

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
O. M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF URBAN ECONOMY IN KHARKIV  
TESOL-UKRAINE  
SOUTH-MORAVIAN EDUCATIONAL CENTER (BRNO, CZECH REPUBLIC)  
CENTER OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (O. M. Beketov NUUE)

*IX FORUM FOR RESEARCHERS*

***RESEARCH AND EDUCATION  
IN THE GLOBAL WORLD:  
EUROINTEGRATION PROCESSES***

***BOOK OF PAPERS OF THE 2023 INTERNATIONAL FORUM  
FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS***

*(May 12, 2023)*

**KHARKIV – O. M. Beketov NUUE – 2023**

УДК 339.9:303.8-053.81](06)

R45

**Редакційна колегія:**

- Сухонос М. К.** – доктор технічних наук, професор, проректор з наукової роботи Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Льєнко О. Л.** – доктор педагогічних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Крохмаль А. М.** – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Юрченко Д. О.** – старший викладач кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Анісенко О. В.** – старший викладач кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова, протокол № 8 від 05 квітня 2023 р.*

**Research and education in the global world: eurointegration processes** : Book of R45 papers of the IX International Forum for Young Researchers, Kharkiv, May 12, 2023 / O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, TESOL-Ukraine [and oth.]. – Kharkiv : O. M. Beketov NUUE in Kharkiv, 2023. – 510 p.

ISBN 978-966-695-588-6

Збірник містить матеріали Міжнародного форуму молодих дослідників «Дослідження та освіта у глобалізованому світі: євроінтеграційні процеси», що відбувся у травні 2023 року в Харківському національному університеті міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова на базі кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу.

УДК 339.9:303.8-053.81](06)

ISBN 978-966-695-588-6

© Колектив авторів, 2023  
© Харківський національний університет  
міського господарства  
імені О. М. Бекетова, 2023

## SECTION 1

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT. DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW. CHALLENGES FOR DEMOCRACY IN WARTIME

#### ANNUAL BASIC LEAVE AND ITS LEGAL REHULATION

YULIA ANDRUSIV, student

IHOR FURYK, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

LILY KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement.** The right to annual vacation is an important part of the employee's legal status and ensures their constitutional right to rest. Annual leave is granted in order to restore employees' health and ability to work, to meet their personal needs and interests, and to compensate for the physical and psychological stress that occurs during the working year.

The topic of annual basic leave is very relevant in the field of labor relations, as it concerns the rights of employees and their relations with employers.

**Objectives.** The purpose of the study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the concept of annual basic leave at the general theoretical level, to determine its place and role in labor relations, and also to form a holistic concept of legal understanding of the phenomenon of annual basic leave.

**Methods.** Vacation is a long type of rest period that provides for temporary paid or unpaid release by the employer of the employee from the performance of labor duties for a period established by law or agreement of the parties, but not less than the number of calendar days specified by law, with the employee retaining his or her job for this period.

All citizens of Ukraine who are in an employment relationship with enterprises, institutions, organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, type of activity or industry, and who work under an employment contract with an individual, have the right to vacation. Foreign nationals and stateless persons working in Ukraine have the same right to vacation time as Ukrainian citizens.

Annual leave is one of the types of leave that can be used by an employee who is in an employment relationship with an enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of ownership, type of activity or industry, and who is employed under an employment contract with an individual.

Providing annual leave to employees is necessary in view of the needs of the human body, which needs rest to restore its performance, strengthen and improve its health. Long-term absence of an employee from work is beneficial not only for the employee but also for the employer, as it helps to increase his or her overall

performance and reduce the number of days of absence due to illness. In addition, a long break from work is useful for emotional relief for employees.

Also, the duration of the vacation is different for all categories of employees. That is, this leave may be minimum or extended. The minimum leave determines the minimum duration of annual basic leave that an employee must receive for the year worked.

The classification of annual leave is important for legislative regulation, as it is a necessary element of effective legal regulation in this area. A scientifically based and clear classification helps to avoid mistakes and omissions in the formation of system, which can lead to both law enforcement and rulemaking problems. Therefore, below we will consider the system of dividing annual leave into types.

One of the key features of annual basic leave is that it is available to all employees who have an employment agreement with any enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of the form of ownership, type of activity or field of activity. This also applies to employees who work on the basis of employment contracts with individuals.

**Features of annual basic leave:**

1. It is granted only if the employee is in labor legal relations with an enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of the form of ownership;
2. Is granted once a year for the duration determined by law, collective or labor agreement;
3. The duration of the annual basic leave is differentiated depending on the duration of the annual basic leave is differentiated depending on the category of employees and type of work;
4. The employee retains his/her job and average earnings;
5. Its purpose is to allow an employee to take a break from his/her work for a certain period of time, to rest from his/her labor duties, and to satisfy his/her personal needs and interests;
6. Vacation is guaranteed by the state;
7. An employee cannot refuse to take a vacation.

**Results.** Overall, we have defined the basic concept of annual basic leave, its purpose, and the legal regulation by the laws of Ukraine. In addition, the author formulates a holistic concept of legal understanding of annual leave based on the essential features of this phenomenon and takes into account the trends in the development of social relations in the field of labor.

**Conclusion.** Because of the analysis of scientific articles and provisions of the current legislation, and the study of the emergence and development of legal regulation of annual leave, the author has determined that annual leave is a certain type of off-duty time which has its own characteristics and differs from other types of recreation. Vacations have certain conditions and procedures for their granting, which are also stipulated by law, agreement, collective bargaining agreement or employment contract. These conditions may include such parameters as the

procedure for applying for leave, the deadline for granting leave, its duration, the terms of payment of salary during the leave, and others. Vacations are a matter regulated by law and are provided for in laws and other legal acts.

#### References:

1. The Law of Ukraine "On Vacations" URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/504/96-вр#Text>
2. Кучер В.О. Трудове право України: навчальний посібник / – Львів: ЛьвДУВС, 2017. – 564 с.
3. Трудове право України: підручник (за ред. проф. О. М. Ярошенко). Харків: Вид-во 2022. – 376 с.
4. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник : понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка ; уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка ; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ : Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Бібліотека словників "Ін Юре").

## PRINCIPLES OF THE TENDER PROCEDURE IN CIVIL SERVICE: CONCEPT, TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATION

ROMAN BABANOV, student

ALLA. I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

There are many different approaches to defining what the principle is. Some academics, for example, S. I. Zhurakhovych, interpret it as something that underlies a certain set of facts, theory, or science [9]. Other scholars, for instance, V. I. Shinkaruk, assume it as a fundamental statement, a starting point, the basis of any theory or concept. Also, many researchers believe that the principle is a central concept, a fundamental idea that permeates a certain system of knowledge [8, p. 519].

From the legal point of view principles are basic ideas characterised by universality, general significance, and supreme imperative, they reflect the essential provisions of the system of public and private law, politics, state or public organisation [7]. Principles of law determine the ways of improving legal norms, they act as guiding ideas (guidelines) for the legislator. They link the basic laws of the society development and those of the legal system. Thanks to legal principles, the legal system adapts to the most important interests and needs of individuals and the society.

**The main goal of this paper** is to summarize and organize all the materials on the principles of the tender procedure in civil service and to analyse them by comparing the principles of the civil service.

The need for a comprehensive study of the tender procedure requires the study of the legal principles as far as this procedure is carried out on their basis. Exploring the principles of civil service, S. V. Kivalov notes that principles are

fundamental ideas, guidelines that express objective regularities and define scientifically directions of the realisation of competences, tasks and functions of the civil service and powers of civil servants [4 p. 7].

The principles of tender in civil service as the next step in differentiating the principles of the civil service, based on them, are aimed at taking into account the specific characteristics of the civil service tender, its objectives, purpose and procedure. They improve the practice of applying the rules on tender in civil service [6].

A comparative analysis of the principles of the tender procedure and the principles of the civil service indicates that some of them completely coincide: in particular, it concerns the following principles: 1) ensuring equal access (the principle of ensuring equal access (subparagraph 1 of paragraph 3 of Procedure No 246 [3]) and the principle of ensuring equal access to the civil service (clause 7, part 1, article 4 of Law No 889 [2]) are considered identical, in spite of slight difference in wording); 2) political impartiality; 3) legality; 4) transparency; 5) integrity. Other legal principles are completely different from the principles of the civil service.

Nevertheless, the right to appeal against decisions, actions or omissions of state bodies and their officials stems from the rule of law and other principles and is an important guarantee of ensuring the observance and protection of the rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, especially in a tender procedure [1]. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the right to appeal in terms of exercising the right to access the civil service, and, thus, to the tender as the main method of occupying positions in the sphere of civil service.

Thus, we tried to clarify the differences between the principles of the tender procedure and the principles of the civil service, and to analyse the principles of the tender procedure in civil service. Summing up, it should be noted that the regulatory consolidation of the principles of the tender is a positive step in improving its procedure, especially in cases of resolving conflicts and overcoming gaps in the current legislation on civil service.

#### **References:**

1. Кодекс адміністративного судочинства України : Кодекс України від 06.07.2005 р. № 2747-IV : станом на 23 берез. 2023 р.
2. Про державну службу : Закон України від 10.12.2015 р. № 889-VIII : станом на 1 січ. 2023 р.
3. Порядок проведення конкурсу на зайняття посад державної служби, затвердженого постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 25 берез. 2016 р. № 246.
4. Ківалов С. В. Принципи державної служби у новому законі «Про державну службу» / С. В. Ківалов // Актуальні проблеми держави і права. 2012. Вип. 68. С. 7–16.
5. Науково-практичний коментар до Закону України «Про державну службу» / Ред. О. Ващенко, І. Б. Коліушко, В. П. Тимошук, В. А. Дерещ. Київ: ФОП Москаленко О. М., 2017. 796 с.
6. Негара Р. В. Система принципів проведення конкурсу у державній службі / Р. В. Негара // Прикарпатський юридичний вісник. 2018. No 1 (22). С. 127–133.

7. Колодій А. М. Принципи права: генеза, поняття, класифікація та реалізація / А. М. Колодій // Альманах права. 2012. Вип. 3. С. 42-46.
8. Принцип // Філософський енциклопедичний словник / В. І. Шинкарук (гол. ред.) Київ : Інститут філософії імені Григорія Сковороди НАН України : Абрис, 2002. 742 с.
9. Словник української мови: в 11 тт. (АН УРСР. Ін-т мовознавства) / Ред. І. К. Білодід. Київ: Наукова думка, 1970–1980 р.р. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://sum.in.ua>

## INTERIM MEASURES IN CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS : GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

OLEKSANDR BABYCH, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** During the proceedings before the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter-the ECHR) and pending a final decision, it is possible to apply interim measures to stop offences. The concept of interim measures plays an important role in the case law of the ECHR, as it is one of the main tools for preventing irreparable damage that may hinder the proper consideration of a case by this court and, where necessary, to ensure effective and accessible enforcement of rights, which are provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights. Besides, in connection with the war in Ukraine and the occupation of the Crimea by the Russian Federation, Ukraine has repeatedly appealed to the European Court of Human Rights with complaints against the aggressor state. Thus, the necessity to use interim measures has repeatedly been raised.

**The main task** is to provide general theoretical characteristics of interim measures and the analysis of the features of their application in the practice of the ECHR as one of the most effective and influential international judicial institutions.

**Methods.** It is worth stating that in the research, methods of analysis, comparison, deduction and analogy have been used. Due to the method of analogy, analysis, and comparison of specific cases, we have been able to find out in which cases and how interim measures are applied depending on the circumstances of the case. The method of deduction has allowed to move from general knowledge of these measures to the specific characteristics of their application in a particular case.

During the consideration of disputes by the ECHR and until the final decision in cases, it may be necessary to apply interim measures to stop offences. Interim measures are urgent measures which, according to the ECHR's settled case-law, are applied only where there is an imminent risk of irreparable harm.

A fairly large category of cases of the application of Rule 39 by the European Court of Human Rights concerns extradition or expulsion cases. A good example to consider is the case of "Bajsultanov v. Austria" [2, p. 1-3]. Referring to

Article 3, he argued that if deported to Russia, where he was considered a Chechen insurgent, he was in real danger of being detained, tortured and/or disappeared. Examining the ECHR's decision, it can be concluded that Rule 39 was applied in the given case, as the Court instructed the Austrian Government that in the interests of the parties and proper conduct of the proceedings before the Court it was desirable not to deport the applicant.

In addition to instructing the governments of the respondent States to take interim measures in cases of expulsion and extradition, the ECHR also applies these measures in cases where the applicant's life is threatened or ill-treated, including the cases when the necessary medical care is not provided. In this regards, it is worth mentioning the case "Lambert and others v. France" [3, p. 1-2]. The doctor decided that it was necessary to stop the artificial maintenance of the life of a man who was seriously injured in a car accident. The decision was supported by the State Council. Vansen Lambert's relatives, who applied, argued that the cessation of artificial feeding and hydration of the man would be contrary to Article 2 of the Convention. At their request, the ECHR, following Rule 39, decided to suspend the execution of the decision of the Council of State for the duration of the proceedings in the ECHR.

The governments of the respondent States sometimes act contrary to the ECHR's instructions on the application of interim measures. However, it should be noted that most State Parties to the procedure still adhere to them, despite the lack of "direct sanctions" against Contracting States for non-compliance. The reasons that may motivate states to take temporary measures are both political and economic.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, interim measures play an extremely important role, as they can save people's lives and protect them from inhuman treatment. The decision to apply them not only serves stopping mass offences, but it is also a powerful mechanism for political influence, as it provides an additional opportunity to draw attention to human rights violations.

#### **References:**

1. Ермолаева Н. Практика и результаты применения Европейским Судом по правам человека временных мер в российских делах о высылке и выдаче. 2018. С.18-19.
2. European Court of Human Rights. Case of Bajsultanov v. Austria / European Court of Human Rights. – 2012. – Режим доступа: <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng#%7B%22fulltext%22:%5B%22Bajsultanov%20v.%20Austria%22%5D,%22itemid%22:%5B%22001-111429%22%5D%7D> ;
3. European Court of Human Rights. Case of Lambert and others v. France/ European Court of Human Rights. – 2015. – Режим доступа: <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng>



## EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL REGIMES: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

KHRYSTYNA BAHLAI, student

NATALIYA V. YANYUK, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIYA R. KUZNYETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** Emergency situations of a socio-political, man-made, natural character arise in the life of society and the state every day. Correct and effective reaction will ensure the fastest possible elimination and minimization of negative consequences and will allow citizens to return to daily life. The peculiarities of the legal regulation of these regimes consist in granting public administration bodies additional powers, limiting the rights and freedoms of citizens, establishing strict rules and corresponding sanctions for their violation. The result of the actions of state authorities, local self-government bodies, military commands or military administrations should lead to the restoration of law and order, increase of the state's defense capability, protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and protection of the state's constitutional order.

**Objectives.** The main task is to find out the peculiarities of extraordinary administrative-legal regimes.

**Methods.** Methods such as analysis, synthesis and comparison were used to research this topic.

To begin with, it is necessary to note that today in the world global communities are faced with dangerous situations every day that force to change the stable regime of the functioning of the state, the usual rhythm of social and political life.

In order for the state to continue to function in these extraordinary conditions, it is necessary to introduce effective legal regulation, that is, a certain regime. Emergency legal regimes are special legal regimes for the life of the population, the implementation of economic activities and the functioning of authorities in the territory where an emergency situation has arisen" [1, p. 218].

The extraordinary administrative-legal regime is characterized by: occurrence of a dangerous emergency situation; the introduction of a special legal regulation, which is enshrined in the laws of Ukraine, characterized by the necessary means of responding to dangerous situations; a certain area; setting the validity period; the advantages of the imperative method of regulation, in which the state body has advantages in a certain way; the goal of introducing the regime is to eliminate dangerous threats to human health and life, maintain law and order, and restore the normal functioning of public authorities, enterprises, and organizations. In accordance with the purpose of introducing the regime, the

balance in the application of general and additional restrictive measures is determined; availability of a special procedure for introduction; increased degree of responsibility; availability of additional financial support for events

So, the legislation of Ukraine provides for three main types of emergency regimes: 1) state of emergency; 2) emergency environmental situation; 3) martial law. The choice of a specific type of regime depends on the parameters of the situation, which are significantly different: each regime establishes a certain number of prohibitions and positive obligations.

One of the types of extraordinary administrative-legal regimes is the state of emergency. A state of emergency is a special legal regime that can be temporarily introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities due to emergency situations of a man-made or natural character not lower than the national level, which have led or may lead to human and material losses, pose a threat to life and health citizens, or in the event of an attempt to seize state power or change the constitutional system of Ukraine by means of violence and provides for the granting of additional powers to the relevant state authorities, military command and local self-government bodies, as well as allows temporary, threat-driven, restrictions on constitutional human rights with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions [2].

The second type of emergency administrative-legal regimes according to the legislation of Ukraine is martial law. Unfortunately, as a result of the brutal inhumane actions of the occupier and the beginning of large-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, martial law was introduced, which continues to this day, in which we live. Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, as well as temporary, threat-induced, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, and the rights and legal interests of legal entities [3].

And the last legal regime is the Legal regime of the zone of an ecological emergency, namely, it is a special legal regime that can be temporarily introduced in certain areas in the event of an ecological emergency and is aimed at preventing human and material losses, averting threats to life and health citizens, as well as elimination of the negative consequences of an emergency environmental situation [4].

**Conclusion.** The stable mode of functioning of the state and social and political life can radically change after the occurrence of emergency situations of various nature. Effective response and establishing the necessary legal regulation will allow to eliminate the negative consequences as quickly as possible, normalize the situation and return to the usual rhythm of life. The content of emergency administrative and legal regimes is the granting of additional powers to authorities, the restriction of people's rights, the establishment of special rules that must be followed. The three types of these regimes differ in the severity of legal regulation,

but they still have common features. The strict measures taken by the authorities are justified, but they must correspond to the degree of danger of the situation that has arisen and not exceed the necessary ones established at the legislative level.

#### References:

1. Адміністративне право України. Повний курс: підручник / за ред. Галуцька В., Правоторової О. Видання третє. Київ: Академія адміністративно-правових наук, 2020. – 466 с.
2. Про правовий режим надзвичайного стану : Закон України від 16 березня 2000 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1550-14#Text>.
3. Про правовий режим воєнного стану : Закон України від 12 травня 2015 р. URL: <https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/T150389?an=1>.
4. Про зону надзвичайної екологічної ситуації : Закон України від 16 березня 2000 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1908-14#Text>.

## VOLUNTEERING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME

DMYTRO BAKAIEV, student

NATALIIA S. SKRYPNYK, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University*

Volunteering is an unpaid, voluntary activity for the benefit of others, which is one of the fundamental components of today's society. In modern Ukraine, volunteering is becoming widespread. Today, volunteering is a powerful social movement capable of assuming a part of the power of state social institutions.

Volunteers do not receive money, but they get something else – the development of their own abilities, moral satisfaction, the feeling that they are useful, knowledge and experience.

Volunteers can be people of any age and gender, with any education and any other cultural or religious preferences. A volunteer is a person who understands the problems of others, does everything to solve society's problems, and does it selflessly. Before the war, the concept of 'volunteering' had slightly different meaning for our people. For some people, it was a recharge of energy, the feeling of helping someone just for "Thank you". For others, it meant getting to know different people and just having a good time.

There were some types of volunteering popular in Ukraine, like construction volunteering, social volunteering (helping children, the elderly, people with disabilities), social (concerts, forums) and sports event volunteering (during sports competitions), eco-volunteering, and others.

However, the situation has changed because of the war. Currently, popular volunteer activities include:

- the evacuation and transportation of refugees or displaced people,

- providing the Armed Forces with military equipment or ammunition (weaving nets, kikimor, fundraising for cars and weapons),
- blood donation,
- humanitarian aid (clothing, food, medicine, basic necessities),
- construction and repair works (restoration of houses after attacks, construction of shelters)
- professional assistance and support free of charge by psychologists, doctors, educators, lawyers, tailors, etcetera.)

All these areas are very important, and for better results, there are volunteer organizations that coordinate volunteers, accept requests for help, apply for grants to increase finances, and therefore for more help, fill out relevant documents, etc.

Volunteer organizations can be divided into:

- official. Such volunteers are registered in the state register. There are documents confirming their activity.
- unofficial. Formed spontaneously, they do not have an official status. They act on their own or as private individuals.

Official volunteer organizations must have documents certifying their legal status and they can work with international organizations, legal entities, as well as attract investments and receive grants from the government. Volunteers keep records of funds spent and resources used and make them public.

Representatives of these organizations also have a document called a 'volunteer passport,' which certifies a person's affiliation with a particular organization or project.

Informal, or self-organized, volunteer organizations are usually formed when there appears such a need and on personal initiative. They are out of legal status, do not have official reports on the funds spent, cannot accept funding from legal entities. Most often, they cover a small range of needs, closing the requests of a particular settlement. For example, they collect food and things for the victims of hostilities, buy ammunition for the Defence Forces.

In both cases, volunteer organizations are non-profit and supported by funds from individuals, society, legal entities, and other organizations. However, the main source of funding is always citizens donating money.

Many organizations and volunteers are currently working in Ukraine. The most active are: Return alive, Vostok SOS, NGO Ukrainian Volunteer Service, NGO BUR and many others.

Apparently, the most visible activity of volunteer organizations is now aimed at providing for the Ukrainian army and war victims. Currently, the role of volunteers is decisive. Volunteers can solve problems that are beyond the power of representatives of government services and other organizations. Firstly, volunteers can arrive faster than representatives of the authorities can. Secondly, volunteers are able to make new decisions and think creatively, regardless of organizational requirements.

In conclusion, we can say that volunteering is free and hard work, but now it is crucial for our people to survive. Any person should do good deeds, develop himself spiritually, and participate in various projects aimed at helping those in need. Volunteering is an interesting activity that brings pleasure, new acquaintances, and most importantly, visible results.

#### References:

1. Українська волонтерська служба URL: <https://volunteer.country/>
2. Уманська О. Волонтерство в Україні. URL: <https://uwcfoundation.com/ua/blagotvoritelnost-v-ukraine/volonterstvo-v-ukraini>
3. Волонтерство. URL: <https://nssu.gov.ua/volonterstvo>
4. Волонтерство: основні нюанси. URL: <https://law-in-war.org/volonterstvo-osnovni-nyuansy/>

## VOLUNTARY RENUNCIATION IN AN UNCONSUMMATED CRIMINAL OFFENCE: THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES

NADIA BALOH, student

IRYNA VAKULA, Assistant Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** Today, in the modern world, the institute of voluntary renunciation is quite popular, and this problem is repeatedly raised in textbooks and works of scientists. After all, the current trend in the development of the criminal legislation of Ukraine should be aimed precisely at ensuring the necessary measures that would provide a person with the opportunity not to commit a criminal offense that he is preparing, or the commission of which has already started, and thereby avoid criminal prosecution.

**Objectives.** The main task is to consider the concept and features of such legal institute as voluntary renunciation in an unconsummated criminal offence.

This institute contains a number of important and debatable issues.

**Methods.** We used the following methods in our research such as: generalization and descriptive analysis.

According to the Part 1 of Article 17 of Criminal Code of Ukraine, the voluntary renunciation shall mean the final discontinuation of the preparation for crime or a criminal attempt by a person on his/her own will, where that person has realized that the criminal offence may be consummated [1].

**It should be emphasized that the current** criminal legislation of Ukraine differs mostly from the countries of the Anglo-Saxon and Continental system of law.

In this form, as the phenomenon under study exists in the mentioned countries, it is not entirely characteristic of Ukrainian legislation, because on the one hand, the law has separate rules on voluntary renunciation, for example,

Article 17 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and on the other hand, the law provides for one of the signs of an attempt failure to complete a criminal offense for reasons that did not depend on the will of the person.

In turn, the presence of legislative consolidation of this legal phenomenon, of course, is a positive point, which indicates that the legislator takes into account possible positive changes in the consciousness and behavior of a person who, although has started to commit a criminal offense, changed his mind in time and voluntarily stopped his criminal offense.

Since the state is interested in encouraging feelings of remorse, regret, which, as a rule, with voluntary renunciation are the dominant motives for not bringing a criminal offense to the end - there is a need for the existence of normative provisions on voluntary renunciation that exclude criminal liability of the guilty person.

Due to the complexity and prevalence of the institution of voluntary renunciation in an un consummated criminal offense, the signs of this legal phenomenon often became the subject of discussion among scientists.

The analysis of Part 1 of Article 17 of the current Criminal Code of Ukraine gives grounds to assert that there are three main signs of voluntary renunciation: the final cessation of preparation for a criminal offense or attempt on it, the offender's awareness of the possibility of bringing the criminal offense to an end and the rejection of the criminal offense at the individual's own will.

That is, such a sign as the finality of a voluntary renunciation should be interpreted as the final decision of the guilty person to terminate an un consummated criminal offense.

Voluntary renunciation is essentially the absence of coercion by other people. In turn, if the renunciation is accompanied by coercion or a series of threats from the victim or other persons to contact the police, then in this case it is impossible to talk about the voluntariness of the renunciation.

A person consciously and voluntarily ceases his wrongful act. Separately, it should be noted that the motivation for voluntary renunciation can come both from the victim herself and from her relatives, friends and other persons in the form of advice, requests, etc. However, if such an initiative from another person bears signs of coercion, such a renunciation, again, will not be considered as having been carried out on the person's own will, since in fact there is no possibility of committing a criminal offense, that is, there are obstacles in the way of the offender.

By such a sign as the presence of a person's awareness of the possibility of bringing a criminal offense to the end, it should be understood that a person, having a real opportunity to bring it to the end, refused this and, of his own free will, stopped criminal illegal actions.

In general, this sign of awareness of the possibility of stopping a criminal offense is subjective and depends on the person's internal assessment of external conditions (the person's awareness of the presence or absence of factors that prevent the end of a criminal offense).

In turn, law enforcement agencies can accurately determine whether a person voluntarily renounced to act, having already studied the objective circumstances of a criminal offense.

The criminal legal consequences of voluntary renunciation in an unconsummated criminal offense are enshrined in Part 2 of Article 17 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, under which we should understand that person who voluntarily renounced to consummate a criminal offence shall be criminally liable only if the actual act committed by that person comprised elements of any other offence [1].

At the scientific level, there are some disagreements regarding the interpretation of this article, because in this position a person may not be criminally liable at all, according to some scientists who believe that the above paragraph does not contain the composition of a criminal offense.

Others, in turn, consider fair the conclusion under which someone is criminally liable, but can be exempted from it in certain circumstances, since the actions of the perpetrator still meet the criteria of a criminal offense, even before voluntary renunciation.

However, despite a number of discussions on the part of scientists, it can be assumed that there are sufficient grounds to single out voluntary renunciation as a separate type of exemption from criminal liability.

Since, despite the fact that the culprit is no longer a potential carrier of social danger, such a change in his consciousness does not affect the act he/she actually committed at the stage of preparation or attempted criminal offense and cannot undo the damage already done by the person.

Consequently, the guilty person, who voluntarily ceased to commit a criminal offense, does not pose a threat to society and is exempted from criminal liability. In other words, there is no need to apply criminal liability measures against such a person.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, consolidation such an institute as a voluntary renunciation in an unconsummated criminal offence, in particular its concept and characteristics at the legislative level is extremely important. After all, this provision of the criminal law to some extent encourages persons who are preparing a criminal offense or have begun an encroachment - to refuse to bring the criminal offense to an end. Actually, as a result, such a person will not be subject to criminal liability, and the legislator will not have any claims against him.

#### **References:**

1. Кримінальний кодекс України : Кодекс України від 05.04.2001. № 2341-III : станом на 27 січ. 2023 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (last accessed: 19.03.2023).

## THE WAYS OF PROTECTING PATENT RIGHTS (BASED ON CASE LAW MATERIALS)

SOPHIA BAZYUK, student

KHRYSTYNA KMETYK-PODUBINSKA, Associate Professor of the Department of Intellectual Property, Information and Corporate Law, Scientific Adviser

LILY KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** Protection of patent rights is a set of actions aimed at restoring patent rights, their recognition, as well as termination of infringing actions. Since Ukraine gained its independence and in the process of its development, many questions have arisen in the field of integration into European society and the development of our legislation. In particular, the field of intellectual property has begun to develop rapidly, and the issue of protecting the rights of authors and patent owners is one of the key points in the development and improvement of legislation, because there is a need to create an effective system for the protection of intellectual property rights.

In particular, in the field of rights of the patent owner, there are many general and special ways of protecting the infringed rights. In addition, the positions of the higher courts regarding consideration and resolution of issues in the field of protection of the patent owner's rights contain a lot of clarifications regarding the application of legal norms in this field, since judicial practice is not unified. Therefore, the issue of protection of rights to inventions (utility models) and industrial designs is relevant and still developing.

**Objectives.** The main task is to analyze the methods of protecting patent rights and court practice in this area, in order to understand all the existing ways of protecting an infringed right in practice.

**Methods.** In the field of intellectual property research we used specific scientific research methods, and especially systemic and structural, comparative legal method.

We also used the following methods:

- method of analysis – analysis of current and special legislation, analysis of the court practice;
- actual legal methods (conceptual, ontological, logistic, comparative law, legal, legal-psychological methods, etc.)
- general scientific (logical methods);
- synthesis method.

With the help of these methods we have analyzed the law on “The protection of rights to inventions and utility models”, which was one of the basics in our research. We also have gone through a lot of scientific literature sources since this issue is widely discussed by many scholars.



**Conclusion.** Inventions (useful models) change an important role in scientific and technical human progress. Thanks to inventions (other objects of patent law), the development of science and technology takes place, new technical solutions appear, which contribute to a more comfortable existence of people. Therefore, the number of violations of inventors' rights (other subjects of invention rights) have also increased. It is important to know the rights of the patent owner and the methods of protection of the violated rights, because it can prevent infringement and unauthorized use of an invention, which can negatively impact on the inventor's business and revenue. Therefore, it is crucial for individuals and businesses to take steps to protect their patent rights.

**References:**

1. Hareev E., Legal protection of inventions, author's abstract, dissertation for obtaining the scientific degree of candidate of legal sciences, national Odesa Law Academy University, Odesa, 2007.

2. Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Rights to Inventions and Utility Models", 15.12.1993 No. 3687-XII.

## **CHANGES IN MEDIA POLICY DURING WARTIME**

OLHA BEILA, student

YAROSLAV SYVAKIVSKYI, Assistant Professor of Journalism Department,  
Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Russian invasion has completely changed Ukrainian law and political system. A lot of the changes were implemented on mass media as the main source of news about the war. Because of many cases of journalistic incompetence when information presented was harmful, government tries to set control over media.

On December 13th, the Ukrainian parliament, known as the Verkhovna Rada, passed a new law granting the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting authority over the country's media market [2]. The law provides new rules, a list of rights and obligations for all types of media, a list of prohibitions, and types of sanctions for any violations. The law also allows the Council to impose sanctions on mass media and take them to court.

The passing of this law has raised concerns about its impact on freedom of speech and democratic principles. While it is true that the media must be monitored and controlled during wartime, giving the government excessive power over journalists could lead to censorship and pressure on media outlets to report in a particular way.

During times of war, regardless of the level of democracy in a society, countries often impose additional restrictions on the rights to receive and spread

information. While some journalists may feel compelled to follow the law and support their country, others have expressed concerns about the National Council's political engagement. Additionally, the media community has criticized the fact that the final text of the law, voted on in the second reading, was never fully published, making it difficult to track the actual changes made to the law.

Overall, the passing of this law has sparked a debate about the balance between state control and freedom of the press, especially during times of conflict. It remains to be seen how the law will be implemented and how it will affect the media landscape in Ukraine

The Ukrainian government's attempts to take control of all information related to war coverage have raised concerns about the compatibility of this approach with democratic principles. In times of war, the media is often compelled to work in close collaboration with the government, which can lead to a blurring of the lines between independent journalism and state propaganda [1].

As a result, journalistic standards are not always upheld, and some journalists feel pressure to report only what the government allows, rather than pursuing a more independent approach. This can lead to a transformation of journalism as a profession, with some media outlets becoming little more than mouthpieces for the government's message.

The implications of this shift in the media landscape are significant, particularly in terms of freedom of speech and access to information. If the government is able to control the flow of information during times of war, it may be able to manipulate public opinion and limit the ability of citizens to make informed decisions [3].

While it is understandable that the government would want to maintain control during times of conflict, it is essential to ensure that the principles of democracy are not compromised in the process. Ultimately, the media should be able to operate independently, free from undue influence or pressure from any particular party or interest group. Only then can it truly serve as a check on those in power, and provide citizens with the information they need to make informed decisions about their lives and their country.

### References:

1. Ольга Чорна. «Держдепартамент США: українські ЗМІ є лише «частково вільними» /URL: <https://detector.media/infospace/article/209520/2023-03-29-derzhdepartament-ssha-ukrainski-zmi-ie-lyshe-chastkovo-vilnymy/>
2. Альона Боженко. «Медіаексперти оцінили загрозу свободі слова під час війни» /URL: <https://glavcom.ua/country/society/mediaeksperti-otsinili-zahrozu-svobodi-slova-pid-chas-vijni-901528.html>
3. 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Ukraine /URL: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/ukraine/>

## THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT IN CRIMINAL LAW

NATALIA-ANDRIANA BOBYK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement.** The problem related to the purpose of criminal punishment has always been and remains one of the most difficult. Punishment should always be considered only as a means of achieving a certain goal, because punishment without a goal is devoid of legal and social meaning. However, the stated purpose may be different. That is why almost all outstanding philosophers and lawyers raised the question of the goal that criminal punishment should pursue and what it should be specifically.

**Objectives.** The aim of this research is in revealing the essence and meaning of the purpose of punishment under the Criminal Law of Ukraine. Therefore, the following tasks should be solved: 1) to reveal the theoretical foundations of the goals of punishment; 2) to consider the purpose of punishment and its components; 3) to review theories of the purpose of punishment.

Punishment is a forced measure imposed on behalf of the state based on a court verdict to a person who is guilty of a crime and is responsible for it. The Criminal Code not only defines which socially dangerous acts should be classified as crimes, and also sets the punishment for each of them.

Under Part 2 of Article 50 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the purpose of punishment is not only penalty, but also the rehabilitation of offenders, as well as the prevention of committing new crimes by both convicts and other people. In this case, penalty is directly and clearly named as the first among the components of the purpose of punishment. In this regard, the tendency has appeared to define punishment more as retribution or deterrence, than, for example, rehabilitation or reeducation. At the same time, there is no rule of law in the Criminal Code that directly indicates how to achieve the specified goal.

Other issues related to the purpose of punishment are also debatable enough. The purpose of punishment is to prevent the criminal from committing new acts and to deter others from similar acts.

The main and primary goals of punishment comprise both general and special prevention, and the correction of convicts can only be a remote goal of punishment, it can be achieved only after the goal of special prevention has been achieved, which, however, does not exclude the simultaneous implementation of all goals at the same time.

Criminal punishment, by its very nature, may cause physical or moral suffering to the convict, but such violence is legitimate. It should not be accompanied by abuse, torture, humiliation of human dignity, etc. Otherwise, it would become the manifestation of cruelty and evil and turn into a challenge to

public morality. On the contrary, the state appeals to the criminal with demands to change his/her illegal behavior to a law-abiding one.

**Conclusions.** Therefore, the goal of any type of punishment is the final result that the state seeks to achieve by means of criminal law influence. It appears in four options: 1) punishment for the convicted person; 2) rehabilitation of convicts; 3) prevention of a convicted person from committing a new crime (special prevention);

4) prevention of crimes by other people (general prevention).

By the application of fair, inevitable and timely punishment, the state deters crime, with the aim of taming it and maximally limiting its manifestations. Moreover, the existence of punishment as a sign of every crime, as well as the actual application of punishment, contributes to the prevention of crime at all its levels and in all its manifestations.

#### **References:**

1. Берзін П. С. Кримінальне право України: Загальна частина. У 3-х томах. Том 1. Загальні засади: підручник / П. С. Берзін К.: Дакор, 2018. – 404 с.

2. Кримінальний кодекс України від 05.04.2001 р. № 25-26. – [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15/print>

3. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник / Укл. Л. В. Мисик, І. В. Савка ; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нора. – К. : Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с.

4. Фріс П. Л. Кримінальне право України: Загальна частина: Підруч./ П. Л. Фріс. – К.: Фенікс, 2018. – 394 с.

5. Хохлова І. В. Кримінальне право України: Загальна частина: навч. посібник для студ. юрид. спец. вищ. навч. закладів / І. В. Хохлова.– К.; Донецьк: Норд-Пресс, 2009. – 310 с.

## **THE PLACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM IN ECOLOGIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY**

TARAS BONCHAK, postgraduate student of Department of Ukrainian press  
SOLOMIYA T. ONUFRIV, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific  
Adviser

OLENA B. IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The functions of the environmental press are not limited to informing about existing environmental problems, but contribute to the formation of the ecological culture of the population: understanding of modern environmental problems of the state and the world, awareness of the idea of ecological development, rational use of natural resources, overcoming consumerism towards nature, personal responsibility for the state of the environment.

Ecologically competent behavior of a citizen is the ability to predict the consequences of one's own influence on nature. It is worth noting that the ecological consciousness of each person is formed under the influence of various factors that determine a person's behavior, affect his emotional state and determine his value orientation. The regulator of ecological activity is ecological culture, aimed at effective ecological behavior, the formation of a new philosophy of life and an ecological model of behavior based on humanistic values [2].

Environmental journalism developed as society could not fully exist without accurate and comprehensive information, targeted at a wide range of readers and covering the current environmental situation, changes at the local, regional and global levels, and also future alterations to the environment that are currently being predicted or forecasted, ways to overcome crisis phenomena and optimize the interaction of society with nature.

With the advancement of technology, the demand for environmental information is growing. This is connected with the increasing number of negative changes in the environment in the 20th and 21st centuries, and also with the transformation of human consciousness. A modern man is not ready to act only as an individual who satisfies his primary needs (the need for food, housing, etc.). A person living in modern conditions is characterized by clear personality traits. Awareness, analysis and critical assessment of the current reality, modeling of certain changes and situations in the future in the imagination of a modern person is the leading of the requests. This is also due to the availability of information. In order to have round-the-clock access to information, it is no longer necessary to go to the library or communicate with specialists in certain fields - access to media and social networks is all it takes. Accordingly, the number of people thinking about safe living conditions is increasing. There is a question of security (especially of an ecological nature) for the future residence, housekeeping, the place of residence of pets, the place of work (current or potential), places planned for travel. Certain trends are gaining popularity. Interest in greening products is growing, eco-education is becoming popular, and ecological, rural green tourism is developing. A greater number of environmental issues are raised in social advertising, etc.

The tasks of environmental journalism are determined by the urgent need to expose polluting enterprises, cover the activities of authorities in environmental protection issues, and the problems of "red book" flora and fauna. But, as a rule, a number of issues of an economic, political, and social nature relegate "green" issues to the background [4].

According to J.-F. Lyotard, information in modern conditions can become a desirable tool for control and regulation of the system, including the control of knowledge itself. In order to prevent manipulations in the information sphere, he suggests focusing on the main thing – to make free access to storage media and data banks. This problem can be solved only by the constant efforts of the

international community and individual countries, aimed at protecting democratic values [3].

In the conditions of the global, informational world, not only Ukrainian, but also world examples of modern, modern ecological thought are available to us [1].

Coverage of information on environmental issues is one of the leading tasks for Ukrainian and world media in 2023. After all, it is also about a great danger of modernity, which threatens the environment and violates human rights. The name of which is the war, the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Today, any form of war on a global scale would cause unimaginable environmental damage. Similarly, local and regional wars, even if they are limited, not only destroy human life and social structures, but also destroy the land, destroy crops and vegetation, and poison soil and water [5].

Formation and development of environmental awareness are signs of a democratically mature and self-sufficient society. As the level of environmental awareness increases, so does the level of social responsibility, and progressive changes in society take place.

#### **Reference:**

1. Zhytariuk V., Zhytariuk M. Ideological and argumentative potential of environmental journalism (on the example of Naomi Klein's world bestseller "Everything changes. Capitalism against the climate") // Bulletin of Lviv University. Journalism series. 2019. Issue 46. P. 173–179.

2. Zakharchyn G.M. Ecological culture and ecological consciousness in the system of ecological existence // Collection of theses of the VII International Scientific and Practical Conference "Philosophical and Psychological Aspects of Spirituality of the Sustainable Development of Humanity", April 20, 2022 / edited by L.V. Ryzhak; answer for issue N. I. Zhigailo, Yu. V. Maksimets. – Lviv: LNU named Ivan Franko, 2022. – p. 81-82. URL: [https://lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Zbirnyk\\_20.04.2022.pdf](https://lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Zbirnyk_20.04.2022.pdf)

3. Kostyrev A.G. The role of mass media in the process of democratic development of society: dissertation. for obtaining sciences. candidate degree of political sciences: special. 23.00.02 "Political institutions and processes" / A. G. Kostyrev. – Kyiv. – 2003. – 213 p. URL: [http://erpub.chnpu.edu.ua:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/5437/1/disser\\_Kostyrev.pdf](http://erpub.chnpu.edu.ua:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/5437/1/disser_Kostyrev.pdf)

4. Melnychuk M., Siriniok-Dolgaryova K. The birth of the "Green" press on the territory of Ukraine in the late Soviet and post-Soviet periods // Journalism of the future: challenges, trends, prospects for development: materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (Lviv, October 18–19 2022). Lviv: Prostir-M, 2022. P. 210-213. URL: <https://journ.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Zbirnyk-tez-mizhnarodnoi-konferentsii-u-ramkakh-DESTIN-2022.pdf>

5. Sheremeta V. Ivan Paul II. Peace with God the Creator, peace with all creation: Message on the occasion of the World Day of Peace, January 1, 1990 // Scientific bulletin of the Ivano-Frankivsk Theological University "Good Shepherd": Collection of scientific works / Main ed. R. A. Gorban. – Issue 5. 2014. Theology. P. 298-303. URL: <http://journal.ifaiz.edu.ua/index.php/gp/article/view/40/38>

## PROHIBITION OF UNREASONABLE REFUSAL IN EMPLOYMENT

ANASTASIIA BREUS, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Every citizen has a number of fundamental rights that cannot be violated. One of the most important is the right to work, which is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and in the acts of the labor legislation of Ukraine [1-4].

One of the guarantees of the right to work is the prohibition of unreasonable refusal in employment, which is vital today in the context of the current war. The employers themselves have the right to choose whom to hire, often they refuse to employ people for reasons, which are illegal. By setting particular restrictions or advantages conneted with the sphere of the fundamental human rights, they demonstrate their disrespect to the rights of the citizens. For example, when an employer does not want to give a job to a person because of his/her religious beliefs or the color of the skin, regardless of the professional competence and skills. Therefore, it is quite important to research this problem, analyze the opinions of the scientists and lawyers, highlight the main legal guarantees in the sphere of employment and, find out how such offenses can be prevented.

Not so many scientists investigate this problem. Yu. Dmytrenko, N. Kokhan, O. Protsevskyi, O. Sytnytska and others consider the problem of unreasonable refusal in employment in their works [5]. According to O. Protsevskyi the refusal in employment is resonable only in case when the employee's health or his/her business and professional qualities do not meet the requirements of the job for which the employee is applying [5]. For example, a person, who does not have an appropriate legal education cannot work as a lawyer. Yu. Dmytrenko believes that an employer can refuse to hire a person only on the grounds of the lack of vacancies, the lack of necessary qualifications, as well as health and age restrictions [5]. All other reasons he considers as unreasonable.

Both the norms of labor legislation and the statements made in the works by the scholars in the field of labour law determine that a justified refusal in employment takes place when the employee lacks the required level of professional competence and skills. Therefore, I think it is quite important to understand what is meant by the notion “professional competence and skills”. The notion of professional competence and skills denotes the appropriate level of professional knowledge and certain organizational skills, which help to cope with the tasks easily and persistantly, as well as to cope with difficulties and hardships on the way to achieve the determined professional results [6].

Refusal in employment must be based on reasonable and fair facts. Of course, an employer cannot hire a person who does not have the required skills, professional education and training, necessary qualifications and work experience. The employer's refusal in employment is fully justified if a person has certain

problems with health due to which the job is prohibited or the person does not meet the age requirements specified in the legislation [6]. But when a person is not employed because of his/her nationality, race, religion we qualify such a refusal in employment as illegal.

Taking into account the opinions of these scholars in the sphere of employment law, we can highlight the reasons when the refusal in employment is legal: 1) the lack of vacancies; 2) the lack of the required level of education, professional training, proper qualification; 3) restrictions stated in the legislation: age, hard and harmful working conditions, etc.; 4) health restrictions [5].

In order to realize the right to work, additional legal guarantees should be introduced. In particular, the current labor legislation prohibits refusing employment to certain categories of persons. According to the Labor Code of Ukraine, it is forbidden to refuse in employment to: 1) employees invited to work because of the transfer from another enterprise, institution, organization; 2) young specialists who have graduated from a higher educational institute; 3) pregnant women, women who have children under the age of three or a child with a disability, and single mothers (fathers) – if they have a child under the age of fourteen; 4) elected employees after the end of their term of office; 5) employees who are granted the right to return to work; 6) other persons with whom the employer is obliged to conclude an employment contract in accordance with the current legislation [2].

Summing up, we can make the following conclusions: the employers need to pay more attention to the professional competence and skills of the employee, only when the employer establishes that the person does not meet the requirements of the proposed job he/she has the right to refuse this person in employment.

## References:

1. Конституція України: Закон від 28.06.1996 № 254к/96-ВР // База даних «Законодавство України» / ВР України. [Режим доступу: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254#Text) (дата звернення: 10.02.2023).
2. Кодекс законів про працю України : Кодекс України від 10.12.1971 р. № 322-VIII: станом на 27.01.2023 р. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/322-08#Text> (дата звернення: 10.02.2023).
3. Про зайнятість населення : Закон України від 05.07.2012 р. № 5067-VI: станом на 29.01.2023 р. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17#Text> (дата звернення: 11.02.2023 р.).
4. [Проект Трудового кодексу України № 2410 від 08.11.2019р. Режим доступу: https://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=67331](https://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=67331) (дата звернення: 10.02.2023 р.).
5. Коваленко О. Заборона необґрунтованої відмови у прийнятті на роботу: проблеми співвідношення юридичних гарантій реалізації прав потенційних сторін трудового договору / О. Коваленко // Збірник наукових праць Харківського національного педагогічного університету імені Г. С. Сковороди. “Право” - Х., 2011 - Вип. 16 - С. 44-46.
6. Дайнека В. С. Свобода сторін трудового договору при його укладенні : дис. ... доктор філософії : 12.00.05 / Віолета Сергіївна Дайнека ; Національний юридичний університет імені Ярослава Мудрого. - Харків, 2022. - 192 с.



## «VERTICAL» CLASSIFICATION OF OBJECTS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND ITS CRIMINAL LAW SIGNIFICANCE

SOLOMIIA BRYNDZIA, student

YULIIA M. KOVALYK, Assistant Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIIA R. KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The object of the criminal offence is a mandatory element of every crime. To analyse the composition of the crime, it is necessary to turn to scientific classification of objects of crime, as it allows to more fully clarify their essence.

**Objectives.** To analyse the issue of defining the object of a criminal offense. To determine the types of objects of the criminal offense in «vertical» classification and their meaning.

**Methods.** In scientific work we used theoretical research methods such as comparative analysis, synthesis and generalization.

The science of criminal law has developed several concepts of the object of a criminal offense. To date, the most well-known concepts of the object of a crime are those based on: social relations; certain social values; relevant benefits; individual interests; relevant legal relations; individual subjective rights; individual rules of law, etc. The most widespread opinion is that the object of crime are social relations, protected by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which the crime encroaches on, causing them some damage or creating a threat of causing such damage. [2]

In the theory of criminal law, there are two ways to classify the object of a criminal offense: "vertical" and "horizontal". According to vertical classification, the object of a crime is divided into three main categories: general, generic and direct.

The general object of a crime is the totality of all social relations protected by the Criminal Code of Ukraine from criminal encroachments. It is believed that the list of objects of criminal legal protection provided in Article 1 of the Criminal Code constitutes the general object of the crime. The content of Article 1 provides a generalized list of objects that are encroached upon by a socially dangerous act: human and citizen rights, freedoms, property, public order, public safety, the environment, the constitutional system of Ukraine, peace and security of mankind. The concept of the general object of the crime allows to correctly reveal the socio-political essence and content of the criminal law, makes it possible to reveal the real socially dangerous nature of the actions defined criminal. Moreover, it helps, in some cases, to develop a clear criterion for distinguishing crimes from other offenses.

A generic object is a set of social relations that are homogeneous or identical in their socio-economic nature and protected by a single set of criminal law

provisions. The importance of the generic object is that it allows to make a classification of all criminal law provisions and, accordingly, crimes that violate them. All criminal law provisions in the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are grouped into certain separate institutions, systematized by the characteristics of the generic object. Indication of the generic object of crimes is most often contained in the title of the section of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. For example, section VII is entitled "Crimes in the field of economic activity". The generic object of these crimes are public relations in the field of economic activity, which they encroach upon by causing damage or creating a threat of damage. It should also be noted that the establishment of a generic object has also a fundamental importance for law enforcement practice, because it helps to properly qualify the crime.

The direct object of a crime are the social relations encroached upon by a particular crime and to which it causes harm or threatens to cause harm. For example, the direct object of murder is social relation to ensure the life of a particular person, in the case of theft of property - social relations of ownership. It is worth noting that the direct object is a mandatory feature of any crime. Establishing the immediate object of the crime is important for clarification of the nature and degree of social danger of the committed crime, his correct qualification, makes it possible to carry out as accurately as possible distinguishing between related crimes.

In turn, the direct object of a criminal offense can be divided into certain types - the main and additional direct objects. This division occurs when the same crime causes damage to several types of social relations.

The main direct object is social relations, the encroachment on which constitutes the social essence of the crime and for the protection of which the legislator has created the relevant criminal law provision. Due to the main direct object, we can determine the place of crime in the system of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

An additional direct object is a social relationship to which harm is inflicted or in respect of which there is a threat of harm along with the main object. Additional direct object is divided into additional mandatory and additional optional objects of a criminal offense.

An additional mandatory object of the crime are social relations, which are always encroached upon by a particular crime, causing them harm or creating a threat of harm along with the main direct object, and which in other cases may be an independent main direct object of the crime. For example, as part of robbery (Art.187 of Criminal Code), the main direct object are social relations of property, and an additional mandatory object - social relations in the sphere of life or health of a person.

An additional optional object of the crime are social relations, which are not always encroached upon by a crime, causing them harm or creating a threat of

harm along with the main direct object, and which in other cases may be independent the main direct object of the crime. [1]

**Conclusion.** Vertical classification of objects of a crime has great theoretical and practical significance. It helps to better understand the essence of the object of the criminal offense, to distinguish the crime from another offense, to determine the degree of public danger of the crime and correctly qualify the relevant crime.

**References:**

1. Васильєв А. А., Гладкова Є. О., Житний О. О. та ін. Кримінальне право України. Загальна частина: підручник / за заг. ред. проф. О. М. Литвинова; МВС України, Харків. нац. ун-т внутр. справ. Харків, 2020. 428 с.

2. Тацій В. Я., Пономаренко Ю. А. Об'єкт кримінального правопорушення. Вісник Асоціації кримінального права України, 2022, № 2(18). С. 207 – 210.

## **APPOINTMENT OF PUNISHMENT FOR COMPLEX CRIMINAL OFFENSES: LEGAL REGULATION AND FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COURT PRACTICE**

DIANA CHUPIL, student

VOLODYMYR GORDIENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific  
Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** When imposing a punishment based on a set of sentences, the court is dealing with a special case that proves the increased public danger of the guilty person. Therefore, in the Criminal Code of Ukraine, this provision is highlighted in separate Articles 70 and 71 of Chapter 11, which provides for the application of stricter measures of influence on a person found guilty of a criminal offense (crime) and somewhat more complex requirements for imposing a punishment on him.

**Objectives.** The main task is to study the practice of the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the practice of the rest of the courts of Ukraine and foreign countries.

**Methods.** The main methods used in the study are description, analysis, abstraction, and generalization.

If the actions of a person involve repetition of identical criminal offenses, of which one or more offenses were committed before the adoption of the previous sentence, and the other(s) – after its adoption, then the special rules of Part 4 of Art. 70 of the Criminal Code could not be applied. In such case, the court qualifies criminal offenses under one article or part of an article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, assigns the punishment provided by its sanction and determines the final punishment according to the rules of Art. 71 of the Criminal Code according to the totality of sentences.

This was emphasized by the Joint Chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation of the Supreme Court when considering case [No. 390/235/19](#).

According to Art. 32 of the Criminal Code, repetition of criminal offenses is defined as the commission of two or more criminal offenses provided for by the same article or part of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code. There is an exception to this rule, according to which the commission of two or more criminal offenses provided for by different articles of the Criminal Code is recognized as repeated only in the cases provided for in the Special Part of the Criminal Code [1].

According to the rules of Art. 33 of the Criminal Code, a set of criminal offenses is recognized as the commission of two or more criminal offenses by a person, provided for by different articles or different parts of one article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, for none of which he was convicted.

In cases of a set of criminal offenses, each of them is subject to qualification under the corresponding article or part of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code, and punishment is assigned separately for each of them, which is part of it, with further determination of the final punishment according to the rules, provided by Art. 70 of the Criminal Code, which regulates the procedure for imposing punishment for a set of criminal offenses.

