lithuania has the liability for create a group of accomplices or organization aiming at discriminating a group of persons on grounds of age, sex, sexual orientation, disability, race, nationality, language, descent, social status, religion, convictions or views or for inciting against it or for participate in the activities of such a group or organization or for finance or for support such a group or organization.

Given the realities of today, there are radical organizations in Ukraine, whose activities are in fact aimed at violating the equality of persons. The implementation of this type of criminal liability for legal entities and individuals (who create a group of accomplices or organization aiming at discriminating a group of persons) would be effective in combating this negative phenomenon.



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TYPES OF TOURISM

Depending on the purpose of tourism, we can distinguish the following types of tourism:

Excursion tourism - a trip for educational purposes. This is the most common form of tourism, which is carried out in modern domestic travel companies. The desire of Ukrainian citizens to get acquainted with historical, cultural, natural and other monuments in different regions of Ukraine and abroad is satisfied by many offers of tourism enterprises (companies, organizations).

Leisure tourism - travel for recreational, health and spa purposes. This type of tourism is widespread not only in Ukraine, but also all over the world.

Business tourism is a service provided to clients in the performance of their professional duties both in the place of residence and in other regions, which allows you to better organize their activities or travel at a lower cost.

The field of business tourism includes the organization of various conferences, seminars, symposiums, etc. Of great importance here is the presence of special halls in the hotel complexes, communication facilities (telephone, fax, Internet), premises for negotiations, etc.

Ethnic tourism - traveling to meet family and friends. This form of tourism is associated with visiting and traveling to remote regions or other countries. Tourism organizations assist in obtaining travel tickets, passports and visa formalities.

Sports tourism - travel to attend sporting events and support one's favourite team. Leaders of sports teams, organizers of competitions, fan associations and individual citizens use the services of travel companies.

Religious tourism - a trip to perform religious acts, missions, visits to holy sites, etc. As a rule, travel companies mainly serve the traditional routes.

Adventure tourism - tourism that involves physical activities and is sometimes life-threatening. When organizing such trips, adventure trips can be specially prepared and provided with all possible safety measures. Recently, trips with unplanned adventures have become the exception. This is especially true for hunting tourism, rafting on mountain rivers, trips to uninhabited and uninhabited areas, etc.

Social tourism are trips to participate in public events (rallies, demonstrations, public speeches, marches).

Ecological tourism - excursions and trips with respect for the environment. During the trip, tour guides explain the need to protect natural resources and the importance of environmental protection. In many cases, ecotourism becomes a companion and integral part of other types of tourism.

Rural ecotourism - temporary stay of tourists in the countryside for recreation and learning about the local way of life, culture, traditions and customs. This type of tourism is often used by families with children or young people from the city who want to go to nature on weekends or short vacations.

Types of tourism by purpose include entertainment, education, military, extreme tourism, agricultural tourism, and many others.

All these types of tourism are closely intertwined, and it is not always possible to distinguish them in their pure form. Business tourism, for example, may be combined with sightseeing or sports, ethnic tourism with religious tourism, sightseeing with leisure tourism, etc. The task of a tourism company is to provide the customer with the greatest possible combination of different types of tourism. The natural potential of Ukraine contributes to a wide development of tourism. Bright landscapes, a variety of scenarios, the possibility of treatment and rehabilitation in health resorts and a wide range of destinations allow residents of Ukraine to relax in any country. In the warm season, seaside resorts are actively used. The beaches of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov are crowded every year. At the same time, people prefer to relax in boarding houses and hotels by the sea, and the savages live in tents or cars. At the same time, Ukraine has a good transport hub that allows you to get almost anywhere in the country, both on your own and by public transport. Western Ukraine is popular with tourists at any time of the year. In winter, it is a ski resort, and in other months tourists come here for the beautiful architecture, rich nature, active recreation and inspiring ethnic culture. At the same time, tourism in Ukraine is popular not only among locals. More and more foreigners are interested in our country and plan to travel here. Our country is very interesting and very beautiful to visit.



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TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY OF THE ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

To date, there are numerous studies of both general theoretical issues of terminology (I. Gavryshkevych, I. Verkh ratskyi, O. Rohovych, T. Thorne, D. Gromann, A. Oliver) and individual terminological systems. The system-structural approach to the consideration of the language in general and its lexical subsystem in particular has led to the emergence of a number of branches of linguistic research, one of which is terminology.

Under the term we mean a word or a compound denoting the concept of a special sphere of communication in science, production, technology, art, in a specific field of knowledge or human activity.

It is rather difficult to define the term "advertising" briefly and at the same time fully. The generally accepted definition: advertising is the promotion of goods, spectacles, services, in order to attract the attention of buyers, consumers, viewers, customers, etc., dissemination of information about someone, something to create popularity.

By the end of the twentieth century with the help of mass media, advertising has become a single global industry employing thousands of people. In modern society, advertising is a powerful industry and a product of its activities, aimed at providing a potential addressee of an advertising message with information about goods or services in order to popularize them.

Advertising becomes the subject of many discussions among scientists, legislators, politicians, cultural figures, PR specialists and linguists. The researchers involved in the analysis of the language of advertising are: A. Oliver, V. N. Komissarov, E. V. Pomat and others. The problem of linguistic features of the advertising genre is considered in the works of T. Thorne, A. D. Soloshenko and others. However, the problem of translation of advertising continues to be relevant.

Advertising text is one of the most popular subjects of research in modern linguistics, due to its role in shaping the opinion of both the individual and the nation as a whole.