In the case of a set of criminal offenses, the court, having assigned a punishment (main and additional one) for each criminal offense separately, determines the final punishment by absorbing a less severe punishment with a more severe one or by fully or partially adding up the prescribed punishments. In accordance with the requirements of part 4 of this article, according to the rules provided for in Art. 70, part 1-3, a punishment is imposed if, after the verdict in the case, it is established that the convicted person is also guilty of another criminal offense committed by him before the previous verdict. In this case, the term of punishment, finally assigned for the totality of criminal offenses, shall include the punishment served in whole or in part under the previous sentence, in accordance with the rules provided for in Art. 72 of the Criminal Code.

Norms of Art. 71 of the Criminal Code regulates the procedure for imposing a punishment in the event that a convicted person commits a new criminal offense after the sentence has been passed, but before the sentence is fully served. In such circumstances, the court shall fully or partially add the unserved part of the sentence of the previous sentence to the punishment imposed under the new sentence [1].

The decision of the joint chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation dated June 25, 2018 (case No. 511/37/16-k, proceedings No. 51-830km18) made a conclusion on the application of the rules of law, according to which when after the verdict in the case it is established that the convicted person is guilty of several more crimes, some of which were committed before, and others - after the first sentence, the punishment for the most recent sentence is imposed with the application of Art. 70, as well as Art. 71 of the Criminal Code: initially - according

to the rules of Part 1 of Art. 70 of the Criminal Code for the totality of crimes committed before the first verdict; after that - according to the rules of Part 4 of Art. 70 of the Criminal Code, then - according to the totality of crimes committed after the first verdict; and finally - according to the set of sentences in accordance with Part 1 of Art. 71 of this Code.

However, this conclusion on the application of the norms of criminal liability legislation does not cover cases when a person commits several criminal offenses both before and after the sentencing, which are provided for by the same article or part of the article of the Special Part of this Code, i.e. there is a repetition "broken" by the conviction criminal offences, which in the doctrine of criminal law have received the name identical.

The legislation on criminal liability and the criminal procedural legislation do not contain provisions that the criminal offenses that constitute part 1 of Art. 32 of the Criminal Code repetition and correspond to the same composition of the criminal offense (identical criminal offenses) and must be separately qualified in the decisive part of the conviction and for each offense qualified under one article or part of the article, a separate punishment must be imposed.

The qualification of two or more criminal offenses provided for by the same article or part of the article of the Special Part of the Criminal Code (identical criminal offenses) and the imposition of punishment for them is carried out in accordance with established judicial practice.

Thus, the rules of sentencing for a set of criminal offenses provided for by law (Article 70 of the Criminal Code) are applied in cases of independent qualification of the committed both under different articles and under different parts of one article of the criminal law, which provide for responsibility for separate components of criminal offenses and which have independent sanctions. According to the same rules, punishment is also imposed in the event that a person commits acts, part of which qualifies as a completed criminal offense, and the rest - as preparation for or attempt to commit a criminal offense. Punishment is not imposed for individual episodes of criminal activity or for individual items (parts of articles) of the Criminal Code that do not have an independent sanction [1].

If the committed criminal offenses, in addition to repetition, also form a set, they should receive a separate qualification in accordance with the second part of Article 33 of the Criminal Code (for example, theft without qualifying features and theft, committed repeatedly, or theft combined with breaking into a dwelling). If the criminal offenses that form a repetition correspond to the same composition of the criminal offense (for example, three thefts combined with breaking into a dwelling, five robberies committed by an organized group, etc.), their qualification is carried out under one article or part of an article A special part of the CC. In such cases, the repetition of criminal offenses must be noted in the procedural documents relating to the person's accusation as a qualifying feature of the relevant criminal offences.

This legal position is reflected in the existing practice of the Criminal Court of Cassation. In the resolutions of the panels of judges of the First Judicial Chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation dated May 22, 2018 (case No. 187/1354/15, proceedings No. 51-1017km18), the Second Judicial Chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation dated November 29, 2018 (case No. 541/715/17 , proceedings No. 51-7898km18) and dated July 10, 2019 (case No. 723/1538/16-k, proceedings No. 51-8625km18), of the Third Chamber of the Cassation Criminal Court dated January 15, 2020 (case No. 585/1603/17, proceedings No. 51-3290km19) and from July 29, 2020 (case No. 541/715/17, proceedings No. 51-7898km18) it was recognized that for certain episodes of criminal activity or for certain points of the article (parts of the article) of the Criminal Code, which do not have independent sanction, punishment is not assigned and the rules for assigning punishment for a set of criminal offenses on the basis of Part 4 of Art. 70 of the Criminal Code do not apply. When the repetition and relapse of criminal offenses is an element of the set of sentences, the punishment for them is assigned according to the rules provided by Art. 71 of the Criminal Code.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, the analysis of the judicial practice of sentencing based on a set of sentences gives grounds for concluding that the court's errors in this part are systematic. Some of them are related to the shortcomings of the legislative regulation of sentencing based on a set of sentences and can be corrected by making changes to the current Criminal Code of Ukraine and providing clearer explanations by the Plenum of the Supreme Court. This, in particular, concerns the introduction of amendments to Part 1 of Art. 71 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Part 4 of Art. 70 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding the fact that the imposition of a sentence based on a set of sentences should take place only after the conviction of the court has entered into force and is enshrined in Art. 71 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides that it should be considered an unserved part of the sentence. However, the causes of errors are not only the shortcomings of the legislation or the clarifications of the Plenum of the Supreme Court. Their presence can also be explained by the insufficient qualification of the judicial corps and the not too responsible attitude of judges to the appointment of punishment in general.

#### **References:**

1. Кримінальний кодекс України: Кодекс України від 05.04.2001. № 2341-III: станом на 27 січ. 2023 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (last accessed: 26.03.2023).

## **COMPLIANCE OF FINANCIAL LAW NORMS OF UKRAINE WITH INTERNATIONAL-EUROPEAN STANDARDS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

OLEKSANDR DAVYDIUK, student

ROMAN S. SHANDRA Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA R. KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

According to preamble of Ukrainian Constitution Verkhovna Rada adopted this fundamental act confirming the European identity of the Ukrainian people and the irreversibility of the European and Euro-Atlantic course of Ukraine. Financial law as one of public branches of Ukrainian law is obliged to comply with the European Union standards. Ukraine is planning to apply for EU membership in 2024, so the process of adaption should prompt and effective.

Ukraine has committed to adhering to its standards and values, including the area of financial law. Additionally, Ukraine has signed a number of international agreements and treaties that touch upon financial matters, such as the International Monetary Fund Articles of Agreement, the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and the Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. However, Ukraine's financial law has been subject to criticism from international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the European Union, for lacking transparency and accountability, as well as for not being effective in fighting the corruption and money laundering. For example, in 2020, the International Monetary Fund noted that "the legal framework for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in Ukraine is broadly in line with international standards. However, implementation and enforcement gaps remain, particularly in relation to politically exposed persons, non-profit organizations, and beneficial ownership." Also, Ukraine has committed to aligning its tax system with international standards and best practices by adoption of new Tax Code of Ukraine in 2010, with the aim of bringing it in line with EU standards.

Some of the ways in which the Tax Code of Ukraine complies with EU international standards include: taxation of cross-border transaction, value-added tax (VAT) and anti-tax avoidance measures.

The Tax Code includes provisions on transfer pricing, which align with the EU's Transfer Pricing Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and Tax Administrations. These provisions require related-party transactions to be priced at arm's length and include documentation requirements to ensure compliance.

The VAT system in Ukraine has been revised to bring it in line with EU standards. For example, Ukraine introduced a VAT refund system for exports, which is based on the EU's VAT refund system.

However, there are still areas where the Tax Code of Ukraine falls short of EU standards, such as the lack of a general anti-avoidance rule and a lack of transparency in tax rulings. Additionally, the implementation and enforcement of tax laws in Ukraine can be inconsistent, which can undermine compliance and investment. Therefore, further efforts are needed to ensure that Ukraine's tax system fully aligns with EU international standards.

**The theoretical and methodological background** in our research are the works of the following researchers: S. V. Hryshchak, V. V. Filatov, T. I. Yefimenko, S. S. Hasanov, V. P. Kudryashov.

**Methods** are both empirical and theoretical. For instance, analysis of regulatory legal acts of Ukraine, study of the international experience of and thorough research of financial standards outlined in EU directives.

**Objectives.** The purpose of our research is to assess the current state of adaptation of financial law in the light of Ukraine's European aspirations, prospects for further improvement of the legislative framework, using international legal standards and experience of foreign countries, as well as assessment of further implementation and implementation of European-style reforms in practice.

**Results.** Summing up the main prospects of adaption of Ukrainian financial law system is adapting to EU financial standards that could help Ukraine gain access EU markets and increase foreign investment. Secondly improving governance: Aligning with EU financial standards could help improve governance and transparency in Ukraine's financial system, which could help combat corruption. Developing an opinion, it's very important to continue harmonization with international standards: Adapting to EU financial standards could help Ukraine harmonize with global financial standards, which could make it easier to do business with other countries.

**Conclusion.** Overall, adapting to EU financial standards presents both challenges and opportunities for Ukraine. Addressing the challenges and pursuing the opportunities could help Ukraine create a more transparent, accountable, and stable financial system that is better aligned with global standards.

#### **References:**

1. On the Concept of Adaptation of the Legislation of Ukraine to the Legislation of the European Union: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 16, 1999. – №. 1496 // Official Gazette of Ukraine. – 1999. – No. 33. – P. 168–171.
2. Hryshchak S.V. Theoretical basis of adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine to the legislation of the European Union / S.V. Hryshchak // Law Forum. – 2012. – No. 4. – P. 273–277 [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.archive.nbuv.gov.ua/t-journals/FP/2012-4/4/12gcvzec.pdf>.
3. Filatov V.V. Implementation of international norms to the customs legislation of Ukraine: autoref. Dis... Cand. law Sciences: spec. 12.00.07 "Administrative law and process; finance law; information law" – administrative law and process; finance law; information law / V.V. Filatov; Lviv Polytechnic National University. - Lviv, 2012. - 16 p



4. T. I. Yefimenko, S. S. Hasanov, V. P. Kudryashov and others Modernization of the financial system of Ukraine in the process of European integration: in 2 volumes. ; under the editorship O. V. Shlapaka, T. I. Yefimenko; DNNU "Acad. Finn. management". - K., 2014.

## **COMMITTEES, TEMPORARY INVESTIGATORS AND TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS OF PARLIAMENT**

IRYNA FOSTYAK, student

VICTORIA DUBAS, Assistant, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Functions of the Committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a body of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which is formed from among the People's Deputies of Ukraine to carry out draft law work in separate areas, preparation and preliminary consideration of issues assigned to the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, performance of control functions. Functions of the Temporary Investigative Commission of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine as a collegial temporary body of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine formed from among the People's Deputies of Ukraine, whose task is to provide parliamentary control by conducting investigation on matters of public interest. Temporary special commissions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine are created for preparation and preliminary examination of draft law. The relevance of the study is due to the relatively short period of development of modern parliamentarism in Ukraine. Despite the fact that its formation in Ukraine takes place using the best practical achievements in the activities of the highest legislative bodies of different countries and the achievements of science in the historical context, extremely rapid changes in social relations require the highest quality in-depth understanding of the structure and internal organization of the activities of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The purpose of this study is a detailed analysis of the work of committees, temporary investigative commissions and temporary special commissions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, their functions, features of formation and activity, as well as their role in the activity of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

The first step was a general familiarization with the activities of such bodies as a parliamentary committee, temporary investigative commissions of the parliament and the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine itself. Next, the process of formation of committees, purpose of their activity and features of functioning were investigated. Temporary investigative commissions of the parliament, the reasons for their formation, the characteristics of their activities and the research process were also analysed .

The importance of committees in the work of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as an important element of its functioning, was investigated. The role of temporary investigative commissions in the activities of the parliament, their investigation into issues of public interest was also carried out.

Committees, temporary investigative commissions and temporary special commissions of the parliament play an important role in the legislative process and control over the activities of power structures. Their work contributes to increasing the efficiency of parliamentary structures and ensuring the quality of the decisions made. Consideration of issues at meetings of committees, temporary investigative commissions and temporary special commissions allows open discussion of problems and finding optimal solutions that meet the needs of society. These bodies of the parliament provide effective control over the activities of the executive power and other state administration bodies, which is an important element of democratic governance. In their work, committees, temporary investigative commissions and temporary special commissions of the parliament must be guided by the principles of transparency, objectivity and justice, which ensures reliable control over the activities of power structures. The results of their work can be used as a basis for making important decisions on legislative and field issues.

#### References:

1. Dicey A.V. Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution – Indianapolis: Liberty Classics. 1982. URL [https://files.libertyfund.org/files/1714/0125\\_Bk.pdf](https://files.libertyfund.org/files/1714/0125_Bk.pdf)
2. Болдирев С. В. “Тимчасові слідчі комісії як суб’єкти здійснення парламентського контролю в Україні” URL [https://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/3242/1/Boldyrev\\_139.pdf](https://dspace.nlu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/3242/1/Boldyrev_139.pdf)
3. Закон України “Про внесення змін до статті 80 Конституції України (щодо недоторканності народних депутатів України)” 3 вересня 2019 року URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/27-20#Text>
4. Закон України “Про внесення змін до статті 80 Конституції України (щодо недоторканності народних депутатів)” URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/27-20#Text>
5. Закон України “Про Комітети Верховної Ради України” URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/116/95-%E2%F0#Text>
6. Закон України “Про статус народного депутата” URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2790-12#Text>
7. Закон України “Про тимчасові слідчі комісії і тимчасові спеціальні комісії Верховної Ради України” URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/400-20#Text>
8. Зозуля О. І. “ЗАСАДИ ТА ПОРЯДОК ОБРАННЯ ПОСАДОВИХ ОСІБ КОМІТЕТІВ ВЕРХОВНОЇ РАДИ УКРАЇН”, 2019 URL <https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua/jspui/bitstream/lib/34800/1/%D0%97%D0%90%D0%A1%D0%90%D0%94%D0%98%20%D0%A2%D0%90%20%D0%9F%D0%9E%D0%A0%20%D0%AF%D0%94%D0%9E%D0%9A%20%D0%9E%D0%91%D0%A0%D0%90%D0%9D%D0%9D%20%D0%AF%20%D0%9F%D0%9E%D0%A1%D0%90%D0%94%D0%9E%D0%92%D0%98%D0%A5.pdf>
9. Конституція України, прийнята на п’ятій сесії Верховної Ради України 28 червня 1996 URL <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/constitution>

10. Кунець І. Ю. “Принципи діяльності парламентських комітетів: теоретико-правовий аналіз” URL <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0374/2020-1/10>
11. Погорелова З. О. “ПРОБЛЕМИ УДОСКОНАЛЕННЯ ЗАКОНОТВОРЧОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ” URL <http://visnyk-pravo.uzhnu.edu.ua/article/view/253405/250597>
12. Постанова Верховної Ради України “Про перелік, кількісний склад і предмети відання комітетів Верховної Ради України дев’ятого скликання” URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/19-20#Text>
13. Постанова Верховної Ради України Про введення в дію Закону України “Про постійні комісії Верховної Ради України” 4 квітня 1995 року URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/117/95-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
14. Регламент Верховної Ради України URL <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1861-17#n22>
15. Серьогін В.О. Конституційне право України [Текст] : навч. посіб. Харків : ХНУВС, 2010.
16. Сироїд О. “КОНТРОЛЬНА ФУНКЦІЯ ПАРЛАМЕНТУ: ЩОБ КРАЇНА БУЛА ЗАМОЖНОЮ І В БЕЗПЕЦІ” URL [https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/kontrolna\\_funkciya\\_parlamentu.pdf](https://kse.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/kontrolna_funkciya_parlamentu.pdf)
17. Тернавська В.М. Законотворча політика та її суб’єкти. Актуальні питання розвитку державності та правової системи в сучасній Україні : тези доповідей міжнародної науково-практичної конференції, м. Запоріжжя, 26-27 жовтня 2018 року / За заг. ред. Т.О. Коломоєць. Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2018, с. 9-12
18. Федоренко В. Л. “Комітети, тимчасові спеціальні та слідчі комісії Верховної Ради України: поняття, функції та повноваження, структура та порядок діяльності”, 2021р. URL <https://doi.org/10.32842/2078-3736/2021.6.2>

## **THE PROBLEMS OF CONTRACTUAL REGULATION OF SURROGACY IN UKRAINE**

VALENTYNA HALINHER, MA student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Ukraine is classified as a country, where surrogacy is allowed at the legislative level. Surrogacy has been practiced in some form in Ukraine since the 1990s, but, as of now, the country's legislation on surrogacy is quite limited and mainly regulated by the Ministry of Health decrees, Civil Code, Family Code and judicial practice. Thus, one of the problems of surrogacy is the lack of comprehensive legislation in Ukraine. It creates problems for the parties to the contract, lawyers, and courts. The shortcomings of such regulation may include the ambiguity of legal rights and obligations of the parties to the contract, responsibility for the child, payment conditions, as well as ethical issues related to surrogacy.

The lack of clear legal regulation raises questions about the place of a surrogacy contract in the legal system of Ukraine. The surrogacy contract is governed by both the provisions of both civil and family law. The special nature of

surrogacy relationships lies in the fact that its main purpose is to enable a married couple to exercise their right to motherhood and fatherhood as provided for by Articles 49 and 50 of the Family Code of Ukraine. Therefore, the surrogacy contract has the family law nature. However, the surrogacy contract itself regulates the relationship between the surrogate mother and the biological parents of the child, and therefore, it is a civil law contract, which should be governed by the provisions of civil law since the relationship between the parties is purely of the civil law nature.

Besides, it is necessary to determine to which type of contract the surrogacy contract belongs. Some scholars believe that the surrogacy contract is not an independent contract and it belongs either to a contract for the provision of services (surrogate mother provides a service to the intended parents for carrying and giving birth to a child) or to a lease agreement (the surrogate mother's body is leased for the period of pregnancy and childbirth). However, the specific subject matter and object, the difference in the method of performing the services provided under the surrogacy contract, its social purpose, and other specific characteristics require the recognition of this contract as an independent type of contractual obligation and its separate classification in the text of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Another problem is that the foreigners, whose countries prohibit surrogacy, use our country as the place where surrogacy services may be obtained. It is worth noting that surrogacy is not allowed in all countries. Therefore, the foreigners whose countries prohibit surrogacy come to countries where it is allowed and search for a surrogate mother. It may seem that nothing illegal is happening, but in practice the problems do arise.

In this respect let us consider a court case where the French citizens entered into a surrogacy agreement in Ukraine [8]. After the surrogate mother gave birth to the children, they were issued birth certificates, and the genetic parents (foreigners) applied to the French embassy in Ukraine to obtain the necessary documents to take the children to France and grant them the French citizenship. However, the embassy refused because surrogacy is prohibited in France.

The European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly emphasized in its decisions the violation of the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child by states that do not recognize commissioning parents as the legal parents of a child born through surrogacy, and, therefore, do not allow this child to enter the territory of the state, obtain the citizenship, and inherit from their biological parents. The Court has pointed out the legal dangers to which the children are subjected in the result of the French judicial practice with regard to their individuality, nationality, and inheritance rights, and found France guilty of violating Article 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely, regarding the child's right to family ties.

However, despite the European Court of Human Rights' decision, states continue to violate the rights of children born through surrogacy, thus, creating mechanisms of illegal resistance. Studying the experience of other countries

regarding the regulation of surrogacy, it should be noted that it is legislatively prohibited in France and Germany.

The use of surrogate mothers, including that on a commercial basis, is legislatively allowed in most states of America, South Africa, the Russian Federation, Georgia, and Ukraine. In such countries as Greece, Ireland, Finland, and Belgium the use of surrogacy to treat infertility is not regulated by law, though it does exist.

However, in some countries, only non-commercial surrogacy is allowed: when the surrogate mother does not receive a reward, advertising for surrogacy is prohibited, and surrogates are not recruited. This legislation is applied in Australia, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Israel, Spain, Canada, the Netherlands, and certain states of the USA.

Thus, it can be concluded that by allowing or prohibiting the use of surrogacy, states are guided by the policy they pursue in the field of family relations, as well as the moral and religious beliefs of the society.

To sum up, it should be noted that a separate legal act is needed to clearly define the subjects who have the right to use surrogacy services and provide such services, as there is currently no specific age defined for a woman who becomes a surrogate mother. Regarding the subjects who have the right to use surrogacy services, this right should be granted exclusively to a couple who, due to certain physical disabilities, cannot independently realize their right to parenthood. This will reduce the risk of child abandonment and ensure the protection of their interests.

Besides, specific provisions regarding the surrogacy contract (form of the contract, rights and obligations of the parties, liability for non-performance, etc.) need to be regulated, as currently there is no separate regulation of such an agreement, which creates problems for the parties, lawyers, and courts.

It is also worth prohibiting the provision of surrogacy services to foreigners from the countries where surrogacy is prohibited by law.

#### **References:**

1. Бондар І. Ю., Камінська Н. В. Особливості регламентації сурогатного материнства: зарубіжний досвід та удосконалення законодавчого регулювання в Україні. 2018. С. 24 – 29.

2. Домашенко М. В., Грушко Ж. В. Проблемні аспекти сурогатного материнства в Україні // Журнал східноєвропейського права. 2014. № 9. С. 42 – 48.

3. Квіт Н. М. Інститут сурогатного материнства: проблеми колізійного регулювання // Альманах міжнародного права. 2016. Вип. 14. С. 38–49.

4. Менджул М. В. Порівняльний аналіз правових засад сурогатного материнства // Порівняльно–аналітичне право. 2019. № 2. С. 77 – 79.

5. Сімейний кодекс України від 10.01.2002 № 2947-III Верховна Рада України. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2947-14#Text>.

6. Цивільний кодекс України від 16.01.2003 № 435-IV. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15>.

7. Наказ Міністерства охорони здоров'я України «Про затвердження Порядку застосування допоміжних репродуктивних технологій в Україні» № 787 від 11 квітня 2014 року. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1697-13#Text>.

8. Рішення № 33227545 Дзержинського районного суду м. Харкова від 16 серпня 2013 року у справі № 2011/21170/12. Режим доступу: <http://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/33227545>.

## LOCAL LEGAL REGULATION OF REMUNERATION

BOHDAN HAMLIIUK, student

DMYTRO SHVETS, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction:** The issue of local legal regulation of labor remuneration has long attracted the attention of scholars in legal doctrine. It can be confidently stated that the question of local and centralized legal regulation of tripartite labor relations is inherent to any legal phenomenon in labor law. Despite thorough research in the field of wages, the issue of local regulation of labor remuneration currently lacks proper coverage. It should be emphasized that this problem has not only not lost its relevance but, in the conditions of the introduction of martial law in Ukraine, is being filled with somewhat new meaning.

**Objectives:** The aim of the research on local regulation of labor remuneration is an attempt to build a sequence that would allow for an understanding of the transition from the most significant functions and tasks of such regulation, which led to the development and adoption of local acts on labor remuneration issues, to the least significant in the implementation of the social orientation of local legal regulation of wages, as well as the expediency of such regulation.

**Methods:** During the investigation I mostly used analytical method and analyzed the provisions of labor law of Ukraine and other.

So, the history of local acts that regulate labor remuneration dates back to the 19th century. This type of act emerged among the first, along with those regulating internal regulations. The purpose of their development and adoption was to create a connecting link between the employer and the subject performing labor activities. The main purpose of a local act is to ensure increased labor productivity through objective assessment of work and further stimulation. Therefore, the primary function of local regulatory acts that regulate labor remuneration is the function of objective evaluation of the latter.

To clarify the meaning of local wage regulation, it is advisable to analyze the specifics of functional orientation inherent in local legal regulation and payment for work. The following functions of local legal regulation are generally accepted at the doctrinal level: (a) implementation of legislative provisions, (b)

detailing and concretizing legislative provisions, (c) filling gaps in the law, (d) experimental verification of legislative provisions, (e) primary legal regulation of social relations, and (f) criticism of legislative acts that do not meet the needs of legal development.

According to Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Payment for Labor," contractual regulation of the payment of employees' work at enterprises is carried out based on a system of agreements concluded at the national level (general agreement), sectoral level (sectoral (intersectoral) agreement), territorial level (territorial agreement), and local level (collective agreement) in accordance with the law. Therefore, the legislator allows for this type of wage regulation and gives participants in labor relations the freedom to establish such a condition locally, except where they violate labor legislation norms, as evidenced by the second part of this article.

In connection with the diverse and constantly changing range of issues related to remuneration, the resolution of which requires the development and practical application of local acts, the coordination function of labor relations between employees (their representatives) and employers becomes vital. This function is designed to ensure compliance with the principle of social partnership at all stages of the adoption of such acts - from development to compliance and enforcement.

At present, normative activity is one of the forms of social partnership, which is carried out directly in organizations between representatives of the employer and hired employees, according to Article 332 of the draft Labor Code of Ukraine. This activity envisages a system of interrelations not only between the aforementioned subjects, but also between executive authorities and local self-government bodies. It is worth noting that the activity of government bodies aimed at ensuring the coordination of the interests of employees and employers when developing and adopting local acts regulating remuneration is limited to the imperative establishment of only general provisions: the procedure for taking into account the opinion of the representative body of employees, conducting collective negotiations, concluding and amending collective agreements. The function of controlling compliance with the current legislation on remuneration also remains with the state authorities.

Local norm-setting as one of the ways to regulate remuneration within the employer's power is characterized by a rather democratic but practically unenforced process of adopting acts that reflect the employer's actions in a nuanced and consistent manner. In cases where the legislator only establishes framework provisions, the employer, as a representative of the respective organization, is entitled and in some cases obliged to adopt acts at the local level that specify the provisions of the law. The purpose of clarification and specification of the current legal norms can be both to ensure their implementation and to improve the working conditions of employees.

I also want to touch on the topic of individualization of the general legal norm regarding a specific life situation, taking into account various factors - both subjective and objective, which ultimately should contribute to the effective impact of labor law norms on the social relations they regulate. It is precisely by using the unity and differentiation as methods of legal regulation of labor that it is possible to achieve an optimal combination of the use of general legal norms with special legal norms, and ultimately a more effective and productive use of each of these types of legal norms in the implementation of legal regulation of labor relations based on a combination of acts of centralized and local character.

Therefore, as we can see, the tasks of the function of local regulation of remuneration should emphasize the specificity of this phenomenon and reveal its inherent properties. As a result of the study of the legal purpose of such regulation, we can conclude that local regulation proves to be the most effective in resolving issues of remuneration, as it is more effective in primary regulation of this problem.

#### References:

1. Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996//Vedomosti of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. — 1996. — № 30. - Art. 141. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
2. Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine of December 10, 1971 (as amended )//Vedomosti of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. — 1971. URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=53221](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=53221)
3. Draft Labor Code of Ukraine from 27.12.2014. URL: [http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=53221](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=53221)
4. “ФУНКЦІЇ ЛОКАЛЬНОГО ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ОПЛАТИ ПРАЦІ” - БУРНЯГІНА Ю. М., кандидат юридичних наук, асистент кафедри трудового права Національного юридичного університету імені Ярослава Мудрого. URL: <https://openarchive.nure.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/20a0a213-c4bc-472b-82ed-472a4e8ac050/content>

## REAL AND UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF THE VALIDITY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN SPACE

KRISTINA HOSHOVSKA, student

RUSLAN BODNARCHUK, Assistant, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*The Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** To begin with, modern requirements and tasks of prevention of crime, aimed at regulating law and order in the country and protecting the rights and interests of citizens, require further research of the most complex theoretical problems in the field of criminal law in space. One of such urgent problems is the



study of the conceptual foundations of the doctrine of the operation of the criminal law in space.

**Objectives.** The object of the study is a set of legal relations that arise as a result of the presence and action of real and universal principles, the subject of the study is the content of publications in the domestic legal press regarding the specified principles, as well as fragments of educational literature and dissertation studies that relate to the topic under consideration.

**Methods.** The methodological basis of the conducted research is a combination of theoretical and practical approaches in which general scientific and special methods of cognition are used.

Having conducted a historical-legal analysis of the universal and real principles of validity of the law on criminal responsibility in space, I made the following conclusions. The validity of the criminal law in space in view of Articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine characterizes the state of state sovereignty, determining the possibility of applying a certain law on criminal responsibility for the legal assessment of a specific criminal offense, depending on whether the crime was committed within Ukraine or outside it, as well as considering the legal status of the subject of the crime.

Speaking of the universal (cosmopolitan) principle introduced into domestic criminal law at the same time as the current Criminal Code entered into force in 2001, the researchers state that the presence of this principle in the text of the Criminal Code is a consequence of Ukraine's international obligations to fight crime. Based on this principle, which is contained in Article 8 of the Criminal Code, foreigners (or stateless persons) who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, who have committed acts outside its borders, are liable in Ukraine in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code in cases determined by international treaties.

It is noted that the idea of common interests of states is embodied in the universal principle, when the fight against the most dangerous types of crimes is declared, which explains the measures of interstate association in combating the category of international crimes and crimes of an international nature

It is claimed that by the time the Criminal Code of Ukraine entered into force, the Ukrainian legislator had already been able to take into account a number of international acts (in the area of the topic under consideration, it is primarily about the Statute of the International Criminal court of 1998), which, according to Ukrainian researchers, had a significant impact on the construction of a model for the prosecution of international crimes on a global scale, and also provided for the placement in the Special Part of the Criminal Code (chapter XX) of a number of norms regarding responsibility for committing international crimes.

As for the real principle, according to Article 8 of the Criminal Code, foreigners who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, in case of committing a crime outside its territory, should bear responsibility according to the norms of the Criminal Code in the event that this crime belongs to the category of serious or

particularly serious and has the object of the rights and freedoms of citizens of Ukraine or the interests of Ukraine.

It should be emphasized that the Article 10 of the Criminal Code, which introduces the concept of extradition into the field of domestic legislation, i.e. handing over the subject of a crime by one state to another, on the territory of which the act took place, or of which the person is a citizen, is systematically connected with the above article of the Ukrainian criminal law.

Researchers single out that criminality and other consequences of criminal offenses committed outside of Ukraine by persons who are not its citizens can be determined according to the norms of the Criminal Code on the basis of the universal principle of validity of the law on criminal liability in space. The possibility of applying the national law to a person guilty of committing such a crime is provided for by international treaties of Ukraine, in view of which norms were introduced into the Ukrainian legislation providing for liability for such crimes.

According to the universal principle, foreigners or stateless persons who do not permanently reside in Ukraine, who have committed crimes outside its borders, are subject to liability in Ukraine in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code, when such persons have not been convicted in a foreign state and brought to criminal liability on the territory of Ukraine in cases, determined by international treaties, of which Ukraine is a party, and treaties based on which norms have been introduced into the Criminal Code that provide for criminal liability for acts, the criminalization of which took place on the basis of international treaties concluded and ratified by Ukraine on combating crimes against peace, security of humanity and international law and order.

Foreigners are also subject to liability in Ukraine in accordance with the norms of its Criminal Code, if they have committed any of the specially provided crimes outside the Ukrainian territory in complicity with officials who are Ukrainian citizens, or if foreigners were offered, promised or provided an illegal benefit to the above-mentioned officials, or if they, on the contrary, accepted an offer or promise of an illegal benefit or received such a benefit from them.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, the task of my scientific work was to reveal the content of the above-mentioned principles, for which it was necessary: to perform an analysis of these principles, having investigated their origin and implementation in domestic legislation; to analyze the aspects of the implementation of the specified principles into the legislation of Ukraine, clarifying the problems of their implementation and the process of their implementation during the application of the legislation on the extradition of persons.

#### **References:**

1. Criminal Code of Ukraine: Code of Ukraine dated 04.05.2001. No. 2341-III: as of January 27, 2023. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (last accessed: 19.03.2023).

## THE DONATION AGREEMENT

VIRA HOT, student

YURIY-ANTONIY Y. ZBORIVSKI, Assistant of the Department of Civil Law and Procedure, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA O. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

It is noted that in today's languages the role of the contract as a universal and the most appropriate form of mediation of market relations is growing rapidly. Civil law contract has a special place in the system of civil rights and obligations. It is the main legal form that mediates the movement of civil turnover, property and services.

The purpose of the work is to study legal nature of the donation agreement.

The donation agreement today regulates the issue of gratuitous transfer of certain property to another person. The object of the donation contract is the gift of real estate and movable property, including money and securities. Being an established proof of a donation to another party, it is an important document for the receiver and the donor because it supports internal record-keeping and aids with tax preparation. Donation agreement belongs to real contacts. The moment a contractual relationship is established is the acceptance of the donation by the receiver. Moreover, it is gratuitous, because there is no satisfaction with the gifted donor and bilateral, because rights and obligations arise for both parties. For example, after the donation is accepted by a receiver, the gifted party has an obligation to achieve a predetermined objective which can be different. It can be useful both for society as a whole and for a smaller group of people i.e. people of a certain age, residents of a certain area, and representatives of certain organizations or people of a certain profession. The change of the purpose of the donation can take place only with the consent of the donor, and in the case of his/her death or liquidation of the legal entity by the court decision. The allocation of funds from the state or local budget, including for general purposes, is not a donation, as in this case the funds are used for the direct purpose.

As a general rule, any person can be the receiver and the donor but there are exceptions. Ukrainian legislation prohibits political parties from accepting donations from a number of individuals and legal entities, state authorities and local self-government bodies. Citizens, medical and educational institutions, social welfare institutions, charitable and educational institutions, foundations, museums, religious organizations, the State, etc. can accept donations. It is also important to say that contract may be concluded at the initiative of any party.

The form of the donation agreement is of special interest. For example, donation agreement of personal and household items can be concluded orally. Donation agreement with the obligation to transfer a gift in the future and the agreement of donation of movable things of special value is concluded in writing.

The donation agreement of currency values for a large amount and real estate is concluded in writing and must be notarially certificated. When the notary certifies transactions, it also establishes the identity of the participants in civil relations, as well as the real intentions of each party and the absence of any objections to the terms of the transaction. The real intentions of each party to the transaction is done by establishing by a notary the same understanding of the parties of the meaning, terms of the transaction and its legal consequences for each party.

Today, the role of the donation agreement is growing rapidly and is widely used for the registration of property relations. Many organizations and people providing charitable support to social structures, conclude donation agreements providing for the specification of the purpose of the use of the object of the contract, in order to protect their own interests from unfair receivers. It should be noted that there aren't many fundamental researchers about donation as it is a fairly new institution. There are also a number of gaps related to the donation agreement in Civil Law of Ukraine, which should be studied deeper and needs a thorough research.

#### **References:**

1. Договір пожертви як форма дарування / Головей І.І., Заборовський В.В. – Ужгород: Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету, 2016. 2 с.

2. Деякі правові аспекти укладання та нотаріального посвідчення договору пожертви як різновиду договору дарування / Долинська М.С. Львів: Науковий вісник Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ, 2013. 4 с.

3. Про правові аспекти укладання і здійснення договорів дарування і пожертви / Карпенко Р.В, Братішко Н.А. Дніпро: Дніпровський державний університет внутрішніх справ, 2022. 6 с.

4. Особливості договору пожертви за Цивільним кодексом України / Ключова Є.М. – Київ: Університетський науковий вісник Київської державної академії водног отранспорту імені гетьмана Петра Конашевича-Сагайдачного, 2008. 3 с.

5. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник: понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка ; уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Бібліотека словників "Ін Юре").

## **DECLARING PHYSICAL PERSON'S DEATH BECAUSE OF MILITARY ACTIONS**

MARTA HRUSCHAK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The question of declaring a physical person dead, unfortunately, is currently relevant because of the full-scale invasion of Russia. A

large number of people have died in Ukraine as a result of military actions, but the fact of their death is not registered because of the lack of access by state authorities to populated areas where active combat is taking place or which are de facto occupied.

**Ukrainian legislation.** A physical person is declared dead from the date when of the court decision on this matter has come into force. The physical persons who have disappeared without a trace under circumstances that threatened their life or give grounds to assume their death from a certain accident or in connection with military action, armed conflict, may be declared dead from the day of their likely death (part 3 of article 46 of the Civil Code of Ukraine).

In addition, Article 46(2) of the Civil Code of Ukraine states that a physical person who has gone missing in connection with military actions, armed conflicts, may be declared dead by a court in two years from the end of the military actions. Taking into account the specific circumstances of the case, the court may declare a person dead before the expiration of this period, but not earlier than six months after it has elapsed. According to Article 46(4) of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the procedure for declaring a physical person dead is established by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. The matter is that the current legislation in Ukraine states that when a person is declared dead legal consequences are as those in case of death: 1) this fact must be registered with the relevant authorities; 2) marriage with the person declared dead is terminated; 3) power of attorney is terminated; 4) obligations directly related to the person are terminated, as well as other personal legal relationships where succession is not allowed (such as agency agreements, commission agreements, property management agreements, etc.).

According to Article 1220 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, declaring a person dead opens an inheritance. However, the procedure for formalizing inheritance rights to the property of such persons is somewhat special. The heirs of a person declared dead by a court do not have the right to alienate immovable inherited property for five years.

**Alternative jurisdiction.** To resolve the issue of declaring a physical person dead, it is necessary to submit a statement to the court. The statement must be submitted to the court at the place of residence of the applicant or at the last place of residence of the physical person whose location is unknown, or at the location of their property (Article 305 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine).

**Procedure.** In accordance with the requirements of Article 306 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the statement must indicate: 1) the purpose of declaring the physical person deceased; 2) circumstances confirming the person's prolonged absence without a trace; 3) circumstances that made it possible to assume the person's death from a certain accident of a technological or physical nature; 4) circumstances that endangered the life of the person who disappeared without a trace.

The case in court is initiated by the applicant, who has a civil legal interest in changing the legal status of the citizen. Applicants may be citizens who need

this to exercise subjective civil rights or interests protected by law, as well as organizations. A civil process in the case may be initiated by of state authorities, trade unions, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and individual citizens if the above-mentioned change in the legal status of the citizen is necessary to protect the rights and interests of other persons that they are entitled to exercise. The case is considered with the participation of the applicant, witnesses indicated in the statement, and persons whom the court considers it necessary to interrogate.

**Consequences.** According to Article 47 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, declaring a physical person dead has the same legal consequences as the death of a person. That is, the inheritance is opened (Article 1220 of the Civil Code of Ukraine), a pension is granted to dependents, marital relations are terminated (Article 104 of the Family Code of Ukraine), representation under power of attorney issued by the deceased or by a person declared as deceased is terminated (Article 248 of the Civil Code of Ukraine).

According to the provision of part 2 of Article 308 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the court decision declaring the physical person dead is the basis for the state registration authority to enter a record of the death of the physical person in the register of civil status acts, which is the basis for the termination of the legal capacity of such a person.

**Conclusion.** It should be noted that with the onset of hostilities in eastern Ukraine and then a full-scale war, there is a great need in legislative regulation of the issue of declaring a person dead in the area of the war. Such recognition has its specific characteristics, namely: the term during which a person can be declared dead (according to the general rule it is 3 years of his/her absence, and in connection with military operations or armed conflict it is 2 years); the application for the recognition of a person as deceased in the occupied territory may be submitted to the court at the discretion of the applicant; it is considered urgently in a separate proceeding; the legal consequences of absence are the same as when recognizing the person as dead in any other part of Ukraine. Thus, the establishment of the fact of death in the war zone today is unfortunately quite complicated because of many factors: imperfect legislation; frequent loss of documents that can confirm the right to file such an application, etc. That is why, it is paramount to know all the peculiarities of carrying out such a procedure, as well as being knowledgeable in legislation.

#### **References:**

1. Civil Code of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of January 16, 2003 No. 435-IV. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15> .
2. Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of March 18, 2004 No. 1618-IV. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1618-15>.
3. Korchak T. V. Civil-legal consequences of declaring a physical person dead under the legislation of Ukraine: thesis for the degree of candidate of legal sciences, specialty 12.00.03. National University of Yaroslav Mudryi, Kharkiv, 2017.

## ABUSE OF A MONOPOLY POSITION ON THE MARKET

ALINA HRYTSENKO, MA student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**The significance of the topic** is determined by the role monopolies play in the overall economic development of a country. Monopolies can restrict competition, resulting in higher prices for goods and services, limited consumer choice, and reduced innovation. These factors can negatively impact economic growth and development, which in their turn can affect the citizens' standards of living. Therefore, it is important to have effective laws and regulations to prevent and regulate monopolistic behavior in the market.

**The purpose of the research** is to highlight the issue of monopolies in the market, particularly in Ukraine, and the laws and regulations that have been implemented to address this issue. Special attention to the challenges in regulating monopolies, including the lack of effective monitoring by state bodies responsible for enforcing such regulations is paid. It is important to encourage policymakers to address the shortcomings in regulating monopolies and ensure fair competition in the market, ultimately contributing to a healthier and more prosperous economy.

The Constitution of Ukraine in Art. 42 guarantees freedom of entrepreneurship and competition in the market. Besides, Ukraine has laws that regulate the issue of monopolies, in particular, the Law "On the Protection of Economic Competition". This law limits monopolistic enterprises' activities and prohibits the abuse of a monopoly position on the market.

However, there is often a problem with the effectiveness of control over monopoly structures. It is so because state bodies responsible for monitoring compliance with legislation do not always work efficiently and effectively. For this reason, monopoly structures can abuse their position in the market, reducing competition and setting inflated prices for their goods and services.

It is worth starting with the study of the issue of monopoly. A monopoly is defined as the dominant position of an entrepreneur on the market, which gives him/her the opportunity to limit the competition of a certain product on the market independently or together with other entrepreneurs. Usually, a monopolist is considered to be an entrepreneur whose market share of a certain product exceeds 35%, however, in accordance with the decision of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, the position of an entrepreneur can be recognized as a monopoly when his/her share on the market of a certain product is less than 35%.

According to Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Economic Competition", abuse of a monopoly (dominant) position on the market includes the actions or inaction of a business entity that occupies this dominant position on the market, which has led or may lead to the prevention, elimination or restriction of competition, or infringement of the interests of other economic

entities or consumers, which would be impossible under the conditions of the existence of significant competition on the market.

According to the Ukrainian legislation, the monopoly position of the business entity is not illegal.

Abuse of the monopoly position on the market is specified in Art. 13 of the Law "On the Protection of Economic Competition" as follows: setting such prices or other conditions for the purchase or sale of goods that would be impossible to set under the conditions of significant competition on the market; application of different prices or other conditions to equivalent transactions with business entities, sellers or buyers without objectively justified reasons; partial or complete refusal to purchase or sell goods in the absence of alternative sources of sale or purchase; creation of barriers to the access to the market or exit from it, as well as the removal from the market of sellers, buyers, other business entities, and others.

There are two main types of antimonopoly legislation in the world: American and Western European. Each of these types has its own distinctions and specific features. The American law formally prohibits any form of monopolistic conspiracy or alliance, all monopolies are formally illegal; The Western European is more liberal, built on the principle of controlling monopolistic associations and limiting their abuses.

In particular, the United States has the Law on Antimonopoly Practices (Sherman Act), which provides for strict sanctions for violations of Antimonopoly legislation. If companies enter into agreements and contracts to avoid competition, they can be deprived of their licenses and even face criminal charges.

In the European Union, there is a Law on the Protection of Competition, which provides for sanctions for the abuse of the monopoly position in the market. Companies can be deprived of the opportunity to operate on the market and pay large fines. The European Commission monitors the EU market and is responsible for regulatory processes.

In Ukraine, if a business entity abuses its monopoly position on the market, the bodies of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine have the right to make a decision on the compulsory division of the business entity occupying this monopoly position and/or imposing a fine of up to ten percent of the annual revenue of the business entity from the sale of products (goods, works, services) for the last reporting year preceding the year in which the fine is imposed.

Thus, the abuse of the monopoly position on the market is a complex problem. In order to ensure effective control over monopoly structures, it is necessary to strengthen the work of state bodies responsible for monitoring compliance with the legislation. Fortunately, within the framework of the association agreement, Ukraine is consistently taking steps towards harmonizing the national legislation with the EU law, as well as improving regulatory mechanisms.



## References:

1. Горбатюк Ю. В. Види та підстави юридичної відповідальності за зловживання монопольним (домінуючим) становищем на ринку // *Юридичний вісник*. – 2017. – № 3 (44). 114-119 с.
2. Фальченко О. Є. Проблеми зловживання монопольним становищем на ринку // *Управління розвитком*. – 2014. – № 11. 113–116 с.
3. Гук Г. В. Зловживання монопольним (домінуючим) становищем в антимонопольному законодавстві Європейського співтовариства та України // *Молодий вчений*. – 2017. № 11 (51)
4. Конституція України // *Відомості Верховної Ради України*. – 1996, № 30, ст. 141
5. Про захист економічної конкуренції: Закон України від 11 січня 2001 р. // *Офіційний вісник України*. – 2001. – № 7. – Ст. 260.
6. Про природні монополії: Закон України від 20.04.2000 р. No 1682–111 // *Відомості Верховної Ради України*. – 2000. – № 30. – Ст. 238.

## UKRAINIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION BOOSTS DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN HOST COUNTRIES

RUSLANA IVANIUK, student

PAVLO ALEXANDROV, Associate Professor, PhD in Social Communications  
Studies, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The immigration of Ukrainian refugees has become a significant issue for many democratic societies, and its impact on the development of democracy is of a major concern. While refugee immigration can have positive effects, such as promoting diversity and strengthening democratic values, it can also have negative effects, such as strains on social services, political polarization, and difficulties with integration. As such, the impact of Ukrainian refugee immigration on democratic society development is a complex and nuanced problem that requires careful consideration and analysis. It is not a simple matter with a single solution, as the interplay between different social, cultural, and economic factors makes it a complex and multifaceted problem.

On one hand, the influx of Ukrainian refugees into a democratic society can bring about numerous positive changes, such as a boost to the economy, cultural diversity, and the creation of new jobs. Additionally, refugees may introduce new perspectives and values that can enrich the social fabric of their new host country, thus promoting a more open and tolerant society.

On the other hand, there can also be challenges associated with the integration of refugees into a democratic society. Issues such as language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination can create significant obstacles for refugees as they navigate their new environment. Furthermore, the process of resettlement can be traumatic and disruptive, which can affect refugees' mental and

physical health, as well as their ability to adjust to their new surroundings. This study provides an attempt to focus on the positive effects of refugee immigration and on the ways that the host country can optimize them, while minimizing the negative impacts and addressing the challenges.

There are three main categories through which refugees can contribute to their host country: sociocultural, civic-political, and economic [2]. *Sociocultural* impact is based on the fact that immigration can help in creating a more diverse and culturally rich society. The arrival of Ukrainian refugees can introduce new traditions, values, and customs to the host country, providing a better understanding and appreciation of different cultures. This can help to create a more tolerant society, which is a fundamental aspect of a democratic society. The integration of Ukrainian refugees can also help to promote social cohesion by bringing people from different backgrounds together. It will create a sense of community and shared values which will develop a more stable and harmonious society. *Civic-political* impact is founded on involving refugees in decision-making. It leads to strengthening democratic values such as participation, representation, and accountability while also promoting a sense of ownership and belonging in the community. By involving refugees in decision-making, policies and programs can be tailored to the specific needs and challenges faced by refugees [1]. This can contribute to more effective and efficient policies that address the root causes of problems and create long-term solutions. *Economic* impact is based upon the fact that Ukrainian refugees who are able to find employment can contribute to the local economy and help to drive economic growth [3]. This can lead to increased prosperity and a higher standard of living for both refugees and the host community.

The immigration of Ukrainian refugees can have a significant impact on the development of democratic society in the host country. While there are potential challenges and risks associated with refugee immigration, there are also many opportunities and benefits that can be realized if it is managed effectively. To ensure that the immigration of Ukrainian refugees contributes to the development of democratic society, it is important for host countries to have clear policies and programs in place that promote integration, inclusion, and respect for human rights and democratic values. This includes providing access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, as well as creating opportunities for civic engagement and political participation.

Moreover, when a country accepts refugees, it becomes responsible for their well-being and integration into society. This includes providing legal status that allows them to live and work legally in the country, access to housing, and social services such as healthcare, education, and employment assistance. By providing these forms of support, the host country can help refugees to build new lives and contribute to the local community. Additionally, this support can facilitate the integration of refugees into the democratic society and provide them with the opportunity to exercise their rights as citizens or residents. In turn, this can lead to

the development of a more diverse and inclusive society that values the contributions of all its members, regardless of their background or origin. The process of integration and adjustment can be challenging, and it is essential for the host country to provide support and resources to ensure that refugees can thrive and contribute to society. Finally, the issue of refugee immigration should be approached with sensitivity and empathy, recognizing the difficult circumstances that forced many Ukrainian refugees to flee their home country.

#### References:

1. Alrefai R. Democracy and Immigration - Culture of Fear - Open Government Partnership. *Open Government Partnership*. URL: <https://www.opengovpartnership.org/stories/democracy-and-immigration-culture-of-fear/>
2. How do migrants contribute to society? | OIM Oficina Regional para Centroamérica, Norteamérica y el Caribe. *OIM Oficina Regional para Centroamérica, Norteamérica y el Caribe*. URL: <https://rosanjose.iom.int/en/blogs/how-do-migrants-contribute-society>
3. The potential contribution of Ukrainian refugees to the labour force in European host countries. *OECD*. URL: <https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/the-potential-contribution-of-ukrainian-refugees-to-the-labour-force-in-european-host-countries-e88a6a55/>

## QUALITY OF SEX EDUCATION AS A PROBLEM OF UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

ANASTASIA KADNIKOVA, student

PAVLO ALEKSANDROV, Associate Professor, PhD in Social Communications Studies, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Nowadays, adherence to principles of gender equality is an integral part of democratic transformations and sustainable development of society. Ukraine integrates into the European society and at the current stage of the formation of Ukrainian modern democratic society, there is an aggravation of moral and universal human values, gender relations etc. The future of our nation and state depends on those values that should be embedded in the people's outlook since childhood. Sex education is one of the most important parts of formation of a tolerant member of gender equal society. That's why the problem of its quality should be noticed and solved.

In most European countries sex education and sexual socialization is an important part of educational system [1]. What about Ukraine? Sexual education in Ukraine is only in its infancy. Ukrainian schools do not yet have a single subject on sex education, the elements of general sex education are distributed among several academic disciplines and electives. And, frankly speaking, it is a pittance. Regarding existing attempts to introduce sex education, they seem wretched and

have nothing in common with the beliefs of modern democratic society. For example, the textbook on the subject "Fundamentals of health" for the 8th grade, recommended by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, contains the paragraph "Victim behavior". Theses of this paragraph assert that the crime, including sexual assault, is often the fault of the victim [2, p. 93 — 97]. In my opinion, such lessons are inadmissible for modern schools. Victim blaming is one of the biggest problems of sex education in Ukraine. The lack of comprehensive sex education in schools and communities has led to a lack of understanding and awareness of sexual health, reproductive rights and gender equality among people.

Ukraine reported the second-highest newly diagnosed HIV infections rates in 2020 in the WHO Europe region, reaching 38 per 100,000 of the population [3]. Spread of sexually transmitted infections is one of the consequences of lack of knowledge about safe sex. Besides the teenage pregnancy rate in Ukraine is five times higher than the rate in developed countries. In the Netherlands, Germany, Norway and Sweden, the adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 is five. In Ukraine it's 27 [4].

In my view, the post-Soviet mentality could be one of the key reasons why parents and teachers in Ukraine don't talk to children about sex at an appropriate age, or in some cases avoid discussing the topic entirely. This mentality is shaped by the lingering stereotypes and attitudes towards sex, sexuality, and gender roles that developed in the Soviet era, and which still influence people's behavior and beliefs today.

As a result, there has been a notable lack of comprehensive sex education in Ukraine, particularly in comparison to other developed countries. However, the younger generation is now seeking to bridge this gap and provide themselves with the knowledge they need to make informed decisions about their sexual health and relationships.

It is important to recognize that addressing this issue is not just a matter of providing better sex education, but of challenging the deeply ingrained cultural norms and beliefs that have been passed down through generations. This means working to break down stigmas and misconceptions around sex and sexuality, and creating a more open and accepting society where people feel comfortable discussing these issues.

Educating young people about sex and relationships is a vital step towards promoting healthy behaviors and preventing negative outcomes such as unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. By empowering young people with accurate information and the skills to make informed choices, we can help to create a safer and more equitable society for all.

For example, there is a project "Teenergizer" in which a youth group promotes the rights of teenagers. They created a platform to help teenagers with their sex education and other issues [5].

Sex education is essential for promoting healthy sexual behavior, reducing the spread of STIs, and promoting gender equality and acceptance of diversity in

society. In order to become a full-fledged member of the European democratic society, Ukrainians must get rid of the post-Soviet stereotypes and the Ministry of Education must make sex education of high quality.

#### References:

1. Standards for Sexuality Education in Europe. WHO Regional Office for Europe and BZgA. Federal Centre for Health Education, BZgA, Cologne, 2010. 75 p.
2. Бойченко Т. Є., Василашко І. П., Гурська О. К., Коваль Н. С. Основи здоров'я: підручник для 8 класу закладів загальної середньої освіти. 2-ге видання, перероблене. Київ: Генеза, 2021. 143 с.
3. HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2021 — 2020 data. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the WHO Regional Office for Europe. 2021. 90 p.
4. Nikitina V. Lack of sex education fuels teen pregnancies in Ukraine. Kyiv Post, 16.02.2018. URL: <https://www.kyivpost.com/post/7362>
5. Сайт проєкту “Teenergizer”. URL: <https://teenergizer.org/>

### **RAPE (ARTICLE 152 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): CRIMINAL-LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CORPUS DELICTI**

OKSANA KHOMUTNYK, student

IRYNA SEN, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine contains offenses against sexual freedom and sexual integrity of a person. One of them is the criminal offense provided for in Article 152 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - rape. The necessity to research this topic is due to some changes in national legislation, which require research to optimize their application in practice. These changes need a balanced scientific understanding, particularly, in order to understand how successfully our country fulfills international legal obligations and recommendations. It is important to have deep understanding of the corpus delicti of this criminal offence, since the number of rapes has not only decreased, but it is increasing.

**Objectives.** The main task is to research whether the changes in the article, which provides criminal liability for rape fall within the scope of the law of Ukraine dated December 6, 2017, correspond to the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, and to analyze the qualification of corpus delicti in current Criminal Code of Ukraine.

**Methods.** We used the scientific and analytical methods for analysing the legislation of Ukraine and international legal agreements.

As a result of signing the Istanbul Convention in 2011 Ukraine has become the eleventh country in Europe (following Great Britain, Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany, Cyprus, Iceland and others) where sexual acts committed without the

voluntary consent of the partner qualify as rape or sexual violence. To implement the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, Law № 2227-VIII (2227-19) was adopted on December 6, 2017 and entered into force on January 11, 2019. It made some changes to Chapter IV of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Point a of Article 36 of the Istanbul Convention provides that parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to ensure that the following intentional conducts are criminalised:

a. engaging in non-consensual vaginal, anal or oral penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object.

Part 1 of Article 152 provides for criminal liability for committing sexual acts involving vaginal, anal or oral penetration into the body of another person using the genitals or any other item, without the voluntary consent of the victim (rape).

Now we can see the difference between the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Istanbul Convention in defining the concept of "rape".

First of all, the convention calls for criminalizing sexual penetration itself, but Criminal Code of Ukraine sexual acts related to penetration (vaginal, anal, oral).

We also want to note that the definition of the concept of "rape" as committing sexual acts involving vaginal, anal, or oral penetration into the body of another person using the genitals or any other item in the Criminal Code of Ukraine is not perfect, because the penetration itself by its very nature is already a sexual act.

Secondly, Article 36 of the Istanbul Convention indicates "penetration of a sexual nature of the body of another person with any bodily part or object." Part 1 of Art. 152 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - for "penetration into the body of another person using the genitals or any other item." It is more expedient to apply the wording developed in the Istanbul Convention.

Comparing the provisions of the Istanbul Convention and the Criminal Code of Ukraine, another question arises: "Why does the Criminal Code criminalize only sexual acts and does not criminalize inaction?"

Accordingly the implementation of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention into the national legislation of Ukraine cannot be considered complete and perfect.

It is very essential to analyze the corpus verdictum of this criminal offence.

The object of rape is a person's sexual freedom or sexual integrity (depending on who is the victim).

The objective side of rape consists in committing sexual acts involving vaginal, anal or oral penetration into the body of another person using the genitals or any other item, without the voluntary consent of the victim.

The subject of this crime is a reprehensible (in particular, limited reprehensible) male or female person who has reached the age of 14.

The subjective side of this criminal offense is characterized by direct intent.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, the provisions of Law № 2227-VIII dated 06.12.2017, which were supplemented by the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a result of the implementation of the provisions of the Istanbul Convention, require revision and improvement.

**References:**

1. Конвенція Ради Європи про запобігання насильству стосовно жінок і домашньому насильству та боротьбу з цими явищами (CETS №210) Стамбул, 11 травня 2011 року [Електронний ресурс]. URL: <https://rm.coe.int/1680096e45>.

2. Про внесення змін до Кримінального та Кримінального процесуального кодексів України з метою реалізації положень Конвенції Ради Європи про запобігання насильству стосовно жінок і домашньому насильству та боротьбу з цими явищами: Закон України від 06.12.2017 р. *Відомості Верховної Ради (ВВР)*. 2018. № 5. Ст. 34.

3. Кримінальний кодекс України : Закон України від 5 квітня 2001 р. № 2341 –III. *Відомості Верховної Ради України*. 2001. № 25–26. Ст. 131.

4. Митрофанова Ю. С. Деяке порівняння положень Стамбульської конвенції та Кримінального кодексу України щодо криміналізації зґвалтування. *Актуальні проблеми сучасної науки в дослідженнях молодих учених*. Харків. 2020. С. 184-189.

5. Дудоров О.О. Злочини проти статевої свободи та статевої недоторканості особи (основні положення кримінально-правової характеристики) : практич. порадник / О.О. Дудоров; МВС України, Луган. держ. ун-т внутр. справ ім. Е.О. Дідоренка. – Северодонецьк : РВВ ЛДУВС ім. Е.О. Дідоренка, 2018. – 92 с.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UKRAINE**

VLADYSLAV KOSHELNYK, graduate student

OLEKSANDR A. FISUN, Doctor of Science in Politics, Professor, Scientific Adviser

NATALYA M. SAVCHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

In our time, information security is one of the main elements of society's security. With the rapid development of technologies and the worldwide Internet, threats to the regional and national security of states have grown rapidly. The rapid development of civilization creates a number of new challenges for humanity, in particular, the creation of a safe information space. The formation of the information society, the introduction of new technologies, in turn, create a number of new threats.

We note that the study of information as a strategic resource for the development of humanity has shown that it can be reliable and relevant, new and outdated, but it cannot be transmitted, accepted or preserved in its pure form. Any information has its own carrier and is transmitted through communication

channels. In the most general form, "information" means that any information and/or data must be stored on physical media or displayed in electronic form [1].

The current legislation of Ukraine does not contain a definition of the term "information security", however, as stated in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security", state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is aimed at ensuring military, foreign policy, state, economic, informational, environmental security, cyber security of Ukraine [2].

To combat information attacks and to create a truly secure and favorable information environment, the first step is to create an effective regulatory framework. Today, the issue of information security is regulated in such normative legal acts as:

- in 1997, the National Security Concept of Ukraine was approved, however, the Information Security Concept of Ukraine was not created on the basis of this document, and the document itself has only a doctrinal character and serves as a basis for the further regulatory framework;

- in 2003, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts a fundamental legal act in the field of national security - the Law of Ukraine "On the Basics of National Security of Ukraine", however, information security is not given due attention. In 2009, the first state act in the field of information security appeared, which was signed by the President of Ukraine, and later the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine was adopted.

However, truly effective mechanisms for countering propaganda and information attacks appeared only in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020. The Doctrine of Information Security, which was put into effect by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 25, 2017 No. 47/2017, deserves special attention. One of the directions of the adopted Doctrine is the use by the Russian Federation of hybrid war technologies against Ukraine, which turned the information sphere into a key arena of confrontation [3].

We note that information security of Ukraine is regulated by the following laws: Law of Ukraine "On Information" of 1992, Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Information in Information and Telecommunication Systems" of 1994, Law of Ukraine "On State Secrets" of 1994, Law of Ukraine "On the protection of personal data" 2010 [4]. The main subject in the field of information security of Ukraine is the Interdepartmental Commission on Information Policy and Information Security, which operates under the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC). Among its main tasks, in particular, is the analysis of the state and possible threats to the national security of Ukraine in the information sphere and the generalization of international experience in the formation and implementation of information policy [5].

We should also note that the country should have strong and independent mass media as the main mechanism for conveying information to the population. A quality Ukrainian information product should appear in the world, both on television and on the Internet. A unified regulatory framework should be created in



Ukraine, which will provide for methods and ways of ensuring a favorable information space, and the information sector should be prioritized at the same level as the economy and politics. The creation of a secure information environment requires complex and decisive work by the state leadership: the introduction of effective state institutions, the adoption of relevant normative legal acts that would regulate information security issues, perhaps even a codified law in the field of information security.

Therefore, information security is a priority area, like the economy or the social sphere. Success in the field of information security can only be achieved through a comprehensive approach that combines proper management (administrative level), the company's efforts to convince employees of the need to improve information security (procedural level), the creation of legislation and state control over the level of information security (legislative level), use of domestic software and information technologies (software and technical level).

#### **References:**

1. Law of Ukraine «On Information». Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12#Text> (Last accessed on: 12.03.23).

2. On the national security of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated June 21, 2018 № 2469-VIII. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19#n355> (Last accessed on: 12.03.23).

3. The doctrine of information security of Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 25, 2017. № 47/2017. URL: <http://president.gov.ua> (Last accessed on: 15.03.23).

4. Dmytrenko M.A. Problematic issues of information security of Ukraine. *International relations*. Political science series. 2017. № 17. 236–243.

5. B.V. Ostroukhai, B.M. Petryk, M.M. Prysiazniuk. etc. ed., Information security (social and legal aspects): textbook. Kyiv. 2010.

## **SOFT LAW ACTS IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SOURCES**

DMYTRO KOVALCHYN, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Soft law refers to informal guidelines, recommendations, and most important practices that do not have the legal weight of formal law or regulation. Despite lacking legal force, soft law acts can still influence administrative law and governance. However, using soft law in the system of administrative law sources can present challenges related to accountability, legitimacy, and legal certainty.

One issue is the difficulty of enforcing soft law due to its non-binding nature, creating uncertainty for those impacted by administrative decisions. Another concern is the lack of democratic legitimacy since non-elected entities or experts typically develop soft law. This can raise questions about the transparency

and accountability of decision-making. Public authorities may also use soft law to bypass formal legal procedures, which can lead to arbitrary or discriminatory decision-making, undermining the rule of law. Soft law may conflict with other administrative law sources, such as formal laws or court decisions, and it can create confusion for those affected by administrative decisions.

To address these challenges, it is essential to use soft law in a transparent and accountable manner that aligns with other sources of administrative law. It can be accomplished through public consultation, judicial review, and independent oversight. To enhance the democratic legitimacy of soft law, stakeholders can participate in its development. Besides, its foundation should be based on sound legal principles.

**The aim** of this study is to explain the meaning of the term "soft law" in administrative law and how it contributes to regulating relationships within the areas of international affairs, public administration, and safeguarding the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Firstly, it would be logical to define the notion "soft law", since there is no single approach to understanding the term "acts of soft law" either in the doctrine of international law or in the theory of state and law. Indeed, there are a large number of definitions of soft law. The difficulty lies in the fact that, as T. Fajardo notes, "the general concept of "soft law" covers a wide range of instruments of different nature and functions, which make it difficult to define it using a single formula" [1].

I. I. Lukashuk notes that the analysis of doctrine and practice shows that this term is used to denote two different notions. In one case, it refers to a special type of international legal norms, in the other to non-legal international ones. The first case refers to such norms that, unlike hard law, do not clarify rights and obligations, but only provide a general guideline, which subjects are obliged to follow them. The second type of soft law norms includes those contained in non-legal acts, resolutions of international bodies and organizations, joint statements, communiqués. A special type of this type of soft law norms are treaties pending entry into force" [2, p. 144-145]. Having analyzed the works by I. I. Lukashuk, we can conclude that there are two understandings of "soft law" based on the way international legal norms are generated. After all, in the first case they have a special legal status, and in the second one they do not generate legal consequences at all.

A similar opinion is shared by K. Chinkin, who emphasizes that soft law should generally be divided into "legal soft law" and "non-legal soft law". In particular, acts of "legal soft law" comprise international treaties that include only weak obligations, and acts of "non-legal soft law" include resolutions and codes of conduct drawn up and adopted by international and regional organizations that are generally non-binding and voluntarily implemented, and even statements of individuals aimed at forming international principles [3, p. 58].

On the contrary, H. Hillgenberg argues that soft law norms have legal nature, not moral or political, and therefore they are generally binding [4].

To sum up, it can be noted that there are different approaches of scholars regarding the interpretations of the criterion of legal consequences generated by soft law acts: some believe that such acts do not generate obligations at all, while others agree that soft law creates weak obligations (e. g.: international treaties). The third group of scholars is of the opinion that soft law acts are generally binding. That is why, it is impossible to give the exact definition of the term. However, the essence and nature of soft law give grounds to consider this category as a set of legal norms that are advisory and auxiliary in nature, but in most cases do not have legal consequences. They are primarily used by intergovernmental international organizations in their activities.

As for the types of "soft law" acts, they are found in international and national law in different forms, which suggests the need to systematize such acts and identify their main types. Thus, first of all, soft law acts include recommendations, which can be adopted both at the international level and in the national legal system.

At the international level, soft law acts in the form of recommendations are adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (e.g., Recommendation CM/Rec (2010) 12 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to member states on judges: independence, effectiveness and duties [5], Recommendation CM/Rec (2012) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the governance of Ministers of the Council of Europe on the management of public service media [6]).

In addition, one of the main types of soft law is the legal doctrine, which has a significant impact on legal relations in cases where there are no other sources that can regulate this area, or when the certainty of the obligations arising from it is questionable. However, the legal doctrine refers to the sources of law only in international law and only in the part of the doctrine that has had a formative influence on international law (in particular, the works by G. Grotius, F. Suarez, C. Bluntschli, L. Oppenheim, A. Ferdrovsky, F. Martens, L. Kamarovsky and some other scholars).

The second type of soft law acts is the case law of higher judicial authorities. This type of soft law at the international level is created, first of all, by the European Court of Human Rights, and at the national level by the Supreme Court of Ukraine, High Administrative Court, High Commercial Court and High Specialized Court of Ukraine for Civil and Criminal Cases.

The third type of soft law acts comprises draft laws that have not been adopted in the national legal system of Ukraine: Before they were rejected in the first or second reading, they had all the signs of a legal norm, except for the forced nature and formal certainty. This does not deprive them of the features of legal acts and once again emphasizes the function of pre-law performed by acts of soft law [7].

The types of soft law acts also include model laws. For example, those adopted by the Interparliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent

States (CIS) member states to further unify the legislation of the member states in a particular area of social relations and bringing them in compliance with the minimum standards set forth in a particular model law [8].

Another type of soft law acts includes ethical codes, which contain deontological norms (e.g.: regulations and recommendations in the field of ethical behavior, developed in the early 60s by the US Council on Business Ethics, or sectoral codes of ethics or even codes of conduct that are created within specific companies or groups of companies, such as Johnson & Johnson, Sony and others) [7].

To sum up, the main sources of soft law include the following: the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe recommendations; legal doctrine; case law of the highest judicial authorities; model laws; conventional norms of international agreements; codes of behavior.

In general, soft law is not legally binding, but it provides important recommendations and promotes coordination among public administration bodies. It also helps to shape legal culture and allows to respond quickly to contemporary challenges. Thus, soft law is an important tool for regulating relations in modern society and it is important in the system of administrative law sources.

#### References:

1. Fajardo T. Soft Law [Electronic resource] / Teresa Fajardo // Oxford Index. – Retrieved from: <http://oxfordindex.oup.com/view/10.1093/obo/9780199796953-0040>
2. Лукашук И. И. Международное право. Общая часть [Текст]: учеб. для юрид. фак. и вузов / И. И. Лукашук. – Изд. 3-е, перераб. и доп. – М.: Волтерс Клувер, 2005. – 415 с.
3. Chinkin C. The Challenge of Soft Law: Development and Change in International Law / C. Chinkin // International and Comparative Law Quarterly. – Vol. 38. – 1989. – P. 50 – 66.
4. Hillgenberg H. A Fresh Look At Soft Law / H. Hillgenberg // European Journal of International Law. – 1999. – Vol.10. – #. 3. – P. 499 – 515.
5. Рекомендація CM/Rec (2010) 12 Комітету Міністрів Ради Європи державам-членам щодо суддів: незалежність, ефективність та обов'язки: станом на 17 листопада 2010 року [Електронний ресурс]. – Рада Європи, Комітет Міністрів Ради Європи. – Режим доступу : [http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_a38](http://zakon4.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_a38).
6. Рекомендація CM/Rec (2012) 1 Комітету Міністрів країнам-членам Ради Європи щодо управління суспільними засобами масової інформації: станом на 15 лютого 2012 року [Електронний ресурс]. – Рада Європи, Комітет Міністрів Ради Європи. – Режим доступу : [http://medialaw.kiev.ua/laws/laws\\_international/154/](http://medialaw.kiev.ua/laws/laws_international/154/).
7. Шалінська, І. В. Ознаки та види актів «м'якого права» / І. В. Шалінська // Науковий вісник міжнародного гуманітарного університету. 6-2 (2013). С. 55-57.
8. Модельний закон «Про основні гарантії прав дитини у державі»: станом на 16 жовтня 1999 року [Електронний ресурс]. – Міжпарламентська асамблея держав-учасниць СНД. – Режим доступу : <http://old.iaicis.ru/html/?id=22&pag=99&nid=1>.

## MEDIA INDEPENDENCE ISSUES IN WARTIME

SOPHIA KRUCHININA, student

LILIA IMBIROVSKA-SYVAKIVSKA, Assistant Professor, Scientific Advisor

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement.** The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 led to a complete restructuring of the work of thousands of Ukrainian media outlets. Many of them are still struggling to survive while implementing new concepts of independent media in wartime. However, media independence is essential to ensure that the public is well-informed and able to hold the government accountable for its actions.

The wartime decree includes a ban on reporting the progress of active and planned battles, revealing a soldier's name or face without permission, reporting on the whereabouts and movement of equipment and troops, and propagating or justifying Russia's war. Instead of these points, the small budget for development, power outages, government censorship and control, and the lack of advertisers have caused an unpredictable outcome, which increases the possibility of maintaining power for oligarchs. Work conditions are difficult to continue media functioning, and so a mechanism of informing people is slowly disappearing as many media owners sell their concerns instead of seeking new ways to solve problems to keep their finances safe. [1]

**Objectives.** The research aims to achieve two main objectives. Firstly, it intends to identify practical and effective solutions for the major media independence issues that have arisen due to the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. With the help of the internet, the study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the problems faced by Ukrainian media and explore potential solutions to counter them. The research will help in developing strategies to strengthen media independence and prevent the issues from increasing in the future.

Secondly, the study aims to gain a deeper understanding of the origins of the media independence issues in Ukraine. By exploring the root causes of the issues, the research will be able to identify effective ways to resist them. Understanding the history and context of media independence in Ukraine is crucial in identifying the challenges that need to be addressed. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the media environment, the research will provide valuable insights into how media independence can be preserved in difficult circumstances. [2]

**Methods.** The primary challenge for Ukrainian media in wartime is to balance the need for accurate and timely reporting with the imperative to protect national security and military operations. Often, journalists have a responsibility to report on the facts, regardless of whether they are negative or positive. Many researchers concentrate on analyzing the work of Ukrainian media on a day-to-day basis to check if the media is obeying the rules of reporting in wartime.

Statistics help to fully observe the performed content, and we are able to see the things the media is focused on more while broadcasting, including profound investigations, small researches, or even advertisements. At the same time, in a country dominated by state-run news channels and TV channels owned by oligarchs, Ukraine's independent media have experienced operating under pressure while holding the powerful to account. So, compliance with safety has a really huge impact on the media.

**Results.** For now, Ukrainian journalists provide crucial, localized safety information and allow internally displaced people to keep track of home news. It can also provide a lifeline of connection for those living under occupation. That's why they play a crucial role in ensuring that the public is aware of the costs of war, including the loss of life and the impact on civilians.

Media independence issues in wartime are complex and often contentious. The main solution for it is to establish laws and regulations that allow for some level of media independence during wartime. However, even in countries with strong legal protections for media independence, journalists often face challenges such as harassment, intimidation, and violence.

The war forced Ukrainian media to adapt its reporting rhythm, switching to producing daily content. So, creating different crowdfunding platforms can help media to stay financially strong and to be independent from the impact of oligarchs. [3]

**Conclusions.** Facing the war was a big challenge for Ukrainian media. After the first year, public perception of the war has started to shift as it drags on, creating new difficulties. Fortunately, journalists have completely adapted their work and gained a lot of useful experience while reporting from the front line. The main focus changed; lives of civilians are much more important than the latest rumors about the origin of politicians' money. [4]

#### References:

1. Ukraine's reporters adapt amid media restrictions and pressure of war. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2023/mar/05/ukraines-reporters-adapt-amid-media-restrictions-and-pressure-of-war>

2. Breaking news: How the war impacts Ukraine's independent media. URL: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/3/9/ukraines-overnight-war-reporters-media-struggling-amid-conflict>

3. NEWSROOMUkraine: As war drags on, independent media continue to adapt. URL: <https://ipi.media/ukraine-as-war-drags-on-independent-media-continue-to-adapt/>

4. Media independence issues in wartime. URL: <https://chat.openai.com/chat/ee175d09-2df4-4651-8244-78bf9a4a8bac>

# TRANSFORMATION OF CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

DIANA KUHARSKA, student

DARIA HURMACH, student

MAKSIM I. PRIKHNENKO, Senior Lecturer, PhD in Political Science, Scientific Adviser

OLGA O. ODINTSOVA, Senior Lecturer, Language Adviser

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*

**Introduction.** The development of Ukraine in wartime is associated with a large number of challenges, both internal and external. The financial and economic crisis has had a negative impact on a number of economic indicators and led to rising of inflation, aggravation of social contradictions, banking crisis, unemployment, increasing of a public debt, rapid decline in the industrial development index, state budget deficit and a number of other significant problems. These negative factors are further increased by the growth of budget expenditures due to the needs to overcome the consequences of the coronavirus disease, the importance of financing the defense industry and other military aspects caused by the Russian aggression. To overcome these negative trends, Ukraine was forced to seek assistance from the international community, especially the international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This issue requires careful analysis, because this cooperation has not only a number of advantages, but is also accompanied by certain disadvantages and dangers.

**Review of recent publications.** Ukraine's participation in IFIs and cooperation with them has always been a central issue in the scientific works of the researchers and politicians. Y. M. Galitseiska, K. P. Dzeminska, O. Sharov, A. Shatkovska, A. Galchynsky, A. R. Dub, V. Kozyuk, M. Petyk, L. A. Avramchuk, P. Karas focused attention on this problem in their scientific papers.

**Objectives of the paper.** The purpose of the article is to study and to identify approaches and prospects for establishing cooperation between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund at the present time, based on the study and analysis of the history and stages of their cooperation.

**Results of the research.** Development of the world economy is impossible without coordination of the economic, in particular monetary and financial policies of individual states. Under such conditions, the role of the international institutions, undoubtedly international financial organizations is growing. They are able to regulate interstate monetary relations, to promote the development of monetary cooperation and trading between the states, to support economic growth and to provide jobs for greater employment of the population, follow the strategies and directions of international financial policy in order to stabilize the world

economy and finance and to provide support to the subjects of international relations that need it, to create favorable conditions for the globalization of the international economy. The most important role among the existing international financial organizations in the modern world is played, first of all, by the International Monetary Fund. Relying on the support of this influential IFO, Ukraine receives additional resources to solve the economic problems it faces.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the most influential international financial organization that cooperates with the UN. The main objectives of the IMF are to regulate financial and credit relations of the member countries, to create financial reserves from which member countries will be able to borrow funds, to ensure economic growth of the state, to increase employment and to provide loans to states that are short of currency and do not have reserves to provide the necessary funds on their own.

Ukraine joined the International Monetary Fund in 1992 in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Ukraine's Accession to the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency". The state received a quota of 10678 shares, which corresponds to the amount of USD 1.3 billion.

In addition, from October 17 to 20, 2022, several meetings of experts from the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the NBU with the representatives of the IMF were held in Vienna as part of the IMF mission to Ukraine. The agenda included such issues as the state of the Ukrainian economy, macroeconomic forecasts, the state budget for 2023 and the main sources of financing the budget deficit.

In total, during the cooperation with the IMF, Ukraine has received \$36.9 billion.

Credit relations between Ukraine and the IMF have both positive and negative consequences. The positive consequences include cheap and long-term loans that help to solve the problems of Ukraine's balance of payments; creation of sufficient foreign exchange reserves; implementation of economic reforms that have demonstrated positive dynamics of Ukraine's economic indicators. The negative consequences of course are: an increase in external public debt; IMF loans, which force the governments of borrowing countries to become controlled; irrational use of borrowed funds; increased vulnerability of the national financial system to external factors.

**Conclusion.** Ukraine and the IMF have been tied together for many years of productive cooperation, and it can be concluded that there are also significant risks along with positive developments. We believe that it is necessary to take into account the fact that Ukraine has never fully complied with the requirements of the IMF, which significantly delays further lending. The Government of Ukraine should carefully and extensively evaluate all possible advantages and disadvantages of new loans to reduce excessive dependence on them and not to get



into the «debt hole»; it is necessary to control the direction and use of the borrowed funds; and, of course, it is necessary to seriously overcome the problem of money laundering, which has an extremely negative impact on the ukrainian economy and ravage the state budget. It is necessary to create favorable conditions for promoting economic growth of the country, which will allow to refuse attraction of external credits, using own resources and to develop economy of the state.

To sum up all the mentioned above, it is obvious to say that cooperation with the international financial organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, is quite promising and beneficial for Ukraine, so it is not necessary to ignore this vector of assistance for a stable increase in the level of the state economy. However, we are certain that the constant attraction of credits without constructive use can, on the contrary, destabilize our economy and lead Ukraine to “debt hole”. To avoid this, Ukraine’s further long-term cooperation with the IMF should be based on the large-scale economic reforms that will help raise living standards and cover budget deficits and stabilize the economy as a whole in the future.

#### **References:**

1. Furman I.V., Pidhirniak A.O, Palamar Ya.S. ( 2013) Mizhnarodnyi valiutnyi fond u konteksti spivpratsi z Ukrainoiu: suchasnyi stan, ryzyky, perspektyvy [International Monetary Fund in the context of cooperation with Ukraine: current status, risks, prospects]. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats VNAU. Seriiia «Ekonomichni nauky». 11 p., № 4(81). p. 2.

2. The IMF program of military time: What the government agrees with the fund. – Available at: <https://www.epravda.com.ua/publications/2022/08/30/690830/>

## **LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF UKRAINE**

SOFIIA KUNANETS, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associated Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English  
Supervisor

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Local self-government in Ukraine has deep historical roots, but it started to develop according to democratic principles only after Ukraine gained Independence and chose a course for the development of a social and legal state. Nowadays, local self-government is performed by territorial units of villages, settlements, and cities. It is direct, and functions through village, settlement, and city councils, and their executive bodies, as well as through regional councils representing common interests of territorial units of villages, settlements, and cities [1].

The problem of local self-government bodies in the system of public administration of Ukraine is relevant in the context of current changes in the country. Local self-government bodies form an important link in the system of

state administration. Local self-government in Ukraine is the state-guaranteed right and the real ability of a territorial community (residents of a village or a voluntary association of residents of several villages, towns, and cities into a rural community) independently or under the responsibility of local self-government bodies and officials to resolve issues of local importance within the limits of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine [1]. It ensures the development of territorial communities and satisfies the basic needs of the local inhabitants.

It is important to mention that local governments are not effective enough. Nevertheless, this problem is now being solved by the introduction of administrative reform, which includes the reform of local self-government. This reform consolidates territorial communities, promotes their financial independence and gives them new powers. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine set a package of laws, which increased the list of powers, transferred to the local self-government bodies. It allowed delegating powers to provide administrative services to local self-government bodies of a respective level: issuance of national identity documents, individuals' registration at the place of residence, state registration of legal entities and individuals, entrepreneurs, associations of citizens, civil registration, registration of proprietary rights, documents on land issues. Besides, such laws as The Law On Local Government of Ukraine, and The Law On local elections have been adopted.

Also, the decentralization reform plays an important role in the development of local self-government bodies, in Ukraine this reform was launched in 2014. To start this reform, the government approved the Concept of Reforming Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Power [4]. The goals of decentralization are to ensure the ability of local self-government independently, at the expense of its own resources, to solve issues that arise in communities. The problem is that the Constitution does not have the necessary norms to finally consolidate the changes that took place in the course of decentralization. For this purpose, the Ukrainian specialists, scientists, and experts have developed a draft of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine. This draft has been submitted for wide public discussion. These decentralization changes have not been included in the Constitution because of the political circumstances, though they have not lost their significance.

The interaction of local self-government bodies with the other subjects of public administration is also an important issue. Despite the fact that local self-government bodies and public administration bodies have different functions and powers, their interaction is necessary to ensure the implementation of tasks and functions assigned to them by legislation.

Local self-government bodies have a lot of functions, such as: making decisions on the development of the territorial community, ensuring the social security of the population, supporting local enterprises, and others. Bodies of public administration, depending on their competence, have special tasks, powers, roles, and responsibilities. For example, bodies of general competence within the

territory under their jurisdiction carry out state management and coordination of all or most of the bodies of sectoral or functional competence subordinated or controlled by them.

Local self-government bodies and public administration bodies can interact, for example, by coordinating their activities. Local self-government bodies and public administration bodies can also plan and coordinate their activities to achieve common goals.

An important condition for the successful interaction of local self-government bodies with the other subjects of public administration is to be respectful and cooperate with each other. Each of these bodies must understand its powers and responsibilities, as well as adhere to the principles of openness, transparency, and accountability.

To sum up, local self-government bodies occupy a very important place in the system of public administration. They perform very important functions: form and execute the local budget, implement current and strategic planning of the functioning of local infrastructure, and public order, solve social and economic issues, and provide quality management services. Also, the interaction of local self-government bodies and other subjects of public administration is extremely important because cooperation ensures the effective functioning of the public administration system.

#### **References:**

1. Закон України «Про місцеве самоврядування» від 21 травня 1997р. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/> (Дата звернення: 25.03.2023).

2. Закон України «Про внесення змін до деяких законодавчих актів України щодо розширення повноважень органів місцевого самоврядування та оптимізації надання адміністративних послуг» [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/> (Дата звернення: 20.03.2023).

3. Трачук П. А. Місцеве самоврядування у системі публічної влади України / П. А. Трачук // Закарпатські правові читання. Том 1. Секція IV. Адміністративне право та процес, фінансове право. С.176-180.

4. Урядовий портал – єдиний веб-портал органів виконавчої влади. Реформа децентралізації. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/> (Дата звернення: 28.03.2023).

5. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України від 8 квітня 2015 р. № 214 (в редакції постанови Кабінету Міністрів України від 24 січня 2020 р. № 34, затв. Методику формування спроможних територіальних громад. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/214-2015#Text> (Дата звернення: 23.02.2023)

## UNIFICATION OF ZUNR and UNR IN A UNIFIED UKRAINIAN STATE

DANA KYRYCHUK, student

YURI V. OLIYNYK, Associate Professor, PhD in Legal Sciences, Scientific Adviser  
LILIIA R. KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement:** The act of unification of the UNR and ZUPR is a political and legal merging of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic into a single Ukrainian state. This was an important and significant stage of the national liberation movement on Ukrainian lands, since the idea of Unity has been genetically embedded in Ukrainians since ancient times. During the collapse of Austria-Hungary, Ukrainians had the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination. On November 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918, a November parade was held in Lviv, after which ZUNR was proclaimed. The leaders of this organization initiated a meeting with Hetman Pavel Skoropadskyi, the result of which was the signing on December 1<sup>st</sup>, 1918 in Fastov of the “pre-accession” treaty between the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic on the merger of both republics into one large state. On January 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1919, on Sofia Maidan in Kyiv, the Act of Merging of the UNR and ZUNR into a single independent state was announced. ZUNR received a new name Western Oblast of the Ukrainian National Republic. It happened that ZUNR didn't have time to finally solidify when it was beset by troubles. On March 19, 1919, the Polish army with the help of the Entente army, attacked Lviv, and on May 24<sup>th</sup>, a new attack of the Poles from the territory of Bukovyna was supported by Romanian troops. Under such circumstances, Yevhen Petrushevich was proclaimed the Dictator of the Government of the ZO of the Ukrainian National Republic. Symon Petliura was dissatisfied with this situation and didn't want to share his power with anyone else. Under such conditions, disagreements between the governments of the UNR and ZO UNR deepened, and the danger grew up. It should be noted that not only a military controversy, but also an internal political one began on the territory of Ukraine. Unfortunately, the situation wasn't the best, but the events that followed were terrible for Ukrainian statehood. The city of Kyiv was surrounded by enemy troops, despite the fact that the Ukrainian army tried to resist and hold the defense, it was pushed back to Kamianets-Podilskyi. In order to save situation, the UNR signed a secret agreement with Poland, according to which it betrayed its state interests and gave some territories to Poland. On November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1919, Symon Petlyura surrendered Kamianets-Podilskyi, the capital of the UNR, to the Poles. Due to a number of circumstances the government of the ZO UNR announced its refusal to further comply with the act of secession and resolutions of Labor Congress, and Yevhen Petrushevich and members of the government emigrated to Vienna. After some time, on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1919,

Yevhen Petrushevich convened a meeting of the ZUNR government in Vienna, at which a decision was made to cancel the Act of Zluka. Due to such difficult examinations and circumstances for our country, different goals and ambitions of governments, Ukrainian statehood collapsed.

**Objectives:** The purpose of the research is to describe the importance and relevance of this issue in today`s conditions; to disclose the content of the Act of Zluka and the steps on the way of its realization. According to the scientist Lilia Skorych, this issue has acquired a symbolic meaning for the Ukrainian people and requires research, as it is one of the most important issues in the history of Ukrainian statehood.

**Methods:** We used methods of analysis, comparison, abstraction and formalization during our research.

**Results:** During our research, we realized that the Ukrainians destroyed the National Assembly of our state, because of the struggle for their own ambitions. Of course, this issue had a certain negative impact on the formation of statehood, which we can partially notice even today. To summarize, we can say that the problem of the unity of the Ukrainian people is urgent and requires certain regulation on the part of Ukrainians, so as not to repeat the same mistakes and not to make new ones, but to create a Great Cathedral Ukrainian State on its entire territory.

**Conclusions:** At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Cathedral Ukraine ceased to exist, the Act of Unification remained the significant event that had great historical significance. The process of practical preparation for the unification of Ukrainian lands into a single state body began only in November 1918. History researcher Lilia Skorych suggests that if this process had begun earlier, the representatives of the governments would have reached a mutual decision and would not have made a mistake, however, unfortunately, they started the reconciliation phase significantly late. On January 22, 1990, a living chain of unity was created between Kyiv and Lviv - "Ukrainian wave" - on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of the Act of Unification of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western National Republic of Ukraine, since then, January 22 we celebrate the Day of the Unity of Ukraine. Nowadays, in the era of globalization and the formation of a new world order, the idea of the Congregation must acquire a new meaning; it should be deepened and expanded in our understanding.

#### **References:**

1. Західно-Українська народна республіка 1918-1923. Документи і матеріали. У 5 т. – Том 2 / Керівник, відп. ред. О. Карпенко. Івано-Франківська обласна державна адміністрація; Прикарпатський університет ім. В. Стефаника; Державний архів Івано-Франківської області. – Івано-Франківськ: Лілея-НВ, 2001. – 712 с.
2. Лозинський Н. Галичина в рр. 1918–1920. – Відень, 1922. – С. 72–74.
3. Західно-Українська Народна Республіка 1918–1923. – Т. 2. – С. 638.
4. Л. В. Скорич “Акт злуки 22 січня 1919 р.: передумови і наслідки”. - Львів, 2008 р.

5. Коновалець Є. Причинки до історії української революції. – Прага: Накладом Проводу українських націоналістів, 1928. – 39 с.

6. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник : понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка ; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нора; Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка. – К. : Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Б-ка словників "Ін Юре").

## **LABOUR COURTS AND THE EXPEDIENCY OF THEIR CREATION IN UKRAINE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EU COUNTRIES)**

MARIIA LAKHTINA, student

OLENA M. RYM, Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIYA R. KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The legal system of Ukraine is constantly undergoing changes, supplementing and developing in an attempt to comply with the legal systems of developed countries, namely the EU countries. This is an extremely important process that brings Ukraine closer not only to EU membership, but also to building a democratic society with the rule of law.

Innovations are being implemented in various areas of law: administrative, civil and, of course, labour. However this process surely has many nuances and difficulties which should be taken into account. Such factors as social context, the level of development of our legal system and expediency of some transformations are as important as ever.

**Objectives.** The main task is to consider adoption of such judicial body as labour court in Ukraine on the example of EU countries. Those changes are rather debatable and we must take a closer look at a quantity of details.

**Methods.** In my work I've used such methods as quantitative research and comparative analysis.

To begin with, it is worth paying attention to the question of how labour disputes are currently regulated in Ukraine.

In the course of work, controversial issues may arise between the employee and the employer regarding the conclusion, execution, amendment, termination of the employment contract and compliance with other norms of labour legislation. An employee can apply to the commission for labour disputes if he personally was unable to settle the dispute with the owner or the body authorized by him.

It should be noted that the commission on labour disputes is created at enterprises, institutions, organizations, if at least fifteen people work at the enterprise, institution, organization. If less than fifteen people work at enterprises, then the commission on labor disputes is not created, and the employee can apply directly to the court to resolve the disputed issue. At the same time, the

Constitution of Ukraine gives every citizen the right to directly apply to the court for the protection of the violated right.

Now I think it is worth going directly to the examination of the practice of the existence of labour courts on the example of the EU countries.

Labour courts on itself are judicial bodies responsible for passing and enforcing judgments on labour and social issues; they constitute a specialist branch of the judiciary. The labour court deals with disputes relating to labour law. They are usually disputes between employers and employees or between parties to collective agreements. The labour court is a civil court with special jurisdiction. Labour courts in EU countries were established for various reasons. For instance in Finland the establishment of a separate labour court was influenced by the following facts: 1) ordinary courts of law were regarded as too slow; 2) these courts did not have the necessary expertise to settle disputes arising out of collective agreements; and 3) a separate labour court of special composition would more easily gain the confidence of workers' organisations. The basic idea behind the dispute board (*conseil de prud'hommes*) in France is the desire to allow plaintiffs to have their case heard by judges who are particularly sensitive to labour problems by virtue of their own occupational activity or of the nature and subject matter of the disputes. The boards also reflect a desire to democratise legal proceedings both in the way the members are elected and by the requirements for election.

The composition of the courts varies from one country to another but in almost all countries the courts are composed of one or more professional judges and a varying number of lay assessors.

Three different general models of organising labour courts in comparative law, taking into account the matters in dispute and the courts dealing with them, have been identified:

- The integrated model is characterised by the fact that labour and social security disputes are resolved by the same courts. This is the case of Spain and Italy.
- In the dual model, there are different courts for labour litigation, on the one hand, and social security litigation, on the other hand. France and Germany are a clear example.
- In the diluted model, the same courts resolve civil, administrative, criminal and litigations on labour and social security issues. This happens in some cases in the UK (e.g. breach of contract), or the Nordic countries (e.g. at the lower instances in individual labour conflicts).

In all the countries concerned the labour courts are competent to hear only "legal" or "rights" disputes. In certain countries the labour courts are only competent for individual disputes. In a number of other countries, the labour courts only have jurisdiction in collective disputes. This is the case in Finland where the labour court has sole territorial jurisdiction with material competence over legal disputes arising out of collective agreements or the Collective Agreements Act. Finally, in still other countries, the labour courts have jurisdiction in a wide range

of matters, both individual and collective. In the Federal Republic of Germany the jurisdiction of the labour courts can be divided into two main areas: (a) civil proceedings, including disputes arising out of collective agreements or out of employment contracts and the employment relationship or disputes over trade union rights; (b) collective proceedings, including disputes in connection with the Works Constitution Act, the Co-Management Act of 1976, the election of employee representatives to supervisory boards and disputes concerning the ability to bargain collectively and the collective bargaining powers of associations.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, I want to express my personal position on the advisability of creating labour courts in Ukraine using the example of the EU countries. Taking into account many factors, including such social problems as the corruption and cumbersomeness of the existing system, the desire of Ukraine to comply with EU standards (considering that the issue of the accession of Ukraine to the European Union became especially acute over the past year), the heavy workload of the civil courts, which are currently considering labour disputes, it becomes clear that the idea of creating labour courts is more relevant than ever.

#### **References:**

1. Access to Justice: A Literature Review on Labour Courts in Europe and Latin America/Eusebi Colàs-Neila , Estela Yélamos-Bayarri, International Labour Organization, 2020.
2. The Cambridge Yearbook of European Legal Studies Volume 14/Catherine Barnard, MarkusGehring and Iyiola Solanke, Cambridge University Press & Assessment, 2011–2012.
3. Labour courts in Europe. Proceedings of a meeting organised by the International Institute for Labour Studies/ Bert Essenberg. Geneva, 1986.

## **COPYRIGHT ON COMPUTER PROGRAMS**

MARKIIAN LYBA, student

IRYNA GRYNCHAK , Assistant, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko Lviv National University*

Taking into account the rapid technological development of the IT industry in the whole world and in particular in Ukraine, the issue of copyright for computer programs requires special consideration and research.

As a general rule, copyright in a computer program is intended to protect the specific embodiment of an idea, that is, the external form of expression, and thus the code, not the idea itself, will matter. Copyright does not apply to processes, methods of operation, algorithm, concept or principles of program construction. By changing the program code in this way, but without changing its functions and essence, you can get a new security object.

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights" computer program - a set of instructions in the form of words, numbers,



codes, schemes, symbols or in any other form, expressed in a form suitable for reading by a computer, which lead its action to achieve a certain goal or result [1]. It should be noted that such a definition is quite complex in terms of understanding the terms and concepts that are embedded in its essence, that is why there is a need for a normative legal definition and interpretation of the concepts so that they are understandable not only for citizens, but also for the court. In the special literature, the concept of software (further - software) appears, which includes the content of a set of computer programs. In general, each computer program performs a certain function, and software serves to perform a given task. From this we can conclude that the terms "computer program" and "software" are related as a part and a whole, although in practice these concepts are identified [3, p. 12].

In accordance with Part 4 of Art. 433 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [2] and Art. 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", computer programs are protected as literary works, as well as in accordance with Art. 28, the term of protection of a computer program as one of the objects of copyright lasts during the life of the author and 70 years after his death [1], although in fact the last norm is not particularly important, since computer programs age very quickly. It should be noted that such an approach is due to the influence of international treaties, to which Ukraine is a signatory. In support of this position, Art. 4 of the Copyright Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization dated December 20, 1996, which states the following: "Computer programs are protected as literary works within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention. Such protection applies to computer programs regardless of the manner or form of their expression."

In accordance with Part 4 of Art. 433 of the Civil Code of Ukraine [2] and Art. 18 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", computer programs are protected as literary works, as well as in accordance with Art. 28, the term of protection of a computer program as one of the objects of copyright lasts during the life of the author and 70 years after his death [1], although in fact the last norm is not particularly important, since computer programs age very quickly. It should be noted that such an approach is due to the influence of international treaties, to which Ukraine is a signatory. In support of this position, Art. 4 of the Copyright Treaty of the World Intellectual Property Organization dated December 20, 1996, which states the following: "Computer programs are protected as literary works within the meaning of Article 2 of the Berne Convention. Such protection applies to computer programs regardless of the manner or form of their expression."

It should be pointed out that copyright applies both to the entire program and to a certain component or part of it. That is, they should be functionally complete elements, for example, modules, routines, libraries. Thus, a necessary condition for the possibility of extending copyright to a computer program is its relative independence and autonomy of work [5, p. 133].

Copyright for a computer program arises by virtue of the very fact of creating a product of activity, as well as regardless of the author's age and legal capacity. Thus, it does not require additional registration, but such measures are absolutely appropriate in order to ensure adequate protection during legal disputes regarding the authorship of a computer program. In Ukraine, there is a presumption of authorship, but the advantage of registration is a relatively low price, as well as a number of advantages during the court process in case of disagreements or abuses. Having a copyright registration certificate allows you to freely dispose of the right to a computer program or any software product. Thanks to the certificate, you can reliably defend yourself in court and use it as an argument in defense of your interests.

The next point of our research is the outline of the essence of the copyright on a computer program. As a general rule, copyright is divided into property and non-property (moral).

Property rights include those directly related to the right to use the work or prohibit its use by other persons. The author has the right to allow the use of his software product with certain restrictions. Thus, the subject has the right to publish the program, adapt or rework it, as well as attach it as a constructive element to another program. It is also possible to distribute the work by selling or renting it out.

Non-property rights provide the possibility for the author to have the right to indicate his authorship, as well as the possibility to remain an anonymous developer or work under a pseudonym [6].

Therefore, the copyright on computer programs serves as an important institution in the field of intellectual property rights protection, as it allows you to protect your property and non-property rights as the author of the program.

#### **References:**

1. On prevention of corruption: Law of Ukraine dated 12.23.1993 No. 3792-XII. Database "Legislation of Ukraine"/BP of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/3792-12#Text> (date of application: 29/03/2023).
2. Civil Code of Ukraine: Law dated January 16, 2003 No. 435-IV. Database "Legislation of Ukraine"/BP of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text> (date of application: 29/03/2023).
3. Yakovenko I. L. Actual issues of legal protection of software. 2018. P.12.
4. S. R. Vodorezova. Peculiarities of legal protection of a computer program as an object of information relations. Law and innovation. 2014 No. 3 (7).
5. N. V. Filyk, G. V. Omelchenko. Computer program as an object of copyright: problems of legal protection. Legal Bulletin. 2016. 2 (39). P. 133.
6. K. G. Dubas. Everything You Wanted to Know About Copyright in IT [Website]. 2020. URL: <https://dou.ua/lenta/articles/copyright-in-it/>

## **THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN EXTREME NECESSITY AND NECESSARY DEFENSE AS CIRCUMSTANCES THAT EXCLUDE CRIMINAL UNLAWFULNESS OF CONDUCT**

TARAS MAMCHUR, student

RUSLAN O. BODNARCHUK, Assistant of the department of criminal law and criminology, Scientific Adviser

LILIAR. KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** In criminal law, a crucial aspect is the distinction between unlawful behavior and other behaviors that are not unlawful. Such cases involve exemptions from unlawfulness for actions committed under specific circumstances. Therefore, it is essential to differentiate between the institutions of necessary defense and extreme necessity as circumstances that exclude criminal unlawfulness of conduct.

**Objectives.** The main aim of this research is to investigate the issues of differentiating between extreme necessity and necessary defense under the criminal law of Ukraine as circumstances that exclude criminal wrongdoing.

**Methods.**

The concept of extreme necessity in criminal law and its legal consequences are defined in Article 39 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This provision establishes the concept of extreme necessity, its limits, and the conditions for its lawfulness - a set of characteristics, the presence of which recognizes an act as having been committed under circumstances that exclude criminal unlawfulness of conduct. It is important to note that the legal consequences of extreme necessity are subject to strict interpretation and should be applied only in exceptional cases, where the act in question satisfies all the criteria of this concept.

Distinguishing between unlawful and non-unlawful behavior constitutes a fundamental issue in criminal law regulation. This matter is addressed by establishing prohibitions on the commission of certain socially dangerous acts, as well as by excluding unlawfulness for acts committed under certain circumstances that would otherwise be punishable. Extreme necessity is one such circumstance that excludes the criminal unlawfulness of conduct.

The concept of extreme necessity shares several common features with necessary defense, but it also exhibits several distinct characteristics:

1. While necessary defense stems solely from a socially dangerous attack committed by a natural person, a state of extreme necessity may result from any number of sources of danger, including natural disasters, socially dangerous behavior of individuals, a person's physiological state, malfunctions of technical or automatic systems that caused an accident or disaster, animal attacks, or a combination of circumstances that require simultaneous performance of certain duties. Consequently, the list of sources of danger that cause a state of extreme

necessity is much broader than that of necessary defense, which is limited to socially dangerous attacks.

2. Harm caused in necessary defense is limited to the person who committed the socially dangerous attack, whereas a state of extreme necessity may result in harm to third parties, i.e., individuals who are neither the source of the attack nor the person causing harm in a state of extreme necessity.

3. In necessary defense, causing harm is not obligatory, and the attack may be stopped by seeking assistance from the authorities or other individuals, or by evading the attack. In a state of extreme necessity, causing harm is compulsory and necessary, and failure to cause lesser or equal harm to other legally protected interests will result in causing actual harm to legally protected interests by the source of danger.

4. The harm caused in necessary defense may exceed the harm that could have been caused by the socially dangerous attack, provided that the limits of necessary defense were not exceeded. In a state of extreme necessity, the harm caused must always be no greater than the harm that was prevented.

If we consider necessary defense, it should be emphasized that its primary basis lies in the provision of the Constitution of Ukraine. This provision enshrines the right of every individual to protect their life and health, as well as the life and health of other individuals, from unlawful encroachments (Article 27). Moreover, it establishes that the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as ensuring its economic security, are the most crucial functions of the state and the cause of the entire Ukrainian people (Article 17). Additionally, it guarantees the inviolability of housing (Article 30) and the right to private property (Article 41).

With respect to necessary defense, as stipulated in Article 36 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the following features are characteristic:

1. The social danger of the attack lies in the fact that the actions must be criminally unlawful, i.e., they must qualify under the relevant provision of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. However, defense is also allowed against careless or even innocent actions of a person, if such actions create a genuine threat of harm to the protected interests.

2. The presence of the attack lies in the fact that it exists objectively in the relevant system of spatiotemporal coordinates, i.e., it has already begun but has not ended. At the time of defense, it must exist objectively, or there must be a real threat of such an attack.

**Conclusion.** Therefore, the primary differences between extreme necessity and necessary defense, as circumstances that exclude criminal wrongdoing, are related to the sources of danger, direction of harm caused in such a situation, inevitability of such harm, as well as the limits, definitions, and responsibility for violation.

## References:

1. Кримінальний кодекс України : Закон від 05.04.2001 № 2341-III: URL: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>.
2. Кримінальне право України. Загальна частина : підручник / [А. А. Васильєв, Є. О. Гладкова, О. О. Житний та ін.] ; за заг. ред. проф. О. М. Литвинова; МВС України, Харків. нац. ун-т внутр. справ. – Харків, 2020. – 428 с
3. Якімець Т. І. Крайня необхідність за кримінальним правом України [Текст] : автореф. дис... канд. юрид. наук: 12.00.08. Київ, 2008. 16 с.
4. Постанова Пленуму Верховного Суду України N 1 від 26.04.2002 «Про судову практику у справах про необхідну оборону».

## NON DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

SOFIA MARCHENKO, student

IRINA I. SHPUGANYCH, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ANETTA L. ARTSYSHEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology,  
Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** As part of the formation of modern business relations, every business develops over time a number of unique knowledge, special skills of its employees or special information that they possess. This is a special resource that significantly distinguishes the company among similar ones, allows you to provide services better than others and directly increases profitability, and a competitive advantage provides the opportunity to receive millions of profit. That is why such information mostly is in need of protection, including legal protection, one of the mechanisms of which is a non-disclosure agreement (NDA).

**The purpose of the article.** The purpose of the article is to determine the issue of legal regulation of the so-called non-disclosure agreement, in particular, the procedure and features of concluding and termination of such type of agreement, the rights and obligations of the parties who are entering into this contract, and the analysis of domestic court practice on claims regarding the protection of confidential information within concluded non-disclosure agreements.

**The object** is the features of the legal regulation of the non-disclosure agreement.

**The subject** is scientific views, ideas and concepts, the Civil Code of Ukraine and other provisions of the legislation, as well as judicial practice of their application regarding the specifics of non-disclosure agreement.

**Research methods** are system analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis and generalization.

The civil legislation of Ukraine does not contain provisions regarding the definition of a non-disclosure agreement. However, in theory, such a contract is defined as a contract according to which one party undertakes to provide and

implement the regime of a limited access to information received from the second party or access to which is provided by the second party. As it follows from the mentioned definition, the object of this contract is confidential information. The Law of Ukraine "On Information" contains the following concept of information: "information – is all information and/or data that can be stored on physical media or displayed in an electronic form" [1]. Information about a natural person is considered as confidential, as well as information to the access to which is limited to a natural or legal person, except for subjects of authority [1]. Attention should be paid to the norms of Article 21 of the specified law, which excludes the possibility of being limited to certain information [1]. Thus, the object of the non-disclosure agreement cannot be: 1) information that is public and publicly available; 2) information containing information about illegal actions; 3) information, the access to which, according to the law, cannot be restricted.

Commercial secrecy is also a type of a confidential information. It can be information of a technical, organizational, commercial, production and other nature, with the exception of which that, in accordance with the law, cannot be classified as trade secrets.

The legal nature of the Agreement is determined not only by the desire of the participants of the legal relationship to minimize risks and compensate losses in case of information leakage, but also due to the need in:

- provision of legal protection for the information that you or your company considers confidential;

- regulation of issues in the field of information usage in economic and labour relations, which arise from agreements on joint activities, on the provision of services (including software development), labor agreements, etc.

- non-disclosure agreement (NDA) also fulfills organizational (not legal) tasks within the company. Thus, the practice of concluding Non-Disclosure Agreements contributes to increasing "working discipline" within the team. A similar function of "forming responsible work with confidential information" will take place when concluding NDA with outsourced companies or specialists [2].

**Conclusion.** A non-disclosure agreement is an agreement concluded between two or more parties for the purpose of non-disclosure, mutual exchange of knowledge, materials, or other information, access to which is restricted to the third party, and (or) for the purpose of storage (non-disclosure) of confidential information (trade secret) regarding the third party. This agreement creates a legal obligation to ensure confidentiality and forces those who agree to sign it not to disclose the data defined as "confidential" to third parties and in case of leakage of the last one – to pay damages.

#### References:

1. Про інформацію : Закон України від 02.10.1992 № 2657-XII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12>

## **WOMEN'S RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

YULIIA MUSIIIEVSKA, student

VOLODYMYR GONCHAROV, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Despite significant progress made in advancing women's rights globally, women continue to face various forms of discrimination and inequality in many parts of the world. The denial of equal rights to women is a widespread problem that affects their access to education, healthcare, employment, political representation, and personal autonomy. Women also face higher rates of violence and abuse, particularly in conflict zones and areas with weak rule of law. This inequality perpetuates poverty and undermines economic growth, stability, and social cohesion. Therefore, it is crucial to address the systemic barriers and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality and promote policies and practices that ensure full and equal participation of women in all spheres of life.