The translation of an advertising text, in comparison with the translation of fiction, in which the translator is obliged to convey the artistic and aesthetic properties of the original, is somewhat different in form, linguistic means, and also in a pronounced communicative orientation. The core component of the advertising text is the slogan - "a short independent advertising message that can exist in isolation from other advertising products and constitutes the collapsed content of the advertising campaign" (I. G. Morozova., 1996).

Given this, the slogan conveys the conceptuality of the advertising text, it is a folded microtext that should convey the main idea of the advertising campaign (V.V.

Zirka, 2006). According to this principle, slogans are created for Ukrainian consumers, for example: «Миргородська: Надає життєвий смак» «Чумак справжній: Відчуй ніжність смаку!»; так и для американских и европейских, например: Volkswagen: Will we ever kill the bug? (Вб'ємо ми колись цього жука)».

The following methods of translation of advertising texts and slogans can be distinguished: no translation; direct translation; adaptation; revision.

1. Lack of translation.

The lack of translation of advertising is quite common. If we are talking about advertising products that perform an exclusively appellative function, for example, perfumes or cars. Oddly enough, a fairly large number of foreign companies presenting their products on the Ukrainian market leave their advertising slogans untranslated.: Gucci – Gucci by Gucci [Gucci. – www.gucci.com]. «Honda – The Power of Dreams» (Correspondent. – KP-Publications, 2008).

2. Direct translation.

It is used when you need to convey a large amount of information, for example, in advertising technical products: "Office Standard 2007. Providing homes and small businesses with the software essentials they need to get tasks done quickly and easily." (Надання домашнім користувачам і власникам дрібних підприємств найнеобхідніших засобів офісного програмного забезпечення, потрібних для швидкого та легкого виконання різних справ) (Microsoft. – office.microsoft.com).

3. Adaptation.

Adaptation is used in cases where the original advertising phrase cannot simply be translated into Ukrainian for various reasons: «TouchWiz. Personalization is just a touch away. (Створи свій індивідуальний стиль свого телефону простим дотиком)». «Same space outside, more space inside (Менший ззовні, більший всередині)».

4. Revision.

This strategy involves the formulation of a completely new advertising text. Revision in the translation of advertising is used quite widely: «Everything in one touch» «Смартфон, в якому є все», Snickers: «Hungry? Grab a Snickers» «Не гальмуй! Снікерсуй».

As a conclusion, we can say that when advertising is translated to the fore, the communicative effect of the original text is preserved. The translator has to solve both purely linguistic problems, and the problems of sociolinguistic adaptation.



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FEATURES OF GRANTING FULL LEGAL CAPACITY TO A MINOR

Full civil capacity is indicated in Part 1 of Article 34 of the Civil Code of Ukraine namely: an individual who has reached the age of eighteen (adulthood) has full civil capacity.

However, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 35 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, full civil capacity may be granted to an individual who has reached the age of sixteen and works under an employment contract, as well as to a minor who is registered as the child's mother or father. Also, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 35 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, full civil capacity may be granted to an individual who has reached the age of sixteen and who wishes to engage in entrepreneurial activity.

As you know, emancipation was first enshrined at the legislative level with the adoption of the Civil Code of Ukraine on January 16, 2003. This need was primarily due to the need to agree on legislative norms on the scope of civil capacity of a minor and his ability to be an independent participant in civil legal relations, as well as the transition to a market economy. The application of the relevant norms has been taking place for 10 years, but if we analyze the judicial practice, it can be seen that only some grounds for acquiring full civil capacity are applied in practice and there are objective legitimate reasons for equating a minor with legal status to an adult.

That is why V. Romovska claims that giving full civil capacity to minors has advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, it eliminates obstacles to full social activity. On the other hand, minors become independent subjects of risk and responsibility, losing the opportunity to partially transfer them to the shoulders of parents, guardians (Ромовська З. В., 2005). The author is also inclined to this opinion, because declaring a full civil capacity to minors significantly changes his status. From this moment on, he/she can perform any transactions on his/her own and the consent of her parents (adoptive parents) has no legal significance.

It should also be noted that an emancipated person can acquire only those subjective rights and obligations for the acquisition of which the law sets an age limit (Д'ячкова Н.А., Кугот Є.С., 2012).

According to Part 2 of Article 34 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, in the case of registration of marriage of an individual who has not reached adulthood, he/she acquires full civil capacity, i. e. the moment of acquiring full civil capacity is the registration of marriage. According to Part 1 of Article 22 of the Family Code of Ukraine, the marriage age for men and women is set at eighteen. However, at the request of a person who has reached the age of 16, a court may grant him/her the right to marry if it is in his/her best interests. This is stated in Part 2 of Article 22 of the Family Code of Ukraine.

In practice some aspects of obtaining full civil capacity create court inconvenience to a minor if he/she is registered as the child's mother or father.

One of the reasons for granting full civil capacity is that it can be granted to an individual who has reached the age of sixteen and who wishes to engage in entrepreneurial activity. That is, with the written consent of the parents (adoptive parents), a guardian or a guardianship authority, such a person may be registered as an entrepreneur. In the same case, an individual acquires full civil capacity from the moment of state registration as an entrepreneur.

In order to obtain full civil capacity, a minor shall apply to the guardianship and trusteeship authority at his/her place of residence, because the conclusion of an employment contract or marriage itself does not provide full civil capacity.