The goal of this investigation is to identify the systemic barriers, cultural norms, and policy gaps that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women. The investigation aims to understand the root causes of women's rights violations, including violence, lack of access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, and limited political participation. The ultimate goal is to recommend evidence-based policy and practice solutions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, reduce discrimination and violence against women, and ensure full and equal participation of women in all aspects of social, economic, and political life.

The task of the researchers is to conduct a systematic review of academic and policy literature on women's rights, gender inequality, and related issues to identify key concepts, theories, and evidence gaps. To analyze existing data from surveys, censuses, and other sources to understand patterns and trends in women's access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and political representation. To analyze existing policies and laws related to women's rights and gender equality, including their implementation and enforcement, to identify gaps and areas for improvement.

Based on the investigation findings, evidence-based policy recommendations can be developed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, reduce discrimination and violence against women, and ensure the

full and equal participation of women in all aspects of social, economic, and political life. Also this investigation may raise awareness of women's rights issues and mobilized support for policy and changes to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The study has highlighted that gender inequality remains a pervasive and systemic issue, with women facing multiple barriers to access education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and political representation. It has also highlighted the need to challenge cultural norms and social attitudes that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women, through education and awareness-raising activities.

### References:

1. Конвенція Організації Об'єднаних Націй про ліквідацію всіх форм дискримінації щодо жінок від 18.12.1979 р. [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_207#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_207#Text)
2. Закон України «Про забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків» від 8 вересня 2005 № 2866-IV. Офіційний вісник України. 2005. № 52. 561 с.
3. Жінки. Мир. Безпека: Інформаційно-навчальний посібник з гендерних аспектів конфліктів для фахівців соціальної сфери. Київ, 2017. 172 с.
4. Уварова О. О. Захист прав жінок: Юридичні інструменти забезпечення гендерної рівності в Україні. Видавництво «ФОП Голембовська О. О.» 2019. 116 с.
5. Конституція України, прийнята на п'ятій сесії Верховної Ради України 28 червня 1996 р. [Електронний ресурс] // Відомості Верховної Ради України.-Режим доступу: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/constitution>

## INHERITANCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

VIKTORIYA NIKOLAICHUK, MA student

ALLA. I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The issue of inheritance is always relevant, every person faces it in one way or another. After the introduction of martial law in Ukraine on February 24, 2022, the legislator was forced to make changes to a number of legal acts and provisions related to the notarial actions and the order of inheritance.

The **relevance** of this topic is determined by the fact that inheritance under martial law should facilitate the realization of the rights and interests of individuals protected by law, and the legislator should ensure unobstructed access of citizens to notaries to resolve inheritance issues.

The **purpose** of this work is to analyze the provisions of inheritance law and civil law in general in the context of accepting inheritance under martial law.

Taking into account the purpose of this study, the essence of the concept of inheritance should be clarified. According to Article 1261 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, inheritance is the transfer of rights and obligations from a deceased person (testator) to other persons (heirs) [1]. A number of scientists devoted their



works to the study of this issue, among them: Y. O. Zaika, M. B. Kravchyk, O. E. Kukharev, M. O. Mykhailiv, Z. V. Romovska and others.

An important legal act that introduces changes into the order of inheritance is the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 28, 2022 No 164 "Some issues of notary under martial law" [2]. This Resolution provides for changes in the term defined for accepting inheritance or refusing to accept it; and to the established restrictions on the performance of notarial acts with the participation of the citizens of the Russian Federation.

Besides, the Decree of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine "On approval of changes to certain legal acts in the field of notary" dated March 11, 2022 № 1118/5 amended the "Procedure for performance of notarial acts by notaries of Ukraine" [3; 4]. The changes relate to the procedure for opening inheritance cases and carrying out proceedings on them.

According to the general rule defined in the Civil Code of Ukraine, the term for acceptance of the inheritance is six months and starts from the time of opening the inheritance (the day of the testator's death). With the beginning of martial law by the foresaid Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU), the term for accepting inheritance or refusing to accept it was suspended for the duration of martial law (but not more than four months) and, accordingly, the term is 10 months.

However, on January 25, 2023, the Supreme Court, as part of the panel of judges of the Second Chamber of the Civil Court of Cassation [5], issued a ruling in which it was clarified that paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the CMU contradicts the provisions of the Civil Code of Ukraine relating to the issues of the term for accepting or refusing to accept an inheritance. It is no less important to note that the legislator in the Civil Code of Ukraine does not provide for "suspension of the term for accepting inheritance", which, once again, creates conflicts. Since the Civil Code of Ukraine is the main act of civil legislation and has priority over the norms of other laws, the term for acceptance of inheritance should be six months, or appropriate changes should be made to the Civil Code of Ukraine (CCU).

Another controversial issue regarding the inheritance legal relations concerns the time of issuance of the certificate of the right to inheritance. According to the CCU, a certificate of the right to inheritance is issued after the expiration of the term for accepting the inheritance.

Now, in accordance with the forementioned Resolution of the CMU, notaries cannot perform any notarial acts with the participation of the citizens of the Russian Federation. However, there are certain gaps in the legislation, in particular: can a notary start an inheritance case with the participation of a citizen of the Russian Federation? After all, the initiation of an inheritance case is not a notarial act, but instead is an important function of a notary. Therefore, notaries must at their own choice decide on the issue of committing certain actions, taking into account the circumstances of the application and the submitted documents of the citizens of the Russian Federation.

The introduced changes to the Procedure for the performance of notarial acts by notaries of Ukraine are also of considerable importance. In particular, the inheritance case can be opened by any notary at the request of the applicant, regardless of the place where the inheritance is opened. According to Article 1221 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the place of opening the inheritance is the last place of residence of the deceased.

This change significantly facilitates the process of inheritance acceptance by heirs who are internally displaced people from the regions of active military operations or temporarily occupied territories. Notaries who have been operating in these territories have been denied access to unified and state registers in order to preserve the importance and value of the information contained in such registers, as well as to prevent the loss or illegal access to such information.

So, if the testator died in the territory of the administrative-territorial unit, which is recognized as temporarily occupied, his/her heirs have the right to start an inheritance case in any city, town or village, having the necessary list of documents. At the same time, the notary must check the existence of an open inheritance case, issued certificates, wills, inheritance contracts in the Inheritance Register. If access to the Inheritance Register is not available, the notary must enter information into the Register within five days from the day the access has been renewed.

The war led to the introduction of changes to a number of legal acts, the inheritance legislation of Ukraine is not an exception. Having analyzed the implemented changes, we can truthfully say that it is necessary to resolve the contradictions that arose during the changes related to inheritance under martial law by adopting new legal acts or by making changes to the current ones. The main goal of such changes should be to prevent the restriction and violation of the rights and interests of the citizens who contact notaries on inheritance issues and to create proper conditions under which courts can apply these norms, notaries can use them, and citizens can, thus, fully realise their rights.

#### **References:**

1. The Civil Code of Ukraine No 435-IV dated 16.01.2003, VVR, 2003. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text>

2. Some issues of notary under martial law: Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated February 28, 2022 No 164. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/164-2022-%D0%BF#Text>

3. On approval of changes to certain legal acts in the field of notary: Decree of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated March 11, 2022 No 1118/5. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0325-22#Text>

4. Procedure for performance of notarial acts by notaries of Ukraine dated February 22, 2012 № 296/5. Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0282-12#Text>

5. The Supreme Court's Ruling dated January 25, 2023 № 676/47/21. Retrieved from: <https://reyestr.court.gov.ua/Review/108654283>

## **FEATURES OF THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES BY HEAD OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL STATE**

JULIA NOS, student

VOLODYMYR S. KOBRYN, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Law,  
Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA O. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language  
Adviser

*Lviv Ivan Franko National University*

The functioning of a democratic, constitutional state is impossible without local self-government, which is an important form of implementing popular sovereignty in Ukraine. We are living in a time of unprecedented war, with cruel armed aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Since the start of the full-scale invasion on February 24, territorial communities have found themselves in different situations: some have become strongholds, some were the first to meet the enemy, others have been occupied but later liberated, and some are still suffering under the harsh Russian authority. In light of the current situation, the issue of implementing the powers of village, town, and city heads under the legal regime of Martial law is extremely important.

According to Article 12 of the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine", the head of a village, settlement, or city "is the main official of a territorial community, respectively a village (a voluntary association of residents of several villages into one territorial community), a settlement, a city" [1]. In fact, the head elected by the territorial community is given the rights and opportunities to solve important issues of local importance and manage most of the cases that arise in a certain city, village or settlement in the interests of their population. In addition, the head of a village, settlement, or city, who is the chief official of a territorial community, is also *ex officio* the head of the executive body of the corresponding council and presides over the council meeting according to the powers granted to him by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

It is worth saying that the reform of decentralization of power was not properly completed before the full-scale Russian invasion. However, despite considerable criticism, it brought success not only in peacetime, but also during the introduction of Martial law in Ukraine in 2022. This is evidenced by recent sociological studies, according to which 76.5% of Ukrainian citizens are convinced that the reform of local self-government and decentralization of power should be continued and that the reform played a positive role in resisting the large-scale Russian invasion [5].

In connection with this, the Parliament of Ukraine also adopted a number of changes that also related to local self-government. In particular, to ensure martial law measures, "the village, settlement, city head of a territorial community, on the

territory of which hostilities are not taking place and a decision has not been made to establish a military administration of settlements, in accordance with Part 4 of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", can decide on:

1) release of communally owned land plots from illegally placed temporary structures, including those that were installed but not put into operation in accordance with the procedure established by the law;

2) inspection of buildings and structures damaged as a result of hostilities. Inspection of buildings and structures damaged as a result of hostilities is carried out in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Regulation of Town Planning Activities";

Such powers seem quite logical due to the fact that every day the Ukrainian state is under constant shelling from the terrorist state, which causes the destruction of certain buildings and structures. We note that the individual decisions of the village, settlement, and city mayor concern not only the above-mentioned issues, but also personnel. Part 5 of Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" regulates that "during the period of martial law, mayors of cities are granted the right to appoint persons to positions in local self-government bodies, positions of heads of communal enterprises, institutions, organizations belonging to the sphere of management of the relevant local self-government body, without competitive selection" [3]. It also means that persons who will apply for the position should not submit an e-declaration of the person; a document of the level of proficiency in the state language, and such persons are not checked under the Laws of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" [4] and "On Purification of Power" [2].

In our opinion, granting such powers to village, settlement, and city heads is a rather dangerous step and a threat to democracy and the principles of municipalism. We are convinced that such legislative regulation requires strong public control, taking into account that "the peculiarity of local self-government and municipal democracy as an open and independent system, which is generated by civil society and is connected to its political system by a network of endless direct and backward connections, there is a cyclical – cyclical – a wave character of its existence and development" [6, p. 29]. Therefore, the principles of local self-government should be observed even during the introduction of Martial law. Also, due to the fact that Martial law can last for a long period of time, this would eliminate the corruption component in local self-government bodies.

Another solution to this problem would be to enshrine such powers in the law only for the heads of local self-governments whose territories were under occupation and have been liberated or territories that are located close to active hostilities. Therefore, the further revision of the law by the Supreme Council of Ukraine would be very appropriate for the settlement of many issues, in particular those related to the implementation of the powers of village, settlement, and city

heads that are in the rear and in the territories where active hostilities are taking place.

Local self-government in general and village, settlement, city heads in particular faced new challenges and new problems brought by the war, which remain unsettled by the legislation of Ukraine. In connection with the introduction of the legal regime of Martial law, the powers of village, settlement, and city heads were significantly expanded. We have found that some of them have their own logical basis, however, for example, personnel powers should be controlled by the public.

#### References:

1. Про місцеве самоврядування в Україні : Закон України від 21.05.1997 р. № 280/97-ВР : станом на 10.10.2022 р. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/280/97-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text> (дата звернення: 21.02.2023 р.).

2. Про очищення влади : Закон України від 16.09.2014 р. № 1682-VII : станом на 20.03.2020 р. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1682-18#Text> (дата звернення: 21.02.2023 р.).

3. Про правовий режим воєнного стану : Закон України від 12.05.2015 р. № 389-VIII : станом на 29.09.2022 р. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/389-19#Text> (дата звернення: 21.02.2023 р.).

4. Про запобігання корупції : Закон України від 14.10.2014 р. № 1700-VII : станом на 01.01.2023 р. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18#Text> (дата звернення: 21.02.2023 р.).

5. Місцеве самоврядування та територіальна організація влади в контексті широкомасштабного російського вторгнення. Аналітичний звіт. Жовтень-листопад 2022 року. URL : [https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/835/Sociology\\_lsg\\_2022.pdf](https://decentralization.gov.ua/uploads/library/file/835/Sociology_lsg_2022.pdf) (дата звернення: 21.02.2023 р.).

6. Батанов О. В. Принципи місцевого самоврядування як ціннісний вимір сучасного муніципалізму. Науковий вісник Академії муніципального управління. Серія : Право. 2012. Вип. 1. С. 24-32.

7. Українсько-англійський словник правничої термінології / Л.В. Мисик. – К.: Юрінком Інтер, 1999.

## THEORIES OF COMPLICITY IN THE CRIMINAL LAW SCIENCE: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

YULIA NOSENKO, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, Ph.D. in Philology, Legal English Supervisor

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement.** The notion of complicity is one of the main notions in the sphere of criminal law. It has been interpreted differently by the legal scholars and practitioners and its interpretation causes continuous debates. Thus, there are different spheres of complicity in criminal activities. The recognition of various

forms of complicity in criminal activities leads to inconsistencies and controversies in criminal justice systems worldwide.

**Objectives.** The main goal of this abstract is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the theories and forms of complicity in criminal activities with a focus on their practical implications in the criminal justice system.

Complicity in criminal activities is a notion that refers to the participation of one or more individuals in a criminal offense committed by another person. Theories of complicity in criminal activities aim at establishing the legal liability of accomplices and their degree of culpability. There are different forms of complicity in criminal activities recognized in criminal law science, including aiding and abetting, joint criminal enterprise, and conspiracy. Each of these forms has its legal and criminological foundations and it is the subject to interpretation and application in judicial practice.

*Aiding and abetting* is also known as *accessory liability*, refers to the intentional assistance of another person in the commission of a crime. To establish aiding and abetting liability, the prosecution must prove that the accomplice had the intent to assist and that assistance was a significant factor in the commission of the crime. The degree of culpability of the accomplice depends on the level of knowledge and intent of the accomplice.

*Joint criminal enterprise* refers to a situation where two or more individuals are engaged in common criminal activity. To establish *joint criminal enterprise liability* the prosecution must prove that the accomplice shared the intent to commit the crime and that the accomplice's conduct contributed to the commission of the crime. Joint criminal enterprise liability can apply to both the primary offender and the accomplice.

*Conspiracy* refers to an agreement between two or more individuals to commit a crime. To establish *conspiracy liability* the prosecution must prove that there was an agreement between the conspirators and that at least one of the conspirators took an overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy. Conspiracy liability can be established even if the crime has never been committed.

In the Ukrainian criminal law complicity in criminal activities is regulated by Section 6 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Articles 26-31 provide the definition of complicity in criminal activities and distinguish between several types of accomplices, such as: perpetrators, organizers, instigators, and co-perpetrators [2].

The legal notion of complicity in the Ukrainian criminal law is based on a number of different theories, including the *accessory theory of complicity* [5]. It is based on the idea that an accomplice is only a participant of the crime who assists, supports, or facilitates the commission of the crime by the main perpetrator. Under this theory an accomplice can be held liable for the same crime as the principal offender but the level of punishment may be lower than that of the main perpetrator.

*On the other hand*, there is a theory of complicity in criminal activities that considers the accomplice as an independent perpetrator of the crime [5]. This theory states that the co-perpetrator usually has his/her own intent to commit the crime and to be an active participant in its commission. Under this theory the accomplice can be held liable for a separate and distinct crime, and may face the same level of punishment as the principal offender.

There are also some other theories that are recognized by the Ukrainian legal scholars among them: the theory of joint criminal enterprise and the theory of indirect perpetration. The theory of joint criminal enterprise presupposes that each member of a criminal group who participates in the criminal enterprise is responsible for all the crimes committed by other members of the group in furtherance of the enterprise. The theory of indirect perpetration says that a person who aids or abets in the commission of a crime is responsible for that crime as if he/she has committed it himself/herself.

*The distinctions* between these theories mostly reflect the way in which court decisions are made. It is worth noting that the Criminal Code of Ukraine does not explicitly adopt either of these theories, but rather provides for different forms of complicity in criminal activities that are applicable in specific circumstances.

**Results.** The effectiveness and limitations of the theories of complicity in criminal activities usually depend on the legal framework and the socio-legal context in which they are applied. In practice, the application and interpretation of these theories and forms of complicity in criminal activities can vary depending on the jurisdiction and the specific case. Therefore, it is necessary to provide a clear and consistent legal framework and guidelines for judicial decision-making to ensure the fair and effective prosecution and punishment of accomplices.

**Conclusions.** Considering all of the above, it can be concluded that the legal framework recognizes various forms and theories of complicity in criminal activities. However, their application and interpretation remain subject to debate and inconsistency, leading to challenges in prosecution and punishment.

#### **References:**

1. Конституція України [Електронний ресурс]: Закон України від 28.06.1996 № 254к/96-ВР// Верховна Рада України. - URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254к/96-вр#Text> (дата звернення: 01.03.2023).
2. Кримінальний кодекс України від 5 квітня 2001 року [Електронний ресурс] // Відомості Верховної Ради України. 2001. № 25-26. - URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (дата звернення: 01.03.2023).
3. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник / Укл. Л. В. Мисик, І. В. Савка; ред. В. Т. Нор. Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. 1350 с.
4. Dressler J. *Understanding Criminal Law*, 3rd ed. (Lexis, 2001).
5. Харко Д. М. Теорії правової природи співучасті та визначення ролі виконавця злочину / Д. М. Харко// Часопис Київського університету права №2. 2012. С.322.

## **FEATURES OF THE TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS WITH WHISTLEBLOWERS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION OFFICERS**

DIANA NYKYFORCHYN, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Corruption is a persistent problem in many societies, and combating it is essential for creating a fair and just society. One way to address corruption is to establish anti-corruption programs in organizations and businesses. These programs include the appointment of anti-corruption officers who are responsible for implementing and overseeing the program's activities. To protect these officers, laws and regulations have been put in place to safeguard their employment rights.

This abstract examines the features of terminating the employment contracts of whistleblowers and anti-corruption officers. It explores the legal and ethical considerations that organizations must take into account when deciding to terminate the employment contracts with these individuals. Besides, it provides recommendations on how organizations can effectively manage the termination process and ensure compliance with legal and ethical guidelines.

Overall, this paper aims at proving the importance of protecting whistleblowers and anti-corruption officers and at revealing the challenges that organizations face when terminating their employment contracts.

Ensuring the labor rights of whistleblowers is essential for encouraging individuals to report corruption and protecting whistleblowers whose rights are being violated. One of the guarantees of the citizens' right to work is the legal protection against illegal dismissal, provided in paragraph 7 of article 51 of the Labor Code of Ukraine [2]. The authorized person can be dismissed from his/her position before the scheduled term only in the following cases: 1) termination of the employment contract at the initiative of the authorized person; 2) termination of the employment contract at the initiative of the head of the legal entity or its founders (participants); 3) inability to perform the duties because of health reasons in accordance with the conclusion of a medical commission established by the decision of a specially authorized central executive authority that implements state policy in the field of health care; 4) the legal force of a court decision declaring such a person incapacitated or restricting him/her civil capacity, recognizing him/her as missing or declaring dead; 5) the legal force of a court verdict of conviction against such a person; 6) death of the authorized person.

According to paragraph 6 of article 32 of the Labor Code, an employee who has made a report on corruption cannot be dismissed or forced to resign in connection with such a report or subjected to other negative measures of influence, or the threat of such measures of influence. Cases in which an employment contract can be terminated on the initiative of the owner or authorized body are specified in articles 40 and 41 of the Labor Code. At the same time, dismissal is



illegal and violates the rights of the whistleblower if the employer or manager cannot prove in court the absence of a causal relationship between the whistleblower's report and the dismissal. Forced resignation should be understood as direct or indirect actions of the manager or employer aimed at persuading the whistleblower to resign at his/her own will (articles 38-39 of the Labor Code) or termination by mutual agreement of the parties (paragraph 11 of article 36 of the Labor Code).

Thus, any actions that make it difficult or uncomfortable for a whistleblower to do the job can be seen as coercion to terminate the employment. These actions can include threatening to fire whistleblowers for reasons related to their qualifications, unjustly punishing them, publicly condemning them, or withholding benefits like vacations or bonuses. It is important to note that these actions can be carried out not just by the employer or manager, but also by other people in the workplace. To effectively combat corruption, it is crucial to protect whistleblowers from these types of coercive behavior. Providing a proper level of protection for whistleblowers is essential for ensuring that they feel safe and empowered to report any corrupt activities they may witness. This can include legal protection, anonymous reporting options, and supportive workplace policies.

The guarantee of successful implementation of the task of minimizing the manifestations of corruption is to ensure a proper level of protection for whistleblowers. Summing up, this policy of legal protection contributes to the effective operation of preventive anti-corruption mechanisms established by the law and reduces the risk of violating the basic rights and freedoms of citizens in everyday life.

#### **References:**

1. Закон України «Про запобігання корупції» (15 березня 2023 р.) / Верховна Рада України. Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2023. 110 с.
2. Кодекс законів про працю України / Верховна Рада України. – Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2023. 120 с.
3. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник / Укл. Л. В. Мисик, І. В. Савка; Ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. 880 с.

## **EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES**

OLENA OKHABSKA, student

IRYNA SEN, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Formulation of the problem.** The institution of exemption from criminal responsibility is provided for by the criminal law, which allows not to apply any of

the forms of implementation of criminal responsibility to a person, such as condemnation, punishment or criminal record. The impact on a person by the means of criminal law regulation in case of exemption from criminal responsibility differs significantly, for example, from the institution of exemption from punishment or its serving.

The existence of these two legal institutions allows the legislator to take a differentiated approach to the application of the forms of implementation of criminal responsibility in relation to the subject who committed a criminal offense.

There are often cases in which courts exempt from criminal responsibility, both on general and special grounds. This institution is a favorable factor for persons who, due to their fulfillment of the conditions of exemption from criminal responsibility, do not need to apply influence measures related to the forms of realization of criminal responsibility. In addition, it is worth noting that exemption from criminal liability on special grounds is justified, because the conditions of such exemption are closely intertwined with the specifics of the committed criminal act [1]. The application of exemption is useful both for the individual and for the state, since the special conditions of exemption quite often provide for active actions that either eliminate the harm, or significantly simplify the work of law enforcement agencies, or make it impossible to commit other criminal offenses.

However, courts often encounter problems in understanding the provisions of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on exemption from criminal liability. Answers to debatable questions that arise cannot always be found in the code, in most cases they are formed by the court during the application of the relevant criminal law norms. Judicial practice contains a number of important conclusions regarding the resolution of controversial issues relating to the institution of exemption from criminal responsibility.

**Goal.** Research and analysis of debatable issues that arise in practice and relate to the institution of exemption from criminal liability.

To achieve the goal, we set the following **tasks**:

- Analyze the conditions for exemption from criminal liability in connection with effective remorse;
- Analysis of release from criminal liability in connection with the reconciliation of the guilty party with the victim;
- To analyze the possibilities of releasing a person from criminal liability in connection with the expiration of the statute of limitations.

**The object of the work** is the institution of the release of a person from criminal responsibility.

**Research methods.** The work used the comparative legal method of research, which was used during the study of the norms established at the legislative level of the institution of exemption from criminal responsibility, and the practice of applying the corresponding norms by courts.

**Research results.** It is common knowledge that at the legislative level, a number of conditions are provided for exemption from criminal liability in connection with effective remorse. This type of exemption can be applied in cases where a person has committed a criminal misdemeanor or a careless non-serious crime for the first time, except for corruption crimes. The person's effective remorse should consist of sincere remorse for the committed criminal offense, active assistance by the person in the disclosure of the committed criminal offense and compensation for damages or elimination of the damage caused, if possible [1]. But attention should be paid to the resolution of the panel of judges of the First Judicial Chamber of the Criminal Court of Cassation (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Court of Cassation) dated April 11, 2019 (case No. 308/7582/17, proceeding No. 51-4104KM18), which states that the absence of at least one of the specified components active remorse excludes the release of a person from criminal liability under Art. 45 of the Criminal Code; an exception may be made only in cases of the commission of a criminal offense or an attempt to commit it, as a result of which no damage or loss was caused.

In Art. 46 of the Criminal Code specifies the grounds and conditions for exemption from criminal liability in connection with the reconciliation of the guilty party with the victim [2]. However, how should the court act in the event of the victim's death and whether close relatives of the deceased, who are victims of criminal proceedings, can reconcile with the culprit. The decision of the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court (hereinafter referred to as the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court) dated January 16, 2019 (case No. 439/397/17, proceedings No. 13-66kc18) states that if the victim dies as a result of a criminal offense, no one else can express his will when solving issues related to compensation for damage in the form of death as a basis for exemption from criminal liability under Art. 46 of the Criminal Code. This conclusion is based on the fact that in Art. 46 of the Criminal Code, the term victim is used in its material and legal aspect. The right to reconciliation is a personal right of the victim. Also, in view of the principles of humanism and the economy of criminal law repression, it is the victim (i.e. the person who was directly harmed by a criminal offense) who can express his will to forgive the guilty, on the basis of which a decision is made to close the criminal proceedings and release the person from criminal liability according to Art. 46 of the Criminal Code [2]. In view of the above, damage caused by a criminal offense within the meaning of Art. 46 of the Criminal Code must be such that, by its nature, it is amenable to compensation (elimination). Death is an irreversible consequence. Thus, damage in the form of death compensation or elimination within the meaning of Art. 46 of the Criminal Code is not applicable.

Therefore, in the event of a criminal offense causing damage in the form of the death of the victim, it is not possible to be released from criminal liability in connection with the reconciliation of the perpetrator with the victim (Article 46 of the Criminal Code).

In judicial practice, there are situations when the conditions for release from criminal liability in connection with the reconciliation of the guilty party with the victim are absent at one of the stages of the criminal proceedings, but are present at the following stages [3]. On this issue, the resolution of the panel of judges of the First Judicial Chamber of the CCC dated August 13, 2019 (case No. 537/1772/17, proceedings No. 51-1493km19) states that the reconciliation of the guilty party with the victim means reaching an agreement between them, in which it is recorded that the victim has reconciled with the guilty party, is satisfied with the latest measures taken to compensate for the damage caused or eliminate the damage caused, and as a result does not object to the release of the guilty party from criminal liability (or requests such release). It is worth noting that if, during the consideration of the proceedings by the court of first instance, the grounds and conditions for the release of the guilty party from criminal liability under Art. 46 of the Criminal Code did not yet exist (for example, the court did not receive a statement from the victim before the verdict was passed), in the opinion of the Criminal Court, the court of appeal does not relieve the appellate instance of the obligation to assess whether such grounds and conditions have arisen and exist at the time of the appeal. In this case, the appellate court can close the criminal proceedings both on the basis of the materials received from the court of first instance and on the basis of new materials provided by the participants in the process or requested by the appellate court itself if there are grounds to exempt a person from criminal liability and the relevant decision.

In the practice of applying the criminal law by the Supreme Court, many questions arise regarding the possibility of releasing a person from criminal liability in connection with the expiration of the statute of limitations [4]. When deciding the issue of exemption from criminal liability on this basis, the courts must take into account that procedural actions cannot stop the running of the statute of limitations. Thus, in the decision of the panel of judges of the First Judicial Chamber of the CCC dated May 22, 2018 (case No. 665/2387/14-k, proceedings No. 51-240km18), it is stated that the grounds for releasing a person from criminal liability under Art. 49 of the Criminal Code is only the expiration of the relevant statute of limitations, which expired before the day of entry into force of a court's conviction against a person who committed a criminal misdemeanor or a crime of a certain degree of gravity. The statute of limitations expires both during the pre-trial investigation, and during the court proceedings, and after the court pronounces a guilty verdict. Any procedural actions during these periods do not stop their course. Therefore, the court noted that if the statute of limitations has expired before the day of the conviction of the court, then the person is subject to release from criminal liability, regardless of the stage of the criminal case against him.

**Conclusion.** Consequently, in practice, courts often encounter problems of understanding the norms of the Criminal Code of Ukraine on exemption from criminal responsibility. Answers to debatable questions that arise cannot always be

found in the code, in most cases they are formed by the court during the application of the relevant criminal law norms. Judicial practice contains a number of important conclusions regarding the resolution of controversial issues relating to the institution of exemption from criminal responsibility. We have considered the general grounds for exemption from criminal liability, however, there are a number of issues, namely when applying special types of exemption from criminal liability, but they require separate coverage.

#### References:

1. Дудоров О., Кримінально-правові проблеми сучасної України (вибрані праці). Київ: Ваіте, 2022 р., ст. 80.
2. Кримінальний кодекс України від 5 квітня 2001 року [Електронний ресурс] // Відомості Верховної Ради України. – 2001. – № 25-26. – Режим доступу: <http://zakon3.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14>
3. Батан Ю. Д., Гуменюк А. С. Інститут звільнення від кримінальної відповідальності: перспективи вдосконалення. Журнал східноєвропейського права, 2020 р., № 73, ст. 23-31.
4. Кіцен Н. В., Деякі кримінально-процесуальні аспекти інституту звільнення від кримінальної відповідальності, Право і суспільство, № 1 частина 2 / 2020 р., ст. 163.

## **SALARY AS A COMPONENT OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY IN THE PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

PAVLO ORDYNSKYI, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

In the practice of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), the concept of property is broadly interpreted to include not only tangible assets, such as: land, buildings, and goods, but also intangible assets, such as: intellectual property, bank accounts, and salaries. The ECtHR recognizes that salary is an important component of an individual's property rights, and it has often stated that interference with an individual's salary can constitute a violation of Article 1 of Protocol No 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which protects the right to peaceful enjoyment of possessions.

**The purpose of the research** is to gain a deeper understanding of how the concept of property is defined and protected in the European Union, specifically in relation to salaries. This research is important for various reasons, namely: 1) *legal clarity*: understanding how salaries are defined as property under the EU law and how they are protected can provide legal clarity for individuals, employers, and legal practitioners; 2) *protection of employee's rights*: employees have the right to receive fair compensation for their work, and this includes their salaries, analyzing how salaries are protected as property under the EU law can help to ensure that employee's rights are safeguarded; 3) *litigation*: in case with the unpaid salaries,

understanding how salaries are protected under the EU law is crucial in determining the outcome of legal proceedings.

Overall, the research of the problem of the salary as the property in the EU law can provide valuable insights into how salaries are defined and protected under the EU law and how the employee's rights are safeguarded.

**The legal basis of the research** is grounded on the fundamental rights and principles enshrined in the EU Treaties, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).

Firstly, the EU Treaties, which are the primary legal instruments of the European Union, recognize the importance of protecting fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to property. Article 17 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights explicitly recognizes the right to property, stating that "everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his or her lawfully acquired possessions."

Secondly, the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights provides further legal basis for the protection of property rights, including the right to receive a salary. Article 31 of the Charter provides for the right to fair and just working conditions, including the right to receive remuneration. This includes protection against non-payment, unjustified reductions in pay, and unfair dismissal.

Thirdly, the EU secondary legislation, such as Directive 2008/94/EC on the protection of employees in case of the insolvency of their employer, provides legal basis for the protection of employees' property rights, specifically their right to receive a salary.

Finally, Article 1 of Protocol No 1 to the ECHR explicitly recognizes the right to property and the peaceful enjoyment of possessions. The ECtHR has consistently noted that salaries fall within the scope of this provision and that they are an aspect of property rights.

The ECtHR has developed a rich jurisprudence on the right to property, including the right to receive a salary. In its case law, the ECtHR has emphasized that the right to property is not absolute and can be the subject to limitations in the public interests. However, any interference with property rights must be proportionate and strike a fair balance between the demands of the public interests and the rights of the individual.

Moreover, the ECtHR has stressed that the right to receive a salary is a particularly important aspect of property rights, as it is essential to an individual's livelihood and well-being. For example, in the case of *Demir and Baykara v. Turkey* [3], the ECtHR stated that the non-payment of salaries constituted a violation of the right to property, as well as the right to work and the right to a fair trial.

Overall, the legal basis for the research on salary as a component of the concept of property in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights is grounded in the fundamental principles and legal instruments of the European

Union, which recognize and protect the right to property, including the right to receive a salary.

**In conclusion**, the concept of salary as property under the EU law and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights is important for the further research. The right to property, including the right to receive a salary, is recognized and protected under the European Convention on Human Rights, the EU Treaties, and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The ECtHR has developed a rich jurisprudence on the protection of property rights, emphasizing that the right to receive a salary is a particularly important aspect of property rights that is essential to an individual's livelihood and well-being. Researching the legal basis and implications of the concept of salary as property in the EU law can provide valuable insights into how salaries are defined and protected under the EU law, and can help to ensure that employees' rights are safeguarded. It can also provide legal clarity for individuals, employers, and legal practitioners, as well as inform policy development and guide litigation in case of labour disputes on the unpaid salaries.

Summing up, understanding the concept of salary as property in the EU law and the practice of the ECtHR is essential for protecting the employees' rights, promoting fair and equitable compensation, and upholding the fundamental principles of the European Union.

#### **References:**

1. Конвенція про захист прав людини і основоположних свобод / Європейський суд з прав людини / Council of Europe / Strasbourg cedex / France / Режим доступу: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_004#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004#Text)
2. Directive 2008/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October, 2008 on the protection of employees in case of the insolvency of their employer / Retrived from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2008/94/oj>
3. Demir and Baykara v Turkey [2008] / Retrived from: <http://www.bailii.org/eu/cases/ECHR/2008/1345.html>
4. Article 31 // Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. / Retrived from: <http://fra.europa.eu/en/eu-charter/article/31-fair-and-just-working-conditions>
5. Визначення поняття «майно» у праві ЄС та вітчизняному праві / А. С. Сліпченко // Forum Prava, 2020. 61(2) с.122–130.
6. Фрідманська В. І. Конституційне право людини і громадянина на заробітну плату : дисертація канд. наук з конституційного права; муніципального права : 12.00.02 / В. І. Фрідманська; Ужгородський національний Університет. – Ужгород, 2021. – 255 с.
7. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник / Л. В. Мисик, І. В. Савка / наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. / Київ: Ін Юре, 2018.

## ORPHAN WORKS: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION

YULIA PANTELIUK, student

KHRYSTYNA I. KMETYK - PODUBINSKA, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA O. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The problem of the legal regulation of orphan works in the legislation of Ukraine is currently quite accurate. In the Ukrainian legislation, until recently, there was no definition of what orphan works are, which caused numerous problems. Subsequently, in October 2022, a new law "On copyright and related rights" was adopted, in which the legislator already gives recognition to orphan works. Under Article 1, Clause 51 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights", **an orphan work, an orphan object** of related rights is a work, phonogram, videogram made public in Ukraine (including what is part of an audiovisual work or other phonogram, videogram), a fixed execution, in respect of which none of the subjects of property rights has been identified as a result of a thorough search, and in the case of identification of such a subject (including objects published anonymously or under a pseudonym) – their location has not been established. The legal collision of orphan works is that their legitimate use is practically impossible without the consent of the author or his/her successors. Traditionally, orphan works are stored in archives and libraries and practically "die" there.

First of all, it is important to point out the reasons why orphan works appear. The reasons for the emergence of orphan works are:

- 1) objective loss of information about the author against his/her will;
- 2) absence of formal procedures regarding the emergence of rights to the work;
- 3) irresponsible attitude of the author;
- 4) the work is the result of the creative activity of several authors who do not know each other;
- 5) the term of copyright protection is too long;
- 6) anonymity on the Internet of authors of works that contain illegal content.

There are about 25 million orphan works in the world; most of them are video games and photos stored in archives. In early doctrinal writings, scholars introduced the idea to apply legal regulation of usage of orphan works as well as of works that are in the public domain. It is worth noting that this is a false opinion. Firstly, for works that are in the public domain, the terms of copyright protection have expired, unlike orphan works, on which this term still applies. Secondly, there are works in the public domain that are not object of legal protection, for example, ideas, concepts, etc. Orphan works have legal protection. So, we cannot apply the same legal regulation to orphan works and works that are in the public domain.



The development of a scheme for the legal usage of orphan works is a priority task of the European Union and Ukraine. Unfortunately, the problem of "orphan works" is not addressed in international universal treaties but is recorded in regional and some national regulatory and legal acts, in particular in Directive 2012/28. There are a few provisions from the directive, which regulate the usage of orphan works: 1) reproduction and further distribution of works subject to exclusive property copyright is possible only with the consent of the right holder. However, in the case of orphan works, it is impossible to obtain such consent; 2) a clear procedure for copyright registration with future control over compliance with copyright and related rights is established; 3) unification of the procedure for recognizing the orphan status of a work in different EU member states will be carried out; 4) creation of large-scale digital libraries. The biggest problem is the legal conflict. The Directive stipulates the obligation to register all copyrighted and related works, but according to the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights" and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, copyright registration is not mandatory and this creates many uncertainties.

Article 1 of Directive 2012/28 defines its scope, which is based on the subject-object principle. Thus, a list of institutions authorized to digitize and further distribute orphan works is given directly, which include: "public libraries, educational institutions, museums, archives, funds of motion pictures and audio recordings, publishers and organizations of public audio and television broadcasting, established in EU member states".

Article 3 of Directive 2012/28 establishes a condition for granting "orphan" status to works – performing a proper search (diligent search). It must be completed before the usage of the work begins. According to Article 3.2 Directive 2012/28 EU member states must independently determine the sources of proper search, but it is important to use ARROW (Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works). Under Article 3.3 of Directive 2012/28, a proper search must be carried out in the EU member state in which the first publication or, in the absence of publication, the first broadcast of the work will take place. The exception is provided only for cinematographic or audiovisual works. Article 4 of Directive 2012/28 establishes the cross-border status of orphan works throughout the EU.

Authors and people who have the copyright to a work can at any time notify about their rights to the work and demand the removal of the "orphan" status from their works. Authors or other people who own the copyright to a work must be paid royalties if they exercise the right to terminate the status of an orphan work.

In conclusion, taking everything abovementioned, we can arrive at the conclusion the proper legal usage of orphan works is really important, in order to not let them “die” in archives. So we need to create a good legal regulation of their usage.

## References:

1. Handbook on Copyright and Related Issues for Libraries URL: [https://eifl.net/sites/default/files/resources/201409/handbook\\_rus\\_05.pdf](https://eifl.net/sites/default/files/resources/201409/handbook_rus_05.pdf)
2. Піхурець О. В. Розвиток правового регулювання відносин, пов'язаних із використанням «сирітських творів» в Україні та країнах Європейського Союзу / О. В. Піхурець, С. Й. Литвин // Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія: Право. – 2017. – Вип. 44(1). – С. 81-86.
3. Про авторське право і суміжні права: Закон України від 01.12.2022 № 2811-IX. Голос України, 31.12.2022, № 267.
4. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник: понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка ; уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Бібліотека словників "Ін Юре").
5. Штефан О. О. Правовий режим використання сирітських творів / О. О. Штефан // Міжнародний науковий журнал «Інтернаука». – 2017. – № 2(2). – С. 184-191.

## UKRAINIAN JUDICIARY IN THE CONTEXT OF MARTIAL LAW

YULIANA PETRENKO, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Access to justice, especially in the wartime, is of great importance for the entire society. Under martial law, the right to judicial protection guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine does not cease or become restricted, but it may be the subject to certain specific changes.

At present, the Ukrainian courts can be conditionally divided into those that cannot work at all (their cases have been transferred to other courts located in safer parts of the country) and those that operate on the regular basis, but at the same time follow particular recommendations.

In accordance with Art. 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law", if courts, operating in the territory where martial law has been introduced, cannot exercise justice, the territorial jurisdiction of judicial proceedings in these courts may be changed by the laws of Ukraine or the location of the courts may be changed in the manner prescribed by law.

Since the beginning of the military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the territorial jurisdiction of judicial proceedings has been changed several times for many courts according to the Chairman of the Supreme Court orders. At the beginning of the full-scale war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, the territorial jurisdiction was changed for 128 courts because of the inability to continue their work.

Therefore, before filing a lawsuit, it is important to consider the possible change of territorial jurisdiction of judicial proceedings. It is important to mention the recommendations of the Supreme Court of Ukraine regarding the work of

courts under martial law. In particular, the Supreme Court has stated that: 1) even under martial law, the constitutional right of a person to judicial protection cannot be restricted; 2) in case of the threat to life, health, and safety of the visitors to the court, court staff and judges the decisions to temporarily suspend the court proceedings of a particular court will be made; 3) with the aim of ensuring the safety of participants in judicial proceedings and visitors to courts, personal reception of citizens by the court officials is terminated and access to court hearings of the persons who are not participants in the proceedings is limited; 4) if the court has not suspended the court proceedings, participants in the judicial process may file an application for the postponement of hearings because of military actions and/or for the consideration of court cases in the format of a video conference using any technical means, including their own [2].

Therefore, it is worth noting that a significant number of court hearings are currently taking place or planned to be conducted via video conferencing. In particular, from February 24, 2022, to May 2, 2022, courts adopted and sent 769,650 decisions to the Unified State Register of Court Decisions, and 16,324 court hearings were held via video conferencing (according to the press service of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine on the administration of justice at war of May 2, 2022) [1].

In the context of this issue, it is important to mention that on April 26, 2022, two important draft laws No 7315 and No 7316 were registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which provide for simplifying the citizens' access to information on the status of the court cases consideration under martial law.

1. Draft Law No 7315 provides for the possibility of obtaining information about the court hearing of the case, the parties to the dispute, the subject of the claim, the place, date, and time of the court hearing, as well as for the parties to receive an electronic form of the court decision and the enforcement document through the "Diya" portal. However, obtaining information through the "Diya" portal will not have the status of an official notification and is proposed solely for informational purposes. In this case, the procedure for considering court cases remains essentially unchanged [4].

2. The draft law of April 26, 2022, No 7316, provides for a number of procedural tools, including: 1) notification of the participants in the process of the date, time and place of the first court hearing by any possible means, including phone calls, SMS messages, messengers, etc.; 2) consideration of appeals against court orders of the first instance without notifying the parties to the case (in writing); 3) notification of the court decision by posting information on the official website of the judicial authority with a link to the web address of such court decision in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions; 4) in case of a military or emergency situation, provided that there is no objective possibility to perform procedural actions within the deadlines set by the relevant code of law, procedural actions must be carried out urgently, if possible, but no later than 20 days after the cessation or cancellation of the military or emergency situation [3].

However, this bill was not approved, so justice under martial law is carried out in accordance with the norms of the current procedural codes, as well as in regards to the recommendations of the Supreme Court, the Council of Judges of Ukraine, and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine.

#### **References:**

1. State Judicial Administration of Ukraine on the Implementation of Justice in the Conditions of War as of May 2, 2022 [Electronic resource] / State Judicial Administration of Ukraine - 2022. Retrieved from: <https://dsa.court.gov.ua/dsa/pres-centr/news/1271621/>;

2. Supreme Court. Features of justice implementation in the territory where martial law is imposed [Electronic resource] / Supreme Court – 2022. Retrieved from: <https://supreme.court.gov.ua/supreme/pres-centr/news/1261727/>;

3. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Draft law as of 26.04.2022 No 7316 "On Amendments to the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, and Commercial Procedure Code of Ukraine (Regarding Judiciary Proceedings in the Conditions of War or Emergency)" [Electronic resource] / Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine - 2022. Retrieved from: <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/Card/39489>;

4. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Draft Law of Ukraine "On Amending the Law of Ukraine "On Judiciary and the Status of Judges" Regarding the Administration of Justice in Conditions of War or State of Emergency" as of April 26, 2022, No 7315 [Electronic resource] / Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine – 2022. Retrieved from: <https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billinfo/Bills/Card/39495>.

## **OVERCOMING CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE'S FUTURE AS A TRUE DEMOCRACY: A REFLECTION ON ASSERTIVENESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS DURING WARTIME**

YURIY PLOTYTSIA, student,

HALYNA MYKHALCHYSHYN, Senior Lecturer, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

There are a lot of great challenges for the Ukrainian society nowadays. It is quite difficult to understand what role will everyone play in that society in the future. However, nobody has ever asked us whether to become one of the «chosen one's» or not. Our primary responsibility at present is to cultivate our own sense of dignity and understand our individual roles in building an independent nation. The central focus of this article is to emphasize the significance of the challenges faced by Ukrainian society as a means of fostering a genuine democracy in the future. It highlights the need to address these challenges at the individual level to effectively tackle them.

The aim of the research stems from the importance of representing the democracy as the «international assertiveness». The assertiveness is considered as the person's ability to be able to advocate oneself – their own positions, to achieve their own objectives and to overcome difficulties, to be determined but without

harming the right of others and to be able to control the aggressive impulses [3, p. 3]. We consider the 24 of February as the beginning of the «great challenge» for us to overcome and to eventually acquire the capacity to govern our own nation and establish ourselves as an assertive society. Indeed, the wars tend to be the midwife of the democracy. It is represented in the Wolfgang Merkel's article [1, p. 491-492]. The military defeat of the autocratic regime tend to open the way for changes [1, p. 492].

It is difficult to determine whether the idea of a "clean" democracy during wartime is realistic or unrealistic. The argumentation for this position is quite uncomplicated and relates to the «mess/chaos» in the society during the other country's invasion. For sure, this is one of the challenges for the democracy during the war time. We could speak about an adaptation during the latest chronology of war but still consider the necessity of taking urgent and strong decisions at the beginning of it. During times of war, the strength and resilience of a country's democracy are put to the test. It is during these times that democracy must show its true colors and prove that it can weather the storm. Therefore, it can be said that democracy is being tested in real-time during the ongoing conflict. The success of democracy in a war-torn country requires a steadfast commitment to democratic principles and values, even in the face of great adversity. It is only through unwavering determination and a strong sense of purpose that a democracy can emerge from a period of conflict stronger and more resilient than ever before. By the above we mean the importance of the country's army to defend its own democracy. «The country without an army it is the country whom no one takes into consideration» as Vyacheslav Chornovil, the late Ukrainian candidate to the presidents and one of the personas that had played a key role in the achievement of Ukrainian independence in 1991, said. This implies that addressing the challenges that democracy faces during wartime largely involves the organization of a country before the onset of war. The ability to defend oneself is also the crucial characteristic of the assertive personality.

Looking at it from a different perspective, it is a challenging issue to consider whether democracy can sustain itself amidst the challenges posed by times of war. It is even mentioned in the European Convention on Human Rights at the Article 15 about the ability of own government to take measures derogating from its obligations under the convention which Ukraine is the part of [4, p. 13-14]. That is why human rights during the war time would inevitably be interrupted. There is no use to present the statistics of injuries that Ukrainian population have suffered through the war. But still, there had been for about an 8 thousand and 401 hundred killed civilians and 14 thousand and 23 injured on the estimation from 30 of March, 2023 [5] and there inevitably will be more. Here is also the answer on the question of the price that we must pay for our own democracy. That is why, at the beginning, it has been mentioned that no one is really inquiring or has inquired about the over 8,000 civilians who lost their lives. That is why in our opinion it explains the importance of the formulated question, especially in the modern days.

As a conclusion, we believe that the question of democracy during times of war can be likened to navigating the boundaries between good and bad, just as individuals navigate between aggression and passivity on their way to becoming assertive. Therefore, in a sense, aggression is more acceptable in our country now due to its current relevance. Surely, the democracy faces enormous challenges being put to war and, therefore, it is difficult to consider it as a genuine democracy. But we would rather consider it an inevitable measure for modern reality. Moreover, the representation of democracy is, in our point of view, an assertiveness on the international level built from the everyone's assertiveness of its citizens. There are a lot of challenges that haven't been mentioned yet and probably more thought should be put to it. We are committed to maintaining an unwavering focus on the future gleam of the sun of democracy and the assertiveness of our country.

#### **References:**

1. Wolfgang Merkel (2008) Democracy through War?, *Democratisation*, 15:3, 487-508, URL: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510340801991106>
2. H. Starr Democracy and War: Choice, Learning and Security Communities. *Journal of Peace Research*, vol. 29, no. 2, 1992, pp. 207-213. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343392029002007>
3. Peneva, I., & Mavrodiev, S. (2013). A Historical Approach to Assertiveness. In *Psychological Thought* (Vols. 6, Issue 1, pp. 3–26). PsychOpen GOLD. URL: <https://doi.org/10.23668/psycharchives.1912>
4. European Convention on Human Rights. URL: [European Convention on Human Rights \(coe.int\)](https://www.coe.int/t/e/treaties/Convention_on_Human_Rights/Convention_on_Human_Rights.aspx)
5. Ukraine Data Explorer. URL: [Ukraine Data Explorer \(humdata.org\)](https://humdata.org/)

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE CHOICE WITHIN THE CONTEMPORARY MEDIA MILIEU IN UKRAINE**

VLADA PONOMAROVA, student

YAROSLAV SIVAKIVSKIY, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Ukrainians seem to daily encounter the language dilemma in various aspects of life, from browsing social media feeds to consuming news updates, particularly amid the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict, where the struggle is not only against the enemies but also to eliminate Russian language content in their surroundings. The Ukrainian language holds an integral position in the daily routine of Ukrainians, and it is solely their responsibility to eliminate the presence of the Russian language in their lives.

In this research we aim to investigate the methods employed by individuals to eliminate Russian-language content and promote exclusively Ukrainian

language on the internet. The research will try to look into specific instances and approaches in order to deal with these challenges.

In the course of this study it has been found that various methods can be employed to distance oneself from all Russian-language content, including configuring the smartphone to Ukrainian language, modifying language preferences in search engines on all kinds of platforms in order to consume solely Ukrainian content, encouraging lesser-known Ukrainian-language channels by watching videos exclusively in Ukrainian on the YouTube platform, replacing Russian music with foreign or Ukrainian counterparts, and buying and reading books translated into Ukrainian.[1] The latter is particularly crucial because it not only boosts the rating of the translation, supports Ukrainian book market, but also curbs the promotion of Russian products.[2] These techniques not solely help individuals eliminate unwanted content, they could foster the development of new content creators in Ukraine as well, and thus they can eventually enter the global labour market. For an unreasonably long time, Ukrainian content has been undermined while Russian content has been praised and supported for its «uniqueness and professionalism» by the oppressive totalitarian regimes.[3] However, this trend should be now avoided at all costs to give domestic creators a chance to express their thoughts. Currently, Ukrainian podcasts, video life hacks, and the number of interviews that promote local music or artists is increasing, and YouTube as a service and platform for Ukrainians is becoming more and more appealing, thanks to the presence of familiar content in Ukrainian.

Day after day for years, Ukrainians wage a multifaceted battle for their independence, not only by engaging in battlefields and losing their lives, but no less by attempting to support in every possible way the dissemination of national content. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens have already altered their perception of Ukrainian-language content, and so far, this advancement shows no signs of slowing down. such services as Adobe, Flo, Vos provided Ukrainians with free subscriptions to their proposed content, while translating their services for the Ukrainian-speaking audience.[4] In this way they demonstrate a considerable degree of respect for the language and culture.

The choice of language in communication and consumption of content is a personal decision that should be respected. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the Ukrainian society has been actively striving towards eliminating Russian-language content from their lives, and this trend is expected to persist in the near future.

By replacing Russian-language content with Ukrainian-language alternatives, Ukrainians are not only promoting their national language and culture but are also challenging the global perception of language and its significance in modern society. It is important to note that the impact of language on society is not limited to communication but also extends to other areas of life, such as education, employment, and culture.

As the movement towards promoting Ukrainian language and culture gains momentum, it has the potential to transform global perspectives on the importance

of language, and encourage deeper contemplation of the issue. By embracing their language and culture, Ukrainians are also empowering themselves to take on a more active role in the global community and labor market, thereby opening up new opportunities for personal and collective growth.

#### References:

1. “Як позбутися російського контенту в інтернеті?” - Ukrainer. URL: <https://ukrainer.net/pozbutysia-rosiyskocho/>
2. “Мова має значення: Чому важливо читати книги українською”. URL: <https://biz.nv.ua/ukr/experts/knigi-ukrajinskoju-shcho-potribno-zrobiti-shchob-chitati-ukrajinskoju-bilshe-i-chomu-ce-vazhlivo-50294508.html>
3. “Перемагати українською. Про мову ненависті й любові”. Ольга Дубчак, Україна, Віхола, 2022
4. “Допомога від онлайн-сервісів. Які компанії надають безкоштовний доступ до своїх послуг українцям”. URL: <https://vikna.tv/styl-zhyttya/podorozhi/dopomoga-vid-onlajn-servisiv-yaki-kompaniyi-nadayut-bezkoshtovnyj-dostup-do-svoyih-poslug-ukrayinczyam/amp/>

## **A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ON THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE: MAIN LEGAL ISSUES**

ROSTYSLAV PONUROK, MA student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor PhD. in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The problem of establishing a special tribunal on the Russian Crime of Aggression against Ukraine is currently very relevant and important. Such an event will have great significance for the further development of the international criminal law. The importance of the tribunal is, on the one hand, in ensuring justice, compensation and truth, and, on the other hand, in its function as significant preventive measure for international armed conflicts worldwide, because an inadequate reaction to such gross violations of the international law can serve as a signal, precedent for non-democratic totalitarian states.

For the first time the crime of aggression as an international crime was mentioned in the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal (1945–1946). The Tribunal said: "To initiate a war of aggression ... is not only an international crime; it is the supreme international crime differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole" [1]. Since then, the crime of aggression has never been the subject of other tribunals.

According to article 1 of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX, 14 December, 1974) aggression is the use of armed force by a State against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations, as set out in this Definition [2].



Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in article 8 bis<sup>3</sup> states that the crime of aggression means planning, preparation, initiation or execution by a person in a position of control over the other State or starting direct political or military activities against the other State, thus, such act of aggression, by its character, gravity and scale, constitutes the violation of the Charter of the United Nations [3].

According to article 15 bis<sup>5</sup> of Rome Statute in respect of a State that is not a party to this Statute the Court shall not exercise its jurisdiction over the crime of aggression when committed by that State's nationals or on its territory [3]. Ukraine tried to ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC in 2001, but it was declared as inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine according to the conclusion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of 11 July, 2001 [4]. Thus, the ICC can exercise its jurisdiction only on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Ukraine.

Many scholars and analysts offer various possible solutions to the problem of establishing a special tribunal on the Russian Crime of Aggression against Ukraine [5-7].

Firstly, it is necessary to amend Rome Statute. It is certainly possible, but it will take a long time several years for sure, until the states ratify relevant changes [7]. For example, Kampala amendments were adopted in 2010, but they entered force only in 2018 [8].

Secondly, Russia has to be excluded from the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. Otherwise it will, of course, block any attempt to pass a resolution on establishing the tribunal by its veto. To exclude Russia from the permanent members of the UN Security Council will be extremely difficult because the UN Charter does not have such legal procedures and tools and amending can take an indefinite amount of time.

Thirdly, according to the experts in international law the most effective way to solve this problem will be to establish the tribunal by agreement with the UN on the recommendation of the General Assembly [5-7]. It will neutralize Russian right to veto, legitimize this tribunal and give it the required level of international recognition and support. Absolute majority of states in UN will support this initiative and ratify or vote for the relevant treaty, for the exception of some non-democratic, totalitarian states.

Fourthly, it is important to establish the tribunal by agreement with the regional international organizations such as the European Union or the Council of Europe. The experts say that such a model may involve the creation of a special or "hybrid" tribunal integrated into the national justice system [7].

Finally, the tribunal is to be established according to the international multilateral treaty. It can have the format of a "hybrid" tribunal integrated into the national justice system [7].

In conclusion, the ICC can exercise its jurisdiction only on genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in Ukraine. The most effective way to establish the special tribunal on the Russian crime of aggression against Ukraine will be to

establish the tribunal by agreement with the UN on the recommendation of the General Assembly that will legitimize this tribunal and give it the required level of international recognition.

#### References:

1. The Charter and Judgment of the Nürnberg Tribunal – History and Analysis: Memorandum submitted by the Secretary-General, Topic: Formulation of the Nürnberg Principles - UN - GA International Law Commission Lake Success, NY 1949. Retrieved from: [https://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a\\_cn4\\_5.pdf](https://legal.un.org/ilc/documentation/english/a_cn4_5.pdf)
2. Definition of Aggression, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3314, 14 December, 1974. Retrieved from: <http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instreet/GAres3314.html>
3. Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July, 1998, in force on 1 July, 2002, United Nations, Treaty Series, Vol. 2187, No. 38544. Depository. Retrieved from: <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf>
4. Conclusion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (11 July, 2001). Retrieved from: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v003v710-01#Text>
5. Corell H. A Special Tribunal for Ukraine on the Crime of Aggression – The Role of the U.N. General Assembly. Retrieved from: <https://www.justsecurity.org/85116/a-special-tribunal-for-ukraine-on-the-crime-of-aggression-the-role-of-the-u-n-general-assembly/>
6. Oona A. Hathaway The Case for Creating an International Tribunal to Prosecute the Crime of Aggression Against Ukraine (Part I). Retrieved from: <https://www.justsecurity.org/83117/the-case-for-creating-an-international-tribunal-to-prosecute-the-crime-of-aggression-against-ukraine/>
7. Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute of the International Kampala, 11 June, 2010. Retrieved from: <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2010/CN.651.2010-Eng.pdf>
8. Романюк П. Заснування трибуналу з питань агресії росії проти України: вищий рівень відповідальності як запобіжник нових конфліктів у Європі // Центр сприяння документуванню воєнних злочинів, -В., 2022. Retrieved from: <https://warcrimescenter.org/zasnuvannia-trybunalu-z-pytan-ahresii-rosii-proty-ukrainy-vyshchyy-riven-vidpovidalnosti-iak-zapobizhnyk-novykh-konfliktiv-u-yevropi/>

## ANTI-CORRUPTION RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE

MAKSYM POPELCHUK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The problem of corruption has been and still remains the most pressing and significant for the entire society throughout the entire period of independent Ukraine's existence. This is particularly confirmed by the research of the global anti-corruption organization *Transparency International*, according to which Ukraine is ranked 116-th out of 180 countries in 2022, which is not a good result. The same level was reached by such countries as: Algeria, Angola, El Salvador, Mongolia, the Philippines, and Zambia [7]. Therefore, the problem of corruption and its prevention needs to be studied in detail, as it is a threat to national security,

further development of a democratic society, constitutional order, and the rule of law in general. In my opinion, the most effective way to fight it is to introduce and implement truly effective restrictions, primarily for public officials, at the legislative level. The existing rules are far from perfect and need to be changed, which is the reason why this topic has been chosen.

Thus, the problem of reforming the executive branch of government in order to prevent corrupt influences on it and to ensure transparent solution of political, economic and other problems of the state is of great significance. It is worth noting that in 2014 there was already a rather determined attempt to start an active fight against corruption, in particular, a number of legislative acts aimed at preventing corruption were adopted. Those laws created completely new anti-corruption bodies in our country. Similar bodies are successfully operating in Europe, an effective anti-corruption strategy is being developed and changes to existing codes are made. But as we can see, it has not brought significant results, that is why, it is necessary to introduce such restrictions that will be actually observed by all the public officials.

One of the main anti-corruption restrictions imposed by our legislation on public officials is the restriction on receiving gifts. The term «gift» is defined by the law as money or other property, advantages, benefits, services that are provided/received free of charge or at a price below the minimum market price [1].

According to Article 718 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, gifts may include movable and immovable property, money, and other valuable items that the donor owns or may acquire in the future [5]. However, public officials are strictly prohibited from directly or indirectly soliciting, demanding, or accepting gifts for themselves or their relatives from individuals or legal entities. This prohibition applies specifically to gifts given in connection with the performance of state or local government functions or when the giver is a subordinate of the public official.

There are some exceptions to the gift-giving rules. For instance, public officials can receive gifts from certain sources, such as the state of Ukraine, international organizations, and territorial communities. Additionally, gifts given by non-subordinate individuals may be accepted as long as they are not related to the performance of government functions, meet the standards of hospitality, and do not exceed the value allowed by the law. Close relatives may also give gifts, but they must not be related to government functions either. A gift that meets the generally accepted notions of hospitality is usually a souvenir. The giver gives it out of his or her own free will to make the recipient feel good, often in connection with an event, custom, or holiday. However, any attempt to disguise an unlawful benefit as a gift carries even a criminal liability instead of administrative penalties.

Discounts, winnings, and prizes that are publicly available are also acceptable forms of gift-giving. The law about state lotteries in Ukraine defines prizes as funds, property, and non-property rights that are awarded to players who win according to the published terms and conditions [2].

The relevance of this law is also confirmed by the decision of the Court of Appeal, in which a public official was brought to administrative liability for accepting a gift of alcohol and sweets in exchange for a certain service, despite the fact that this gift costs only UAH 300. The reason for this decision was that prevention of corruption offenses is the main priority for the state [6].

Reacting to such cases is within the powers of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP). After detecting such a violation, the NACP draws up and sends a protocol to the court. The court decides whether an offense has been committed and whether it is necessary to bring the public official to administrative responsibility. If a person is found guilty, he/she is fined from 100 to 200 non-taxable minimum incomes (roughly from UAH 1700 to UAH 3400), and the gift is confiscated. If the person commits the offense again, the fine is from 200 to 400 non-taxable minimum incomes (roughly from UAH 3400 to UAH 6800), and the gift is also confiscated. Additionally, the person is deprived of the right to occupy certain positions or be engaged in certain activities for a year [4].

It should also be noted that this law has been changed under martial law. Now, public officials can accept gifts without limits on their value if they use the money for them or the gifts themselves for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine or humanitarian aid to the victims of the Russian aggression against Ukraine [3].

Summing up, I consider it necessary to comply anti-corruption restrictions on public officials with the similar international standards and to establish stricter sanctions for their violation. Unfortunately, the restrictions provided by the Ukrainian legislation do not work properly and public officials continue committing corruption offences.

#### **References:**

1. Закон України «Про запобігання корупції» (15 березня 2023 р.) / Верховна Рада України. Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2023. 110 с.
2. Закон України «Про державні лотереї в Україні» (21 листопада 2021 р.) / Верховна Рада України. Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2021. 28 с.
3. Закон України «Про внесення змін до Закону України «Про запобігання корупції» щодо особливостей застосування законодавства у сфері запобігання корупції в умовах воєнного стану» від 08.07.2022 № 2381-IX // Відомості Верховної Ради України, 2014 р., № 49, С. 2056.
4. Кодекс України про адміністративні правопорушення (29 жовтня 2022 р.) / Верховна Рада України. – Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2022. – 238 с.
5. Цивільний кодекс України (28 березня 2023 р.) / Верховна Рада України. Київ : Парламентське видавництво, 2022. 325 с.
6. Науково-практичний коментар до Закону України «Про запобігання корупції» / Ред. М. І. Хавронюк. К.: Ваіте, 2018. 472 с.
7. Transparency International: Corruption Perceptions Index 2022. Retrieved from: <https://cpi.ti-ukraine.org/>

## THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

ANASTASIIA PYLYPENKO, student

VITALIY CHORNENKYY, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific Adviser

ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Economic, social, and cultural rights constitute an important component of the system of inherent human rights. One of the prioritized and most important areas of state activity is the protection of human rights and freedoms. Key aspects also include ensuring a decent standard of living, guaranteeing social stability, social security, and social assistance to citizens.

The right to social protection is one of the fundamental constitutional principles of social security law, which is enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and guaranteed by the state. For Ukraine, as a legal and welfare state, a significant feature is the extensive regulation of the right to social protection, which is manifested in a large number of normative legal acts of varying legal force in the field of legal provision of the relevant right.

The importance of this study is to theoretically substantiate the essence of the concept of social protection, its components, to analyze the concepts of "social protection" and "social security" and, moreover, to examine the substance of the concept of human constitutional right to social protection. The study aims to provide an answer to the question of what happens when individuals are ill, disabled, pregnant, or elderly, and they lack sufficient income or any income at all, due to their inability to work. Furthermore, the research seeks to examine whether modern domestic standards of social protection are consistent with and correspond to international standards.

Firstly, a detailed analysis has been carried out of Article 46 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which is pivotal to comprehending social protection in Ukraine, as it ensures the right of citizens to social protection, including the right to be provided for in case of complete, partial, or temporary loss of working capacity, loss of a breadwinner, unemployment due to circumstances beyond their control, as well as in old age and in other cases provided for by law.

Secondly, legislative acts that determine the state policy in the field of social protection and social security have been examined, among which a leading role is played by the laws of Ukraine, presidential decrees, and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Thus, in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine, Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, law-based state. These principles have a decisive significance for the realization of the right to social protection in Ukraine. Social protection, as opposed to social security, involves guarantees for the

protection of labour, health, natural environment, payment for work, and other measures necessary for the normal functioning of individuals and the state as a whole. It should be noted that the right to social protection is a legally broader category, which is applied in most fields of law, as opposed to the right to social security, which pertains to a narrower range of specific legal relations.

The realization of a citizen's right to social protection requires active participation of the state in this process and is dependent on the level of its economic development. In the process of Ukraine's accession to international agreements, there is a tendency to gradually implement their norms on social protection of individual population groups (social groups) into national legislation. Nevertheless, there is still a need for the gradual reform of domestic social protection system in order to bring it as close as possible to the corresponding international standards.

Therefore, the term "constitutional right to social protection" should be understood as the rights of an individual to receive from the state a particular type of non-refundable material assistance (or assistance that does not have a material nature) that is aimed at ensuring a decent standard of living for a person who, due to certain life circumstances, requires such assistance. These rights are enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine and international legal documents, as well as in other normative legal acts of Ukraine.

#### **References:**

1. Конституція України : (з офіц. тлумаченням Конституц. Суду України). Київ: Ліра, 2006. 96 с.
2. Поняття права на соціальний захист / К. В. Бориченко // Університетські наукові записки. - 2016. - № 3. - С. 301-309
3. Система соціального захисту та соціального забезпечення в Україні. Реальний стан та перспективи реформування. - К.: Центр громадської експертизи, 2009. - 104 с. - Бібліографія: с. 104.
4. Сташків Б. І. Право соціального забезпечення. Чернігів, 2016. 693 с.

## **THE PRINCIPLE OF FORMALITY AND APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF FORMALITY BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

MARIA-ROKSOLANA PYNDZYN, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The principles of law have always occupied an important place in every area of law: whether in criminal law, civil law, labor law, or administrative law. In general, the principle of formality has a fundamental role in administrative procedure.

Firstly, the principles of law create every branch of law. Rulemaking is implemented in accordance with the principles of law, which are established in conformity with the European and international legal standards. Secondly, rulemaking is only the initial stage, thus, it is important to introduce these principles into practical activity. It is worth noting that such lawyers as: A. Shkolyk, E. Demskyi, O. Bandurka, M. Tyshchenko, O. Mykolenko and others are known for their research in the field of the principles of administrative procedure.

In regards to the reforming the administrative law, the principle of formality and its application in the functioning of administration institution requires further research. The principle of formality, in my opinion, requires thorough research, because, it is one of the most important principles. Though it is not always necessary to single out one principle, since all the principles together create an effective administrative procedure.

In order to consider the principle of formality, as one of the principles of administrative procedure, it is necessary to determine what is the administrative procedure and what is the principle of administrative procedure.

The definition of administrative procedure is given in the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure," namely, in paragraph 5 of section 2: administrative procedure is the procedure for considering and resolving a case determined by law [1].

The term "principle" comes from Latin: *basis, beginning*. P. M. Rabinovich says that the principles of law are the guiding ideas that are determined by the objective regularities of the existence and development of the man and society and determine the notions considered [3].

Therefore, according to the notions, mentioned above, we can conclude that the principles of administrative procedure are the basic ideas that influence the implementation of procedural activities, they are characterized by universality and determine the direction of actions of public administration entities.

As for the principle of formality, Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" is devoted to it. This rule of law provides: The administrative authority is obliged to establish the circumstances that are important for resolving the case, and, if necessary, to collect documents and other evidence on its own initiative, including without involving a person to demand documents and information, to obtain the approvals and conclusions necessary to resolve the case [1].

A. Shkolyk notes that this principle in the German Law "On administrative the procedure" is called *Untersuchungsgrundsatz* and is literally translated as: *a research principle*. In the largest German-Ukrainian dictionary it has already been translated as the legal term "detective principle" [2].

It is worth presenting the definition of the concept of the public administration body that is not defined at the legislative level. M. Kuleshi suggested the following definition: public administration is a set of organizational activities performed by various individuals and institutions on the basis of law and within the limits determined by law to achieve public interests [4].

M. S. Rybak believes that public administration is a legally defined system of a wide range of authorized entities endowed with administrative and managerial functions, the main purpose of which is to ensure public interests and the interests of the society as a whole [4]. V. B. Averianova suggests the following definition of the notion “public administration”: it is a set of executive authorities and executive self-government bodies that subordinate to political power, ensure the implementation of the law and perform other public management functions [4].

The implementation of the principle of formality into practical application by the public administration during the administrative procedure is of great importance. Firstly, it is one of the fundamental principles of good governance not only in Ukraine, but also in the European countries. In order to follow the European standards of administrative procedure, public administration bodies should apply this principle in practice. Secondly, it is impossible to realize the person's right to administrative procedure without observing the principle of formality.

Summing it up, we should mention that the reform of the administrative procedure and the coming of the new law of Ukraine “On administrative procedure” into force are sure to positively affect the application of the principles of administrative procedure, including the principle of formality.

#### **References:**

1. Закон України «Про адміністративну процедуру» у редакції від 17 лютого 2022 року / Верховна Рада України. Режим доступу : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2073-20#Text>.
2. Школик А. М. Адміністративно-процедурне законодавство в Україні: становлення та систематизація : дис. ... доктора юридичних наук : 12.00.05 (Андрій Михайлович Школик ; Запорізький національний університет). – Запоріжжя, 2021. – 417 с.
3. Принципи права в контексті розвитку загальної теорії держави і права / О. В. Зайчук // Альманах права. — 2012. — Вип. 3. — С. 22-28.
4. Пайда Ю. Публічна адміністрація як об’єкт адміністративно-правового регулювання / Ю. Ю. Пайда // Правовий часопис Донбасу – 2020. - №3. – С. 145-154.

## **HOW UKRAINIAN BOOK MARKET HAS CHANGED ITS STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR TO PROTECT UKRAINIAN BOOK, LANGUAGE AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH**

IRYNA SHAROVA, PhD student

NATALIA GABOR, Professor, PhD in Journalism, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Professor, PhD in Philology, English Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The prohibition and destruction of books as a medium of language are the tools of linguistic genocide. In the history of Ukraine, there have been many periods when the extermination of language went hand in hand with genocide and repression of



Ukrainians. However, the destruction of the Ukrainian language took on a new dimension during the Russo-Ukrainian war, especially after the full-scale invasion: burning of Ukrainian books, persecution of teachers and school and university administrators, Russification of educational institutions, replacement of Ukrainian textbooks with Russian ones, and retraining camps for teachers [2, p. 122].

The Ukrainian book market, which contains two key elements (a book written in Ukrainian and a reader who reads in Ukrainian) is directly affected by all aspects of language eradication. And while a language can survive without a physical medium (books, newspapers, textbooks, social media posts, etc.), remaining in oral form, it is extremely difficult to expand the circle of native speakers without an auxiliary physical medium. From the point of view of the modern world, the survival of books as a medium of language depends on the financing of the book industry: market demand and government support, as well as publishers' own business decisions.

In addition to the burning of Ukrainian books in the occupied territories, since February 24, 2022, writers have died, and libraries, publishing and printing houses, warehouses have been damaged [5]. The printing industry, whose facilities were located in Kharkiv, stopped working due to destruction or occupation. By the end of 2022, the circulation of Ukrainian books had fallen by 2.7 times compared to the same figure in 2021 [6].

The Russo-Ukrainian war began in 2014, and the first stimulus for market growth was the conscious decision of Ukrainians to show a greater interest in Ukrainian books, including abandoning Russian books.

On legislative level, a number of laws and decisions have been adopted: Law of Ukraine No. 5114 on the issuance of permits for the import of books from the Russian Federation (12.30.2016); Order No. 94 of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting of Ukraine, which revoked previously issued permits for the import of books from the Russian Federation and stated that no new permits would be issued (03.06.2022); Law of Ukraine No. 6287 on stimulating the development of Ukrainian book publishing and book distribution, which assigns state subsidies for bookstores (07.07.2022); and the draft Law of Ukraine No. 7459, which aims to restrict the distribution of books by authors with Russian or Belarusian citizenship, however, the Law has not been signed by the President yet (the Verkhovna Rada supported the Law on 16.05.2022). It is important to note these laws have restricted Russian books, not the Russian language. In general, the nature of all these legislative decisions can be described as exclusively protectionist. Even Order No. 94 was adopted when Russia launched missiles over the entire Ukraine.

Since the beginning of the Russo-Ukrainian war in 2014, state support for the Ukrainian book market has also been provided through the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation, the Ukrainian Book Institute, the ePidtrymka program, and the Ukrainian Institute. Among the major grantors are the House of Europe and the International Renaissance Foundation, and last but not least numerous embassies

and foreign cultural institutions. Among all projects, the Ukrainian Book Institute's program of public procurement of books for libraries is the most significant financial support for publishers on a competitive basis.

The ePromotion program was launched in December 2021. Under the program, adult citizens of Ukraine who have been fully vaccinated against COVID-19 received one thousand hryvnias. The money could be spent on purchases determined by the government (books, theater tickets, medicines, utility bills, etc.). Of the first three billion hryvnias, one third was spent in bookstores [3].

As for the business decisions of the publishers themselves, since 2014, we can note the development of online stores and online presence in general, as well as the promotion of books in new media, including on a paid basis. The Covid-19 epidemic in 2020 shifted almost all cultural communication, including book communication, to the online space for many months. This forced publishers who work with books (traditional media) to adapt their strategies almost completely to new media, which came in handy in 2022, during the full-scale invasion, evacuation, and threats of missile attacks.

In the spring of 2022, the publishing market was mainly engaged in evacuation and establishing new principles of market operation: the Yakaboo marketplace evacuated more than a million books from a warehouse near Kyiv, rapidly entered the Amazon marketplace with Ukrainian books, and offered Ukrainian readers free access to book reading in their app (with the support of publishers) [4]. The Laboratory publishing house saw its sales drop by 70-90% due to the full-scale invasion [1]. Almost all publishing houses had a similar situation, although it has leveled off in a few months, inflation in the country, rising supplies prices, and high risks due to the war, still have a negative impact on the Ukrainian book market. However, the Ukrainian language has existed for many centuries, and Ukrainian books are unlikely to be killed by anything.

## References:

1. Karmanska Y. "Our boat has not sunk". When Ukraine will have more than 2 million readers and the book market will grow to Poland. Interview with publisher Anton Martynov. Forbes, 2023. URL: <https://cutt.ly/T43eeds>
2. Khyrivska, H. Linguicide of the Ukrainian language. National memory (in honor of the victims of totalitarianism). Printing house of Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University, 2023. 130 p.
3. MCIP: Ukrainians spent a billion hryvnias on books under the ePidtrymka program. Government Portal, 2022. URL: <https://cutt.ly/I43wAM3>
4. Online meeting "Support and development of the Ukrainian book industry" YouTube channel 'yakaboo.ua', 2022. URL: <https://cutt.ly/X43wVzb>
5. Semerin H. Publishers and libraries of Ukraine during the war: losses, challenges, de-Russification. Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiative Foundation, 2022. URL: <https://cutt.ly/h43w7Dn>
6. The number of books published in Ukraine has halved in a year - Book Chamber. Chytomo, 2023. URL: <https://cutt.ly/E43egot>

## **ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC POWER DECENTRALIZATION IN UKRAINE**

OLENA SHCHUPLIAK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The problem of effective providing of administrative services in Ukraine is one of the main legal problems nowadays. The administrative reform that has been implemented in Ukraine recently is to solve this problem. It is aimed at improving the process of providing administrative services, but the war has intruded into the implementation of the reform and it has been postponed till the victory.

The root of the problem is in the lack of detailed administrative regulation of the local powers distribution in the text of the Constitution. First, the constitutional principles do not correspond the current administrative-and-territorial system of this country. The chapter on local self-government is out-of-date. Thus, the lawmaker is required to introduce new laws, in which the powers of the local self-government are provided and the corresponding legal mechanisms are described.

Second, the work of the centers on providing administrative services (the ASCs) is not always satisfactory. These centers often become a new bureaucratic circle and the provision of administrative services becomes incomprehensible at all. People have to registrate the same documents several times, then submit these documents to the ASCs for obtaining the service, and at the end of the process, people need to go to another official body. Such a long procedure causes the citizens' mistrust in public authorities. We think, there is a strong demand in the society to solve the problem.

As for the reform, it is connected with the optimization of the administrative-and-territorial structure by the way of decentralization through enlarging the administrative units. It will help to open the ASCs in all the administrative-and-territorial units, bringing the provision of administrative services closer to people. There is a very promising proposal to introduce a mobile format of providing administrative services by the so-called mobile ASCs.

We should pay special attention to providing administrative services under martial law, as far as certain changes have been carried out in this sphere. The latter are connected with the terms of the cases consideration. It seems rather negative, because deadlines are prolonged too much. The sphere of providing administrative services is very specific, the citizens need to solve their problems in the administrative sphere as soon as possible.

The Ukrainian legal science pays much attention to the research of the legal aspects of providing administrative services. Among the scholars who have made important contribution into the research there are such scientists as: A.O. Popsui, I.B.Koliushko, N.E. Hliborob, O.V. Hunenkova, I.I. Bryhilevych [1] and others.

The principle of decentralization is a positive phenomenon in the improvement of the administrative-and-territorial system in Ukraine. We identify the following problem connected with the implementation of this principle as delegating some powers from the central governmental institutes to the local bodies of public administration. The advantages of implying this principle are in ensuring: 1) the quality and accessibility to administrative services; 2) openness of information on services and the procedure of obtaining them. It is important to introduce the best international experience in reforming the Ukrainian system of providing administrative services. For instance, the principle of service functioning of the state [2], which ensures the availability and quality of administrative services, as well as its efficiency, can be used in this reform.

As far as the steps of the decentralization reform is concerned, we can consider the following three stages. The first stage started in 2014. The government approved the basic conceptual document (the Concept of Reforming Local Self-Government and Territorial Organization of Power [3]). After that the Plan of Measures [3] for its implementation was approved, which gave start to the reform. Mentioning changes introduced into legislation we should note the Law on Amendments to the Budget [3] and Tax Code [3] of Ukraine. Due to these changes financial decentralization took place. Under the Law On Voluntary Unification of Territorial Communities [3] the formation of the basic level of local self-government started. 1070 united territorial communities were created in Ukraine in 2014-2020. At the second stage a lot of the former administrative regions (*rayons*) were liquidated, instead new administrative regions were created: the number of remote regions was considerably reduced. The third step is taking place now: new laws are being adopted.

This reform provided the creation of the ASCs across the country. In order to ensure the effective provision of administrative services territorial departments of the ASCs are being formed and remote workplaces of administrators are being created too. Special attention is paid to the development of the mobile ACSs, mentioned above. It is a new phenomenon for the Ukrainian legislature. At the initial stage of the reform the town of Slavuta was chosen for launching the first mobile ACS in Ukraine. The reasons for this choice were as follows: 1) the institutional capacity of the town; 2) the presence of 10 territorial communities around Slavuta, which according to the perspective plan may be organized into a united territorial community (UTC) of Slavuta. Approximately 240 types of administrative services are available in such mobile ACS. It is very important for the handicapped, elderly people, and the population of small villages.

To sum up, the reform of decentralization has a significant influence on the quality of providing administrative services. A number of administrative services have become available to the citizens. We think, it is necessary to say, that communities can create their own ACSs with basic services, such as: registration of marriage, registration of the place of residence, registration of land plots,

registration of individuals and legal entities. Thus, this reform has brought the Ukrainian legislature closer to the European one.

#### References:

1. Хлібороб Н. Є. Проблеми функціонування організаційних форм надання адміністративних послуг / Н. Є. Хлібороб // Адміністративне право та процес. 2015. № 3. С. 62-72.

2. Євсюкова О. В. Формування механізмів управління розвитком сервісної держави в умовах суспільних трансформацій : дис. докт. наук з держ. управл.: 25.00.02. (Оксана Володимирівна Євсюкова). Київ, 2020. 467 с.

3. Урядовий портал – єдиний веб-портал органів виконавчої влади. Реформа децентралізації. [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: [kmu.gov.ua/diyalnist/eformi/efektivne-vryaduvannya/reforma-decentralizaciyi](http://kmu.gov.ua/diyalnist/eformi/efektivne-vryaduvannya/reforma-decentralizaciyi) (дата звернення: 22.12.2022).

## POSITION OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE LEFT-RIGHT POLITICAL SPECTRUM

DARYNA SHEREMETA, student

BOHDAN MARKEVYCH, Assistant, Department of Mass Media Language, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

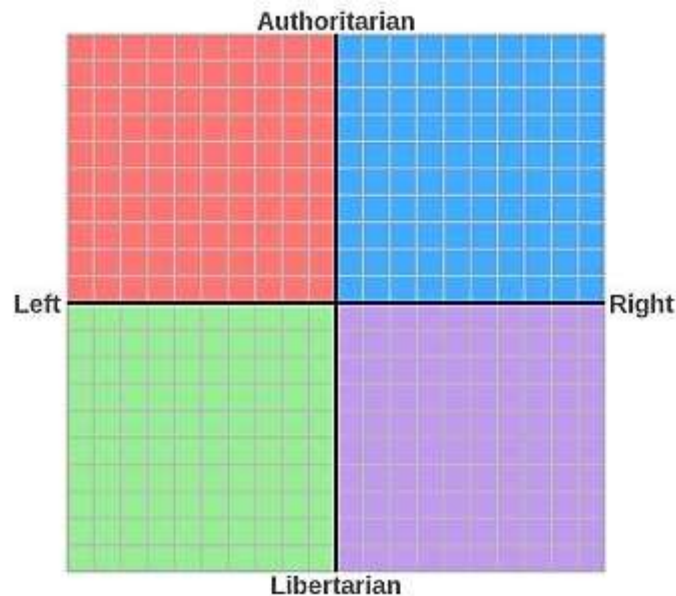
Modern society faces a wide range of complex problems, one of which is political polarization. It means that many countries are experiencing growing deep gaps between different ideological groups. This phenomenon can have a range of negative effects on society, including social and political fragmentation, loss of trust in government, inability to cooperate and move a progress. In fact, every political party has an ideological background, so the main problem is much deeper than trivial political rivalry.

Throughout history, the definitions of ideologies have undergone significant changes, with some newer ones emerging. To help distinguish between them, a political compass or spectrum has been developed. This compass divides political beliefs into two main categories: left and right. Those on the left typically advocate for state control over most aspects of human life and activity, while those on the right support freedom from interference by the state apparatus [3]. The political compass is made up of two axes: the axis of individual freedoms and the axis of economic freedoms. The line representing the extreme radical points runs diagonally.

One of the most prevalent political systems in the world is democracy, which raises the question of where it falls on the political compass. It can be argued that democracy is a centrist ideology, occupying a middle ground between the left and right sides of the spectrum. Democracy values individual freedoms and

civil liberties, while also allowing for economic freedom within certain parameters. The balance between individual and economic freedoms is a delicate one and can vary depending on the specific form of democracy in question.

Overall, the political compass provides a useful tool for understanding the complex and varied world of political ideologies. By identifying where different ideologies fall on the spectrum, we can better understand the values and beliefs that underpin them. While the compass is not a perfect system and there is always room for debate and interpretation, it provides a valuable starting point for analyzing and evaluating political ideologies.



Generally speaking, both left-wing and right-wing ideologies can support democratic principles, but they may have different interpretations of what democracy entails and how it should be implemented. In some cases, the left-wing supporters may prioritize direct democracy and participatory decision-making, while the right-wing chooses representative democracy and the protection of individual rights and freedoms. But if we compare a democrat party and a republican one in the USA, the first one is totally left-leaning and liberal, while the second one is right-leaning and conservative.

In the United States, the Democratic Party is composed of members who identify as both left-wing and right-wing. It is important to note that the number of representatives who identify as conservative is significantly lower, and the United States is generally considered a liberal country. However, there is a political ideology that aims to balance the aforementioned perspectives, known as centrism [4].

Therefore, democracy is generally considered to be a system of governance rather than a political ideology. While some political parties and ideologies may prioritize democratic values more than others, democracy itself can be found across the political spectrum. Its principles such as protection of individual rights

and freedoms, fair elections, rule of law, can be implemented by absolutely different ideologies across the compass.

It is not always possible to classify clearly all of the principles, laws, political parties, or media outlets as either left-wing or right-wing since they often incorporate elements of both. In addition, individuals who identify themselves as left or right-wing may also embrace some principles from the opposing end of the political compass. This approach is beneficial in some way whereas it allows us to avoid simplified outlook and keep balance in political sphere of our life.

#### References:

1. [Bell, D. \(2000\). The end of ideology. Rev. ed. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.](#)
2. Craig Biddle. Political Left and Right Properly Defined. / The Objective Standard. <https://theobjectivestandard.com/2012/06/political-left-and-right-properly-defined/>
3. <https://www.diffen.com/difference/Image:left-wing.jpg>
4. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic\\_Party\\_\(United\\_States\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States))
5. О. Шевченко. Нові права // Політична енциклопедія.— К.:Парламентське видавництво, 2011.

## **INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT LEGAL ISSUES**

NAZAR SHESTOPALOV, MA student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine states that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, and legal state. Despite that the Russian Federation invaded the territory of Ukraine in 2014, having violated a number of norms of international law. As a result, about 7% of the territory of Ukraine was occupied and almost 2 million people were forced to become internally displaced persons.

Moreover, these circumstances caused considerable changes to the Ukrainian legislation and the following legal acts came into force: the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens and Legal Regime in the Temporarily Occupied Territory of Ukraine No 1207-VII of April 15, 2014; the law of Ukraine on Ensuring the Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons No 1706-VII of October 20, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Law No 1706-VII"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Provision of Monthly Targeted Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons to Cover Living Expenses, Including Payment for Housing and Communal Services No 505 of October 1, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No.505"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Accounting of Internally Displaced

Persons No 509 of October 1, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No. 509"); the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on Implementation of Social Payments to Internally Displaced Persons No 637 of November 5, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Resolution No 637"). Unfortunately, those acts were only the first stage in the transformation of the Ukrainian legislation and regulation of the legal status of internally displaced Ukrainians.

On February 24, 2022, around 4:30 a.m. in the morning, the cynical and illegal full-scale Russian invasion into Ukraine renewed the relevance of the topic of the occupied territories and internally displaced persons. As a result, during the first week of the invasion, millions of Ukrainians became displaced. The official statistics of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine states that the number of people registered in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons increased from 1 446 881 people in 2020 to more than 4 million people in June, 2022. It is important to note that 47% of them are children. Although, this figure of 4 million is far from reality, because according to the data of the International Organization for Migration, the real number of internally displaced persons in Ukraine has long since exceeded eight million. Besides, it should be noted that most refugees from the occupied territories avoid obtaining the official status of an internally displaced person for various reasons.

The legal framework for regulating the status of internally displaced persons was developed in Ukraine in 2014 and it has not undergone significant transformation over the past eight years. The answer to the question: *Who are these internally displaced persons according to the Ukrainian legislation?* is provided by Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII, which states: "An internally displaced person is a citizen of Ukraine, a foreigner or a stateless person who stays in the territory of Ukraine on legal grounds and has the right to permanent residence in Ukraine, who was forced to flee or leave their place of residence as a result of or in order to avoid the negative consequences of the armed conflict, temporary occupation, widespread manifestations of violence, violations of human rights and emergency situations of a natural or man-made nature" [2]. In general, the definition, mentioned above, does not contain a restriction that concerns the crossing of the state border by internally displaced persons.

It is also worth noting that simultaneously with the adoption of Law No 1706-VII a system of recording for internally displaced persons in the Unified Information Database of Internally Displaced Persons by the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine is functioning in Ukraine. Thus, in order to obtain the status of an internally displaced person, each displaced person from the occupied territories must get a "certificate on registration of an internally displaced person." This certificate is drawn up in accordance with the procedure specified by Resolution No 509 by submitting an application to the social protection department at the new (actual) place of residence. Such an application must contain data on the applicant's identity, as well as confirmation of the circumstances that have caused his/her internal displacement. It is positive that the legislative provisions of



paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII have removed the burden of proving such circumstances from individuals, calling them commonly known, but only under condition that the "data on such circumstances are contained in the official reports (notices) of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, or they are posted on the websites of these organizations, or if, in relation to such circumstances, authorized state bodies have adopted the relevant decisions. Moreover, the Ukrainian government reacted so quickly to the beginning of a full-scale war on February 24, 2022 that already in March internally displaced persons were able to submit an application for registration through the Unified State Web Portal of Electronic Services "Diya".

Besides, in Part 10 of Article 4 of Law No 1706-VII the legislator defines the grounds for refusing to issue a certificate of registration of internally displaced persons. However, a person has the right to apply for the certificate again if he/she has the grounds specified in Article 1 of Law No 1706-VII or if the obstacles to obtain a certificate provided for above have been removed, or to appeal the Decision to deny the issue of a certificate of registration as internally displaced person to the court.

Summarizing the legal mechanism for obtaining registration documents, I would like to note that legal registration as an internally displaced person provides the person with the following possibilities: 1) the right to receive monthly assistance from the state; 2) the right to re-register pension and other social benefits at the new (actual) place of residence; 3) the right to medical care (including reimbursement of the cost of necessary medicines); 4) the right to continue education in the territory of the new (actual) place of residence (for children of preschool age, schoolchildren and students); 5) the right to free legal aid.

#### **References:**

1. Закон України «Про забезпечення прав і свобод громадян та правовий режим на тимчасово окупованій території України» від 15.04.2014 №1207-VII. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1207-18#Text>

2. Закон України «Про забезпечення прав і свобод внутрішньо переміщених осіб» від 20.10.2014 року. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1706-18#Text>

3. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України «Про надання щомісячної адресної допомоги внутрішньо переміщеним особам для покриття витрат на проживання, в тому числі на оплату житлово-комунальних послуг» від 1 жовтня 2014 року №505. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/505-2014-%D0%BF#Text>

4. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України «Про облік внутрішньо переміщених осіб» від 1 жовтня 2014 року №509. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/509-2014-%D0%BF/ed20220708#Text>

5. Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України «Про здійснення соціальних виплат внутрішньо переміщеним особам» від 05.11.2014р. №637. Режим доступу до ресурсу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/637-2014-%D0%BF#Text>

6. Аналітичний центр Cedos: Вимушена міграція і війна в Україні. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://cedos.org.ua/researches/vymushena-migracziya-i-vijna-v-ukrayini-24-bereznya-10-cherhvnya-2022/>

7. DTM understanding displacement: Звіт про внутрішнє переміщення в Україні. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://displacement.iom.int/reports/zvit-pro-vnutrishne-peremischennya-v-ukraini-opituvannya-zagalnogo-naselennya-raund-5-23>

## **ADDRESSING SOCIETAL CHALLENGES: ENSURING VALIDITY IN ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS**

MARIIA SIRKO, student

OLENA MUSAKOVSKA, Scientific Advisor

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Advisor

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### References:

1. І. М. Галян Психодіагностика. Конструктна валідність.
2. Jessy Fenn, Chee-Seng Tan & Sanju George. Development, validation and translation of psychological tests. URL: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/bjpsych-advances/article/development-validation-and-translation-of-psychological-tests/AEF9DDD6701AFB46895B86C45CF52EFE>
3. L. J. Cronbach and P. E. Meehl. Construct Validity in Psychological Tests.

## FEE-BASED PRACTICE OF A LAWYER: PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS

TETIANA SOMAK, post-graduate student

OLGA ZELINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University*

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

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

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

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

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

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

during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, when the criteria were formulated for the court to be guided by while determining the amount of the lawyer's fee, if there was no agreement between the lawyer and the client (the amount depended on the nature of the case, the talent of the lawyer, the customs of the bar and the importance of the court), but could not exceed the established fee [1, p. 42]. In the future, supplementing these provisions, Emperor Constantine obliged to exclude from the list every lawyer who will demand or demand excessive amounts or a certain part of the disputed property under the guise of a fee [2, p. 62].

In Ukraine, the members of the Bar tried to solve this issue, a vivid example is the estimated minimum hourly rates for the work of a lawyer, which were adopted by individual regional branches in 2018 and since then have been changed annually in accordance with the change in the living wage for able-bodied persons (for example, Kharkiv region). At the same time, such a decision was aimed at solving several aspects at once – on the one hand, establishing the rate as a method of regulating the overestimation of the fee rate by lawyers. On the other hand, it was influenced in such a way that the amount of the fee was not too low, which in turn affects the market situation.

Talking about the foreign experience in matters of setting certain rates, we should mention the USA, where the ratings of the leading campaigns are formed, where the hourly rates of work of partners are indicated, which can be relied on when forming the price for services. But at the same time, there are no clear or specific principles regarding the payment of a lawyer's services.

The restrictions in fee practice are quite interesting in England, where the maximum amount of the "success fee" is established, which cannot exceed 100% of the expenses of the party that lost the case. It is also worth noting the rule that the solicitor, before challenging the client's actions regarding non-payment of the fee, must contact the Taxin-Master, who will establish the reasonableness of the fee and its compliance with the complexity of the case [3, p.97].

Germany also has its own procedure for the formation of attorney's fees, because there are federal statutes on attorney's fees. Deviation from the federal statute of attorney fees is allowed in two cases: if the lawyer enters into a written fee agreement with his / her client, which stipulates an increased amount than the client would have to pay according to the fee rate, and when long-term agreements provide for an hourly fee [4].

Separately, it is important to note the factors that can generally affect the amount of a lawyer's fee. In Ukraine, in accordance with Article 30 of the Law, the complexity of the case, the lawyer's qualifications and experience, the client's financial condition and other significant circumstances are taken into account.

In England, the amount of the fee can be affected by the following factors: the time spent, the value of the object of the agreement, the complexity of the case, the special knowledge or skills of the lawyer himself, which are necessary in solving the case, the number and complexity of the documents involved, as well as

the importance of the case itself for the client . All these circumstances can lead to an increase in the cost of the lawyer's services.

In Germany, while forming the cost of a lawyer's services, the price, complexity of the case, and its essence are taken into account. A separate additional factor can even be the conclusion of a settlement agreement, which leads to a doubling of the fee. The amount and importance of the evidence collected by the lawyer, the conduct of negotiations or participation in court hearings can also have an impact.

According to French legislation, the amount of the fee may be affected by the amount of losses incurred by the lawyer; scope of work; the extent to which the lawyer is known and his diligence in the case; certain additional requirements set by the client to the lawyer; from the state of the client.

Thus, it can be concluded that the factors that can affect the formation of the lawyer's fee can be conditionally divided into two groups - objective (value of the deal, qualification and experience of the lawyer) and subjective (financial condition of the client, complexity of the case). At the same time, it should be noted that depending on the state, the list of such factors may differ.

Separately, it is worth noting the existence of tariffs and rates that affect the formation of attorney's fees – they exist in Ukraine and Germany, but are not widespread in other countries – for example, they are absent in the USA, France, England and other countries.

So, in conclusion, it should be pointed out that only the self-government bodies of the Bar can develop tariffs and rates for the payment of lawyers' services in order to prevent interference in the organization of the activities of the Bar institute. At the same time, the practice and experience of European states can be relevant in such matters, which will be useful on the way to the formation of a civil society and at the same time will help in the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU legislation in connection with the European integration of our country.

#### **References:**

1. Vishnevskaya O.A. The Institute of Attorney's Fees in the Ancient World. Law practice, 2010. 44 p.
2. Vaskovsky E.V. Organization of the bar: in 2 parts.: N.K. Martynov, 1893. Part 1: Outline of the general history of advocacy. 396 p.
3. Glowatsky I.Y. Bar of foreign countries (England, Germany, France): training and practice. manual Kyiv: Atika, 2007. 97 p.
4. Sopilnyk L., Mykytyuk M., Zayats R. General principles of lawyers' activity. Scientific notes of the Lviv University of Business and Law 6, 2010. Issue 5. 102 p.

# THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION AS A PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RIGHT

YULIANA SOMAR, student

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The right to information is a fundamental human right that ensures individuals have access to information that is necessary for them to fully participate in society and make informed decisions. It is recognized as a key component of freedom of expression and is enshrined in many international and domestic legal frameworks. One important aspect of the right to information is that it is considered a personal non-property right, which means that it belongs to individuals in their capacity as citizens or members of society, rather than as owners of property. This distinction is significant because it emphasizes the importance of information as a public good that should be accessible to all, rather than as a commodity that can be owned and controlled by a few.

**Objectives.** The main task is to explore the concept of the right to information as a personal non-property right, examining its historical origins, legal frameworks, and practical implications. It will argue that this understanding of the right to information is essential for promoting transparency, accountability, and democratic participation, and for ensuring that individuals can exercise their rights and freedoms to the fullest extent possible.

**Methods.** We used the following methods in our research such as: generalization and descriptive analysis.

The content of personal non-property right, is provided by Article 271 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, means the ability to freely determine one's behavior in individual life activities at one's own discretion, excluding any interference by other persons, except in cases expressly provided for by law.

The personal non-property nature of the right to information has several implications. Initially, it means that individuals have a right to access information held by public bodies or private entities that perform public functions, without having to demonstrate a specific interest or need for that information. This is essential for promoting transparency and accountability in government and other organizations.

Secondly, the personal non-property nature of the right to information also means that individuals have a right to seek and receive information from a wide range of sources, including the media and civil society organizations. This is critical for promoting democratic participation and ensuring that individuals have access to diverse perspectives and opinions.

Thirdly, the personal non-property nature of the right to information also implies that individuals have a right to participate in decision-making processes that affect them, including by having access to information and being able to

express their views and opinions. This is essential for promoting effective governance and ensuring that the interests of all members of society are taken into account. The right to information has a long historical development, dating back to ancient civilizations where public announcements and proclamations were made to inform citizens of important news and decisions. However, the recognition of the right to information as a fundamental human right is a relatively recent phenomenon.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, recognized the right to freedom of expression, which includes the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. This set the stage for the development of the right to information as a fundamental human right in subsequent decades.

In the 1970s and 1980s, there was a growing recognition of the importance of transparency and accountability in governance, particularly in the context of the developing world. This led to the emergence of the right to information as a distinct human right, with several countries enshrining it in their constitutions and passing laws to guarantee access to information held by public bodies.

The 21st century has seen a rapid expansion of the right to information as a fundamental human right, with several countries passing laws and enshrining it in their constitutions. The adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, which include a target to ensure access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, further highlights the importance of the right to information as a key component of human development.

The Civil Code of Ukraine recognizes the right to information as a personal non-property right. Article 302 of the Civil Code states that individuals have the right to receive information about themselves, their legal interests and the activities of public authorities and local governments.

Furthermore, Article 307 of the Civil Code recognizes the right to access information held by public bodies and obligates them to provide information upon request, subject to certain limitations prescribed by law. This provision is in line with international standards on the right to information, which recognize the importance of access to information held by public bodies for promoting transparency and accountability in governance.

In addition, Article 309 of the Civil Code recognizes the right to freedom of information, which includes the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. This provision is in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which also recognizes the right to freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive, and impart information.

**Conclusion.** To sum up we would like to point out that the right for information as a personal non-property right is a fundamental aspect of freedom of expression and democratic participation. It recognizes the importance of information as a public good and emphasizes the role of individuals as active members of society. By promoting transparency, accountability, and democratic



participation, the personal non-property approach to the right to information has the potential to enhance the quality of governance and contribute to the overall well-being of society.

**References:**

1. Цивільний кодекс України. Редакція від 01.01.2023  
<https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15#Text>
2. "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". Amnesty International. Retrieved 20 August 2020 <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/>

**THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE  
AND ENSURING THE RIGHT TO DEFENCE  
UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE  
AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS**

OLEH SOROKIN, Student

YURII T. PIKH, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA O. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Each branch of law contains a significant number of norms that regulate relevant social relations, but their common feature is the presence of primary foundations, on which all legal regulation is built and under their influence, norms of law are formed. Criminal procedural law also has this feature, where the principles of criminal procedural law are primary. Such principles include one of the basic principles, namely the principle of presumption of innocence.

The criminal procedural law of Ukraine contains a significant number of sources of law and consists of relevant provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, international treaties, the binding consent of which was given by the Supreme Council of Ukraine, the Criminal Procedural Code and other laws of Ukraine [1].

Similarly, Polish criminal procedural law has in its list of sources the Constitution of Poland, the Criminal Procedure Code of Poland, other normative legal acts, as well as international treaties, although this is not explicitly stated in the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Poland, but follows from the norms of the Polish Constitution of the system interpretation of its norms.

The defendant's right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty is a fundamental principle that governs the treatment of any defendant throughout the entire trial of a criminal case, up to the final decision. Paragraph 2 of Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that "everyone

accused of a criminal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law [2].

Under Article 62 of the Constitution of Ukraine, a person is considered to be innocent of committing a crime and cannot be subjected to criminal punishment until his guilt is proven in a legal manner and established by a court decision. No one is obliged to prove his innocence in committing a crime. The accusation cannot be based on evidence obtained illegally, as well as on assumptions. All doubts regarding the proven guilty of a person are interpreted in his favour [3].

Polish legislation tends to understand the presumption of innocence in the same way. However, the Polish doctrine distinguishes two aspects of the presumption of innocence – procedural and non-procedural. The procedural aspect is addressed to the procedural authorities, which are entrusted with the observance of the procedural guarantees provided to the accused by law, until the verdict is passed on the recognition of the accused as guilty. The extrajudicial aspect is addressed to the general public.

Talking about the right for a defence, If we turn to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, we can note that the right to defence is enshrined as a general principle, in addition, the elements of this right permeate the entire procedural law, embodied in the relevant norms [4].

Article 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that a suspect, accused, acquitted, convicted person has the right to defence, which consists in giving him/her the opportunity to provide oral or written explanations regarding the suspicion or accusation, the right to collect and submit evidence, to personally participate in criminal proceedings, to use the legal assistance of a defender, as well as to exercise other procedural rights provided for by this Code.

Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Poland states that the accused has the right to defence, including the right to use the help of a defence attorney, of which he must be informed [5].

In Article 72 of the above-mentioned Code, the accused is guaranteed the right to hire an interpreter free of charge if he does not speak Polish. Such an interpreter may be involved so that the accused can communicate with his defence counsel. Studying the principle of presumption of innocence in the legislation of Poland and Ukraine, the similarity of the wording of the principles, as well as the level of their normative consolidation – constitutional and procedural codes – was established. Certain significant differences were not found during our research. As for the right to defence, during the research it has been possible to come to a conclusion about the better rule-making technique of the Ukrainian legislator in terms of the extended list of the rights of the suspect and the accused, their detailed definition and the order of implementation, as well as greater systematization of the procedural law.

Taking into account everything abovementioned, there are common features between the legislation of Ukraine and Poland in terms of the grounds for the mandatory participation of a defence attorney, the provision of a defence attorney

by the state, the participation of an interpreter in criminal proceedings, the right to appeal decisions and rulings in courts of appeal and cassation.

#### References:

1. Constitution of Ukraine from 28.06.1996 Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1996, № 30, ст. 141. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text>
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. 0.12.1948 URL: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_015#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_015#Text)
3. OCHR Case "Dovzhenko against Ukraine" (application № 36650/03) from 12.01.2012 URL: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974\\_845#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/974_845#Text)
4. Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine from 13.04.2012, № 4651-VI. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#n958>
5. Kodeks postępowania karnego U S T AWA z dnia 6 czerwca 1997 r URL: <https://isap.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU19970890555/U/D19970555Lj.p>
6. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник: понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка ; уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Бібліотека словників "Ін Юре").

## PROBLEMS OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF OBJECTS CREATED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

OKSANA STADNYK, student

MAKSYM O. SUKHANOV, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA O. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Ukraine is one of the most digitized countries in the world. Young IT developers are working hard in various spheres. One of them is improvement of artificial intelligence (hereinafter – AI). In the future, the latter should contribute to such fields as education, science, economy, information security, defence, public administration, justice and others. No less important is the issue of creation of intellectual property objects by artificial intelligence systems, including various works (i.e. paintings, songs, artistic and journalistic texts). The problem of this aspect lies in the absence, sometimes ambiguity and heterogeneity of legal regulation of these objects in international and national law. The legislator's task is to determine and ensure non-property and property rights of IT developers as well as the rights of holders of intellectual property objects, whose works were used by AI to create new objects. The Ukrainian Parliament made an attempt to standardize this aspect in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights, but the question of the effectiveness of those rules remains open.

The purpose of the work is to study the features of artificial intelligence as a computer program and to analyze the legal regime of AI-generated artworks.

The concept of “artificial intelligence” is mainly used in two meanings: as a scientific direction and technology itself. We will focus our attention on the last of them. Androschuk H. considers artificial intelligence to be a system artificially created by a person, capable of processing the information that comes to it, connecting it with the knowledge it already possesses, and forming its idea about the objects of knowledge accordingly. In general, AI is a complex computer program built from algorithms, capable of analyzing large volumes of information, working with heterogeneous databases, solving complex tasks, learning, making decisions independently of the human user, and simulating other cognitive functions of the human brain.

There are three types of AI: narrow artificial intelligence, general artificial intelligence, and artificial superintelligence. The second of them is at the peak of development. This AI reaches and surpasses the level of ordinary human consciousness: it can solve mathematical and logical problems, think abstractly, learn quickly, and also create objects of intellectual property. To do this, it uses input data (databases with works of music, paintings, etc.), processes them using a learning algorithm, and then generates its object based on them, applying a unique in each case, so-called prepared algorithm.

Creating objects with the help of AI, three phases are distinguished: concept, execution (generation of versions) and finalization (editing, selection of the final version). The role of the human’s creative contribution is essential at the stage of the concept and in many cases during the finalization. Taking into account the creative choice made by a person, and if such a choice is embodied in an object, the final result should be defined as an object of copyright. However, if the AI is programmed to automatically create content in the finalization process without the participation of the person making the creative choice. The copyright for such objects should not be extended because the degree of human’s intervention in the final result is low.

Obviously, at this time, artificial intelligence technology cannot be considered as a subject of law (it is not capable of realizing non-property and property rights). Therefore, we do not think it is possible to extend copyright to objects created by artificial intelligence.

To be considered copyrightable, works must meet the originality criterion, which is defined in the updated Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Neighbouring Rights”. The presumption of creative nature developed by judicial practice is also connected with this criterion. They suggest that only a person as a human being can create something new, expressing his individuality and inner world in the process of creative work. It should also be borne in mind that during the generation of an object by artificial intelligence (if the system is sufficiently autonomous), the involvement of a natural person in the final product is minimal. Such a work cannot be considered original. Therefore, it is not protected by the copyright.

Aspects related to objects created by artificial intelligence clearly require proper legal regulation, because it is necessary to ensure the rights and legitimate

interests of its developers and users, as well as authors of works and right holders of objects of neighbouring rights used by AI.