The provision of full civil capacity is carried out by decision of the guardianship and trusteeship body only if there is written consent of both parents (adoptive parents) or trustees, as it is specified in Part 2 of Art. of the Civil Code of Ukraine. If there is no

written consent of at least one of the parents (adoptive parents), this creates an opportunity for the minor to provide full civil capacity only in court, as specified in Part 2 of Art. 35 of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Let us compare the experience of foreign countries. In accordance with the provisions of Art. 413-8 of the French Civil Code, a minor may acquire the right to be engaged in entrepreneurial activity only with the permission of the relevant court order after obtaining full civil capacity. But in Germany, the concept of emancipation is not defined as such, but having obtained authorization from legal representatives and the permission of the family court, a minor has the right to conduct business independently, limited to transactions that do not go beyond the activities.

Thus, having analyzed the above-mentioned articles, we can conclude that the acquisition of full civil capacity by a minor individual is based on the legal facts specified in the law, as well as on the decision of the authorized body in cases provided for by law.



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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES IN THE FIELD OF NATURE PROTECTION

Environmental protection in all developed countries is a priority area of their development. In addition, this institute is an integral part of state programs and development of all spheres of public relations.

In Ukraine, in the field of nature protection, there are many legal norms that protect this institution. Criminal liability has been established for certain types of acts. However, most acts are covered by establishing administrative responsibility.

According to the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" of June 25, 1991, the task of legislation on environmental protection is to regulate relations in the field of protection, use and reproduction of natural resources, to ensure environmental safety, prevention and elimination of negative impact of economic and other activities on the environment, conservation of natural resources, genetic fund of wildlife, landscapes and other natural complexes, unique areas and natural objects related to historical and cultural heritage (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1264-12#Text>)

The environment includes not only components of the natural environment (including land, subsoil, soils, surface- and groundwater, air, flora, fauna, other organisms, the ozone layer and near-Earth space), but also objects, which have natural properties. The latter in the scientific literature are traditionally attributed to the natural environment. If the distinctive feature of natural objects are such natural properties as naturalness, inviolability, invariability by human activity (except landscapes, which are not always inherent in such a property), then natural and anthropogenic objects are distinguished by a number of additional features, including: variability as a result

economic or other activities; artificial nature of origin; recreational or protective purpose; possession of the qualities of a natural object (Н. Хлуденко, 2014)

Administrative and legal protection is not limited to the application of administrative liability measures to the persons guilty of violating environmental legislation. Administrative and legal protection of the environment should be considered as a special type of activity related to the prevention, termination of relevant violations as well restoration of the violated subjective rights or reimbursement damage of the environment caused by such violations that are carried out by specially authorized entities using the forms and methods provided for by administrative legislation (А. Амагиренко, 2014).

Considering legal nature and public purpose, the mechanism of administrative and legal protection of the environment can be defined as a set of interdependent elements, the action of which is aimed at ensuring environment safety and at the same time providing nature management. Since the environment is one of objects of state control (supervision), environmental control (supervision) should be considered as a way of administrative and legal protection of the environment (Б. Драганчук, 2021).

Chapter 7 of the Code of Administrative Offenses is devoted to the issue of administrative offenses in the field of nature protection. It covers offenses against land, subsoil, minerals, water resources, forests and wildlife.

According to Articles 52-56 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, the following offenses against land are possible:

- Damage and pollution of agricultural and other lands (Article 52);
- Violation of land use rules, including: unauthorized occupation of the land plot, distortion or concealment of data of the state land cadastre, removal and transfer of soil of the land plots in violation of the conditions of removal, preservation and use of fertile soil layer, illegal seizure of soil cover (surface layer) of the land, violation of the terms of consideration of applications (petitions) for granting permission to develop land management documentation, providing conclusions to land management documentation, violation of the legislation on the State Land Cadastre (Article 53);
- Violation of the terms to return temporarily occupied lands or failure to bring them to a condition suitable for their intended use (Article 54);
- Violation of land use rules (Article 55);
- Destruction of boundary markers, damage or destruction of geodetic points and networks (Article 56).

The sanctions of the relevant articles provide for the imposition of fines, the amount of which depends on who committed the offense: an ordinary citizen or an official. As an example, we can cite Art. 55 of the Code of Administrative Offenses on violation of land management rules. "Deviation from duly approved land management projects entails the imposition of fines on citizens from five to twenty non-taxable minimum incomes and on officials - from fifteen to thirty non-taxable minimum incomes" (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10/stru#Stru>)

Art. 57-58 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses are devoted to the subsoil and minerals and include:

- Violation of subsoil protection requirements (Article 57);
- Violation of the rules and requirements of geological study of subsoil (Article 58);

- Violation of mining requirements of minerals (Article 58).

The sanctions of these articles also include the imposition of fines which in turn are different for ordinary citizens and officials.

The offenses against water resources are assigned to Art. 59-62 of the Code of Administrative Offenses. The penalties for violating these articles are fines.

The issue of the offenses related to the forest occupies a significant part of Chapter 7 of the Code of Administrative Offenses, namely Art. 63-77. They cover the following issues:

- Illegal use of lands of the state forest fund;
- Illegal logging, damage and destruction of forest flora;
- Unauthorized harvesting of wild fruits, nuts, mushrooms, berries;
- Damage to forests by sewage, chemicals, oil and petroleum products, harmful emissions, waste;
- Destruction of forest fauna;
- Violation of fire safety requirements in forests.

Sanctions for violating the requirements of these articles include the imposition of fines, the amount of which varies depending on whether it was committed by an ordinary citizen or by an official.

Chapter 7 of the Code of Administrative Offenses also covers offences in relation to the atmosphere (Articles 78-79), establishes requirements for waste management during collection, transportation, storage, treatment, disposal of waste (Article 82), establishes requirements for violations of plant protection legislation (Article 83).

Art. 85-89 of the Code of Administrative Offenses are devoted to the issues of the fauna. Article 89 on cruel treatment towards animals is particularly interesting and relevant today, as there are more and more cases of animal abuse, especially towards the stray animals. Thus, the article states that “cruel treatment towards animals, including stray animals, is the animal abuse which has caused their torture, physical pain, suffering, but has not caused bodily harm, injury or death, abandonment of animals as well as other violations of the rules of keeping, treatment and transportation of animals provided by law, except for Articles 85 , 87-88, 154 of this Code, entail the imposition of a fine from two hundred to three hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens with the confiscation of the animal if it threatens its life or health.

The actions provided for by Part 1 of this Article and committed against two or more animals or by a group of persons or by a person who during the year was subjected to administrative penalties for the same violation, entail a fine from three hundred to five hundred non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens or administrative arrest for up to fifteen days, with confiscation of the animal if it threatens its life or health (<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/80731-10/stru#Stru>).

Art. 90 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses is devoted to the issue of flora and fauna listed in the Red Book of Ukraine which is also quite relevant nowadays.

To sum up all of the above, it can be argued that the legislation of Ukraine still cares about the environment. The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses has a separate chapter on this issue. The main punishment for nature protection offenses is fines. And as mentioned above, their amount varies depending on who the offender is (an ordinary citizen or an official). Unfortunately, today more and more people are

harming the environment, and they are not even afraid of rather large fines provided for by the Code of Administrative Offenses. Therefore, in my opinion, the legislator needs to review Chapter 7 and make some amendments, namely more severe penalties.



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THE SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ITS FEATURES

International security is a system of international relations built on the implementation by all states of indisputable principles and norms of international law that excludes the resolution of disputes and contradictions between them due to force or threat. Ensuring peace and international safety is the main problem of our time. A time passed, when states hoped to defend themselves only by creating their own defense. The nature of modern weapon leaves no state hope to ensure its security only by military-technical means, increase of armaments and armed forces, as not only the nuclear war but also armament race is impossible to win. It became obvious that the security of the states can be ensured not by military but political and international legal means.

A way to guaranteeing the security of each individual state lies through the worldwide strengthening of overall security. The international security system is a new approach to the problem of ensuring peace and security on the planet. The role of international security law in creating a comprehensive system of peace and security is to solve a two-fold task, that is to ensure the effective functioning of peace support mechanism that the world community already has, to maximize the use of the potential inherent in the current norms, to strengthen the existing international law and order; to develop new international legal obligations, principles, and norms (Дужич Л.). The main and most important source regulating fixed assets and ways of ensuring peace is the UN Charter (Ch. I, VI, VII) as the primary goal of the United Nations is to ensure world peace.

In the present the main threat to international security is terrorism. Terrorism is any action that consists in use of violence through murder, destruction, tortures of the population or authorities in order to achieve political or ideological aims. In 2016 there were 1,787 terrorist attacks worldwide. Worldwide terrorism casualty statistics showed 13,759 killed and 16,683 wounded. Many experts assert that terrorism should be recognized as a main threat to nationality and international security, unlike in the past, when terrorism was a second-order security issue. Some argue that events of 9/11 have ushered in a new form of terrorism - "hyperterrorism" or "superterrorism"- capable of substantially disrupting international security and seriously injuring even the most powerful states, causing potentially huge damage to civil targets.

The principles of international security provide for ensuring equal security for all states, preventing the use of nuclear weapons, creating friendly relations between states, preventing a large-scale and international terrorism. The scientists claim that the main

ways to ensure international security are unification of states, humanization of the international political order, control over arms exports, and preparedness for emergencies.

There are two types of international security: regional and universal. Both types of international security are collective security that can be provided only by joint efforts all or most countries of the world or region.

While regional international security is the security in a particular region, universal safety is created for the planet and is based on a system of international treaties designed to ensure the international security of all subjects of international law. Within the framework of United Nations, the universal system of international security has been formed. The basic organ of this support is Security of the UNO Council. The main body of this support is the UN Security Council. It is the only one in the world that has the authority under the Charter of the United Nations to determine whether there is a threat of aggression in the world, whether it is being carried out, and what measures must be taken to maintain peace and ensure proper international security.

In the second half of 20th century a system of collective security was formed in Europe. It is based on the functioning of several systems, including the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Collective security is based on the position that peace is indivisible and that each Member state shall come to help the others by diplomatic means, economic actions and, in extreme cases, by military means. Collective security measures may be carried out within the framework of the UN and other international organizations or on a regional basis. The basic principles of collective security are indivisibility of security; equal responsibility for maintaining security by all States Parties; non-interference in affairs and interests of all participants of the collective security system; guaranteeing of collective defensive; making decisions on the basis of consensus.

The scholars distinguish the such models of international security as unipolar, Concert of Nations, bipolar and global.

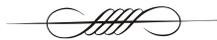
A unipolar security system emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union, when the United States remained the only superpower to be burdened by world leadership. The US has taken on a mission to prevent a "vacuum of power" in international relations and to ensure the spread of democracy around the world. The unipolar model involves strengthening the system of military-political alliances, where the United States plays a leading role.