From the beginning of 2023 the updated Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Neighbouring Rights” entered into force and defined the concept of “non-original objects generated by a computer program”. The special kind of right called *sui generis* will now apply to them as well as to non-original databases in the EU. This means that non-property rights to them do not arise, and property rights belong to the authors of such computer programs, their successors or legitimate users. The term of validity of the rights to this object expires after 25 years, calculated from January 1<sup>st</sup> of the year following the year in which the non-original object was generated.

We consider *sui generis* (in the EU it is applied to non-original databases) as optimal enough to determine the legal regime of objects created by AI, because we see some similarities between the specified databases and AI products. The first is the lack of originality that is the characteristic of works created by human, the second is that both kind of objects are essentially a set of other works or fragments of works arranged or processed in a certain way. In our opinion, the very appearance of legal regulation in this area is a positive moment. However, it is difficult to predict how AI-generated objects created in Ukraine will be protected outside its borders, in the states that have not chosen the *sui generis* model.

#### **References:**

1. Про авторське право і суміжні права: Закон України від 01.12.2022 № 2811-IX. Голос України, 31.12.2022, № 267.
2. Андрощук Г. Тенденції розвитку технологій штучного інтелекту: економіко-правовий аспект. Теорія і практика інтелектуальної власності. 2019. № 3. С. 84–101.
3. Fjeld J., Kortz M. A Legal Anatomy of AI-generated Art.
4. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник: понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка ; уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нор. – Київ: Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Бібліотека словників "Ін Юре").

## **PRINCIPLES OF MEDIA FREEDOM IN DEMOCRACIES**

SOFIA STASIUK, student

IRYNA TABINSKA, Assistant, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

The main purpose of mass media is the exchange of information in society, however, it also forms public opinion. Freedom of speech is one of the most important values of the modern world as it is an integral part of democracy. Media freedom is a fundamental principle of democratic countries, and it is enshrined in

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [1]. It ensures that the media has the freedom to report, investigate, and express their opinions without fear of restrictions or persecution from the state. In this context, journalists' role is essential because their job is to inform the public about the events that are happening in the country and abroad.

Thus, media freedom is a standard on which the society develops. Journalistic materials can have a great influence on the public opinion. One of the functions of mass media, two-way communication is carried out between the recipient and the communicator. With the help of special technical channels, mass media perform their most important function, their purpose is to provide the population with information. By exercising the right to freedom of speech, mass media can independently identify any negative phenomena happening in the country and determine which governmental activities led to them, by way of covering and analyzing the events of domestic and international life.

The right to freedom of information in a democratic society is ensured by law. De jure, mass media in Ukraine are free, independent and protected from interference of power structures. When Ukraine was declared an independent state, the main goal in Ukraine became the building of a new democratic state in which the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen are put first. Since the independence of Ukraine, an extraordinary number of laws and orders have been adopted, which contributed to the development of our legislation specifically in the field of mass media.

The Constitution of Ukraine plays a key role in the legal provision of media activities, as the constitutional regulation acts as a basis for further regulation in the current legislation. The Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the right of every person and citizen to freely collect, use, store and disseminate orally, in writing or in any other way the information he possesses - at his choice. In general, these provisions of the Constitution proclaim the freedom and openness of the mass media, as well as define the directions of their activities [2].

Any pressure the authorities put on journalism is simply unacceptable and media can be free and independent only when there is a political will to preserve and develop it. By protecting the principles of media freedom, democratic governments can ensure that citizens have access to the information they need to make informed decisions about their lives and their governments, and this is the fundamental prerequisite for the democratic process to deepen. Public television, powerful opposition parties with their own mass media or a developed cable television system can help form democratic society and oppose monopolizing the information space by the state or private companies.

In the midst of a war, discussions have arisen in Ukraine regarding the appropriate role for the national broadcaster and the level of alignment it should have with the government's position. Due to these considerations, media outlets have been reevaluating their reporting methods. As a result, United News, a unified wartime broadcaster supported by the government, was formed by bringing

together various national television channels [3]. When the Ukrainian government imposed martial law after the invasion began, it resulted in several security restrictions being imposed on journalists, including a prohibition on disclosing the locations of military units and other information that could potentially assist Russian forces.

On March 31, the Law of Ukraine "On Media", adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at the end of 2022 entered into force. It has given the authorities more power to regulate the media, causing some controversy. The government claims the legislation is needed to combat Russian disinformation and propaganda but the European Federation of Journalists has expressed concerns that it could be used to stifle critical reporting. Freedom of speech may have certain limitations, which must be established by law and be necessary in a democratic society to respect the rights and reputation of others and to protect state security, public order, health or morals of the population [4].

Following the arrival of Russian forces in Ukraine, a few journalists avoided investigating claims of misconduct by officials during the initial months. However, investigative reporters eventually revealed allegations in January of this year, indicating that officials were illegally benefiting from military rations and electrical generator procurement contracts intended for the armed forces [3]. The subsequent scandal resulted in the resignation of the deputy defense minister and the firing of the deputy infrastructure minister. As a result of the independent journalism and advocacy by civil society organizations, the government was compelled to take action.

Overall, media freedom is a cornerstone of democratic societies, as it promotes transparency, accountability, and free exchange of ideas. By protecting the principles of media freedom, democratic countries can ensure that citizens have access to the information they need to make informed decisions about their lives and their governments.

#### **References:**

1. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. URL: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
2. Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/ua/documents/constitution/konstituciya-ukrayini-rozdil-ii>
3. A Year of War in Ukraine: Upholding Media Freedom Under Fire. URL: <https://balkaninsight.com/2023/02/23/a-year-of-war-in-ukraine-upholding-media-freedom-under-fire/>
4. Соломія Гулаткан. Вимоги до змісту інформації – аналіз закону "Про Медіа". URL: <https://imi.org.ua/monitorings/vymogy-do-zmistu-informatsiyi-ta-organizatsiyi-nadannya-mediaservisiv-i50059>

## LINGUISTIC AND AXIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MEDIA MINI-DISCOURSES OF THE GREAT WAR

ANASTASIA STETSYK, student

NATALIA LYTOVCHENKO, Assistant, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Outlining the problem.** The war of 2014 entered the life of every Ukrainian, dividing it into “here” and “there”, “now” and “then”. The war also broke into the information space: it changed the rhetoric, sharpened the narratives, shifted value accents, exposed the conflicts, and actualized the challenges that had previously been discussed by limited groups of media and political experts in comfortable studio settings during lengthy broadcasts up until February 24, 2022. The reality of the war gave rise to the phenomenon of a new media discourse (which often violated certain canons) - concise, expressive-emotional, nervous, sharply critical and at the same time constructive, intended to awaken the society and make it soberly evaluate even the most dramatic situations, and become aware of personal involvement in the great war, which became a civilizational challenge to the democratic world.

**Objective.** The objective of the research is to study the specificity of media mini-discourses of social networks through the prism of their linguistic and axiological features and narrative strategies.

The following methods were used: descriptive, comparative, component analysis.

**Presenting the main material.** War requires prompt verbal response and comprehension and analysis of events in different coordinate systems. Short, concise posts in social networks that accumulated the most dramatic milestones of Ukrainian life in extreme conditions and critical situations became especially relevant. These are not only reactive “verbal clots” inspired by objective medial militarism. Actualized quotes of famous cultural figures, iconic personalities, moral authorities of Ukrainian society - Vasyl Stus, Lina Kostenko, Vasyl Symonenko, Dmytro Pavlychko, His Beatitude Liubomyr Huzar became popular in social networks, which in the modern realities of war and civilizational confrontation acquired a completely different content and sharpened the eternal existential meanings in order to remain human even in inhumane conditions.

Facebook literally exploded with Lina Kostenko’s famous poetry “And horror, and blood, and death, and despair.” After a full-scale invasion, the aphoristic ending with its striking prophetism was transformed from the rhetorical figure of speech into a transcendental formula of a verbal warning addressed to the endangered nations of Europe: “Where are you looking, nations?!/Today we, and tomorrow you!”. Potentially, the same role can be played by other Lina’s poetic texts, created during the full-scale invasion, such as: “Once there was a Madonna



of the Crossroads./Now we have a Madonna of the Bomb Shelters./The sirens are howling, but I am not scared./He who did not run away cannot be caught” [1, p. 307-311]. Solid aphoristic arrays from the historical novel in poems “Berestechko” became the top in social networks, for example: “We are warriors. Not lazy. Not idlers./And our cause is righteous and holy.” As for quotes from Stus, his reflections on language dominate in social networks: “Russian is a prison language”; on personal stoicism and consciously chosen self-sacrifice. Symonenko’s poetic discourses (“Where are you now, my people’s executioners “, “I look into your pupils”) are actualized with patriotic lines and philosophical reflections: “My nation is, my nation will always be./No one will cross out my nation.” “There is no more room for graves in the cemetery of shot illusions.” The context of the war makes these lines explosive and axiologically prioritized.

A selection of aphoristic mini-discourses was created by Lviv professor Yaroslav Harasym [<https://www.facebook.com/yaroslav.harasym.3/>]. The relevance of the topic, the acuteness of verbalized collisions of war realities, personal and collective reception of military events, irony, linguistic sophistication, implicit intellectualism and allusiveness, permanent appositeness make them exemplary and benchmark, aimed at an educated to an experienced recipient:

“The nation of Bakhmut and Bukovel, is it capable of overcoming this terrible chasm?”

The dominant of the author’s linguistic thinking is paronymic attraction. The author often uses disrespectful words: “Vagnerivtsi, pikhvota and pidariasy are the main kinds of the ruscist occupying troops.” The paronymy of proper names is the most expressive: “Fagin - Feykin; Macron – makronyty; oskarzhyty Oscar”.

**Results.** Publicistic style, media short genres as its organic segments are “the most skillful” and the quickest during the war, they mobilize the spirit [2, p. 133], help to clearly set personal and public accents, therefore determine priorities and require the most concise format and condensed and sharp writing.

**Conclusions.** The concise mini-discourses analyzed in our research studio - both created by chroniclers of living history (like Yaroslav Harasym) and actualized expressive messages of famous Ukrainian writers and moral authorities - help not only to succinctly reflect on what we have experienced, but also to make sense of what is happening to us, to Ukraine, to the world in the dramatic time of the Great War. In the future, our goal is to analyze the media-lingual strategies of short discourses of social networks in a multifaceted way.

#### References:

1. War 2022: diaries, essays, poems [Text]: anthology. Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Staroho Leva; Warsaw: “New Poland”, 2023. 440 p.
2. Reactivity of literature / Yaroslav Polishchuk. - K.: Akademvydav, 2016. - 192 p.
3. Slaboshpytskyi M./ The Great War 2014. Ukraine. Challenges. Events. Materials. Publishing house “Yaroslaviv Val” Kyiv, 2015

## TYPES OF COURT DECISIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS

MARIA SVEREDA, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Legal English Supervisor  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Administrative law places an important role in regulating legal relationships in the public sphere. A court decision in administrative case is the result of solving a legal conflict in the administrative court. To ensure effective implementation of court decisions it is necessary to understand their essence and establish proper criteria for their classification.

Thus, the court decision is an act of justice made in accordance with the norms of substantive and procedural law, as well as constitutional principles and principles of administrative justice, and it is binding throughout Ukraine. Based on its binding nature, we can talk about the relevance of the highlighted topic, because the adoption of relevant decisions directly affects people's lives, their rights, and obligations. It proves the necessity to study this topic, as far as administrative courts must provide justice and act in accordance with the fundamental principles of the law. It is very important to take care of the protection of human rights when solving administrative cases.

**The purpose of the research** is to determine the essence of the court decision that is made in the process of administrative proceedings. The tasks of the research include the following ones: 1) to review and characterize decisions as the result of the administration of justice; 2) to study and analyze them for better understanding. Analyzing the principles of administrative justice allows us to delve deeper into the topic, determine its basic characteristics and to apply them in practice. Another important aspect of our topic is connected with the role of decisions of appellate and cassation courts in the judicial process, their purpose and meaning.

**The legal basis of the research** comprises various articles and works by legal scholars on the topic of justice, as well as textbooks and legislative normative documents that help to understand the legislator's point of view. By analyzing this literature one can come to the general understanding of the main issues in administrative justice. This analysis also helps to formulate the main aspects of the administrative process. The topic is complicated enough and requires further study.

The Constitution of Ukraine [1] provides everyone with the right to appeal against judicial decisions, actions or inaction of state authorities, local government bodies, officials and civil servants. The provisions of Constitution are also reflected in the special administrative legislation, namely: the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine [2]. The current legislation defines the concept of the court decision in general in article 4 of the Code of Administrative Proceedings of Ukraine: *A court decision is a decision of court, ruling or order of a court instance* [2].

There are different views on this issue. M.G. Avdyukov has emphasized the expediency of the court decision as an act of justice that protects the rights of the parties, the rule of law in the state by resolving legal disputes between the parties on the merits. On the other hand, L.V. Levshin considers the court decision as an order of particular steps to be taken by the participants of conflict legal relations, which should be based on a specific legal norm and the so-called "state apparatus of coercion" that can execute this decision regardless of the will of the obligated person. Analyzing this, it can be argued that a court decision is an act of justice that confirms the fact of violated rights and legitimate interests of the participants in legal relations and determines the way of restoring them [3].

Judicial decisions, depending on the scope of the issues, are divided into rulings, judgments, and orders. A ruling is a written or oral decision of a court of any instance in an administrative case, which addresses issues related to the procedure for considering an administrative case and other procedural issues. A decision of court is a decision of a court of first instance, which resolves claims. An order is a written decision of an appellate or cassation instance court in an administrative case, which resolves the demands of an appeal or cassation complaint [2].

In our opinion, it is important to consider court orders. They come in two types: orders of the appellate court and orders of the cassation court. Ensuring the right to appeal is one of the principles of administrative justice, which guarantees the restoration of violated rights. However, this right cannot be absolute and it is provided in compliance with the procedure established by the law. According to Y.L. Sherenin, the purpose of both appellate and cassation appeals is to review and reconsider the case tried by another court. The general basis for filing a cassation appeal is the incorrect application of substantive law by the court or the violation of procedural legal norms [4].

Another important aspect of administrative justice concerns the following principles of law: rule of law; equality of all the participants in the judicial process before the law and the court; transparency and openness of the judicial process and its complete recording by technical means; adversarial proceedings, party disposition, and official clarification of all circumstances in the case; mandatory enforcement of judicial decisions; the right to appeal a case; the right to appeal a judicial decision in cases determined by the law; reasonable time limits for the court to consider a case; inadmissibility of abuse of procedural rights; reimbursement of court costs to individuals and legal entities in whose favor a judicial decision was made [2].

Summing up, we should note that a court decision is an act of justice made in accordance with constitutional principles and principles of administrative justice, and it is binding throughout Ukraine. Judicial decisions in administrative proceedings play a crucial role in ensuring justice and protecting the rights of the parties involved in legal disputes.

The right to appeal is an essential principle of administrative justice, and both appellate and cassation appeals serve the purpose of reviewing and

reconsidering cases by other courts. The principles of law, such as the rule of law, equality of all the participants in the judicial process, transparency, and openness of the judicial process, are essential in administrative justice. Overall, the topic of court decisions in administrative proceedings remains relevant and requires constant study to ensure that justice is served, and human rights are protected.

#### References:

1. Конституція України: станом на 01 вересня 2021 р. / Верховна Рада України. [Електронне видання]. Режим доступу: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254>
2. Кодекс адміністративного судочинства України : Закон України від 06.07.2005 р. № 2747-IV, Відомості Верховної Ради України. 2005.
3. Бояринцева М. Поняття та види судових рішень адміністративних судів / М. Бояринцева // Підприємництво, господарство і право. 2019. С. 129-133.
4. Шеренін Ю. Л. Процесуальні форми перегляду судових рішень адміністративними судами України: автореф. дис. ... канд. юрид. наук: 12.00.07. / Ю. Л. Шеренін; 2012. 24 с.

## TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR WHICH STAGES OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ARE NOT POSSIBLE

IRYNA SYZENKO, student

IRYNA VAKULA, Assistant Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** Today one of the important issues in criminal law is consideration of the types of criminal offenses in respect of which stages of previous criminal activity are impossible. Studying the concept of a criminal offense, we know that it is divided into completed and unfinished criminal offences, but we are interested in the latter. An attempt to commit a criminal offense and preparation for the commission of a criminal offense are present in an unfinished offense. However, it is worth paying attention to the fact that not always when committing a criminal offense, a person applies all stages of previous criminal activity (preparation and/or attempt) we will consider these cases.

**Objectives.** The main task is to understand what constitutes an unfinished crime and to do a comprehensive study of the types of criminal offenses in which possible stages of previous criminal activity are not possible.

**Methods.** A search of available methodical and scientific literature with an analysis of the material found, clarification of cause-and-effect relationships, as well as a method of generalization and descriptive analysis were done during the research.

According to Article 13 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, preparation for a criminal offense and attempt to commit a criminal offense are unfinished criminal

offences. In the legal literature, an unfinished crime is called a previous criminal activity, a started or an unfinished crime [3].

To begin with, you need to briefly familiarize yourself with the concepts of preparation and attempt. According to Part 1 of Article 14 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine preparation for a criminal offense refers to the search or adaptation of means or tools, the search for accomplices or conspiracy to commit a criminal offense, the removal of obstacles and other actions to intentionally create conditions for the commission of a criminal offense [3].

An attempt to commit a criminal offense in accordance with Article 15 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is the commission by a person with direct intent of an act (action or inaction) directly aimed at committing a criminal offense, which is provided for by the corresponding article of the Special Part of this Code, if at the same time the criminal offense was not proven to end for reasons beyond her control [3].

Scientists believe that intentional criminal activity can take place only when the crime is committed with prior awareness of the consequences. Intentions to prepare for a crime and an attempt to commit it are confirmed by the use of expressions in the law, such as "conspiracy to commit a crime", "deliberate creation of conditions for the commission of a crime" and "an attempt to commit a crime is committed by a person with direct intent to act". Such activity consists of deliberate actions aimed at harming social relations, which are protected by the law on criminal liability.

It is very important, especially when considering our issue, to understand the distinction between an attempt to commit a crime and preparation for a crime. The definition of this limit is important both in theory and in legislation, because the actions that constitute preparation, according to the general rule, are not a subject to criminal liability. At the same time, an attempt on the contrary is criminally punishable in particular in those cases when the full realization of the intention is prevented by external circumstances that do not depend on the subject's will.

For example, breaking into an apartment for the purpose of theft is attempted murder and breaking into it with the purpose of murder is preparation. In the first case, breaking into an apartment is part of qualified theft of someone else's property it is the objective aspect of this crime. In the second case, the committed act does not constitute an objective aspect of murder and that is why it is not an attempt [1].

Now let's move on to consider the types of criminal offenses in which there will be preparation for the commission of a criminal offense, but there will be no attempt. Crimes with a truncated composition fit into this category. Their peculiarity lies in the fact that the moment of their legal termination is associated with the commission of an act which according to its general criminal law content is a preliminary criminal activity.

For example, it can be banditry (Article 257), robbery (Article 187), extortion (Article 189), encroachment on the life of a state or public figure (Article 112) and others. In such crimes, the stage of preparation is possible but the stage

of attempt is excluded since the law transfers the moment of completion of the criminal offense to the stage of the unfinished crime.

Also, preliminary criminal activity in criminal offenses is not possible in a state of strong mental excitement (affect) (Article 116) since it is characterized by the creation of certain conditions for committing a crime and this is impossible in a state of affect. Everything happens suddenly and within a short period of time. Affect is a reverse reaction to a psycho traumatic situation, the intention arises suddenly and is realized immediately. Therefore, preparation as a deliberate activity is impossible in this case since a person cannot create conditions and perform preparatory actions for committing an act [2].

**Conclusion.** Summarizing everything written above we came to conclusion that distinguishing preparation for attempted murder is important for determining the degree of punishment. Also, the fact that in criminal law there are enough criminal offenses that do not have stages of previous criminal activity and such that depending on the conditions and various additional circumstances may either have preparation for a criminal offense or an attempt to commit it otherwise they will not have at all these stages of the commission of the crime.

#### References:

1. Дякур М.Д. Відмежування замаху на злочин від готування до злочину // Держава і право: Збірник наукових праць. Юридичні і політичні науки. Випуск 39. – К.: Ін-т держави і права ім. В.М. Корецького НАН України, 2008. – С. 532-537 URL: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mw74DELW0HsHF0w96QzW00Xwbh1DKf3R>
2. Дякур М.Д. Критерії відмежування замаху на злочин від закінченого злочину // Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія Право. Випуск 9. Ужгород: Поліграф-центр «ЛІРА», 2008.– С.384-387 URL: [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1R5me-6Czm5be6-vlBypdKcHDBJh\\_RK3S](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1R5me-6Czm5be6-vlBypdKcHDBJh_RK3S)
3. Кримінальний кодекс України : Кодекс України від 05.04.2001. № 2341-III : станом на 27 січ. 2023 р. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14#Text> (last accessed: 19.03.2023).

## IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBLE AND ACCURATE RESOURCES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION: ADDRESSING CHALLENGES FACED BY UKRAINIAN REFUGEES

ALISA TRYTIACHENKO, student

BOHDAN M. MARKEVYCH, Assistant, Scientific Adviser

OLENA B. IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Following the onset of the full-scale conflict, a significant number of Ukrainians migrated to Western Europe. The Eastern and Western regions of Ukraine have traditionally held distinct worldviews and cultural norms, which now poses a daily challenge for Ukrainians. Their customs and practices, including

eating habits and beliefs, differ significantly from those in Western Europe, leading to frequent clashes and misunderstandings. As a result, many Ukrainians find themselves living in unfamiliar environments and interacting with strangers, exacerbating these differences and increasing the likelihood of conflicts.

In this study we attempt to compare the difference in mindsets between residents of the Netherlands and Ukrainians who migrated there due to the war. One way to accomplish this is by exploring the sources available to Ukrainians to help them comprehend the mindset of their new country.

There are various research resources available, including observational methods and literature that highlights the differences between Eastern and Western ideas. Additionally, social media provides a platform for individuals to share their experiences, both positive and negative, regarding cross-cultural communication and the challenges they face. The tragic legacy of the Soviet Union has had a significant impact on the mindset of Eastern Europe, which has endured numerous revolutions, regimes, wars, uprisings, and other upheavals.[1] Our perception of the world is quite different from the Western one. For example, we are much more conservative.[2] Ukrainians are not ready for such a free attitude towards people, which, for example, is typical for the Dutch. Only 9% of Ukrainians accepted same-sex marriage at the time of 2017.[2] There are quite a few conflicts with the Dutch over fairly simple things. For example, the Dutch do not have three complete meals. They usually eat either during the day or in the evening. This is very inconvenient for Ukrainians who are already used to a different type of food. Also, they are used to riding bicycles everywhere, it is simply impossible to reach some places without this type of transport. But many Ukrainians simply do not know how to use bicycles. One trait that is probably the most difficult for Ukrainians to get used to is the fact that the Dutch are very cold in relations with family, friends and neighbors. From the perspective of Ukrainians, they try to distance themselves from other people and almost do not make contact. It is especially difficult for people living in Dutch households. Often, different times of eating or sleeping cause conflicts. It is rather difficult to negotiate with people who are used to behaving in a certain way. These observations are based my own experience in this country, and these are the things that have often caused friction and tension with people who have helped me. The most difficult thing seems to be to come to an agreement so that both parties would not suffer and preserve their traditions. It is very important for the Dutch to preserve their traditions.[5] The largest amount of information comes from the open sources on the Internet because people's stories provide an understanding of the seriousness of the problem. Also communication with people and interviews where people told where they received information about the country what helped them at that time and about the quality of the basic rules that every Ukrainian should follow when they find themselves in a foreign country.

The study showed that the majority of Ukrainians suffered quite a lot in the early stages of life in Europe due to ignorance of the customs and rules of people

from Western Europe. The majority of Ukrainians used the Internet or communicated with representatives of our people who moved abroad a long time ago and managed to get used to the new environment in order to adapt to the country as well. Most of the people who returned to Ukraine after Europe left it precisely because of the unfamiliar and unpleasant environment for them. It is terrible when a person chooses danger because of communication issues and barriers.

As the war continues, Ukrainians are likely to continue leaving their country to pursue opportunities in European nations. To support them, it is essential to expand the availability of accurate information online and create resources that present an unbiased depiction of different countries. By offering easily accessible and user-friendly sources of information, we can help alleviate the stress that Ukrainians face during their transition abroad, especially given the significant hardships they have already endured. Although cultural differences exist, understanding and acknowledging these distinctions can help foster successful communication and interaction between different cultures.

### **References:**

1. Europe: The Psychological Gap Between East and West. URL: <https://carnegieeurope.eu/strategieurope/77648>
2. Eastern and Western Europeans Differ on Importance of Religion, Views of Minorities, and Key Social Issues. URL: <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2018/10/29/eastern-and-western-europeans-differ-on-importance-of-religion-views-of-minorities-and-key-social-issues/>
3. Olga Alexandrova Ukraine and Western Europe: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State / Olga Alexandrova, Harvard, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, MA, USA, 1996. 26 pages.
4. Annette Vowinckel, Marcus M. Payk, Thomas Lindenberger Cold War Cultures: Perspectives on Eastern and Western European Society / Annette Vowinckel, Marcus M. Payk, Thomas Lindenberger, Berghahn Books, NY, USA, 2012. 396 pages.
5. Jacqueline de Bony Dutch decision as rooted in Dutch culture: An ethnologic study of the Dutch decision process / Jacqueline de Bony, 21th EGOS Colloquium, Berlin, Germany, Jun 2005. 19 pages

## **LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE**

MARIIA TURCHENKO, PhD student

VITALIY SERYOGIN, Professor, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser

IRYNA TKALIA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

Local self-government, just as the entire legal system of any country, is in constant development. The change in social relations in the state, the development of new approaches in the understanding of law and law enforcement lead to the



revision of and improvement in existing approaches to the development of local self-government.

Ukrainian local self-government has been characterized by an attraction to European positions on the development of local self-government since it was formed. It depends on the peculiarities of the formation of this institute in our country. In Europe, trends towards greater development of territorial self-government based on the principles of subsidiarity and decentralization, innovation, and sustainable development are increasingly taking shape. These and other characteristic features relate to the implementation of the strategy of «good governance»[2]. Moreover, Ukraine is part of these world processes.

While the restructuring of the local self-government system in itself does not ensure normal development, a systematic law enforcement practice of proper governance is needed [1,1]. «Good governance» is directly related to the observance and protection of human rights.

Innovations in local self-government can be of different nature. This is not only the involvement of the achievements of science and technology (especially in the computer field). It also includes the use of new practices of legal regulation of existing social relations at the local level, the involvement of different categories of the population in the development of the community, the optimal use of existing resources in the village, town or city or searching for new ones.

One of the manifestations of innovation in local self-government is the emergence of "smart cities", which can be defined as cities that use a number of technologies to solve social, economic, environmental and other problems [3]. At the same time, questions arise regarding the protection of private life of citizens, cyber security, dependence on energy supply and stable Internet.

Decentralization processes play an important role in reforming the institution of local self-government. Decentralization can refer to various aspects of governance, therefore there exists a distinction among political, administrative, fiscal, and market decentralization [4,2]. Various types of decentralization characterize Ukrainian local self-government, but these processes are still incomplete and require further development.

No mentioned processes and opportunities can be found beyond the boundaries of a capable and proactive community. The community of local residents drives the development of the local self-government institute. It is noted in the literature that local self-government affects the process of civil society formation, but at the same time these processes can also work in the opposite direction [5,147]. Without civil society, the development of local self-government is hardly possible. Local self-government as an institution achieves its goal only with active participation of the population in all processes taking place in the community, including constant control of local self-government bodies and opportunities to influence decisions on local issues.

Finally, a conclusion can be made that local self-government in Ukraine is in the process of reforming and developing in accordance with modern trends. The

ongoing processes are characterized by knowledge-intensiveness, decentralization and innovativeness. At the same time, there is a need for legal justification of existing social processes.

#### References:

1. Prabakaran M. What is good governance? *SSRN electronic journal*. 2011. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228123335\\_What\\_is\\_Good\\_Governance](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228123335_What_is_Good_Governance).

2. Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level : Declaration of 16.10.2007. URL: <https://rm.coe.int/1680746f16>.

3. Smart cities. *The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology. Postnote*. 2021. No. 656. URL: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0656/POST-PN-0656.pdf>.

4. Yuliani E. L. Decentralization, deconcentration and devolution: what do they mean? *Interlaken workshop on decentralization*. 2004. URL: [https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf\\_files/interlaken/Compilation.pdf](https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/interlaken/Compilation.pdf).

5. Бондар, В. Роль органів місцевого самоврядування у формуванні громадянського суспільства в Україні. *Розвиток громадянського суспільства в Україні: проблеми і перспективи. Громадянське суспільство*, Вип. 7 . Вид-во НаУОА, Острог, 2014. pp. 147-156.

## PROCEDURAL STATUS OF THE SUSPECT AND THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

VIKTORIIA TVERDOKHLIB, student

MYKOLA V. BAGRII, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYAO. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that the field of criminal procedural law is characterized by the largest number of restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person, which are mostly accompanied by a coercive nature. Considering the fact that the suspect and the accused are special subjects of the criminal process and are endowed with a special status consisting of rights and obligations, however, this status does not fully ensure their improper implementation.

**Methods.** According to the provisions of Art. 42 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine a suspect is a person who was notified of the suspicion in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure (the CPC); a person who was detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offence; or a person in respect of whom a notice of suspicion has been drawn up, but it has not been served on him due to the person's whereabouts not being established, but steps have been taken to serve it in the manner provided by the CPC for serving notices.

The Suspect is a certain procedural decision that is taken by an authorized entity during pre-trial proceedings and is based on the evidence that was collected

at this stage. Suspicion is based on assumptions about the involvement of a certain person in the commission of a criminal offence.

After a person has been served with a notice of suspicion, as well as after such a person has signed the receipt of the notice, the latter acquires the status of a suspect. This indicates the acquisition of procedural rights and obligations. A reminder about his rights and obligations must be handed over to the suspect. The suspect has the following rights:

- 1) to know what crime or misdemeanour he is suspected of;
- 2) the right to a timely and clear notification of rights and their corresponding clarification;
- 3) the right to request a defence attorney and a meeting with him regardless of the day of the week or holiday.
- 4) the right not to testify about oneself, not to answer anything about the suspicion and to refuse to testify at all and etc.

As for the duties of the suspect, the suspect must:

- 1) in case of a summons of an investigator, investigating judge or prosecutor – to attend such a summons; in case of impossibility of arrival – to inform about it in a reasonable time;
- 2) perform the duties assigned to him based on the decision to apply measures to ensure the proceedings;
- 3) comply with the legal requirements and decisions of the prosecutor, investigator, investigative judge and etc.

Under the provisions of Part 2 of Art. 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the accused (defendant) is a person against whom the indictment was submitted to the court in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 291 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Such an act is drawn up by a subject authorized by the procedural law, an investigator or inquirer, and after it is drawn up, it is approved by the prosecutor. The trial is conducted only in relation to the person against whom the charge is brought, and only within the limits of the charge brought in accordance with the indictment.

The accused must be clearly and timely notified of his rights, as well as receive an explanation of them, the accused has the following procedural rights:

- 1) to know what criminal offence he is accused of;
- 2) the right to have a defence attorney;
- 3) the right to freedom from self-incrimination, the right to provide explanations regarding the accusation or to refuse to provide them;
- 4) in case of application of a preventive measure in the form of detention, the right to immediate notification of family members, close relatives or other persons about the detention and whereabouts;
- 5) other rights that coincide with the rights of the suspect.

In addition, the accused has certain rights that are not granted to the suspect, they are established in Part 4 of Art. 42 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the accused also has the right to:

1) participate during the trial in the questioning of prosecution witnesses and demand from the court their questioning, or the summoning and questioning of defense witnesses;

2) collect and submit evidence to the court;

3) express one's opinion regarding the motions of other participants in court proceedings.

As for the duties, he has the same duties as the suspect, i.e. to arrive on summons, perform procedural duties, etc.

**Conclusion.** So, the procedure for acquiring the status of suspect and accused is a sufficiently regulated process that contains certain features and shortcomings. The above rights and obligations make it clear that the suspect and the accused are not deprived of constitutional norms and have a fairly broad procedural status in criminal proceedings.

#### **References:**

1. Кримінальний процесуальний кодекс України: Закон України від 01.01.2023, Відомості Верховної Ради України (ВВР), 2013, № 9-10, № 11-12, № 13, ст.88.

2. Кастарнов Д. Б. Поняття «Особа підозрюваного (обвинуваченого)» в кримінальному судочинстві // Юридична наука №4, - 2014, - с. 16-23.

3. Гузела М. В. Міжнародні стандарти забезпечення прав підозрюваного в кримінальному провадженні.

4. Європейська конвенція з прав людини: Документ від 01.08.2021.

5. Сучасний англо-український юридичний словник : понад 75 тисяч англійських термінів і стійких словосполучень / уклад. Леся Василівна Мисик, Ірина Володимирівна Савка ; за наук. ред. В. Т. Нора; Львів. нац. ун-т ім. І. Франка. – К. : Ін Юре, 2018. – 1350 с. – (Б-ка словників "Ін Юре").

## **PECULIARITIES OF THE PROOF PROCESS IN CASES OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES**

KHRYSTYNA VASYLTSIV, student

BOHDAN HUDZ, Assistant, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** Since administrative law regulates a very wide range of public-law relations, problems with the violation of the rights of individuals or the emergence of controversial situations during the interaction between individuals and the state occur very often. For example, in 2018, among the judges of the Cassation Courts of Supreme Court, the Civil Court of Cassation had 2,674 cases, the Criminal Court of Cassation – 1,053 cases, while the Administrative Court of Cassation had 7,997 cases. Since the lion's share of court cases in Ukraine falls precisely on cases of administrative offenses, it is appropriate to consider the process of proof and its features in cases of administrative offenses as one of the

key stages of consideration of the case in court. The importance of this process lies in the fact that it is possible to ensure a correct and fair consideration of the case, which will comply with the basic principles of administrative proceedings (the rule of law, the equality of the participants in the legal process before the law and the court, the adversarial nature of the parties and the official clarification of all the circumstances in the case) evidence base and its reliability. Establishing all the circumstances in the case is a very complex process, which requires the analysis of all the data provided by the parties in terms of whether they fall under the concept of evidence and whether this evidence is proper, admissible, reliable and sufficient. The significance of the evidence is that it is based on it that the court makes a final decision in the case, accordingly, whether the collection, research and evaluation of the evidence will comply with regulatory prescriptions and principles of law depends on how fair and legal the decision will be.

**Objectives.** The main tasks are to research and understand the concept of proof, the definition of key features and problematic issues of this process in administrative proceedings, the general characterization of the concept of evidence, its features and types, as well as the obligation of proof based on legislation.

**Methods.** The main methods used in the study are description, analysis, abstraction and generalization.

In legal science, there are many definitions and approaches to the concept of proof. O. M. Dubenko defines the legal category of evidence in administrative proceedings as an activity regulated by procedural legislation, subject to the laws of logic, aimed at establishing the objective truth in an administrative case and making a well-founded and legal decision. I. O. Koretskyi considers the process of proof as a complex activity consisting of separate cognitive acts connected with each other, related to the solution of separate tasks, establishment of separate circumstances that are subject to proof in the case. Therefore, it is important to emphasize that proof is precisely a cognitive activity that is carried out on the basis of normative prescriptions and conclusions from which are derived in accordance with the laws of logic. Exclusion of any of these signs will not allow establishing the truth in the case. Researchers distinguish 3 main stages of proof: collection and consolidation of evidence, research of evidence and evaluation of evidence. In this case, it is important to understand what evidence is. The Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine defines evidence as any data on the basis of which the court establishes the presence or absence of circumstances (facts) that justify the claims and objections of the participants in the case, and other circumstances that are important for the correct resolution of the case. In accordance with Part 2 of Article 72 of this Code, these data are established by the following means:

- 1) written, physical and electronic evidence;
- 2) conclusions of experts;
- 3) testimony of witnesses.

There are often certain discrepancies in the approach to electronic evidence and ways of presenting it in the literature and in practice. Article 99 of the Code of

Administrative Procedure regulates this issue. According to it, electronic evidence is submitted in the original or in an electronic copy certified by an electronic signature, equivalent to a handwritten signature. The participants in the case have the right to submit electronic evidence in paper copies, certified in the manner specified by law. A paper copy of electronic evidence is not considered written evidence. As for witness testimony, it is important to note that testimony cannot be evidence, in the case when a person cannot name the source of his knowledge, nor is testimony from someone else's words recognized as admissible evidence.

Evidence can be classified into direct and indirect. On the basis of direct evidence, a reliable conclusion can be made about the existence or absence of a circumstance, on the basis of indirect evidence, only an indirect conclusion can be made. Depending from circumstances aggravating or mitigating the responsibility incriminating and exculpatory evidence.

**Conclusions.** After conducting an analysis of legislation and scientific literature, it becomes clear that proofing is a complex cognitive intellectual process that plays a leading role in solving cases of administrative offenses. It is possible to solve the case of an administrative offense qualitatively and fairly only after establishing the evidence in accordance with the prescriptions of the law, the principles of law and the laws of logic.

#### **References:**

1. Кодекс адміністративного судочинства України( дата звернення : 25.03.2023)
2. Козинець І.Г., Кравченко В.Я. Окремі питання доказів та доказування в адміністративному судочинстві на сучасному етапі. Юридичний науковий електронний журнал. Режим доступу : [http://www.lsej.org.ua/2\\_2021/42.pdf](http://www.lsej.org.ua/2_2021/42.pdf)
3. Висоцький В. М., Гнатюк С. С., Гурковська К. А. Гурковський М. П., Грищук А. Б., Дідик Н. І., Йосифович Д. І., Мороз О. Б., Назар Ю. С., Хатнюк Ю. А., Хитра О. Л., Серета В. В. Адміністративний процес України. Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ, 2021. Ст. 435-483
4. У Верховному Суді розподілили справи. [https://jurliga.ligazakon.net/news/167676\\_u-verkhovnomu-sud-rozpodlili-spravi](https://jurliga.ligazakon.net/news/167676_u-verkhovnomu-sud-rozpodlili-spravi)

## **NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CINEMA AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**

STANISLAV VASYURKO, student

NATALIIA VOITOVYCH, Associate Professor, PhD Social Communication Studies, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Since time immemorial, the enemy has been working against us in various spheres to undermine our nationhood, identity and democracy. And the field of cinematography was no exception. Through Russian propaganda, stereotypes and

clichés were attached to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, which were broadcast not just for our audience, but also globally. In certain previous periods of our history, from the outside perspective we were seen as part of Russia, our state was most often associated with the criminal authorities (attachment to the then authorities), Ukrainians were broadcast as uneducated people from distant villages, as a labor force. At the time, from 1991 to 2014, for most of us these negative narratives did not cause much concern. But everything changed in the winter of 2014. The events of the Maidan and the occupation of Crimea forced us to reconsider and reevaluate all of this. And immediately there was an urgent need and desire to counteract this propaganda, both within the state and in the world, for the sake of our future and our democracy. And Ukrainian cinematographers took up the challenge and are doing it to this day.

If in 2011 only one Ukrainian-made film was shown in Ukrainian cinemas, whereas in 2018 almost 50 such films were shown [2]. There are two reasons behind this phenomenon. Firstly, there has been a surge in demand for live topics that are relevant and interesting to the Ukrainian audience. Secondly, the ban on Russian media content in Ukraine has created a need for domestic content production. The third reason was the increase in state funding of film production.

Ukraine mainly produces films in two genres: drama and comedy. The drama is filmed mainly on military and historical topics of our people. Such films are currently at the peak of popularity, because they bring closer to the events that took place and tell the history of our people through artistic cinema. For example, the drama series "And There Will Be People" based on the novel of the same name by Anatoly Dimarov, directed by Arkady Nemytalyuk. The tape is built in the format of a saga and through the prism of the simple life of Ukrainians, shows the difficult periods of the 20th century: the First World War, the revolution, the arrival of Soviet power.

Another Ukrainian film masterpiece is the war drama "Cyborgs. Heroes Don't Die" was filmed in 2017 by directed Akhtem Seitablayev. The film shows the heroic defense of the Donetsk airport by Ukrainian soldiers against the Russian invader. There is no need to talk about the uniqueness of this film, because it became the absolute record holder of the Ukrainian box office for the entire time of Independence, the mass of its viewings was large. In the 2019 film "Home", the debut feature of director Nariman Aliyev tells about the annexation of Crimea and the problems of parents and children. In the film, the son and father take the body of the older brother/son, who died in the war in Donbas, home to Crimea for burial. There are many such films in Ukraine, for example: "Guide", "Cherkasy", "Kruty", "Numbers", "Loyal", "Wild Field", "Forbidden", "Zakhar Berkut", "When Trees Fall" and many others. Heroes, heroic struggle for their land, sacrifice for the future of their descendants, freedom and fearlessness are key images in the modern image of Ukraine. Many films from this direction achieve high scores in the world, thereby showing and declaring the image and identity of Ukraine and Ukrainians, and successfully debunk hostile narratives.

It is unlikely that anyone will consciously say that comedies can educate a nation. But there is an interesting opinion of Pylyp Ilyenko on this genre. For him, a patriotic film is not necessarily a historical or heroic one, but one that will contribute to the formation of the viewer's national identity. Comedy, in his opinion, is capable of creating cultural symbols and myths that will be specific to the Ukrainian community [1]. Comedy genres have been characteristic of our culture since ancient times, because no matter what the difficult times and situations were, we always left room for humor, mentally, this is protection against stress. Comedies are mainly released for domestic demand, because the films use humor and life situations that only our people, our mentality, understand, but, of course, there are exceptions that encroach on international distribution as well.

The sensational and one of the most popular comedies in Ukraine is considered to be the series "Catch Kaidash". From the very beginning, the series captures the viewer's attention and maintains it throughout: the flavor of the Ukrainian village, excellent acting and music. All this worked perfectly for the Ukrainian audience and the series was successful.

Another popular film "Hutsulka Ksenia" is the work of director Olena Demyanenko, according to the genre, the authors defined it as a film-musical, but it is permissible to call it a comedy musical, because despite the musical accompaniment of this film, it is very comedic. The beautiful landscapes of the Carpathians in symbiosis with the brilliant musical accompaniment of the "Dakha Braha" band and Hutsul motifs create a wonderful picture. Taking into account all the films of this genre, we can say that through comedy we broadcast our folklore, our culture, traditions, music, even certain mental factors that nevertheless create a good image of Ukraine.

All these films listed above subconsciously project patriotism in us and people who know their history and culture. Thanks to such films, national consciousness is promoted and constructed. Images used in movies, heroes, plots, costumes, music and unspoiled historical facts - all this helps to reject hostile stereotypes, myths, clichés, first of all in our midst - in the Ukrainians themselves, because over the years they have absorbed and settled psychologically deep. It can be said that by maintaining national consciousness, we will maintain and strengthen our state democracy. National consciousness is the way and guarantee of democracy in Ukraine.

#### **References:**

1. НА ФРОНТІ ОБРАЗІВ ТА ІДЕЙ: МОЛОДЕ УКРАЇНСЬКЕ КІНО І РОСІЙСЬКА ПРОПАГАНДА / [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://lysty.net.ua/norufilms/>
2. Радіо свобода. День українського кіно: відомі українці розповіли про свої улюблені фільми. [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.radiosvoboda.org/a/29478536.html>



## **CIVILIAN AGREEMENT AS ONE OF THE MEANS OF THE EXERCISE OF CIVIL RIGHTS REGARDING VIRTUAL BENEFITS**

OLEKSANDR VERSHYGORA, postgraduate student

YEVHEN O. MICHURIN, Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

IRYNA A. TKALIA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

Nowadays, a lot of leading global and national companies tend to provide their activity in the sphere of virtual benefits. Such companies create virtual worlds and fill them with some benefits to be used by people or companies all over the world, with at least some of the benefits becoming transferred from one person to the other. Virtual benefits can give their possessor an opportunity to take rewards from such ownership. The third part is capable of being used in real daily life and activities. It is ultimately clear that virtual benefits can become a subject of civilian agreements.

The quantity of physical persons involved in legal relationships with virtual benefits is counted by milliards. Yet *The Civilian Code of Ukraine* [1] and other acts of Ukrainian civil law do not include any legal norms disclosing and defining the legal status of virtual benefits.

Currently Ukrainian legal science has come close to unanimous understanding the lack of possibility to spread the concept of property right to the things existing in the virtual world. The property right concept is unfitting to the legal relationship in terms of virtual benefits, with the issue of regulating this kind of relationship still remaining open.

However, the answer to the question regarding the law concept of the rights to virtual benefits can hardly solve the given issue. It is necessary to settle another problem consisting in realizing the rights to virtual benefits, with civilian agreements considered one of the main means to exercise civilian rights regarding virtual benefits.

Within the given context, it is worth mentioning that the concept of civilian agreement is required to be improved as the concept contained in the Ukrainian Civil Code has become obsolete.

The general theory of the agreement in modern Ukrainian law is still at the stage of formation, since there is no single approach to its understanding. The contract is typically understood as a multi-level construction, which is considered as a legal fact, obligation, agreement, legal means, a document that records the occurrence of a contractual obligation at the will of its participants, etc. [2]

In these conditions, the definition of the civilian agreements regarding virtual benefits is the issue that required further discovery. It is worth paying attention to the fact that law scientists have already called the main elements of virtual benefits [3]

The legal nature of virtual benefits causes a specific order of the agreement conclusion, as well as specific obligations due to the virtual world where such benefits exist.

Civilian law allows contractual freedom so it is possible to conclude a lot of species of agreements, with all of them being different and having distinct subjects. However, the virtual benefits themselves are quite different as well. Electronic signatures and cryptocurrency can be pretty different to make them obey the same rules. It is necessary to classify the virtual benefits to provide a possibility to define them depending on their ability to be subordinated by one or another rule.

Virtual benefits are looked at as the product of information technologies, so the possibility of their use is limited by technological capacity.

The rights to virtual benefits overlap with the rights of the owners to virtual world. [4] The latter is a digital area wherein virtual benefits exist.

It determines the boundaries of freedom in relation to the disposal of virtual benefits.

The list of challenges to legal regulation of civilian agreements regarding virtual benefits can be added by doubtful possibility to arrange the rules on the national level.[5] Virtual worlds do not know the borders of real-world countries; as a result, limitations and restrictions will turn such agreements into illegal ones, made on the underworld market.

Nevertheless, the national regulation of the agreements regarding virtual benefits is necessary to protect the rights of the parties of such relationships on the national level, including those in the court.

Thus, the discovery and further study of agreements regarding virtual benefits are needed and highly relevant.

## References:

1. Цивільний кодекс України: Закон України від 16.01.2003 № 435–IV. <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/435-15>
2. Пленюк М. Д. Цивільно-правовий договір як підстава виникнення зобов'язань: нотатки до наукової дискусії / М. Д. Пленюк // Приватне право і підприємництво. - 2016. - Вип. 15. - С. 102-107. - Режим доступу: [http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Ppip\\_2016\\_15\\_27](http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Ppip_2016_15_27) С. 103.
3. Мічурін, Є. О. (2021). Віртуальні блага: особливості та ознаки. Форум Права, 68(3), 67–73. URL:<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5075696>
4. Christopher Cifrino, Virtual Property, Virtual Rights: Why Contract Law, Not Property Law, Must Be the Governing Paradigm in the Law of Virtual Worlds (April 14, 2013). Boston College Law Review, Forthcoming, P. 14. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2293456>
5. Frank Emmert, Cryptocurrencies: The Impossible Domestic Law Regime?, The American Journal of Comparative Law, Volume 70, Issue Supplement\_1, October 2022, Pages i185–i219, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcl/avac022>

## COMPLICITY IN A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND PROVOCATION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE: PROBLEMS OF CORRELATION

MARIA LOURDES VERTELETSKA, student

IRYNA SEN, Associate Professor, PhD in Law

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko Lviv National University*

**Problem statement.** The formation of Ukraine as a democratic and legal state presents a significant number of important tasks for state bodies, including the improvement of methods of combating crime. Special attention is paid to effective countermeasures against criminal offenses that pose a threat to society. These include crimes that are committed jointly. Provocation of a criminal offense is investigated within the framework of the institution of complicity in crime. Considering the provocation of a crime as a special issue of responsibility for complicity, the problem arises of establishing the correlation of provocation with the types of complicity provided for in Art. 27 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

**Objectives.** The main task is to consider the concept and features of such legal institute as complicity in a criminal offence and provocation of a criminal offense, analyze the issue of correlation of these phenomena in criminal law.

**Methods.** The following set of methods is applied in this work: methods of generalization, comparison, and expert evaluations.

According to Article 26 of Criminal Code of Ukraine, complicity in a criminal offense is the intentional joint participation of several subjects of a criminal offense in the commission of an intentional criminal offense [1].

The institution of complicity allows to justify the criminal responsibility not only of people who directly committed the criminal offence (executor), but also of those who assist and encourage its commission. Thanks to the norms of this institute, the issues of criminal responsibility of accomplices of the offence are resolved.

The analysis of the legislative definition of complicity allows us to identify the following main features: a) participation of several subjects in the commission of an intentional criminal offense; b) theirs joint participation in the commission of such an act; c) intentional participation in the commission of an intentional offense.

Article 27 of the Criminal Code clearly defines the types of accomplices: executor (co-executor), organizer, instigator, accomplice. Each of them has its own role and different functions from the point of view of the execution of the composition of the criminal offense and, nevertheless, all of them are accomplices.

For a more in-depth analysis of complicity in the science of criminal law, judicial practice and the current Criminal Code forms are distinguished complicity in a criminal offense. Forms of complicity are association of accomplices, which differ among themselves in the nature of the roles they perform (the first classification criterion) and in the degree of stability of subjective connections

between them (the second classification criterion). Based on the content Part 1 of Art.27, which determines that accomplices are the executor, the organizer, an instigator and an accomplice, and part 2 of this article also names a co-executor, it can be concluded that complicity in terms of roles which performed by accomplices, can be divided into two forms: simple - without distribution of roles and complex - with distribution of roles [3, p.222].

Complicity does not create any special, fundamentally different grounds for criminal liability compared to an individual's act committed alone. Accomplices are distributed general principles of responsibility under criminal law, according to which the basis of criminal responsibility is the commission of an act that contains all the signs component of a criminal offence [4, p.185].

In addition to the general issues of responsibility of accomplices to a criminal offense, a number of special issues of responsibility for complicity arise. These include, in particular, provocation of a criminal offense.

Currently, there is no normative definition of provocation of a criminal offence. There are different definitions of provocation in the scientific literature. According to O. Alyoshina, the provocation means the creation by a person of an exclusionary situation that excludes the commission of a criminal offence by another person, or complicity in such an offense, with the aim of exposing it, blackmailing or causing other material or non-material damage to such a person [2, p. 4].

It should be borne in mind that there is only Art. 370 of the entire Criminal Code of Ukraine, where provocation is a criminal act. But provocation (as a process) cannot take place without the person who carries it out, that is, the provocateur. Moreover, in Part 1 of Art. 370 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Provocation of bribery" provocation is interpreted as "actions to incite a person" who receives an illegal benefit. The term "incitement" in this case should be understood as an activity (process), but if it is an activity, then its subject in this case is the instigator. Considering the above, it seems necessary to compare the signs of incitement with the signs of provocation. [5, p. 326].

At the heart of the matter, both the instigator and the provocateur - both want the incited (provoked) person to commit a crime, but with different goals, both want a criminal result, but each intends to dispose of it personally. The purpose of the provocateur's actions is to cause harmful consequences to the person who was provoked. Therefore the provocation of a criminal offense is not determined by such a type of complicity as incitement, because it has its own characteristics.

**Conclusion.** The importance of the study of this topic lies in the need to study the theoretical and practical aspects of complicity and provocation in the criminal law of Ukraine, the normative delimitation of the above concepts and mechanisms for preventing and solving the consequences of the phenomena under study.

## References:

1. Кримінальний кодекс України : Кодекс України від 05.04.2001. № 2341-III: станом на 27 січ. 2023 р.
2. Альошина О.І. Провокація злочину (кримінально-правове дослідження): автореф. Дис.канд. юрид. наук: спец. 12.00.08 / О.І. Альошина; Дніпропетр. держ. ун-т внутр. справ. – Д., 2007. – 19 с.
3. Борисов В. І., Тацій В. Я., Тютюгін В. І. та ін.; за ред. В. Я. Тація, В. І. Борисова, В. І. Тютюгіна. – 5-те вид., переробл. і допов. – Х.: Кримінальне право України: Загальна частина: підручник / Право, 2015. – 528 с.
4. Орловський Р. С. Підстава кримінальної відповідальності за співучасть у злочині / Р. С. Орловський // Правова держава: історія, сучасність та перспективи формування в Україні : матеріали міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., м. Ужгород, 28 лют. - 1 берез. 2014 р. – Херсон, 2014. – С. 186
5. Саакян М.Б, провокація: кримінально-правовий аспект. Роль та місце правоохоронних органів у розбудові демократичної правової держави: матеріали VIII Міжнар. наук.-практ. конф., м. Одеса, 25 березня 2016 р. Одеса : ОДУВС, 2016. С. 326–327.

## **AUTHENTIC INTERPRETATION OF LAWS. RISK TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SEPARATION OF POWERS AND NON- RETROACTIVITY?**

TYMUR YAKYMENKO, postgraduate student  
DMYTRO LUKIANOV, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser  
OLGA ZELINSKA, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University*

It is reasonable to agree that only judges should resolve cases and disputes between citizens, state and citizens. Practically and given the separation principle, legislators cannot do that job and ought not to. Facts-finding is a judicial task; measuring the proportionality of punishment, damage evaluation, and others are also purely court issues. But what is it in the separation of powers principle that does not allow authentic interpretation (AI) of law by the lawmaker, especially if given as an abstract interpretation? If the judges are not generally authorized to make a law, why then should they have the only right to interpret it? Maybe it is the legislator who has to interpret its laws *ex officio*?