The Union of Several Great Powers, a 'Concert of Nations', can take responsibility both for maintaining stability in the world and for preventing and resolving local conflicts. The dignity of the 'Concert of Nations' lies in its better management and, accordingly, greater efficiency, because within such a design it is easier to coordinate positions and make decisions than in organizations that have tens or even hundreds of members.

The bipolar model of international security will have a result only if the vision of the system of international relations as a field of eternal competition between the 'centers of power' is excluded. On the other hand, the multipolarity of international political forces will inevitably lead to destructive contradictions and constant divisions of spheres of influence.

The global model is based on the fact that international security can function effectively only at the global level, when all members of the world community participate in its founding. The creation of this model is possible only when all countries and peoples will share some minimum of universal values and the leading role of the UN will rise to a qualitatively new level.

Therefore, security is not a static state, but a dynamically changing design that needs to be constantly discussed and politically investigated. It begins with the question of the most pressing security threats: whether these are health threats, economic problems, transnational terrorism, Russia's aggression against Ukraine, climate change or, possibly, financial and economic structures that are out of control, which can call into question social problems.



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PROTECTION OF PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RIGHTS OF AN INDIVIDUAL

The emergence and evolution of personal non-property rights is an objective result of the development of individual freedom, his natural rights and humanization of civil society, which has found its necessary legal regulation in international law, the Constitution of Ukraine, the Family Code of Ukraine, the Civil Code and other normative legal acts. The problem of fundamental human rights and their legal support is of great scientific interest, especially today. The issue of personal non-property rights of a person (physical and legal) is becoming relevant against the background of social transformations taking place in Ukraine today.

In accordance with Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine it was enshrined a completely new fundamental principle of priority of man and his internal (spiritual) benefits comparing with other social values.

Personal non-property rights cannot be perceived and analyzed outside of other individual rights, they are part of a single system of rights that a person owns and subordinates to his interests. All personal inalienable rights are united by the fact that they serve to recognize a person's moral value.

It should be borne in mind that the term "personal rights" is used to denote various subjective rights. As noted, the term "personal rights" is used by:

1) as a synonym for the term "binding rights" to oppose the latter's property rights;

2) to indicate the rights that belong to an individual, in contrast to the rights of a particular collective (state, cooperative or public organization); in this sense, personal right is personal property, etc.;

3) to identify those property rights that cannot be alienated, such as the right to a pension, salary, etc.;

4) to distinguish various non-property rights, in particular rights arising from personal family relationships;

5) to emphasize some non-property rights that are protected against everyone, the so-called rights to benefits, inseparable from the personality of the subject of law. In scientific sources, personal intangible rights are considered by some researchers as a kind of concept of "personal benefits" or "intangible benefits".

According to O. Bezklubny, all personal non-property values and goods are divided into three groups:

1) vital (vital, existential) values and benefits: life; health; personal freedom; personal inviolability; personal safety; freedom of movement; safe and favorable environment for life and health; safe living and working conditions; vacation; housing (housing); sufficient standard of living; family; family life; marriage; procreation; guardianship and care;

2) spiritual (mental) values and benefits: individuality; name; honor and dignity; business reputation; free development of personality; freedom of thought and speech; freedom of worldview and religion; privacy; secrecy of personal life; secrecy of personal communication and correspondence; information; education; professional activity (work); creativity; self-realization;

3) social values and benefits: citizenship; participation in the execution of state power; participation in local self-government; legal protection (Ясинка М.М, 2015).

Under the concept of personal intangible rights of individuals R.O. Stefanchuk understands the subjective civil law which is related to the person of its bearer in its content, has no economic nature of origin and economic content, and is aimed at satisfying physical (biological), spiritual, moral, cultural, social or other intangible needs (interests) and the object of which is personal non-property benefit, and in cases specified by law other intangible benefits (Бобрик В.І., 2016).

The level of integrity of the system directly depends on the development of connections that exist between the structural elements of a system. For example, certain personal non-property rights of individuals have a higher level of integrity, as they are uniformly and uniformly enshrined in the provisions of applicable law. The integrity of others may be less pronounced due to the lack of their positive consolidation, or the dispersion of those legal norms that carry out their positive consolidation; - the presence in the constituent elements of the system of a certain autonomy and relative independence in relation to each other, and in the system as a whole - autonomy and relative independence in relation to the environment.

The establishment of European values regarding the standards of individual rights and freedoms, their protection and defense is extremely important for Ukrainian society. In accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and other laws, the legislation of Ukraine imposes on state authorities and local governments insurance of the exercising by an individual of their personal non-property rights. The main assessment of the activities of the state, the effectiveness of the existing legal order is to ensure, first of all, personal non-property rights, which are fundamental human rights and form the essential basis of both individual and society as a whole.

A person can choose a set of tools, both general and special. In any case it is possible to apply compensation for damage either moral or material. Korobtsova N.V. combined existing methods of protection into three groups, dividing them into:

– methods of protection aimed at restoring the violated personal right (restoration of the situation that existed before the violation, refutation, etc.);

– methods of protection aimed at compensating for damages associated with a violation or threat of violation of personal law (compensation for losses, compensation for moral damage, etc.) Stefanchuk R. O divides them not by purpose but by function they perform into:

a) preventive and presicial;

b) restorative;

c) compensatory (Дроздова О., 2016).

Thus, in case of violation of the right to life (creating a threat to human life and health), the most effective and efficient is the use of actions aimed at stopping actions that threaten human life (this is the application of the rules of self-defense or extreme necessity). The Civil code of Ukraine recognizes actions committed in a state of self-defense or extreme necessity as actions taken during the exercise of the right to self-defense. This right may be applied to the person himself as well as to the protection of another person. Particular attention should be paid to the question of the place and role of self-defense in the civil law of Ukraine, because the current realities of public life are associated with the effectiveness of the civil protection mechanism primarily with its efficiency. The Civil Code of Ukraine defines self-defense as a person's use of countermeasures that are not prohibited by law and do not contradict the moral principles of society (Стефанчук Р., 2008).

Public awareness of universal values is the key to development of a democratic, social, and legal state which guarantees the implementation, protection and defense of these rights.

According to Shvydka V.G. protection of civil rights is a general category that cooperates with such legal institutions as the right to defense, protection of civil rights, methods of protection, forms of protection, regulatory and protective legal relations, civil liability, etc. (Дзєра О.В., 2013).

The norms of positive law, which determine the basic models of possible behavior of persons participating in civil legal relations, perform an informational function and the choice of specific behavior is left to the subject whose rights are violated.

It is his choice whether to apply to the court with a demand either to protect the violated right or to use means of operational influence or to resort to self-defense.

The task of defense is to restore the violated right, eliminate obstacles to its implementation, and compensate for the material and moral damage caused. In reality, the restoration of personal non-property rights is problematic.

It is difficult to imagine the restoration of the right to secrecy of correspondence after the hacking of a person's e-mail as a result of which the content of the letters was disclosed. By the way, this type of offense is especially important in today's world as the problem of protection of confidential information, his personal data is quite acute due to the fact that it is impossible to identify the person who committed it, at least not to a specialist.

The right to life and health cannot be completely restored, taking into account the natural features of the very good of "life" and "health". Forms of protection of personal non-property rights are traditionally divided into jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional.

However, civilians have proposed other approaches to classification. Thus, depending on the body that protects or the order of protection, E.O. Kharitonov defines judicial, administrative, notarial, self-defense and public forms of protection (Ясинка М.М., 2015). Opinions are expressed on the judicial form of protection and extrajudicial.

In accordance with the set tasks, we can draw the following conclusions:

1) Modern civil law recognizes not only the quality of the subject of civil law in personal non-property relations, but also clearly indicates the possibility of both their regulation and protection.

At the same time, the civil legislation of Ukraine defines these relations as full, equal and self-sufficient, which eliminates their previous dependence on property.



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DER EINFLUSS DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE AUF DAS UKRAINISCHE

In der Zeit der Weltglobalisierung wird der Wortschatz verschiedener Sprachen ständig erweitert. Davon ist auch die ukrainische Sprache betroffen. Heute wird die ukrainische Sprache vor allem von Lehnwörtern aus dem Englischen angereichert. Jedoch ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass deutsche Wörter in der Muttersprache nicht den letzten Platz unter den Lexemen fremdsprachlicher Herkunft einnehmen. Aus dieser Sicht ist die Frage nach dem Funktionieren deutscher Entlehnungen im ukrainischen umgangssprachlichen Diskurs relevant. Unter den lexikalischen Entlehnungen aus westeuropäischen Sprachen nehmen deutsche Wörter in der ukrainischen Sprache einen herausragenden Platz ein. Die erste Periode von Kontakten der altukrainischen Sprache und der deutschen Sprache entfiel auf die Zeit der Kyiwer Rus (10. - 11. Jahrhundert), als sie und deutsche Länder dynastische, politische und wirtschaftliche Beziehungen hatten (Акуленко В.В., 1997)

In den Dialekten und in schriftlichen Aufzeichnungen dieser Zeit werden althochdeutsche und gotische Entlehnungen festgestellt: Buche - бук, Fürst - князь, Kessel - котел usw. Eine neue Welle von Entlehnungen aus der deutschen Sprache entstand in den Zeiten des Galizischen Fürstentums (10. - 12. Jahrhundert) und später in den Zeiten des Galizisch-Wolhynischen Fürstentums (13. - 14. Jahrhundert), z. B.: Herzog – ерцог / герцог, Bischof – біскуп / пискуп. Im 13. - 14. Jahrhundert wurden viele Wörter aus der polnischen Sprache entlehnt (zum Beispiel: Brauer - бровар, Maschine – верстат usw.). Mit dem Beginn der deutschen Kolonisation in Galizien und in der Bukowina (zweite Hälfte des 14. Jahrhunderts), der Verbreitung des Magdeburger Rechts in der Ukraine, der Entwicklung des Westhandels und der Bildung zahlreicher deutscher Zunftorganisationen wurden deutsche Lehnwörter in der ukrainischen Sprache viel gebräuchlicher. Im 20. Jahrhundert wurde der Wortschatz und die Phraseologie der ukrainischen Sprache durch deutsche Wörter und Ausdrücke im Bereich der Philosophie, Literatur, Kunst, Wissenschaft und Technik bereichert: Askese

- аскетизм, Empiriokritizismus - емпіріокритицизм, Kollektivismus - колективізм, Papier - папір, Autorität - авторитет, Konflikt – конфлікт usw.; dabei wurde der größte Teil deutscher Wörter auf der Grundlage der lateinischen und griechischen Wortwurzel gebildet. Nach Angaben ukrainischer Wörterbücher hat die moderne ukrainische Sprache etwa 1.000 deutschsprachige Lexeme. Was die ukrainische Fach- und Wissenschaftsterminologie betrifft, können wir auch feststellen, dass sie durch deutsche Lehnwörter bereichert ist.