When these questions are addressed to opponents of AI, the answer is that legislators interfere with the judge's function to interpret the law. Why is it only the judge's power? They might answer that the principle of the separation of power ostensibly says so. However, the principle's root was quite different as the Montesquieu - author of the separation thesis – thought that "*judges are nothing but 'mouthpieces of the law,' 'inanimate beings' incapable of modifying either its force or its rigour. ...*".

Although judges unavoidably deemed to interpret laws in their adjudication it does not mean that legislator quit this job. It would be irresponsible towards society.

Firstly, it is important to address the main concern that as AI is retrospective, it violates another "tabu" on applying new laws to past events. However, the European Convention on Human Rights, for instance, does not prohibit retroactive legislation *per se*. European Court recognized several times that it was appropriate to use retrospective provisions "*where...applicant...attempt to benefit from the vulnerability of the authorities resulting from technical defects in the law, and as an effort to frustrate the intention of Parliament*" or "*where the applicants ... attempted to derive benefits as a result of a lacuna in the law, which the legislative interference was aimed at remedying.*"

In Ukrainian case law, different or contrary interpretations of the same norm(s) appear sporadically. According to procedural law, a possible resolution is to unify case law by a decision of Grand Chamber of SC. Judges, therefore, will consider their previous decisions and find out the "best" or "true" interpretation of the "problematic" legal provision. Their honors hardly ever, at least officially and publicly, ask lawmakers what those meant or would have meant, if they had been asked about the legal provision in the relevant context. What would be the "best" interpretation at the current stage of life? Thus, here is another reason for AI – opposite interpretations of the same provision by different panels of SC and/or chambers of SC. I can suppose that such a situation definitely allows lawmakers to give AI. The following approach of the Constitutional Court of Italy might illustrate my point better:

*The provision resulting from a law specifying an authentic interpretation may not therefore be regarded as unconstitutional where it is limited to allocating a meaning to the provision interpreted that is already contained within it, and which is recognizable as one of the possible readings of the original text... In such cases in fact, the interpretative law has the purpose of clarifying —situations of objective uncertainty within the legislation resulting from —an unresolved debate in the case law ... or of re-establishing an interpretation that is more in keeping with the original legislative intention ...*

*Judicial deference to the interpretation made by an administrative body that passed a specific regulation or has been authorized by Congress to administer a law is well recognized by the US Supreme Court in the number of its precedents. The US courts of appeal also recognized a distinction between legislative or "substantive" rules and "interpretative" rules issued by agencies. According to the A. Vermule\*: "Where texts are intrinsically ambiguous, the legal system does best if judges assign the authority to interpret texts to other institutions - administrative agencies in the case of statutes, legislatures in the case of the Constitution."*

Contradictory judicial interpretations show that it may be difficult for the judiciary to apply a specific legal provision. So, courts should not be entirely bound by AI made by Parliament or other authorized body. However they should,

at least, give the lawmakers say a word about possible interpretation of a legal provision at hand. Furthermore, in case of a disagreement to AI, there should be solid judicial motivation, not just an omission or a simple reference to the recommendatory character of AI. There should not be “*judicial indifference*”.

#### References:

1. Endicott, T. (2020), Authentic Interpretation. *Ratio Juris*, 33: 6-23. <https://doi.org/10.1111/raju.12271>
2. van den Berge, Lukas (2017), Montesquieu and Judicial Review of Proportionality in Administrative Law: Rethinking the Separation of Powers in the Neoliberal Era *European Journal of Legal Studies*, Vol. 10, No. 1, 2017, pp. 203-233, Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3041325>
3. European Court of Human Rights (2014), Case of Stefanetti and Others v. Italy - <https://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-142400>
4. Constitutional Court of Italy (2012), Judgment No.78 - <https://www.cortecostituzionale.it/actionJudgment.do>
5. REITZ, J. C. (2018). Deference to the Administration in Judicial Review. *The American Journal of Comparative Law*, 66, 269-298. <https://doi.org/10.2307/26497462>
6. Court of Appeals, 6th Circuit (1990), Friedrich v. Secretary of Health and Human Services, 894 F. 2d 829 - [https://scholar.google.com.ua/scholar?scidkt=1542390330097141977&as\\_sdt=2&hl=en](https://scholar.google.com.ua/scholar?scidkt=1542390330097141977&as_sdt=2&hl=en)
7. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit (1985), Southern California Edison Co. v. FERC, 770 F. 2d 779 - [https://scholar.google.com.ua/scholar\\_case?case=12908666335045707605&hl=en&as\\_sdt=2006](https://scholar.google.com.ua/scholar_case?case=12908666335045707605&hl=en&as_sdt=2006)
8. Farrelly, C. (2008). The Institutional Theory of Legal Interpretation [Review of Judging under Uncertainty, by A. Vermeule]. *The University of Toronto Law Journal*, 58(2), 217–232. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20109844>

## THEORIES OF LEGAL ENTITY

IRYNA YAREMKO, student

MYKOLA OPRYSKO, Assistant Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Introduction.** The category of legal entity is one of the most problematic in civil science, and the problem of the essence of a legal entity is one of the fundamental and "eternal" problems of civil law. Since the emergence of this important group of subjects of civil law in the property turnover and until now, theoretical disputes regarding this issue have not been subsided, and a generally accepted approach to its disclosure has not been developed. Almost every scientist with a famous name created his own theory of legal entity. Nevertheless, at the same time, a comprehensive answer to the question of what a legal entity is has not been found yet.

**Objectives.** The purpose of this work is to analyze the main theory of legal entity in civil law.

**Methods.** In researching this issue, I used such scientific methods as exploratory, descriptive and also analysis and generalization.

Reforms in the economy and the necessity in this connection to create a new system of legislation require modern theoretical research on the further development of legal categories that serve the market economy, and first of all such a category as a legal entity.

Legal science explains the legal nature and the essence of legal entities. It was initiated by the private law of Ancient Rome. In Roman law and in the Latin language, the concept of a legal entity did not exist, but the features of such a concept were developed and described. Since in reality in Roman society there were various organizations and institutions that had a number of rights. However, at the same time, in Roman law, organizations were compared to natural persons, since according to Roman legal norms, only a person can be the bearer of law. According to the opinion of lawyers, this organization acts instead of one person or instead of a group of such persons. The Roman Laws of the XII Tables mention organizations that were endowed with a number of rights.

It should be noted that the emergence and development of the institution of a legal entity was conditioned by the needs of the developing economic situation, which became a prerequisite for the emergence of a special phenomenon - personal property - as an independent participant in social production. Having arisen in the bowels of economic social relations, this social phenomenon inevitably had to find legal recognition [1].

The institution of a legal entity exists in order for its norms to establish the organizational-structural property and functional unity of any legal entity, to establish the limits of legal personality, the forms and procedure of its implementation, the procedure for the occurrence of reorganization and liquidation, as well as a number of other questions.

The theory of fiction in corporate law, believed to have been developed by Pope Innocent IV and supported by jurists such as Savigny and Salmond, asserts that legal personality of entities that are not human is based on a fictional construct. This means that corporations cannot be considered as real persons, because they lack their own personality. Originally, this concept was applied to ecclesiastical bodies, explaining that they could not be excommunicated or held liable for wrongdoing since they did not have a body or will of their own [2, p.70-72]. The case of *Salomon v A Salomon Co Ltd* illustrates the English court's acceptance of the fiction theory. Lord Halsbury, in this case, emphasized the importance of determining whether an artificial creation of the legislature had been validly constituted, and ruled that since the company had satisfied the requirements of the Companies Act, it was an independent and distinct person from its members.

The Concession Theory centers on the Sovereignty of a State and assumes that a corporation's legal personality is crucial because the State or the law



recognizes it. This theory posits that a legal person is simply a concession or creation of the state. Concession Theory is often considered to be a derivative of the Fiction Theory, as both theories suggest that corporations have no legal personality except for what is granted by the State. Supporters of the Fiction Theory, such as Savigny, Dicey, and Salmond, also tend to endorse the Concession Theory[3]. However, it is evident that while the Fiction Theory is primarily a philosophical concept that sees a corporation as a mere concept or construct of the mind, the Concession Theory is unconcerned with the reality of a corporation and instead concentrates solely on the source (State) from which the legal authority of the corporation is derived.

The Purpose Theory, also known as the theory of Zweckvermogen, shares similarities with the fiction and concession theories by asserting that only human beings can be considered a person with rights. Entities other than humans are viewed as artificial persons and function as legal devices for protecting or enforcing a specific purpose. As corporations are not human, they can only be seen as juristic or artificial persons. According to this theory, a juristic person is not a person at all, but rather a "subject less" property that serves a specific purpose, with ownership but no owner. Juristic persons are constructed based on their object and purpose rather than a group of individuals. The property of a juristic person does not belong to anyone, but it may be dedicated and legally bound to certain objects. This theory justifies the existence of charitable corporations and organizations, such as trade unions, which have been recognized as legal persons for specific purposes and have a continuing fund. The Purpose Theory is closely linked to legal systems that regard public law institutions (Anstalt) and private law endowments (Stiftung) as legal personalities[4].

The Realist Theory, which was founded by German jurist Johannes Althusius and advocated by Otto von Gierke, challenges the basis of Roman jurisprudence. According to this theory, a legal person has a real personality beyond just the legal sense of the word. The Realist Theory assumes that entities with a will and life of their own, not just humans can be subjects of rights. Therefore, a corporation, being a legal person with a will and life of its own, is also entitled to rights. The Realist Theory posits that a corporation is an objectively real entity that the law recognizes and gives effect to, rather than a mere creation of the law. Realistic lawyers argue that the law cannot create an entity but can only choose to recognize or not recognize it [3].

In the Realist perspective, a corporation is a social organism, while a human is a physical organism. The actions of a corporation are considered to be carried out on its own, like those of a normal person, rather than by its agents or representatives like an infant or insane person. Some followers of the Realist Theory even claim that legal persons have organs, just like human beings.

**Conclusion.** To sum up, The necessity for the development of the institution of a legal entity is determined by the legal essence of such an entity, i.e. it is a legal personality created synthetically by extracting a certain part of the legal qualities,

properties, and other elements of the legal personality of a human being (not related to their private, "physical" existence) and their further combination in a new form (within the legal form) for the purpose of the most complete realization of socio-legal interests.

#### References:

1. Мозолюк-Боднар Л. М. Становлення та розвиток учень про сутність юридичної особи у правовій доктрині. *Приватне та публічне право*. 2020. С. 13–17 URL: [5.pdf \(pp-law.in.ua\)](#) (date of access: 24.03.2023).
2. Підпригора О. А, Харитонов Є.О, Римське право : підручник. Київ : Юнікорм Інтер, 2003. 512 с.
3. Jurisprudence Notes- Theories of Juristic Personality or Corporate Personality. *Desi Kanoon- Your Daily Dose of Law*. URL: <https://www.desikanoon.co.in/2014/05/jurisprudence-notes-theories-of.html> (date of access: 24.03.2023).
4. Bhattacharjee R. Concept of Legal Personality in Jurisprudence. *Medium*. URL: <https://medium.com/the-thinking-press/concept-of-legal-personality-in-jurisprudence-urpose%20theories%20supported,is%20recognized%20either%20for%20certain%20purpose%20or%20objectives>. (date of access: 26.03.2023).

## LONELINESS AMID CONFLICT: UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT AND CONSEQUENCES IN WARTIME

MARTA YUR, student

OLENA MUSAKOVSKA, Assistant Professor at Psychology department, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Living in a war-torn reality has profound effects on individuals' lives, both in the short term and the long term. While the immediate needs of people affected by conflict often revolve around basic necessities like food, shelter, and safety, the psychological toll of war is equally significant. In such circumstances, some people may choose to cope with the overwhelming stress and trauma by embracing loneliness as a survival strategy [1].

While loneliness may offer temporary relief from the demands of others, it can also have long-term consequences. The effects of social isolation on physical and mental health are well-documented, and they can be especially pronounced during wartime. Social isolation can lead to reduced immune function, sleep and metabolism disorders, cardiovascular problems, hypertension, and stroke [2]. Additionally, loneliness can cause anxiety and depression, exacerbating the already challenging conditions of living in a warzone.

That said, loneliness is not inherently negative. In some cases, it can provide individuals with an opportunity for self-reflection and self-realization, allowing them to understand their inner worlds better and also enrich themselves spiritually

[1]. However, it is crucial to recognize that excessive and prolonged loneliness can be quite negative for an individual's well-being, especially when it stems from social isolation caused by war.

The study tries to examine the concept and impact of loneliness in the context of war. By exploring this topic, the research will provide insight into the consequences of loneliness in the unique and challenging conditions of wartime. Also, the research aims to provide a better understanding of the complex nature of loneliness and its impact on individuals during times of war. This way we hope to contribute to the negative consequences of loneliness, and provide recommendations and interventions to address this growing problem. There is a pressing need to expand our knowledge on the impact the war has on mental health and well-being, and to provide valuable insights into the experiences of individuals facing the challenges of loneliness in such difficult circumstances.

Psychologists and philosophers interpret loneliness in different ways; however, the majority agree that loneliness restores an individual's internal resources, allowing them to find spiritual harmony and balance in their interactions with themselves and their environment [3]. For example, Friedrich Nietzsche noted that loneliness should not be viewed as a drama or perceived with fear or despair. He believed that "a person should not be afraid of themselves, but instead remain alone to better understand their inner world and enrich themselves spiritually." However, according to Nietzsche, "false self-love and fear of loneliness prevent individuals from being alone and embarking on the path of self-improvement"[1, c.156].

Nevertheless, we should not forget about the other side of the coin. Although loneliness has its advantages, it can also lead to devastation. Due to forced displacement, many individuals have left their homes, and in some cases, even their countries. Consequently, they have lost their usual environment and are often isolated from their social networks. While the adaptation period can be difficult, the sooner it passes, the better it will be for the person's well-being. Social isolation due to loneliness can affect both physical health, such as reduced immune function, sleep and metabolism disorders, cardiovascular problems, hypertension, and stroke, as well as mental health, such as anxiety and depression.

It seems that the solution to loneliness is not simply to have a large number of friends or acquaintances. The quality of social relationships is far more important than the quantity, and fostering meaningful connections with others can provide individuals with a sense of belonging and support that can help alleviate feelings of loneliness. It is also crucial to focus on restoring internal resources, such as building resilience and developing coping strategies, to help individuals weather the challenges of living through wartime.

Loneliness is a growing concern in today's society, especially in the context of war where people may experience significant disruptions in their social connections and environment. While loneliness may have positive effects such as facilitating self-reflection and self-improvement, it can also lead to negative

outcomes like social isolation and mental health problems such as anxiety and depression. It is important to recognize that simply having a large number of friends may not solve the problem of loneliness, as the quality of relationships is more important than the quantity. Rather, it is necessary to restore an individual's internal resources such as self-esteem and self-efficacy, and develop healthy coping mechanisms to manage feelings of loneliness. By understanding the concept and consequences of loneliness, we can better address this urgent problem and help individuals to connect with others in a meaningful way.

#### **References:**

1. Малімон В. І. Екзистенційна самотність та креативність людини в умовах війни. *Психологічні проблеми творчості: матеріали XXII Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції*. 2022. С.156-159.
2. Мелешенко М. О. Проблема самотності і усамітнення у сучасному місті: психологічні чинники та наслідки. *Харківський осінній марафон психотехнологій*. 2019. Ч.2. С.164-165.
3. Помазова О. В. Самотність як психологічний феномен. *Наукові записки. Серія "Психологія і педагогіка"*. 2013. Вип.23. С.206-214.

## **IMAGE RIGHTS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE**

VICTORIA ZAVERUHA, student

KHRYSTYNA KMETYK-PODUBINSKA, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

LILIA KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Many famous people have a unique asset - recognition, which gives them a significant benefit, and the income from which sometimes significantly exceeds the income from their professional activity. If the right of a person to possess recognizability, as well as a certain reputation or distinctive features of style brings some economic advantages, it becomes an object of civil turnover, and is traditionally referred to as an "image right". The legal nature of this idea is the right belonging to celebrities who have gained publicity and attention in particular areas of show business, the sports industry, politics, etc to protect themselves and their portrayal. Naturally, such people's identities are frequently being manipulated to draw the attention of customers to products or services (in particular for advertisement campaigns). As was mentioned before, these campaigns can potentially result in greater income and opportunities for the celebrity than their foremost occupation. Furthermore, current researches demonstrate the effectiveness of celebrity-based advertising. Therefore, unquestionably, both the companies and the celebs are enthusiastic about the development of a legal

mechanism able to protect the respective interests and prevent the unjust use of a celebrity's identity.

In response to this demand, American legal theory has already created case law and a framework that empowers well-known people to voluntarily license and transfer their right to publicity. What is more, the descendibility of such a privilege is allowed in some American states. And yet, on the nature and degree of protection, there isn't a single view. Due to the fact that this legal institution is still developing, the protection of the right of publicity is even less clear under the national legal systems of European nations. Unfortunately, despite the fact that Ukrainian show business is growing rapidly, the right to publicity is not expressly mentioned in Ukrainian law. Consequently, it is highly appropriate to analyze the right to publicity and outline the potential for its inclusion in the Ukrainian legal perspective.

Currently, neither the laws of Ukraine nor the courts make reference to the right of publicity. However, it is important to mention that the law governing personal immaterial rights and the trademark legal framework contain some components of the right of publicity. The Civil Code of Ukraine provides a list of personal immaterial rights: in particular, the right to one's name is regulated in Art. 294–296 of the Civil Code of Ukraine. Taking into account these regulations, one may come to the conclusion that these principles govern everyone's right to use their name, whether or not they are famous. Correspondingly, as a person's name is a non-proprietary right, Ukrainian Civil Law does not provide the way to transfer it, so celebrities have found the solution in registering their names as trademarks. And yet, this answer is somehow contradictory: for instance, in 2009, famous singer Svitlana Loboda competed in the Eurovision song contest and faced the argument with her producers. According to the court, "Svitlana Loboda" is the name of an artist; the Civil Law of Ukraine forbids the use of her name in a non-proprietary capacity; and the producer, who owns the trademark, cannot prevent her from using it.

Another meaningful legal act in this area is the Law of Ukraine on Protection of Rights to Signs for Products and Services (1993) according to Article 6 of which, a trademark cannot be registered if it replicates surnames, names, and their derivatives, pseudonyms or photographs and facsimiles of well-known people without their approval.

As for the right to one's own image, it is partially protected by the Civil Code of Ukraine. In particular, according to Article 308, a photograph or other work of fine art that depicts a real person may only be publicly displayed, copied, or disseminated with that person's consent or, in the event of that person's passing, with the consent of those authorized by that person.

In conclusion, it is crucial to refer to the fact that previously mentioned articles exclusively govern a person's non-patrimonial interests and do not include any provisions for a celebrity's name or image, including the ability to license or transfer the right to use it. It is believed that the current legal framework in Ukraine

does not allow the free commercial exploitation of the right of publicity, barring show business players from making money off of their personalities. As a result, Ukrainian law should be amenable to changes. It is possible to use the American right of publicity as a model and incorporate it into the Ukrainian Civil Code. These alterations will take into consideration market demands and give its participants the opportunity to use their rights rather freely.

**References:**

1. Bergmann S. *Publicity rights in the united states and germany: a comparative analysis*; Loyola Marymount University and Loyola Law School (1999)

Retrieved from:

<http://digitalcommons.lmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1387&context=elr>

2. Civil Code of Ukraine. January 16, 2003.

3. Law of Ukraine on Protection of Rights to Signs for Goods and Services, 15 December 1993.

## SECTION 2

### INNOVATIVE TRENDS OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

#### ACTUALIZATION OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF COMPANIES

KYRYLO BALAKLEIETS, postgraduate student

ALLA KOVALEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Economics, Scientific Adviser

GANNA GUSEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Linguistics, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) has already taken place, it is our present and the process that undoubtedly affects the world as a whole. Thus, it can be argued that AI has a significant impact on marketing processes which is crucial for businesses to maintain competitive advantages and achieve better performance. Because AI has the tools to create, process, and analyze an exorbitant amount of digital data that can guide professionals in developing the right customer experience management model which affects how marketing professionals can offer more personalized products or services to stakeholders.

As Z. Zhao mentions, AI [3] is a machine intelligence and a branch of computer science that aims to provide software with the ability to analyze the environment using either predefined rules and search algorithms or machine learning models that recognize patterns and then make decisions based on this analysis.

At the same time, scientists and marketing specialists consider such a category as artificial intelligence marketing (AI marketing). Arvind and Prithviraj in their paper "An Empirical Study on Disruptive Artificial Intelligence in Marketing" [1] consider AI marketing as the use of AI technologies to make automated decisions based on data collection, data analysis, and additional observations of the audience or economic trends that may affect marketing efforts. In our opinion, the use of AI marketing can be primarily based on providing a personalized and more efficient customer experience in the current era of the digital economy, using large amounts of customer data that AI is capable of processing.

There are already quite illustrative examples of cooperation between marketing and AI specialists in the world. Thus, D. Hall notes that "such interaction can be used to increase the return on investment (ROI) of marketing campaigns" [2]. In turn, large amounts of data can be used to create a Business

Intelligence Model (BIM) which is designed to analyze correlations between data and consumer preferences to customize the most appropriate business models and marketing strategies. Implementation and realization of strategic and tactical decisions should be an effective step in spreading the company's boldest and most attractive ideas to the public [3].

The recent introduction of OpenAI's powerful AI-powered generative pre-trained assistant, GPT-4, is fundamentally changing the way marketing professionals approach content development and promotion, offering unprecedented capabilities for creating, strategizing, and optimizing marketing materials. For example, GPT-4's ability to process language, keywords, and writing style on a given topic allows you to generate high-quality, human-like content that resonates with your target audience. It can also create scripts for marketing videos, relevant suggestions for creating content on social media, optimize texts on websites for search queries, and identify patterns and trends, allowing companies to create targeted marketing campaigns that resonate with specific market segments. AI of this type has almost unlimited possibilities in the marketing sphere which are constantly being improved and adapted to the needs of specialists. It is extremely important for marketers to start using the power of AI today, as it creates a significant competitive advantage.

However, there are also ethical concerns about the use of AI. Among them, we would like to highlight the risks of plagiarism or misinformation. Since artificial intelligence learns from data created by humans, it is very important to process materials, review and edit the content created to ensure its accuracy and relevance.

There is no doubt that AI-powered marketing is a powerful tool that can provide marketing professionals with a more accurate understanding of what customers want, inform decisions on advertising campaigns, improve conversions, and give them a competitive advantage in understanding current market trends. There is no doubt that AI is the future. Those professionals who understand the value of and start studying artificial intelligence now will be the leaders and most in demand in their industry in the next few years.

#### **References:**

1. Arvind D. K., Prithwiraj D. An empirical study on disruptive artificial intelligence in marketing. *International Journal of Research in Engineering and Science*. 10 (4). 2022. – pp 78–85.
2. Hall J. How Artificial Intelligence Is Transforming Digital Marketing. *Forbes*. September 1, 2022. – Access URL: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesagencycouncil/2019/08/21/how-artificial-intelligence-is-transforming-digital-marketing>.
3. Zhao Z. The application of AI marketing in enterprise management analysis. *BCP Business & Management*, – № 34. 2022. – pp. 548-553.



## **NORMCORE ADVERTISING AS AN ELEMENT OF THE MODERN ERA OF METAMODERNISM**

NATALIIA BLAHODYR, student

IRYNA A. TKALIA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

The modern world constantly presents us with something new and unusual every second. The processes of informatization and digitalization are noticeably affecting social reality, transforming it and changing the needs of society in various aspects of life, including advertising.

The problem is that nowadays people are tired of the information overload characteristic of the modern world. They are tired of colorful slogans, the complexities of new technologies and imposed advertising standards. Crazy rhythms, burning deadlines, endless messages – all of this puts pressure on people, forcing them to choose something banal and casual. The relevance of solving this problem is proven by a number of studies; in particular, in 2015 a survey by AdBlock Plus proved that 91% of respondents are convinced that advertising is becoming increasingly intrusive [1]. And the results of a study by the American agency IBISWorld showed that in 2018 in the USA, the annual turnover of companies specializing in meditation amounted to more than \$1 billion [2]. All this actualizes the need for specialists to search for new forms and methods of advertising that could satisfy the needs of society and interest the public without using the usual approaches, which are now rapidly losing their effectiveness.

To solve this problem, advertisers and marketers have turned to the normcore style, which is characteristic of the modern era – the era of metamodernism, a concept proposed in 2010 by media theorist T. Vermeulen and philosopher R. van den Akker. [3]. As they write in a joint work, "metamodernism is an oscillation between the irony of postmodernism and the sincerity of modernism" and "the pendulum between these registers constantly swings and never rests in a static position" which is why it is a kind of "existence between" (metaxy) [3]. Four years ago, cultural analyst Greg Dember proposed 11 strategies of metamodernism, among which a significant place was given to the aforementioned normcore style [4].

Normcore is a style in fashion, life, communication and people's activities characterized by the popularity of simple, convenient and comfortable things. This is the "philosophy of simplicity", a way of life in which calmness, quiet and harmony are a priority; this is "fashion for the unfashionable", slow and minimalist. The founders of this style are rightly considered to be the K-hole team, which established the idea of "fashion without fashion": it doesn't matter what to wear, the main thing is convenience and simplicity. "Ideals" and examples of normcore still call Steve Jobs, remembering his jeans and black turtleneck, and Albert Einstein with his six identical suits for all occasions. Over time, normcore

"moved" from fashion to everyday life. Currently, there are a number of examples of goods and services that correspond to normcore, including slow-motion art, Slow Food restaurants, Slow TV, anti-stress coloring books, etc.

The advertising industry was no exception. So specialists who timely tracked new social requirements and needs began to use normcore as a new powerful and effective form of advertising. Exemplary normcore ads include the DIAGEO whiskey advertisement featuring Nick Offerman, who simply drinks the beverage in complete silence during a 10-hour video (in a shortened version, 40 minutes) [5], or the Ronsel paint ad, in which a man slowly paints a fence for 11 minutes. Advertisers also created a short version of the ad [6]. We propose to consider these modern normcore-style commercials:

1. The advertising campaign by the RAM 360 agency is the first normcore advertisement in Ukraine. The idea for the video came about in 2018 due to the name of the campaign itself – "Liebherr. Silent challenge". In the video, the chef chooses food products for four minutes, while all the important characteristics of German-made refrigerators are described in the ad [7].

2. The advertising of the Swedish bank Klarna by Snask agency (2020). The task was to visualize the smoothness of contactless payments. The plot of the video: a donut spins on the vinyl, pink glaze pours from the top, nearby fingers sort through the donuts, a shot with a terminal and a card. There is no action or words. The end of the video [8].

3. NYT brand campaign, "Truth is Hard" by Droga agency (2017). At the Oscar ceremony, they showed a simple commercial, the basis of which was black text on a white background, the noise of human voices, and a couple of piano keys at the end. The video was simple, but the effect was explosive. The paper was the inspiration for the visual style. This helped the newspaper break through the information noise to deliver the key message: *Truth is under fire, and it is clear as black and white* [9].

So, in the era of metamodernism, the structure of feelings, perception of the present, unhurried life "here and now" become important, and normcore advertising is a correct and timely reaction to such changes in modern society and an effective tool for attracting consumers' attention, opening up new opportunities for companies and brands. Advertisers should only adequately assess whether it is suitable for a specific business. Therefore, this trend in advertising requires further theoretical and practical study for a comprehensive research into this aspect, practical improvement of advertising approaches, as well as expansion of the theoretical base on methods, forms and genres of advertising.

#### **References:**

1. AdBlock Plus Research. URL: <https://habr.com/ru/post/297226/>.
2. "Alternative Health Therapies – Australia Market Research Report." IBISWorld. March, 2018.
3. Timotheus Vermeulen, Robin van den Akker, Notes on metamodernism, Journal of Aesthetics & Culture, 2010.

4. Greg Dember, *Eleven Metamodern Methods in the Arts*, 2018.
5. DIAGEO whiskey ad with N. Offerman. URL: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StgHI92v5Q&ab\\_channel=JaredAlderman](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=StgHI92v5Q&ab_channel=JaredAlderman).
6. Advertisement for Ronsel paint. URL: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8yJLiocXGFE&ab\\_channel=RonsealUK](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8yJLiocXGFE&ab_channel=RonsealUK).
7. The advertising campaign by the RAM 360 agency. URL: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pf\\_0ICJELI&t=2s&ab\\_channel=RAM360Agency](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pf_0ICJELI&t=2s&ab_channel=RAM360Agency).
8. Advertising of the Swedish bank Klarna. URL: [https://vimeo.com/396987142?embedd ed=true&source=video\\_title&owner=109550510](https://vimeo.com/396987142?embedd ed=true&source=video_title&owner=109550510).
9. "Truth is Hard" by Droga agency. URL: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gY0Fd350GE&ab\\_channel=TheNewYorkTimes](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gY0Fd350GE&ab_channel=TheNewYorkTimes).

## **DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN-SWISS INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DIALOGUE WITHIN THE WAR IN UKRAINE: REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES**

OLHA BULHAKOVA , PhD student

VALERIY V. RYEZNIKOV, Professor, Doctor of Science in Public Administration, PhD in Economics, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYA M. STUPNITSKAYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Supervisor

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in Kharkiv*

On May 20, 2022, the European Business Association launched a new series of "Warconomic Talks" – about the impact of the war on the economy, business, the possibilities of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine, etc. It was on this date that the first meeting was held, where opportunities for Ukrainian-Swiss cooperation during and after the war were presented, and co-organized with the Embassy of Switzerland in Ukraine.

During the event, for reasons that were clear at the time, the most pressing issue for discussion was that related to the export of grain from Ukraine, as well as the possibility of exporting Ukrainian electricity to European countries due to a significant national decline in consumption of the above-mentioned, in particular, due to the fact that industrial enterprises suspended their activities after of a large-scale Russian invasion of the territory of our Motherland on February 24, 2022 [2].

At the same time, however, the question regarding the key, in our opinion, direction concerning the most promising option for innovation and economic cooperation between Switzerland and Ukraine both during and after the war in the territory of Ukraine was not avoided [3].

The fact is that the "S" status, which, for example, Switzerland gives to Ukrainian refugees, allows the latter to work in the country. Therefore, Swiss companies have the opportunity to employ Ukrainian IT specialists, which contributes to the continuation of the exchange of experience, knowledge and advanced technologies between the above countries despite the war.

In addition, during the war, it was Switzerland that increased investment in digital reforms in Ukraine to the greatest extent: last October, the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) signed a memorandum of cooperation, which provided for the allocation of 15 million francs (over 500 million hryvnias) for the development of digitalization in Ukraine [5].

Another important goal of Switzerland since February 2022 has been to strengthen support for Ukrainian small and medium-sized businesses, as well as to increase the degree of competitiveness of the Ukrainian economy as a whole [7].

Switzerland is focusing its efforts, for example, on the creation of sustainable agricultural value chains and on facilitating the access of farmers to credit. To do this, Switzerland is helping Ukraine develop and implement innovative financial instruments [6].

Bern's increased attention to this area of cooperation can be explained by Switzerland's interest in developing new markets in the post-Soviet space [7], as well as the emergence of as many foreign companies as possible purchasing services, goods and components in Switzerland, which is a contribution to maintaining jobs in the Confederation [1].

An important event of this year in the context of the further development of Ukrainian-Swiss innovation and economic cooperation was the Fifth National Small and Medium Business Development Forum, which took place on March 20, 2023, and was jointly organized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine (TPP of Ukraine) [1].

During the Forum, the long-awaited speech of Andreas Huber, director of the Swiss Cooperation Program in Ukraine, took place. He once again emphasized and affirmed that Switzerland will continue to closely cooperate with UNDP to provide long-term support to 27 business member organizations of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which unite more than 5,000 entrepreneurs from all over Ukraine and 75 per cent of which are affected by the ongoing war.

Another significant event to deepen the Ukrainian-Swiss innovation and economic dialogue this year was the third Ukrainian-Swiss IT-BRIDGE, which took place on March 29 in Zurich and became the first forum of this format organized by the Ukrainian-Swiss Business Association (USBA) in partnership with the largest professional association of Swiss information and communication technologies – swissICT [4].

The third IT-BRIDGE was planned to be held in March 2022 but was postponed for obvious reasons. A year later, the topic of the event was changed in accordance with new realities, but the main goal remained unchanged – to build new opportunities for cooperation between Swiss and Ukrainian companies [4].

Thus, we can conclude that Switzerland continues to make considerable efforts at all levels to support and ensure the sustainable development of the innovative model of the Ukrainian economy, and the longer the war continues in

Ukrainian territory, unleashed by the Russian Federation, the more thorough and comprehensive the "packages of the first-aid" from the Confederation become regarding the Ukrainian socio-economic development, which is due, of course, to further deepening understanding on the part of Berne of the real and most urgent problems of Kyiv during the wartime.

#### References:

1. Business organizations and enterprises unite to support the economic recovery of Ukraine. URL: <https://ucci.org.ua/press-center/ucci-news/biznes-organizatsiyi-ta-pidpriemstva-obiednuiutsia-zadlia-pidtrimki-ekonomichnogo-vidnovlennia-ukrayini> (last accessed: 28.03.2023)
2. How does Switzerland help reforms in Ukraine in a situation of war? URL: <https://cutt.ly/n7zbZBq> (last accessed: 28.03.2023)
3. Swiss assistance to Ukraine in international comparison. URL: <https://cutt.ly/d7zb3MM> (last accessed: 26.03.2023)
4. Swiss-Ukrainian IT-BRIDGE: successful cooperation despite the times of war. URL: <https://ukraine-swiss.ch/uk/uncategorized-uk/swiss-ukrainian-it-bridge-successful-cooperation-despite-the-times-of-war-2> (last accessed: 25.03.2023)
5. Switzerland allocates over 500 million hryvnias for digitalization of Ukraine. URL: <https://delo.ua/telecom/sveicariya-vidilyaje-ponad-500-milioniv-griven-na-cifrovizaciyu-ukrayini-405687> (last accessed: 30.03.2023)
6. Ukraine and Switzerland – the way of cooperation. URL: [https://biz.ligazakon.net/news/211408\\_ukrana-ta-shvejtsariya--shlyakh-spvprats](https://biz.ligazakon.net/news/211408_ukrana-ta-shvejtsariya--shlyakh-spvprats) (last accessed: 31.03.2023)
7. Ukraine and Switzerland – the way of cooperation. URL: <https://eba.com.ua/ukrayina-ta-shvejtsariya-shlyah-spivpratsi> (last accessed: 31.03.2023)

## INNOVATIONS AS DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT FOR ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE

TETIANA GUDKO, student

OLENA V. REVENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Economics, Scientific Adviser

*Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics*

In recent times innovations and creative development occupy the first place in development of enterprises and businesses. Our society realizes now how important that aspect of economy is, how important providing chances and opportunities to express new ideas and opinions. It is understanding that supporting and stimulating of enterprises have the significant role for economy in general. Orientation on development of innovations provides not only competitive advantages for subjects of business entities, but also contributes economic growth to countries that support their progressing [1].

Entrepreneurship is considered to be the most important piece of the economic system based in the principles of market economy. It appears to be part

and parcel of every economy in every country. To overcome hard times in history and of all kinds of crises and provide stabilization with further progress countries must formulate such policy that would motivate entrepreneurs, investing and innovation activities [1]. That is, stimulating creative thinking, initiative and ambitions in society provides development of innovation in country.

In Ukraine functioning of enterprises in hard social-economy environment is problematic and limited. The main reason to this negative state is significant imperfections of our national economy. This can be explained if we take a look in history of our country, that only in 1991 became independent in all aspects. From that moment our national economy has started its own path. And looking now we can see ourselves that our country is developing, gradually opens new doors and opportunities for progress in innovations and entrepreneurs. And considering our current situation it is important to overcome this crisis and renew our evolution in innovation sphere.

If we deepen in that questions we will uncover that quantity of enterprises in our country is lower in many times compared to other European countries. Main barriers for innovation development in our country are: absence of clear and structuring system, weak regulatory and legal support for innovative activity, widespread non-respectful attitude to regulating laws and intellectual properties in general, poorly developed innovation sector and market of intellectual property in our country, lack of financing and motivating benefits [1].

Therefore, improving national competitiveness on international market is important task. Attention should be directed to searching and implementation innovations in business. The very idea of “innovation” means introduction and using new forms of labor organization, transformation science inventions and discoveries into new methods and approaches to production and organization that aimed to optimize and improve known technology [2].

Fundamental basis of providing competitive abilities and effective businesses on innovation framework can be the following approaches: shortening and simplification in managerial levels to accelerate process of “investigation – digestion – manufacture – distribution”, analyzing the current state of national market and defining primary trends and industries which will be increasing, regulation and improvement in legislation that operates innovation activity and development in enterprises and implementation regulation base of innovative operations to principles and norms of European Union, creating intellectual property protection units in the central executive authorities, improvements and simplification in the process of expertizing and registration of innovative structures and their projects, attractions of investors, national and foreign, to development and evolving in innovative infrastructures, using analyzing of different worldwide indicators and technics as base for elaboration strategy for innovative developments [2].

Additionally, realization innovations on enterprises would help to expand and diversify assortment of products on national market, uncover new ways of

marketing and canals for selling in Ukraine, as well as save and raise traditional market places, increasing production capacities and improving working conditions [2].

But we need to consider that innovative policy needs to be carried out in complex with other financial, economic, organization, technological and scientific regulations.

In summary, if we create certain conditions for development of innovative economy in Ukraine, it will contribute to increasing in competitive abilities of each enterprise separately and of country in general, it will help to guarantee the stabilization for enterprises and our nation economy. Innovative activity along with other financial, regulative and technological actions is capable to provide the undoubting success of our country, create conditions for realization of citizen`s interests, and also insure the bright future of our society and country [1].

According to the results of the study we found out that modern geopolitical obstacles and barriers for humanity strengthen actuality of comprehensive support for knowledge and development of innovations. Mechanisms of governmental regulation in the business environment under martial law have exposed critical issues that require a radical solving:

- 1) Creating conditions for the development of production with high added value;
- 2) Post-war economic reconstruction through technological modernization of the manufacturing sector to further stimulate demand for innovative and scientific products;
- 3) Implementation of circular economy principles in the business models of national enterprises;
- 4) Support for digital business transformation driven by consumer needs, openness of foreign markets and security requirements.

#### **References:**

1. Карпенко А.В. Підприємництво в інноваційному розвитку України. 2017. URL: <https://conf.ztu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/37.pdf>
2. Корнієнко М. Роль інновацій у забезпеченні конкурентоспроможності підприємств. 2020. URL: <https://evnuir.vnu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/19141/1/97-99.pdf>

## WAYS TO ENSURE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF CO-INVESTORS

ROMAN V. GUMENIUK, PhD student

OLEG M. PIDKHOMNYI, Professor, Doctor of Science in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA B. IVASIUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Due to limited resources investors unite in order to ensure efficient realization of business-projects. However, contributions of investors may be not equal, their intentions may change because of unpredictable circumstances.

Thus, it is essential to think about the system of checks and balances, tools to reduce/ minimize the risks of misunderstandings, tools to minimize risks of negative consequences for the object of investments at the beginning of cooperation.

From our perspective, attention should be focused on: written fixation of agreements between business partners; keeping bank accounts secure; performing legal actions on behalf of the company; safety of documents and databases (including accounting databases); security of assets of the company; proper arrangement of employee relations structure.

### **1. Written fixation of agreements between business partners.**

The institute of shareholders agreements was implemented into Ukrainian legislation in 2018 [1]. We suggest always using shareholders agreements when business projects are realized by two or more investors.

### **2. Keeping bank accounts secure.**

Nowadays usage of funds on bank accounts is regulated by acts of the National Bank of Ukraine, in particular by Instruction on the procedure for opening and closing accounts to users by payment service providers for servicing accounts, approved by the Resolution of the NBU Board as of July 29, 2022 No.162 [2].

The mentioned act does not stipulate that only officials of the company have rights to dispose of the funds on bank accounts. Consequently, we recommend prescribing a few-levels signing procedure of banking documents (the transaction should not be conducted without banking signatures of each decision-makers).

### **3. Performing legal actions on behalf of the company**

In accordance with corporate legislation of Ukraine, shareholders can apply restrictions on legal actions in company charters. It is suggested to set limits on amounts of legal actions that can be performed by the executive body at its own discretion, to prescribe that agreements and other significant documents should be signed by at least two signatories.

Taking into consideration that nowadays documents can be signed with electronic digital signatures, which have the same legal power as “wet” signatures



according to the Law of Ukraine “On electronic trust services” [3], we suggest applying cloud electronic digital signatures and to not share these signatures with other people.

#### **4. Safety of documents and databases (including accounting databases)**

There is a risk of conflicts between co-investors, between co-investors and the executive body, between the business entity and consulting companies, which render services for this entity. In case of conflicts documents and/or databases can be damaged.

In order to minimize this risk, we suggest: **a)** not giving statutory documents and corporate stamps to third parties; **b)** implementing electronic document flow and backing up data (documents) on external media or on the Cloud Platform periodically; **c)** making scanned copies of paper documents and to storing such scanned copies on external media or on the Cloud Platform. Originals should be kept in a safe place. Any third parties (including consulting, accounting companies etc.) should not have access to such place.

#### **5. Security of assets of the company**

In practice sometimes some assets (for example, laptops) are transferred to employees, contractors without proper documenting. In our opinion, such carelessness is not acceptable. Transfer of any assets should be well-documented.

If business is large and successful, dividing a business between, for instance, two companies (*the first company owns all assets and rent them out to the second company; the second company runs the main business activity and takes all operational risks*) can make sense.

#### **6. Proper arrangement of employee relations structure**

Quite often employers only issue orders concerning employment, but do not conclude detailed employment contracts, non-disclosure agreements, non-compete agreements (applicable only to gig-specialists [4]), do not sign job descriptions. Considering the unpredictability of circumstances in today`s reality, we insist that all these documents should be prepared and signed.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that current legislation prescribes a lot of tools to ensure financial safety of co-investors, and they can be applied in practice more often. Following the recommendations, specified in this article, business partners can minimize risks of joint business activity and in case of conflicts – efficiently and legally resolve the issues with minimum negative consequences.

#### **References:**

1. Gumeniuk R.V. The corporate agreement as a tool for ensuring financial safety of co-investors. *Economic and society*. 2023. No.47. Available at: <https://economyandsociety.in.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/2152>

2. Instruction on the procedure for opening and closing accounts to users by payment service providers for servicing accounts, approved by the Resolution of the NBU Board as of

July 29, 2022 No.162 // Baza danykh «Zakonodavstvo Ukrainy» [Database “Legislation of Ukraine”]. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v0162500-22#n114>

3. Law of Ukraine “On electronic trust services” as of October 05, 2017 No. 2155-VIII // Baza danykh «Zakonodavstvo Ukrainy» [Database “Legislation of Ukraine”]. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2155-19#n249>

4. Law of Ukraine “On stimulating the development of the digital economy in Ukraine” as of July 15, 2021 No. 1667-IX // Baza danykh «Zakonodavstvo Ukrainy» [Database “Legislation of Ukraine”]. Available at: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1667-20#Text>

## **THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

YELYZAVETA HRYMASHEVYCH, student

HANNA V. LUKIANOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Entrepreneurship is the process of identifying a business opportunity and assuming the risk of creating and running a business in order to exploit that opportunity. There are two types of entrepreneurs, the innovative one who brings new products and services and the replicative one who enters existing markets with unique selling propositions.

Entrepreneurship has long been considered a driving force behind economic growth and development. By creating new products, services and technologies, entrepreneurs create jobs, increase productivity and create value for consumers. Furthermore, entrepreneurship has the potential to contribute to social and economic development, especially in developing countries where job creation and economic growth are critical to poverty reduction.

Entrepreneurship also promotes economic growth by encouraging innovation. Entrepreneurs are often motivated by desire to develop new products or services to satisfy unmet consumer needs. As such, they can stimulate technological innovation, which increases productivity and economic growth.

For example, Schumpeter argued that entrepreneurs were responsible for the creation of new industries and products that led to economic growth [2]. More recently, the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) has been monitoring entrepreneurship activity in over 100 countries, highlighting the importance of entrepreneurship in economic development [3].

Some scholars, for example, differentiate between the global market and the supply factors of entrepreneurship. The resource side throughout entrepreneurship corresponds to the collection of relevant interests, expertise and services within the economy. Shepherd D. A refers to all of these as either the 'Schumpeter' influence and the 'immigrant' influence, and this is expressed in their empiric nature by incorporating the subgroups of entrepreneurship described in the GEM database [1]. GEM identifies three main factors or motivations for individual involvement in

start-ups and thus calculates three different directories for the national rate of occurrence of entrepreneurs [3]:

- High-expectation Entrepreneurship Activity (HEA): Start-founded or brand-born firms plan to create at least 20 new hires in the next 5 years 93 % of the current employment. Others are characterized by their smaller size, more capital lying about, and decreased financing.

- Opportunity Entrepreneurship Activity (OEA): realize there are other jobs as well. Healers (as well as a greater number of businessmen who take advantage of anything and remain poor or half-hearted healers) refer to this term.

- Necessity Entrepreneurship Activity (NEA): People see entrepreneurship with their last venue and start out a business along with all new employment opportunities. They seem to be either semi or unsatisfying.

The following systematically discusses the main role that entrepreneurs play in the economic development of an economy.

#### **Promoting capital formation**

Entrepreneurs encourage capital formation by mobilizing unspent public savings. They use their own and borrowed resources to build their businesses. This entrepreneurial activity leads to value creation and accumulation of wealth, which is very important for the industrial and economic development of the country.

#### **Promoting the country's foreign trade**

Entrepreneurs help in promoting the export and trade activities of the country. They produce goods and services on a large scale in order to obtain a huge amount of foreign currency from exports in order to combat the demand for import duties. Thus, import substitution and export promotion ensure economic independence and development.

#### **Promoting balanced regional development**

Entrepreneurs help eliminate regional disparities by building industries in underdeveloped and backward areas. The development of industry and commerce in these areas will bring many public benefits such as road transport, health, education, and entertainment. Establishing more industries can drive more development in backward areas, thereby promoting balanced regional development.

#### **Entrepreneurship support**

Governments and policymakers have an important role to play in supporting entrepreneurship. Policies such as tax incentives, access to financing and innovation support all help to encourage entrepreneurial activity. Additionally, education and training programs can help entrepreneurs acquire the skills and knowledge they need to succeed.

In conclusion, entrepreneurship is an important engine of economic development, fostering innovation and job creation. By creating new businesses and jobs, entrepreneurs can contribute to increased economic activity and productivity, thereby improving living standards and quality of life. Furthermore, entrepreneurship can contribute to sustainable development by encouraging

environmentally and socially responsible business practices. Entrepreneurship has been shown to lead to overall positive developments in many economic dimensions.

#### References:

1. Shepherd, D. A., & Patzelt, H. The New Field of Sustainable Entrepreneurship: Studying Entrepreneurial Action Linking “What is to be Sustained” with “What is to be Developed.” *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*. 2011. 35(1), 137-163.

2. Schumpeter, J. A. *The Theory of Economic Development: An Inquiry into Profits, Capital, Credit, Interest, and the Business Cycle*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. 2008, 108 p.

3. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor. *Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.gemconsortium.org/report>

4. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354756258\\_The\\_Role\\_of\\_Entrepreneurship\\_Activity\\_in\\_Economic\\_Development](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354756258_The_Role_of_Entrepreneurship_Activity_in_Economic_Development)

## FEATURES OF STATE BUDGETING IN UKRAINE

ANASTASIYA KOMPANIETS, student

HANNA V. LUKIANOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The substance of state budgeting in Ukraine lies in the effective and transparent allocation of public coffers to meet the requirements of citizens, promote profitable growth, and insure government responsibility.

State budgeting is a critical process that involves making opinions about how public coffers will be raised and spent. In Ukraine, the state budget plays a vital part in shaping the country's profitable and social development. The state budget is the main instrument for allocating public coffers to finance public services, structure, social protection, and other public goods. Thus, it's essential to understand the crucial features of state budgeting in Ukraine and its part in promoting sustainable profitable growth, reducing inequality, and icing the government's responsibility.

There are certain features of budgeting in the state:

- states must balance their budgets every year. States must have revenues to cover all spending, which means adequate tax revenues are crucial for sufficient support for state services;

- states can put money in reserve to help address the impact of unexpected disruptions, such as natural disasters and economic downturns, making these funds essential for sound fiscal management;

- state budgets usually include a general fund to cover basic state functions, special state funds that are either supported by specific revenue sources or devoted to specific purpose, and federal funds that help fund selected state services. Over

half of state expenditures come from states' own funds, with the remainder from federal funds [1].

One of the most important features of state budgeting in Ukraine is the legal frame that governs the process. The Ukrainian Constitution provides the introductory frame for the state budget, while the Law on the State Budget sets out the procedures and rules for developing, enforcing, and covering the budget. The Law also establishes the places and liabilities of the government, congress, and other institutions involved in the budget process. Also, there are several other laws and regulations that give guidance on specific aspects of the budget, similar as public procurement, fiscal reporting, and debt operation.

Another critical point of state budgeting in Ukraine is the allocation of coffers. The state budget is a reflection of the government's precedences, and it's thus essential to allocate coffers efficiently and transparently to insure that they're used effectively [2]. In recent times, Ukraine has made significant progress in perfecting the translucency and effectiveness of the budget process. For illustration, the government has introduced a medium- term budget planning frame, which allows for better collaboration and alignment of coffers with long- term pretensions. Also, the government has enforced reforms to ameliorate the translucency of public procurement and reduce corruption in the allocation of coffers.

The state budget also plays a pivotal part in promoting profitable growth and reducing inequality. In Ukraine, the budget is used to finance public investment in structure, education, and healthcare, which are essential for creating the conditions for sustainable profitable growth. Also, the budget provides social protection and weal programs to support vulnerable groups and reduce poverty and inequality. Thus, it's critical to insure that the budget allocation is effective and that coffers are used to achieve the asked issues.

Eventually, state budgeting in Ukraine must insure government responsibility. The budget process must be transparent, participatory, and subject to public scrutiny to insure that the government is responsible for the use of public coffers. also, there must be mechanisms in place to cover and estimate the budget perpetration to insure that coffers are used effectively and that the asked issues are achieved.

In conclusion, the substance of state budgeting in Ukraine lies in the effective and transparent allocation of public coffers to promote sustainable profitable growth, reduce inequality, and insure government responsibility. Achieving these pretensions requires a legal frame that governs the budget process, effective allocation of coffers, and measures to promote responsibility and translucency. The state budget is an essential tool for promoting development and perfecting the well-being of citizens, and it's critical that the budget process is managed effectively to achieve these pretensions.

## References:

1. State Budgets Basics. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/state-budgets-basics>
2. Yuriy S.I., Demyanyshina V.D., Kyrylenko O.P.. Budgetary system. Ternopil: Ternopil National University of Economics. 2013, 55p.

## IS OUTSOURCING BETTER THAN IN-HOUSE?

VIRA KORNIYENKO, student

NATALIIA VOITOVYCH, Associate Professor, PhD in Social Communications,  
Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

With time, more and more managers implement outsourcing specialists in order to do some tasks which they do not have resources to do in-house. But what are the benefits of outsourcing and is it really better than having your own employed staff do the work needed.

What exactly is outsourcing? Outsourcing is a management and business practice in which services or job functions are hired out to a third party on a contract or ongoing basis. There are three main types of outsourcing: onshore (within the country the business headquarters are), nearshore (to a neighboring country or one in the same time zone), or offshore (to a more distant country) [1]. Companies that use outsourcing can employ a third-party company to help perform different company operations. It could be an occasional task or a routine part of business operations.

There are quite a few advantages to outsourcing, such as:

1. Lower labor costs.

One way for businesses to reduce labor costs is by outsourcing certain functions to other companies. This can include tasks that require specialized skills or equipment, which the business may not have in-house. By outsourcing, the business can avoid the costs associated with purchasing, maintaining, and upgrading that equipment or hiring and training new employees.

2. Larger talent pool.

By outsourcing from specialized companies, managers can access a wider pool of talent and expertise. These companies often have a network of skilled professionals who are experienced in performing specific tasks or providing specialized services. This means that managers can find the right person or team to meet their specific needs, even if they are located in a different part of the country or the world.

3. Tasks that are outside your company's field of expertise can be done professionally.

Outsourcing also allows managers to tap into the knowledge and experience of companies that specialize in certain areas, such as software development, marketing, or accounting. These companies have a deep understanding of the latest trends, technologies, and best practices in their field, which can help managers to stay ahead of the competition and improve their operations.

For example, if a moving company is looking to rebrand, they probably won't have access to a graphic designer or marketing expert inside. But they can outsource a person or a company to do it for them.

However, there are some disadvantages to outsourcing as well.

1. Higher labor costs.

While outsourcing can be a cost-effective solution for many business functions, it is important to remember that it is not always the cheapest option. Depending on the complexity of the task, the level of expertise required, and the geographic location of the outsourcing provider, the cost can sometimes be higher than what the company would spend to perform the task in-house.

In such cases, managers may need to adjust their budget or consider alternative outsourcing providers to find the best balance of cost and quality for their business needs.

2. Limited control and flexibility

Outsourcing tasks from other companies can also come with some limitations and challenges. When working with an external provider, managers may have less control over the software, procedures, and protocols used to complete the task. It can limit the flexibility of the business to adapt to changing circumstances or requirements. If the outsourcing provider is unable to accommodate changes or needs additional time to complete the task, this can disrupt the company's operations and result in delays or additional expenses.