Es ist auch bemerkenswert, dass deutsche Laute im Prozess der Anpassung an das phonetische System der ukrainischen Sprache fast völlig durch Vokale in der ukrainischen Sprache ersetzt wurden. Dieses Phänomen lässt sich durch den Verlust von Klangeigenschaften wie Länge und Kürze, Nasalcharakter, Offenheit und Geschlossenheit erklären. Die meisten deutschen Konsonanten werden in der ukrainischen Sprache vollständig ersetzt (Височина В.А., Семенова Н.А., 1986), (Кочерган М.П., 1997.)



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INTERNATIONAL-LEGAL STANDARDS OF DIRECT RULE OF PEOPLE

In recent years, Ukraine's accession to a number of international organizations has intensified, an important step to it is to bring Ukrainian legislation into line with international human rights standards, primarily those relating to direct rule of people. One of the features of the political rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens is the high degree of their guarantee not only at the national but also at the international level. At the same time, the level of guarantee of political rights is constantly monitored by influential international organizations (UN, EU, Council of Europe, PACE, etc.) and testifies to the level of democracy in Ukraine.

The problem of international standards of direct rule of people (democracy) and its individual forms have been studied by a number of national and foreign scholars, in particular, B. Babin, M. Buromenskyi, O. V. Vaskovska, Yu. B. Kliuchkovskyi, M. I. Stavniichuk, V. M. Shapoval and others.

The international-legal standards of democracy are understood as legal obligations enshrined in international law, authoritatively supported guidelines for social and political development. At the same time, standards are a "normative minimum" from which the state can deviate only in the form of its excess or concretization (Buromenskyi M.).

International standards of direct rule of people are formulated in a number of international-legal documents. We can agree with the position of B. Babin, who considers the features of international documents that are the source of suffrage, and apply these features to the sources of law that govern the forms of direct rule of people in general. International documents can be considered a source of constitutional law in the following cases: if the relevant international act has been ratified by Ukraine and

thus becomes the part of national legislation; if the national legislation on forms of direct rule of people provides for the possibility of applying the status, procedures or standards regulated by international documents; if the relevant international documents regulate the relations of direct rule of people with the international or foreign element, which cannot be provided by national legislation (for example, on the procedure for appointing and sending international observers to Ukraine) (Babin B. Programming of International Regulation of Electoral Legal Relations in Ukraine).

Among the main documents that embodied international standards of direct rule of people are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 1966. According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, every existing treaty is mandatory for its participants and must be performed in good faith; the participant may not refer to the provisions of the national law as an excuse for non-performance of the contract; together with the text of the international agreement the practice of its application and interpretation by agreement of the parties can be taken into account (Babin B. Programming of International Regulation of Electoral Legal Relations in Ukraine).

The UN has also developed other specific documents on fundamental political rights. In 1952, the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Political Rights of Women (entered into force in 1954), which recognizes that everyone has the right to participate in the administration of their country directly or through freely elected representatives and the right to equal access to public service in their country, and the desire to equalize the status of men and women regarding the possession and use of political rights (Preamble) (Convention on the Political Rights of Women of December 20, 1952) is expressed.

It is worth noting the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (approved by General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) of December 21, 1965, entered into force on January 4, 1969) in Article 5 of which all States Parties undertake to prohibit and eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to ensure the equality before the law of every citizen of any race, color, national or ethnic origin (The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination).

Along with universal international-legal acts, there are regional international-legal acts, including those that contain international standards of direct rule of people. These include acts of the Council of Europe, in particular the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950 (signed by Ukraine on December 9, 1995; ratified by Ukraine on July 17, 1997); documents of the Conference (now - Organization) on Security and Cooperation in Europe; documents of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950 was ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on July 17, 1997. Since then, the Ukrainian state has access to the experience of European states in the sphere of establishing principles of direct rule of people, ensuring and protection of human civil and political rights. Ukraine has recognized the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights in all matters concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention, and citizens of Ukraine have the right to appeal to the

European Court of Human Rights and other human rights structures of the Council of Europe.

Compared to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention contains a smaller list of citizens' rights in the political sphere: in Article 11 the Convention guarantees only the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and freedom of association.

The list of rights guaranteed by the Convention is expanded by additional protocols to it in various areas of cooperation. Of these, only Protocol No. 1 (adopted in 1952, which entered into force in 1954) complements the list of political rights of citizens under the Convention: the obligation of states parties to the Convention to hold free elections at reasonable intervals by secret ballot under the conditions that provide freely express their will at the election of the legislature (Article 3 of the Protocol) (Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of March 20, 1952).

The provisions of the article are not set out as the powers of citizens in active and passive suffrage, but as the obligation of the state to ensure the conduct of such elections. Also, the provisions of this article apply only to elections of legislative bodies and do not apply to elections of the head of state, local elections.

Many political rights not provided for in the European Convention follow from the decisions of the European Court. The European Court has established case law on the basis of the Convention, which is considered binding on the national courts of the states' parties to the Convention.

Another important international legal act providing for forms of local rule of people is the European Charter of Local Self-Government, adopted by the Council of Europe on October 15, 1985 and ratified by Ukraine on July 15, 1997. Part 2 of the Article 3 of the Charter stipulates that local self-government is exercised by councils or assemblies, the members of which are freely elected by secret ballot on the basis of direct, equal, universal suffrage. The Article 5 provides for the obligatory holding of a referendum or other clarification of the opinion of the local community when changing the territorial boundaries of local self-government bodies (European Charter of Local Self-Government of October 15, 1985).

For the development of forms of direct rule of people at the local level, the Additional Protocol to the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the Right to Participate in the Affairs of Local Authorities of November 16, 2009 was adopted, emphasizing that states parties, within their jurisdiction, should ensure that everyone has the right to participate in the affairs of a local authorityⁱ. In particular, it enshrines active and passive suffrage, guarantees of the right to participate in the management of local affairs and specific means of exercising such right to participate (processes of involving people, including consultation processes, local referendums and appeals; procedures for access to official documents; mechanisms and procedures for reviewing complaints and suggestions and responses to them, etc.).

It is important to use for the regulation of national procedures for the implementation of forms of direct rule of people recommended international instruments, which are not binding on states. These include both relevant international standards and recommendations of international organizations. These acts can regulate legal relations either by their consideration and implementation in the national

legislation, or through their use as the corresponding legal doctrine by administrative courts at the decision of disputes (Babin B. Cited work).

B. Babin identifies three interstate systems, the regulations of which are crucial for our country - the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the European Union. The subject of such acts may be either the above-mentioned international organizations or its structural unit (in particular, the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)), or a specially established inter-organizational structure (such as the Venice Commission) or a separate expert (observer, expert commission), who received a corresponding mandate from the organization (Babin B. Cited work).

In form, these sources can be in the nature of classic interstate agreements, decisions of bodies of international organizations, conclusions and recommendations to countries. For example, on the elections there is a Joint Opinion of the European Commission "For Democracy through Law" (Venice Commission) and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe / Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights No. 635 of October 17, 2011 on the Bill "On Elections of People's Deputies Of Ukraine" (Babin B. Cited work). Two Commission documents deal with elaboration and explanation of general European democratic standards on preparation and conduct of referendums "Guidelines for Constitutional Referendum at National Level" (2001) and "Guidelines for the Holding of Referendums (2006) (Babin B. Cited work).

At the same time, in the context of regulating of the forms of direct rule of people, such international programs as the Declaration and the Program for Educating Citizens in the Spirit of Democracy, based on the awareness of their rights and responsibilities, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on May 6, 1999 have played an important role. (Babin B. Cited work). The legal nature of such programs is uncertain. Of particular importance for the process of European integration of Ukraine is the Action Plan "Ukraine - European Union", adopted on February 12, 2005. In addition, for the program coordination of legal work within the frames of interstate entities model laws and codes can be adopted. (Babin B. Cited work).

Compliance with international standards of direct rule of people is ensured by the international organizational-legal mechanism. Ukraine, as one of the founding members of the United Nations Organization, one of the members of the Council of Europe, and OSCE, is a member of the global and European human rights system, participating not only in the development of international human rights laws but also in the work of the UN control and human rights bodies (the UN Court of Justice, the UN Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee) and the Council of Europe (European Court of Human Rights, PACE Commission on Human Rights).

Thus, at the present stage, Ukraine has reached a certain level of compliance of national legislation governing the basic forms of direct democracy with international standards. But this is the beginning of the road, as it needs further improvement (including the adoption of the special legislative act on peaceful assemblies, rallies, marches and demonstrations, on local referendums) and implementation into socio-political life. At the same time, it is expedient to use internationally recognized acts on human rights in the political sphere and to adopt the positive experience of other democratic countries.



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TOUR OPERATORS IN TOURISM INDUSTRY

Tourism has become one of the most promising industries of all. With millions of people traveling cross-country and several thousand taking international trips every day, it is a major dimension to any country's economic growth.

Tour operators are involved in the planning, development, promotion, management and implementation of tourism products.

Booking a trip is an easy way for a traveler to experience a foreign country and make sure it reaches the best places.

The main goal or function of the tour operator is to organize services provided to the customer, such as transport and accommodation. The travel agency is the brain of the beauty of the holiday and uses its expertise and resources.

The tour operator is responsible for creating and maintaining tour packages for customers.

- Prepare Travel Arrangements

In most cases, tour operators are expected to organize trips for a group of people participating in the tour.

- Budgeting for guided tour operations

Tour operators are working hard to create travel packages that offer customers quality services at a lower price than if the customer ordered each product on his own, while creating a profitable business.

- Safe and enjoyable tour

As important as it is to deliver a meaningful, positive experience, it is also vital to keep your travelers safe throughout the journey.

Each tour operator performs his task. When the thriving tourism industry is expanded, you can divide these professionals into four categories to serve each traveler in a more personalized way.

- Inbound tour operators

In particular, they are travel agents who host tourists and take action in the host country. The obligation of the arriving tour operator is to meet the needs of the arriving traveler.

- Outbound tour operators

These are tour operators that facilitate your international travel, whether it is business or leisure. A trip to a completely new country can be difficult and raise concerns about arrangements.

- Domestic tour operators

Local travelers are served by these specific tour operators who collect details, bring them together to present a comprehensive tour for a comprehensive experience.

- Ground operators

For the convenience of travellers, ground operators or service agencies assign overseas operators to organize tours to provide their customers with seamless experience.

The tour operator is as a service provider, providing tourists with the most convenient option for staying, visiting, as well as leaving the city. The tour operator owns a large volume of tourist services among carriers, services and accommodation.

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НАУКОВЕ ВИДАННЯ

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN USE:
ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS**

збірник тез

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