3. Decreased security

Outsourcing can make data security more complicated. With multiple sites and technologies involved in the exchange and sharing of information, there can be an increased risk of data leaks and breaches.

In conclusion, outsourcing can be a viable solution for many businesses, particularly when it comes to accessing specialized skills and expertise. However, it is essential for managers to carefully evaluate the pros and cons of outsourcing for their specific business needs and to choose outsourcing providers that are reliable, experienced, and have strong security practices in place. By doing so, businesses can enjoy the benefits of outsourcing while minimizing its potential drawbacks and risks.

#### **References:**

1. Dibbern, J., Goles, T., Hirschheim, R., & Jayatilaka, B. (2004). Information systems outsourcing: A survey and analysis of the literature. *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, 22(4), 393-423.

2. Lacity, M. C., & Willcocks, L. P. (2013). Global outsourcing of back office services: Lessons, trends, and enduring challenges. *Strategic Outsourcing: An International Journal*, 6(2), 101-119.
3. Quinn, J. B. (2000). Outsourcing innovation: The new engine of growth. *Sloan Management Review*, 41(4), 13-28.
4. Shaikh, A. A., Hussain, J. G., & Pathan, A. S. K. (2012). Outsourcing: A review of trends, winners & losers and future directions. *Journal of Applied Sciences*, 12(22), 2337-2345.
5. Willcocks, L. P., & Lacity, M. C. (2017). *Outsourcing: All you need to know*. Routledge.

## **GRAIN MARKET OF UKRAINE AS THE BASIS OF GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY**

OLHA KULIESHOVA, PhD student

OLENA S. PARKHOMENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Economics, Scientific Adviser

IRYNA A. TKALIA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

The grain market of Ukraine is a significant contributor to global food security. Ukraine is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of grains, including wheat, corn, and barley. The country's favorable climate, fertile soil, and skilled workforce make it an ideal location for agriculture.

The scientific works of agrarian economists are mostly devoted to the general issues of the development of agro-industrial complex and agriculture. In particular, N. Kushnir, M. Slavuch [1] study the prospects for increasing the export of agricultural products in the context of implementing the principles of Ukraine's foreign policy. A. Skrypnyk and T. Zinchuk analyze the trends of the world wheat market and the risks of Ukraine's export potential development. I. Burakovskiyi in his work "Ukraine's Foreign Trade Regime: In Search of the Proper Place for the State" highlights the significant place of export of agricultural products in the economy of Ukraine. Other scientists have contributed to the assessment of the efficiency of certain areas of agriculture. Thus, V. Mesel-Veselyak [2] has assessed the potential of grain production in Ukraine thanks to the increase in its yield.

Ukraine's grain production has steadily increased over the years, and the country has become a major player in the global grain market. The government of Ukraine has implemented various policies to support the development of the agricultural sector, including investments in infrastructure and technology, and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices.

Besides, Ukraine is one of the largest exporters of grain in the world. In 2020/2021 marketing year, Ukraine's grain exports were estimated to be 52.5 MMT, which represents an increase by 7.5% compared to the previous year. [3]



The Ukrainian grain market plays a vital role in global food security, as the country exports a significant portion of its grain production to other countries. Ukraine's grain exports help to stabilize the global food supply, especially in times of drought or other weather-related crop failures in other parts of the world.

Here are some of the reasons why the grain market of Ukraine is so important for global food security:

1. **Production capacity:** Ukraine has a large land area suitable for agricultural production, with favorable climate and fertile soil. This allows the country to produce large amounts of grain, particularly wheat, corn, and barley.

2. **Export capacity:** Ukraine is also well-positioned to export grain to other countries. The country has developed export infrastructure, such as ports and railways, and has a skilled workforce in the agricultural sector. As a result, Ukraine is able to export significant amounts of grain to other countries, particularly in Europe, Asia, and Africa. [1]

3. **Diversification of global food supply:** Ukraine's large grain production and export capacity help to diversify the global food supply. This is important because it reduces the risk of food shortages and price volatility caused by weather-related crop failures or other disruptions in other major grain-producing countries.

Currently, Russia's invasion is causing not only humanitarian, social and economic consequences for Ukraine, but also is leading to a global food crisis on a global scale. Thus, the occupation of the territory and the blocking of sea ports limit the export of agricultural crops or make it impossible. As a result, up to 181 million people in 41 countries may face food crisis or acute food insecurity. Moreover, the most pronounced growth will occur in the Asia-Pacific region, followed by Africa south of the Sahara, as well as its Eastern and Northern parts.[4]

In conclusion, it should be noted that the grain market of Ukraine plays a crucial role in global food security by contributing to the stability, diversity, and availability of the global food supply. As such, it is important for policymakers and industry stakeholders to continue to support the development and growth of Ukraine's agricultural sector.

#### **References:**

1. Kushnir N., Slavuch M. Current trends in Ukraine's development on the world grain market / N. Kushnir, M. Slavuch. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University: Uzhhorod, 2017, no. 29, pp. 125-128.

2. Mesel-Veselyak V. The effectiveness of alternative energy in agriculture of Ukraine / V. Mesel-Veselyak, V.S. Pashtetsky. Economy of AIC6, 2011, no 11, pp 3-9.

3. USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, «Grain: World Markets and Trade», May 2021, URL: <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/grain.pdf> (accessed: 30.03 2023).

4. Food and agriculture organization « The importance of Ukraine and the Russian federation for global agricultural markets and the risks associated with the war in Ukraine», March 2022, URL: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9013en/cb9013en.pdf> (accessed: 27.03 2023)

## **INNOVATIVE TRENDS OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

NAZAR LAUKHIN, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Innovative trends in economics, management, and hospitality business development have played a significant role in shaping the modern business. These trends have emerged as a response to the changing economic and technological environment, and they have helped businesses stay competitive and relevant in the face of these challenges.

As we all know, the field of economics is constantly evolving, driven by changing consumer preferences, technological innovations and global events. I would like to highlight some of the most significant trends that are shaping the future of economics.

First of all, data analytics and artificial intelligence have emerged as key drivers of innovation in economics. With the help of advanced computing technologies, businesses can now collect and analyze extensive amounts of data to gain insights into customer preferences and market trends. This has led to the development of new products and services that better meet customer needs. In particular, machine learning algorithms have become increasingly popular in economic forecasting and risk management, helping businesses make well-considered decisions.

The rise of digital currencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum have gained widespread popularity in recent years. These currencies are traded electronically and are not supported by a central governing body. While still in their early stages, digital currencies have the potential to revolutionize the way we think about money and finance.

The sharing economy has become increasingly popular in recent years. This trend is characterized by the sharing of goods and services between individuals. Examples of sharing economy businesses include Uber, Airbnb, and TaskRabbit. This trend has the potential to create new economic opportunities for people who may not have had access to them in the past.

Automation has become increasingly important in recent years. This trend involves the use of machines and software to perform tasks that would traditionally be performed by humans. Automation has the potential to increase productivity and reduce production costs.

Another major trend in economics is the growth of sustainable business practices. As concerns over climate change and environmental degradation have increased, many facilities have begun to adopt environmentally friendly practices, such as reducing waste and energy consumption. This not only benefits the environment but can also lead to cost savings and improved brand image for

business. Moreover, companies that prioritize sustainability in their facilities are more likely to attract and keep customers who care about the environment.

There is a new trend that's becoming more popular, which involves creating organizations that are more flexible and adaptable. Old-fashioned structure where one person is in charge of many people is replaced by models where everyone works together in somewhat equal conditions. This helps organizations react better to changes in the market. The reason for this change is that companies need to be able to adapt more quickly to keep up with competition and new technology. As a result, new and creative business models have emerged that allow companies to quickly adjust and meet the changing demands of their customers.

Finally, the focus on employee engagement and well-being is another trend that is transforming the field of economics. Research has shown that engaged and satisfied employees are more productive and more likely to stay with a company for the long term. To this end, businesses are implementing a range of measures to promote employee well-being, such as flexible work arrangements and wellness programs. This not only benefits employees but also contributes to the overall success of the business.

In conclusion, the innovative trends in economics that I have highlighted are driving positive changes in the way that businesses operate. By staying ahead of these trends, businesses can continue to grow and thrive in the years to come.

The management and hospitality industry is a crucial sector that plays an important role in the global economy. The industry consists of hotels, resorts, restaurants, and other hospitality-related businesses that offer services to customers. In recent years, the industry has witnessed significant growth, and with the rise of globalization and technological advancements, it has become more competitive.

One of the significant trends in the management and hospitality industry is the use of technology to improve customer experience. Technology has played a crucial role in revolutionizing the hospitality industry, and businesses that have implemented it have seen positive results. For instance, the use of mobile apps, digital payments, and online booking systems has made it easier for customers to make reservations and payments, saving them time and effort. The use of artificial intelligence, chat-bots, and VR technology has also become more prevalent, improving the overall customer experience.

Another trend in the management and hospitality industry is the emphasis on eco-friendliness. With increasing awareness of climate change and environmental conservation, businesses are adopting sustainable practices to reduce their carbon footprint. For example, hotels are implementing green practices such as using renewable energy sources, reducing waste and conserving water. This has not only contributed to reducing environmental degradation but also improved their brand image and customer loyalty.

Effective management is crucial for the success of any hospitality business. Good management practices ensure that the business runs efficiently and

effectively, leading to increased customer satisfaction and profitability. Having a reliable strategy for developing the business is crucial because it allows the enterprise to adjust to evolving market patterns and remain competitive in the market.

The hospitality industry faces a range of challenges, including increasing competition, changing customer preferences, and the need to adopt new technologies. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the industry, with many companies struggling to sustain due to reduced demand and travel restrictions.

To summarize we can say that the management and hospitality industry is very important for the world economy. Due to technological advance and people preferences, companies have to use new business models to remain competitive. Despite facing some issues, the future seems promising, and the industry is expected to continue growing and succeeding.

#### **References:**

1. Swan, M. (2015). *Blockchain: blueprint for a new economy*. O'Reilly Media, Inc.
2. Sundararajan, A. (2016). *The sharing economy: The end of employment and the rise of crowd-based capitalism*. MIT Press.
3. Mayer-Schönberger, V., & Cukier, K. (2013). *Big data: A revolution that will transform how we live, work, and think*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.
4. Brynjolfsson, E., & McAfee, A. (2014). *The second machine age: Work, progress, and prosperity in a time of brilliant technologies*. WW Norton & Company.
5. Sigala, M. (Ed.). (2016). *The Routledge handbook of tourism and hospitality education*.

## **ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS IN THE SYSTEM OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT**

DENYS MELNYK, student

ANDRIY V. STEPANOV, Associate Professor, Scientific and Language Adviser  
Lviv University of Trade and Economics

In the conditions of a changing and uncertain external environment, the activity of any enterprise is associated with risk. In general, entrepreneurship is always associated with risk. All areas of enterprises' activities are linked into a single mechanism through the financial sector, and any risk has financial implications and financial valuation. At the same time, not the last role belongs to financial risks, especially in the modern crisis conditions of enterprise activity. That is why it is financial risks that should be paid close attention to.

Financial risk is understood as the result of choosing an alternative financial solution by the owners or managers of the enterprise aimed at achieving the expected target result of financial activity with the probability of incurring

economic losses or financial losses due to the uncertainty of the conditions for its implementation [1: 223].

For the successful development of a company, its financial stability, and high competitiveness, it is necessary to have an effective financial management system for risks, the main purpose of which is to prevent a possible decrease in the market value of the business. For this goal to be successfully achieved, it is necessary to objectively assess the likelihood of specific risk events and possible financial losses; minimize possible financial losses in case of the risk events; identify areas of increased financial risk of activities companies that pose a threat to its financial security.

The assessment of financial risks is of great importance, since the incorrect definition and assessment of risk can become one of the main reasons for the development and exacerbation of a crisis situation at the enterprise. The assessment of financial risks is carried out sequentially; the algorithm of assessment measures includes the following stages: identification, classification, and selection of significant risks for the company; choice of the risk calculation method for threat minimization; variable forecasting of the dynamics of the size of losses for various scenarios of enterprise actions, development of management decisions to reduce the likelihood of adverse effects [2].

Financial risks require attention not only from specialists and financial managers, but also from executives of all areas involved in the business process of the organization at the tactical and strategic levels. Taking into consideration the time value of money, the financial instruments, which are fraught with not only great opportunities but also significant risks, are to be properly examined. This will allow enterprises to manoeuvre in the market and be generally more efficient, taking into account the balance of profitability and risk factors.

The main methods of assessing financial risks depend on the focus of the assessor in every particular case. The main approaches to quantifying the level of financial risk are as follows:

- economic and statistical methods (determination of the level of financial risk, dispersion, root-mean-square deviation, coefficient of variation, beta coefficient);
- expert evaluation method (based on a survey of qualified specialists with further mathematical processing of the survey results);
- analogous (allow to determine the level of risk for individual most massive operations of the enterprise using the assessor's and external experience) [3].

In certain cases it is recommended to use qualitative and quantitative analysis to assess financial risks. Qualitative analysis consists in assessing the conditions for the occurrence of risks and determining their impact on the enterprise's activities. The task of quantitative analysis consists in the numerical measurement of the influence of risk factors on the efficiency of the enterprise's functioning [3].

There are many risk evaluation and bankruptcy prediction models that allow assessment and diagnosis of the prospective degree of solvency of the enterprise, the main purpose of which is the adoption of timely and correct management decisions, which, in turn, will help in adapting to the realities of the current economic situation and in reducing the impact of negative external processes. For companies facing bankruptcy, the development of an anti-crisis policy at all levels; finding ways and tools for effective management, and ensuring transparency of asset management are relevant priorities in the process of financial redevelopment.

In general, the methodology for assessing financial risks must meet such requirements as the reliability and objectivity of conclusions, accuracy, and economic feasibility. The latter means that costs for carrying out the analysis must not exceed additional income from the use of the results of assessment activities. The enterprise can choose any methods of risk assessment, while the choice of the method will be influenced by the possibility of quantitative assessment, the possibility of qualitative assessment, the simplicity of calculations, the availability of information, or the possibility of dynamic assessment.

#### **References:**

1. Kolb R. Principles of Finance / Robert W. Kolb, Ricardo J. Rodriguez. Lexington, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Trade & Reference Publishers, 2022. 817 p.
2. Hampton J. Fundamentals of Enterprise Risk Management. How Top Companies Assess Risk, Manage Exposure and Seize Opportunity / John J. Hampton. New York, NY: AMACOM Books Publishing, 2014. 320 p. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.perlego.com/book/728029/fundamentals-of-enterprise-risk-management-pdf>
3. Verma E. Financial Risk and Its Types / Eshna Verma. Last updated on Jan 12, 2023. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.simplilearn.com/financial-risk-and-types-rar131-article>

## **BUSINESS IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR**

VALERIIA NAHORNA, student

NATALIA V. DRIL, Associate Professor, Phd in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Ukraine has been in a state of war since 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatist rebels in eastern Ukraine. The conflict has had a significant impact on the Ukrainian economy, including the business sector. In this paper, we will discuss the state of business in Ukraine during the war and the challenges that Ukrainian businesses have faced.

The war in Ukraine has had a negative impact on the economy, with the GDP falling by around 20% since 2014. The conflict has disrupted trade, investment, and supply chains, making it difficult for businesses to operate. Many businesses have been forced to close or relocate, particularly in the eastern regions of the country. The war has also led to a brain drain, as many skilled professionals have left the country in search of better opportunities abroad.

Ukrainian businesses face a range of challenges due to the conflict, including:

**Access to Finance:** The conflict has made it difficult for Ukrainian businesses to access finance, particularly from international lenders. This has made it harder for businesses to invest and expand.

**Corruption:** Corruption has been a longstanding problem in Ukraine, but the conflict has made it worse. Corruption can make it difficult for businesses to operate and can lead to unfair competition.

**Infrastructure:** The conflict has damaged infrastructure in eastern Ukraine, making it difficult for businesses to transport goods and access markets.

**Political Instability:** The conflict has led to political instability in Ukraine, which can create uncertainty for businesses and make it harder to plan for the future.

Despite the challenges, there are also opportunities for Ukrainian businesses during the war. For example:

**Export Markets:** Ukrainian businesses can take advantage of new export markets as Ukraine seeks to reduce its dependence on Russian trade.

**Diversification:** Ukrainian businesses can diversify into new industries and markets to reduce their exposure to the conflict.

**Innovation:** The conflict has created opportunities for Ukrainian businesses to innovate and develop new technologies and solutions that can be used in conflict zones.

**Government Support:** The Ukrainian government has provided support for businesses affected by the conflict, including tax breaks and subsidies.

In conclusion, the war in Ukraine has had a significant impact on the business sector, with many businesses forced to close or relocate. Ukrainian businesses face a range of challenges, including limited access to finance, corruption, damaged infrastructure, and political instability. However, there are also opportunities for businesses to export to new markets, diversify into new industries, innovate, and receive government support. As the conflict continues, it will be important for Ukrainian businesses to adapt to the changing environment and take advantage of new opportunities.

## **References:**

1. "Doing Business in Ukraine: 2020 Country Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies." U.S. Commercial Service. <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ukraine-doing-business>.

2. Kuzio, Taras. "Ukraine's War Economy." *Foreign Affairs*. November/December 2018. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/ukraine/2018-10-15/ukraines-war-economy>.
3. "The Economic Impact of the Conflict in Ukraine." World Bank. October 2016. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/publication/economic-impact-conflict-ukraine>.

## **GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN ECONOMIC DIMENSION**

SOFIA NEPOMNIASHCHA, student

ANNA I. RYBAK, Associate Professor in the Department of Economic Theory and International Economics

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov*

The process of changes and transformations in society is ongoing all over the world. However, the transition to a new civilization is complicated by the presence of global problems, the solution of which is becoming the most important task of our time. Problems that have a planetary character both in terms of scale and significance and in terms of solutions that have arisen in the process of development of modern civilization are called global problems.

In particular, among the most important global problems, one can single out the problems of the modern economy, which include demographic, socio-economic, environmental, health problems and problems of ensuring peace.

One of the most serious global problems is the demographic problem, which is associated with the dynamics of the growth of the Earth's population. In the countries of Western Europe, it is slow while in Eastern Europe there is a decrease in the population. Moreover, rapid population growth leads to spontaneous urbanization [2]. According to Kazakh economist A. Koshanov, the rapid growth of urbanization processes brings a number of serious challenges to the social organization of territories, employment of the population, and infrastructure support for agglomerations. In addition, overpopulation in developing countries leads to an increase in migration flows. According to data provided by the Bank of England, a 10% increase in migration entails a fall in average wages by 0.31% [3].

The global problem of poverty remains relevant, which causes not only socio-economic problems, but also the problem of illiteracy and crime. In 105 countries, 1.3 billion people live in acute multidimensional poverty. This applies not only to the countries of Africa, South Asia, but also to the countries of Latin America: 16% of the inhabitants of Honduras and 7% of the inhabitants of Bolivia lived in 2016 on less than 1.9 US dollars per day [1].

Economic growth and environmental problems are deeply interconnected. Negative environmental consequences caused by natural disasters, which can be caused by both human actions and inaction, can lead to significant losses in the



economy. For example, in 2016 forest fires in Ukraine caused damage in the amount of 1.6 billion hryvnias.

Diseases which often take the form of epidemics and even pandemics, are also a global problem. In 2020 the global economy was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many enterprises have stopped, so already on March 23, 2020; IMF Executive Director K. Georgieva said that the world economy is in recession [4].

The issue of maintaining peace is also very important. Economists justify large-scale wars as follows: the economic cooperation and material benefits that powerful states enjoy in peacetime far exceed any benefits that war can bring. Therefore, powerful states have a good reason to maintain peace among themselves. It is in their interests to join forces to contain any conflict between less powerful states, which is fraught with economic status. So, in 2022 the expenses of the Ukrainian budget since the beginning of the full-scale invasion of Russia amount to about 1 trillion hryvnias, of which more than 420 billion were spent on defense and security (as of August 23, 2022) [1].

The modern global world presupposes ever-closer integration and unification of all spheres of life, including the economic one. Therefore, only through urgent and decisive action, as well as collective and coordinated efforts of the world community, can a solution to global problems be found.

#### **References:**

1. Ruslan M. Kliuchnyk. Modern global problems: an economic dimension. URL: <http://surl.li/flnmn>

2. Somalia (2019). The World Bank. URL: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/563a7d76-8047-54b5-8f04-7416fd44b534/content>

3. Koshanov, A. (2019). Urbanizatsiia i sotcialnye problemy territorialnogo razvitiia [Urbanization and social problems of spatial development]. Obshchestvo i ekonomika [Society and Economics]. No. 2, pp. 64-82 (in Russian).

4. Press release No. 20/98 (2020). International Monetary Fund. URL: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/03/23/pr2098-imf-managing-director-statement-following-a-g20-ministerial-call-on-the-coronavirus-emergency>

## **INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION**

ANNA OSTAPUK, student

ANDRIY V. STEPANOV, Associate Professor, Scientific and Language Adviser  
Lviv University of Trade and Economics

In conditions of globalization, the problems of regulation of economic processes within the country are inextricably linked with the problems of regulation of the global economy. The aggravation of crisis situations in the course of deepening economic globalization in wartime, as well as the current financial

crisis draws special attention to the problem of management and regulation of natural processes both in the economic field and in other spheres of society's life to the purpose of its adaptation to new conditions.

At the intercompany level, the bases of new organizational forms are the network structures that ensure close cooperation of economic entities within the general information, scientific, technological, financial, and marketing network. Competition as the main principle of market relations is complemented by cooperative ties that make it possible to concentrate the intellectual potential, production, financial and marketing resources of network participants, to bring them to the forefront of technological progress and, in the case of using modern information technologies, to the world market. Such cooperation does not exclude competition within the network. Competition takes place between enterprises producing the same type of products and services. In addition, there is another kind of competition that exists between networks on the world market and is fomented by the above-mentioned cooperation. Thus, network structures are based on a combination of competition and cooperation. Cooperation and network structures are the bases of innovative development, in particular, modern small entrepreneurship, which, according to a significant number of foreign and domestic scientists and specialists, is an important structural element of the market economy and an integral element of the competitive market mechanism [1].

The complex nature of the relations in the structures of business and society leads to the necessity of changes in management systems. The traditional dichotomy of managerial approaches is no longer in vigour: the free market mechanism of price competition in its nature is focused on self-regulation and sets limits on any managerial activity; while the command-hierarchical vertical is associated with non-democratic management and makes impossible self-regulation and self-development. As a result, a new managerial model known under the title of network structures comes into play. Network structures are based on horizontal mutual connections and create the effect of synergy, stimulating the creative interaction of links included in the network. The main advantages of the network form are creativity, flexibility, and multiplicative effect. Before the age of modern information technologies, this kind of interaction could have been achieved mainly through personal communication, which limited the size of network structures. The information revolution made it possible to dramatically expand the scope of network interaction, to give it a transnational and even global character. Networks have become a framework for globalization. They function at different levels covering all the most important spheres of social activity: informational, industrial, financial, ideological, and political [2:364]. At the company level, the "vertical" style of authoritarian leadership has been replaced by a "horizontal" system of communication and interaction between firm structures. According to the estimates of the World Economic Forum, this practice is most common in the countries, which are leaders in innovative development: the Scandinavian countries, the USA, Canada, Australia, Germany, and Great Britain. This management system is

less developed in India, Brazil, China, and Ukraine [2: 370]. The leading role in the formation of global network structures belongs to transnational corporations (TNCs), which form global production and marketing networks to establish their dominance in the world market. They use their numerous branches in different countries of the world to exploit human, production, and natural resources and conquer markets, bypassing customs barriers. At the same time, the management systems of TNCs are changing significantly [3: 157]. Scientists identify four main principles of functioning of TNCs: a centralized management system; combination of technological control of the centre with decentralization of decision-making in branches; unification of autonomous firms into a holding on a federal basis; an integrated network structure that acts as a single innovation system [2: 369]. Evolution is moving towards the network type. At the same time, the network principle of management is usually not implemented in its pure form but is combined with command and market principles. Flexible forms of organization and management have turned TNCs into dominant entities in the oligopolistic market. TNCs have become one of the decisive factors in the formation of the network society, demonstrating all its advantages and disadvantages.

Summing up, it is possible to highlight the following trends in the transformation of economic management and regulation in the context of globalization. The following types of management and regulation operate in the global economy: the market mechanism of price competition; command-hierarchical vertical, horizontal connections that form network structures. Globalization exacerbates market failures. In complex systems, the command-hierarchical type of management and regulation is ineffective. Network structures create a synergistic effect, stimulating the creative interaction of the links included in the network. The main advantages of the network form of management and regulation are creativity, flexibility, and a multiplier effect. The network principle of management and regulation, in the majority of cases, is not implemented straightforwardly and alone, but along with command and market principles. In the conditions of globalization, state functions are being modernized, economic policy is changing, and there is a transition to indirect methods of regulation.

### **References:**

1. Voss Ch. Network Organizational Structure: Definition, Pros and Cons / Chris Voss [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/network-organizational-structure>
2. Keast R. Network Structures: Working Differently and Changing Expectations / Robyn Keast, Myrna P. Mandell, Kerry Brown, Geoffrey Woolcock. Public Administration Review Vol. 64, No. 3, 2004. Pp. 363-371. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [https://www.academia.edu/17834850/Network\\_Structures\\_Working\\_Differently\\_and\\_Changing\\_Expectations](https://www.academia.edu/17834850/Network_Structures_Working_Differently_and_Changing_Expectations)
3. Stiglitz J. Globalization and Its Discontents / Joseph E. Stiglitz. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company, 2002. 304 p. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/30025840>

## **BARACK OBAMA'S PLAN TO FIGHT THE 2008 CRISIS**

ROMAN PAVLII , student

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov*

Barack Obama's election campaign was held under the slogan of major changes in all spheres of the country's social, economic and political life. The scale of these changes is clearly presented in the ten-year budget plan released by President Obama. Having sent 787 billion dollars to the recovery of the economy, Barack Obama hoped to reduce the deficit of the US federal budget by half by the end of the first presidential term.

At the ceremony of signing the plan, in his speech, President Barack Obama said that the purpose of the law signed by him is to create a new life in the "American dream", to return people to work, and with it, the dignity of their nation. The president said that the passed law was «the most expensive» in the entire history of the United States of America.

The goal of this plan is to reduce the budget deficit, which at that time is \$1.3 trillion, by 2013. dollars to 533 billion. The reduction will be achieved by reducing the costs of the war in Iraq, reorganizing the government, strengthening the energy independence of the country, canceling tax benefits for those Americans whose annual income does not exceed \$250,000.

The plan includes huge government spending, increased tax rates for corporations and wealthy Americans.

According to President Obama, the plan to stimulate the American economy is not only a plan to fight the current crisis, but also a kind of path that leads to a great future. It is not for nothing that he several times compared the technologies of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the technologies of the present century, stressing that the old technologies no longer work as they should.

He told everyone that if the United States wanted to be competitive tomorrow, it had to provide the best educational opportunities for children today. That is, the plan is not just aimed at overcoming unemployment, but at ensuring that the jobs that those who have lost would get, would be aimed at creating the future of the United States of America.

The first direction of the Obama and Biden program is to make the American economy competitive through the use of the country's energy-saving technologies.

The second direction is preserving homes for families by buying out their mortgage debts and paying them off.

The third direction is restoration of confidence in the financial market and banks. Americans love precision, that is, it is necessary that each family can understand what measures are being taken to improve the situation.

In the energy part, the plan includes a full transition to electric cars, and intermediate hybrid cars. Now they are completely rebuilding their auto industry. For example, since 2009, when buying a car with a hybrid engine, an American will be given a tax deduction of \$7,000. (with the fact that the average price of the car itself is 20-25 thousand dollars). The price difference between the gasoline engine and the hybrid one (\$5,800-\$6,200) is returned to the buyer and partly to the manufacturer. Thus, both production and consumption of new technologies are stimulated.

Also, budget allocations for fundamental science will be increased in two stages over 10 years (that is, by 10% each year). There are plans to give tax credits for installing solar panels on the home and encourage parents to have their children cycle to school instead of cars, buses, etc.

Each house will be equipped with solar panels, and where it is windy, wind generators and other alternative sources will be supplied, which will be connected to the general energy network to improve the electricity situation in the country. Small businesses will also be included in this process. It will also generate power and supply it to the grid. This removes the energy dependence of the United States on countries that have adequate resources and the use of their own resources.

The modernization of the entire transport infrastructure of the country has not been forgotten. How Roosevelt brought the country out of the Great Depression by building roads, and Obama is going to overcome the crisis by rebuilding roads. «Highways» will cost America 27.5 billion dollars. Several tens of billions more are planned to be spent on solving environmental problems – as the plan says, people will work to clean water, air, roads and land.

Help will also be given to those who lost their jobs due to the crisis. They will be given tax deductions, as well as the opportunity to learn a new profession and find a new job. People with mortgages who default on their home payments are also being promised restructuring programs.

Obama battled with opposition Republicans in Congress to pass this stimulus plan, his first major political victory in office.

#### **References:**

1. Decision of the Upper House of the US Congress from February 10, 2009.
2. Report of B. Obama to the US Congress on the budget for the 2010 fiscal year dated February 8, 2009.
3. President B. Obama's anti-crisis plan. 14.02.2009
4. B. Obama's message to both houses of the US Congress, February 22, 2009.  
<http://www.barackobama.com/>

## ACTUAL ISSUES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS IN UKRAINE

ELVIRA PELEKH, student

NATALIA V. DRIL, Associate Professor, Phd in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

In modern conditions, business organizations in Ukraine face a number of challenges, both internal and external. These challenges can be related to the economic, social, and political environment in the country. In this essay, we will discuss the actual issues of business organizations in Ukraine and the ways to overcome them. We will also refer to some examples from recent research and reports.

### **Actual Issues of Business Organization in Ukraine:**

1. **Corruption and Bureaucracy:** One of the major issues facing business organizations in Ukraine is corruption and bureaucracy. According to the Corruption Perceptions Index, Ukraine ranks 117th out of 180 countries, which indicates a high level of corruption. This affects business organizations in several ways. Firstly, it creates an uneven playing field where companies with connections to the government have an advantage. Secondly, it increases the cost of doing business as companies have to bribe officials to obtain permits, licenses, or other services. Thirdly, it undermines the rule of law, which is essential for a stable and predictable business environment.

2. **Political instability and uncertainty:** The political instability and uncertainty in Ukraine are also major issues for business organizations. The country has experienced several revolutions and changes of government in recent years, which has created a climate of uncertainty. This makes it difficult for businesses to plan and invest for the long term. Furthermore, political instability can lead to changes in regulations, tax policies, and other laws, which can have a significant impact on businesses.

3. **Lack of skilled labor:** Despite having a large population, Ukraine faces a shortage of skilled labor. This is due to several factors, including a brain drain of talented individuals leaving the country for better opportunities abroad, an outdated education system that does not provide students with the necessary skills, and a lack of investment in training and development by employers. This shortage of skilled labor makes it difficult for businesses to innovate and compete in the global market.

4. **Infrastructure:** Ukraine's infrastructure is also a significant issue for business organizations. The country has a poor road network, inadequate public transportation, and outdated communication systems. This makes it difficult for

businesses to transport goods and communicate with their customers and suppliers. Furthermore, the lack of investment in infrastructure makes it difficult for Ukraine to attract foreign investment and compete in the global market.

### **Ways to Overcome the Issues:**

1. Address corruption and bureaucracy: The government needs to take strong measures to address corruption and bureaucracy. This can include creating a transparent and predictable business environment, implementing anti-corruption measures, and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. For example, the Ukrainian government recently established an anti-corruption court, which has the power to investigate and prosecute corruption cases involving high-level officials.

2. Promote political stability: The government needs to take measures to promote political stability and create a predictable business environment. This can include implementing stable policies and regulations, providing incentives for long-term investment, and promoting dialogue with the business community. For example, the Ukrainian government recently created a business ombudsman office, which provides a platform for businesses to raise concerns and provides mediation services to resolve disputes.

3. Invest in education and training: The government and businesses need to invest in education and training to address the shortage of skilled labor. This can include upgrading the education system to provide students with the necessary skills, providing training and development opportunities for employees, and incentivizing skilled workers to return to Ukraine. For example, some businesses have established their own training programs to develop their employees' skills and retain talent.

4. Improve infrastructure: The government needs to invest in infrastructure to improve transportation, communication, and other essential services. This can include building new roads, upgrading public transportation, and investing in high-speed internet and other communication technologies. For example, the Ukrainian government recently launched a large-scale infrastructure program, which includes the construction of new highways, bridges.

In conclusion, business organizations in Ukraine face a number of actual issues in modern conditions, including a complex and burdensome regulatory environment, economic instability, and corruption. These issues have made it challenging for businesses to succeed in the market, and have deterred foreign investment. However, by streamlining the regulatory process, strengthening the legal system, and stabilizing the economy, it may be possible to address these issues and create a more favorable environment for business organizations in Ukraine.

### **References:**

1. State Statistics Service of Ukraine. (2021). Number of enterprises by type of economic activity. Retrieved from [https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2021/sg/ds\\_rik/ds\\_e/ds\\_e\\_2020.htm](https://ukrstat.org/en/operativ/operativ2021/sg/ds_rik/ds_e/ds_e_2020.htm)

2. Doing Business 2022: Ukraine. World Bank.  
<https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/country/u/ukraine/UKR.pdf>  
3. Ukraine: Overview. World Bank.  
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine/overview>

## PECULIARITIES OF FINANCIAL CONTROL IN WARTIME

IHOR SERHIEIEV, student

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov*

The development of Ukraine and the protection of its national interests largely depend on ensuring the national security of the state. Particular importance in this process is given to financial control, which plays an important role in ensuring the financial security of both the state and the business entities themselves, because it helps to detect offenses in the field of business activity. The principles of national security in our country are determined by the Law of Ukraine «On National Security of Ukraine» [1]. Ukraine's national security is achieved by conducting a balanced state policy in such areas as political, military, economic, social, scientific and technical, informational.

Currently, Ukraine is in a difficult military-political and socio-economic situation, which restrains the development of the state in all spheres of its functioning, including entrepreneurship [2].

State financial control – a set of purposeful measures of bodies, their subdivisions or officials, which carry out state financial control within the limits of the powers established by the legislation of Ukraine, with the aim of preventing, detecting and stopping financial offenses at the controlled object in relation to its financial and economic activity, as well as ensuring the legality, financial discipline and efficiency of the formation and spending of funds, including budgetary, and other assets in the process of ownership, disposition, use and alienation of state property, compensation for damages and establishing the degree of responsibility in case of violation of financial, including budgetary, legislation;

Financial control in Ukraine is carried out by the State Audit Service of Ukraine – a central body of executive power in the form of an inspection, whose activities are directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Finance of Ukraine and which implements state policy in the field of state financial control.

The main tasks of the state financial control body are: the implementation of state financial control over the use and preservation of state financial resources, non-current and other assets, the correctness of determining the need for budget funds and making commitments, the effective use of funds and property, the state and reliability of accounting and financial reporting in ministries and other



executive bodies, state funds, mandatory state social insurance funds, budgetary institutions and business entities of the state sector of the economy, including business entities, of the authorized capital of which 50 percent or more of the shares (parts) belong to economic entities of the state sector of the economy, as well as to enterprises, institutions and organizations that receive (received during the audited period) funds from budgets of all levels, state funds and funds of mandatory state social insurance or use (used during the audited period) state or communal property (hereinafter referred to as controlled institutions) , on compliance with budget legislation, compliance with procurement legislation, activities of economic entities regardless of the form of ownership, which are not classified by legislation as controlled institutions, according to a court decision adopted in criminal proceedings [3].

In connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, martial law was introduced in Ukraine from February 24, 2022 (Presidential Decree No. 64/2022 of February 24, 2022) [4]. During martial law, many laws and by-laws were changed. There have also been changes in laws and by-laws on financial control.

Temporarily, for the period of the legal regime of martial law, state of emergency and within three months after the termination or cancellation of the state of martial law, penalty is not charged to the payers of the single contribution. A moratorium has been established on conducting documentary checks of the correctness of accrual, calculation and payment of the single contribution for the period of validity the legal regime of martial law, state of emergency and within three months after termination or cancellation of martial law, state of emergency.

Documentary checks on the correctness of accrual, calculation and payment of the single contribution, which were started before February 24, 2022 and are not completed, are stopped until the last calendar day of the third month from the day of termination (cancellation) of the martial law, state of emergency [5].

Now the state is doing everything to support the economy and business in Ukraine, the adopted laws are primarily to ensure the stable operation of enterprises in wartime conditions.

#### **References:**

1. Law of Ukraine On National Security of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated June 21, 2018 No. 2469-VIII. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19>

2. Popova S.M., Popova L.M. The need for financial control in the detection of offenses in the field of entrepreneurial activity 2022 p.80 URL:[http://dspace.univd.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/11998Neobkhdnist%20finansovoho%20kontroliu\\_S%20Popova\\_L%20Popova\\_2022.pdf](http://dspace.univd.edu.ua/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/11998Neobkhdnist%20finansovoho%20kontroliu_S%20Popova_L%20Popova_2022.pdf)

3. The Law of Ukraine On the Basic Principles of State Financial Control in Ukraine URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2939-12>

4. DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE No. 64/2022 On the introduction of martial law in Ukraine URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/642022-41397>

5. The Law of Ukraine On the Basic Principles of State Financial Control in Ukraine URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2464-17#Text>

## US FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PRESENT STAGE

ANGELINA SIRENKO, student

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov*

Americans argue that free trade benefits other nations. Economists have long held that trade allows countries to devote attention to the production of those goods and services, and the high quality of those countries can ensure maximum efficiency. In this way, they increase the productive capacity of the entire world society. What is more, Americans believe in the fact that trade has an impact on economic growth, neighbourhood stability and the development of demoralisation in individual countries, but also that this view of economic activity allows for peaceful development, the validation of legislation and the guarantee of peace in international relations.

Notwithstanding the problems that arise in the economy, the SA is still the leading system of the world economy, one of the greatest protectors and migrators of the world's countries. In terms of the level of development of the productive forces, in the scale of its economy, the country significantly outstrips any of the other developed countries. The USA - one of the most efficient economies in the world.

No one needs to discover this fact that the course of development of economic processes in the SA itself has a significant impact on the economy of the whole world, which suddenly affects the cycle and economic recovery in other countries, on the structure of the international economic scale. Further evidence of this phenomenon was obtained during the 2008 financial crisis. In this way, the study of the problems and trends in US foreign trade is still relevant today.

The peace economy is a complex, dynamic system, comprising more than 200 countries and territories, which has undergone major changes over the last quarter of a century. It has changed the socio-economic shape of the world economy. Raspalas' peaceful socialist system. The composition of the developed countries has changed. A number of territorial-economic education (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore) reaching the level of socio-economic development of the industrial countries of the West (the new industrial countries). The changes that have taken place in the forms of the world economy have been reflected in the balance of economic forces between countries and subsystems.<sup>21</sup>

At this time certain nonsense will be spoken about the discovery of serious problems in the US economy. In particular, large tithes of the federal budget are being kept aside. Produced since 2005. there is a tendency to reduce the budget deficit – 2.6% of GDP (318 billion dollars) compared to 3.6% of GDP (412 billion dollars). The budget deficit will be maintained at the level of about – 1.7% of GDP (250 billion dollars), and in the future it will gradually decrease. Rastet

gosudarstvennyi debt strany, mashtaby kotorogo v 2008 g. exceeded 7,9 trillion. doll. (64,7% of GDP). It is impossible not to mention the trade and balance of payments deficit of the USA, whose scales are close to 1.

Former President George Bush and President-elect Barack Obama, practically in a «duet», announced serious problems with the country's economy.

One of the main threats to the US economy has been the invisible fall in the price of oil. The price of oil has plummeted, sending traders and insiders into shock, and has fallen to the level of \$40 per barrel. Recently, however, the price level has risen to \$70-80 per barrel.

Former US President George Bush believes that the economy will continue to fall rapidly, but this is still no reason to despair. According to him, to get out of the situation gently and suffer.

The beginning of the XXI century. can be imagined as a normal time. But in the civilization of life, this period occupies a special place. It is precisely on this frontier that humanity has arrived with such achievements, contradictions and difficulties that do not so much divide peoples and countries as bind them together in a multifaceted, heterogeneous, interconnected world. And if the solution of the world's modern problems is not possible without the cooperation of all the peoples of the earth, this solution of the problem within each country is seen to be unattainable without the active role of the state.

According to experts, in the near future the economy of Soedinennykh Shatov will not do any good, and to predict the time when she «heals» is practically impossible.

However, so or necessarily, the hod of development of economic processes in the USA itself has a significant impact on the economy of the whole world, which does not affect the cycle and economic recovery in another country, on the structure of the international economic volume.

#### **References:**

1. Davydov A.Yu. Foreign trade of the USA and its state regulation. USA – Canada: Economy. Politics. Culture. 2009. №1. P. 13-28.
2. Aristakesyan M., Bykova O., Kazakova A. Who will replace the U.S. Department of information and analysis of world markets Finam [Electronic resource].
3. Ryu S.Y. Struktura izdanie i v import USA v 2008 goda [Elektronnyi resurs]. – Access mode: [www.ladyvirt.narod/USA\\_export-import-2008.htm](http://www.ladyvirt.narod/USA_export-import-2008.htm)

## MONOPOLIZED MARKET

YAROSLAV STROGANOV, student

ANNA I. RYBAK, Associate Professor in the Department of Economic Theory and International Economics

IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA, Associate Professor the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation, PHD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkov*

A monopoly is a market structure characterized by the presence of one seller and many buyers, the absence of relative substitutes for a given product, the existence of barriers to entry of competitors on market. Accordingly, an enterprise in a monopoly is called a monopolist, and a market in which a monopolist operates is a monopoly market.

Under a pure monopoly, an industry consists of a single firm that is, the concepts of «enterprise» and «industry» become identical. For the pure monopolist's product is also a market demand curve, which always has a negative slope tangent. For a better understanding of the concept of a monopoly market, it would be advisable compare it with a perfectly competitive market.

Under monopoly consumers receive an overall smaller amount of the product, and pay more for each unit of the good than in a perfect market competition. Part of the consumer's surplus goes to the monopolist, and part irretrievably lost. The monopolist maximizes profit by producing as many products as at which marginal revenue equals marginal cost. With a monopoly, there is no functional relationship between output and price, and therefore it is impossible to construct a monopoly firm's supply curve.

The conditions for the establishment and retention of monopoly powers are barriers to the entry of competitors into the industry, that is, the restrictions that prevent the emergence additional sellers in a monopoly market. For example: Exclusive rights to produce certain products or provide services received from the state through a license. Patents and copyrights providing legal protection innovative products from unauthorized use by competitors. Economies of scale in production, which is a characteristic phenomenon for certain industries. The need for large start-up capital and other.

Market monopolization can be achieved by the expansion of the company due to the capitalization of profits, the bankruptcy of competitors, their absorption until the company achieves complete dominance in the industry. The monopolist tries to set the highest price. But an increase in price translates into a decrease in sales volumes. Therefore, the goal of the monopolist is not to increase the price, but the profit.

The greater the difference between the selling price of a product and the average cost of producing a unit of output, the greater the profit the monopolist receives. However, this statement is true only in relation to a unit of production, and the monopolist sets the goal – to maximize the total profit.

To sum up, monopoly position in the market always guarantees break-even activity. But there are situations when the demand for a certain product falls sharply and the average cost demand curve and the demand curve are lower than the average cost curve, having no points in common with it.

#### References:

1. Monopolies in the economy: theoretical aspect and realities in Ukraine (<https://www.pdau.edu.ua/sites/default/files/node/5546/monopolizaciya-ekonomiky.pdf>)
2. Pure monopoly and its characteristics (<https://studfile.net/preview/5283233/page:2/>)
3. Monopolization of the economy: essence, positive and negative sides (<https://www.essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/bitstream-download/123456789/28374/1/Monopolizatsiia.pdf;jsessionid=45EE5F99451080B40EE812F71A7B0749>)

## PROBLEMS OF FINANCING STARTUPS: UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE

SOFIIA TARASENKO, student

NATALIA V. DRIL, Associate Professor, Phd in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Startups have been identified as significant drivers of economic growth and job creation, particularly in developing countries like Ukraine. However, despite their potential, many startups face significant challenges when it comes to financing. In this paper, we will explore the problems of financing startups in Ukraine. We will begin by providing a brief overview of the Ukrainian startup ecosystem and the financing options available. We will then discuss the challenges startups face when seeking financing, including limited access to funding, high interest rates, and a lack of investor interest. Finally, we will provide some recommendations on how these challenges can be addressed.

The Ukrainian startup ecosystem is relatively young but has been growing rapidly in recent years. According to a report by the European Startup Initiative, Ukraine is home to over 2,000 startups, with most of them located in the country's major cities such as Kyiv, Lviv, and Kharkiv. The Ukrainian startup ecosystem is diverse and covers a range of sectors, including IT, biotech, e-commerce, and fintech.

There are several financing options available to startups in Ukraine. These include:

1. **Venture Capital:** Venture capital firms provide funding to startups in exchange for equity. However, venture capital firms in Ukraine are relatively scarce and often prefer to invest in later-stage startups.

2. Angel Investors: Angel investors are wealthy individuals who provide funding to startups in exchange for equity. They are often more willing to invest in early-stage startups than venture capital firms.

3. Crowdfunding: Crowdfunding platforms like Kickstarter and Indiegogo allow startups to raise funds from a large number of people. However, crowdfunding is not a common financing option in Ukraine.

4. Government Grants: The Ukrainian government provides grants to startups through programs like the Innovation Development Fund. However, these grants are often difficult to obtain, and the application process can be lengthy and complicated.

### **Challenges of Financing Startups in Ukraine**

Despite the availability of financing options, startups in Ukraine face several challenges when seeking funding. These challenges include:

1. Limited Access to Funding: Venture capital firms and angel investors in Ukraine are relatively scarce compared to other countries, making it difficult for startups to access funding. According to a report by the European Startup Initiative, only 16% of Ukrainian startups have received funding from venture capital firms.

2. High Interest Rates: Banks in Ukraine often charge high interest rates on loans, making it difficult for startups to obtain affordable financing. According to a report by the World Bank, the average interest rate on loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine is around 15%.

3. Lack of Investor Interest: Investors in Ukraine are often risk-averse and prefer to invest in established companies rather than startups. This lack of investor interest makes it difficult for startups to attract funding.

To address the challenges of financing startups in Ukraine, the following recommendations could be implemented:

1. Increase Access to Funding: The Ukrainian government could create programs to encourage the development of venture capital firms and angel investors in the country. This could include tax incentives and other measures to encourage investment in startups.

2. Reduce Interest Rates: The Ukrainian government could work with banks to reduce interest rates on loans to startups. This could include providing guarantees or subsidies to banks to encourage them to lend to startups at more affordable rates.

3. Increase Investor Interest: The Ukrainian government could work to promote the country's startup ecosystem to investors both domestically and internationally. This could include hosting events and conferences to showcase Ukrainian startups and creating a network of mentors and advisors to support startups.

### **Conclusion**

The Ukrainian startup ecosystem has enormous potential, but startups in the country face significant challenges when seeking financing. Limited access to funding, high interest rates, and a lack of investor interest are all major barriers that must.

## References:

1. "The Challenges of Financing Startups in Ukraine." Sputnik International, 24 May 2017, <https://sputniknews.com/business/201705241053945869-ukraine-startups-financing-challenges/>.
2. "Innovative Ukraine 2020 Program." UkraineInvest, <https://ukraineinvest.gov.ua/innovative-ukraine-2020-program/>.
3. "Chernovetskyi Investment Group Invests in Ukrainian Startups." Ukraine Digital News, 12 Sept. 2018, <https://www.ukrainedigitalnews.com/2018/09/12/chernovetskyi-investment-group-invests-ukrainian-startups/>.

## PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS IN UKRAINE

VLADYSLAVA VASYLEVA, student

NATALIA V. DRIL, Associate Professor, Phd in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Ukraine has a diverse economy with a range of opportunities for businesses. However, the country also faces several challenges that can make it difficult for businesses to operate. In this paper, we will discuss the problems of organizing business in Ukraine and the factors that contribute to these challenges.

Corruption is a significant problem in Ukraine and has been identified as a major barrier to business development. According to Transparency International, Ukraine ranks 117th out of 180 countries in its corruption perception index. Corruption can affect businesses in several ways, including bribery, unfair competition, and lack of transparency in government procedures. This can make it difficult for businesses to operate and can undermine their profitability and long-term sustainability.

Taxation in Ukraine can be complex and unpredictable, with frequent changes to tax laws and regulations. This can make it difficult for businesses to plan their finances and can lead to unexpected costs. The tax system in Ukraine can also be inefficient, with long waiting times and a lack of clarity in tax assessments. This can discourage businesses from investing in the country and can lead to a lack of trust in the government's ability to manage the economy.

Access to finance is a key factor in business development, but it can be challenging for businesses in Ukraine. Many banks in Ukraine are state-owned and may be subject to political influence, making it difficult for businesses to obtain loans or other financial support. Additionally, the high interest rates charged by banks in Ukraine can be prohibitive for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which make up a significant portion of the country's business sector.

Political instability in Ukraine can create uncertainty for businesses and can affect their ability to plan for the future. The ongoing conflict with Russia has led to economic sanctions and other restrictions, which can affect trade and investment. The country has also experienced frequent changes in government, which can lead to policy instability and a lack of continuity in economic policies.

In conclusion, Ukraine faces several challenges in organizing business, including corruption, taxation, access to finance, and political instability. These challenges can make it difficult for businesses to operate and can undermine their profitability and long-term sustainability. Addressing these challenges will require government action to improve transparency and efficiency in government procedures, simplify the tax system, and create a more stable political environment. Additionally, providing greater access to finance for SMEs and reducing corruption will be critical to supporting the growth and development of the business sector in Ukraine.

#### **References:**

1. "Doing Business in Ukraine: 2020 Country Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies." U.S. Commercial Service. <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/ukraine-doing-business>.
2. "The Business Environment in Ukraine." The World Bank Group. <https://www.doingbusiness.org/content/dam/doingBusiness/media/Profiles/Regional/DB2022/UKR.pdf>.
3. "Corruption Perceptions Index 2021." Transparency International. <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2021/index/nzl>.

## **THE MAIN GOAL OF THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION**

DARIA ZAIKO, student

NATALIA V. DRIL, Associate Professor, Phd in Economics, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

The main goal of any business organization is to generate profits and create value for its stakeholders. However, there are several other goals that organizations strive to achieve in order to ensure long-term success and sustainability. In this essay, we will discuss the main goals of business organizations, including profit maximization, growth, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, social responsibility, and innovation.

**Profit Maximization:** Profit maximization is the most fundamental goal of any business organization. In order to survive and thrive, organizations must generate profits that exceed their costs. This involves increasing revenues and reducing expenses in order to maximize profits. However, organizations must also



ensure that they are operating ethically and legally, and that they are not engaging in activities that harm society or the environment.

**Growth:** Another important goal of business organizations is growth. Organizations must continually seek new opportunities to expand their operations, increase market share, and improve their competitiveness. This involves investing in research and development, expanding into new markets, and acquiring or merging with other businesses. However, growth must also be managed carefully to ensure that it is sustainable and does not put the organization at risk.

**Customer Satisfaction:** Business organizations must also prioritize customer satisfaction in order to maintain their competitiveness and ensure long-term success. This involves providing high-quality products and services, meeting customer needs and preferences, and providing excellent customer service. Organizations must also continually monitor customer satisfaction levels and adapt to changing customer preferences and behaviors.

**Employee Satisfaction:** Another important goal of business organizations is employee satisfaction. Organizations must provide a positive work environment, fair compensation and benefits, opportunities for career development, and a healthy work-life balance. This not only helps to attract and retain top talent, but also improves employee morale and productivity.

**Social Responsibility:** Business organizations also have a responsibility to act ethically and responsibly towards society and the environment. This involves minimizing negative impacts on the environment, promoting social justice and equality, and contributing to the well-being of local communities. Organizations must also ensure that their supply chains are ethical and sustainable, and that they are not engaging in practices that harm human rights or the environment.

**Innovation:** Finally, innovation is a key goal for many business organizations. In order to stay ahead of the competition and meet changing customer needs, organizations must continually innovate and improve their products and services. This involves investing in research and development, seeking new and innovative ideas, and fostering a culture of creativity and innovation within the organization.

In conclusion, while profit maximization is the most fundamental goal of any business organization, there are several other goals that organizations must strive to achieve in order to ensure long-term success and sustainability. These goals include growth, customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, social responsibility, and innovation. By balancing these goals and prioritizing them appropriately, organizations can achieve success and create value for their stakeholders.

#### **References:**

1. David, F. R. (2017). Strategic management: Concepts and cases: Competitiveness and globalization. Pearson.
2. Kotler, P., & Armstrong, G. (2016). Principles of marketing. Pearson Education Limited.

3. Porter, M. E. (2011). Creating shared value: Redefining capitalism and the role of the corporation in society. *Harvard Business Review*, 89(1/2), 62-77.
4. Schumpeter, J. A. (2013). *The theory of economic development: An inquiry into profits, capital, credit, interest, and the business cycle*. Routledge.
5. Waddock, S., & Bodwell, C. (2017). *Total responsibility management: The manual*. Routledge.

## **BLEISURE TRAVELS AS A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY**

ARYNA ZAMORA, student

OLHA HNATYSHEVA, Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Living in modern society urges us to be flexible and have a lot of mobility, either in private life or in business. The concept of so-called “digital nomad” previously associated mostly with IT specialists is becoming more and more widespread in terms of occupations making this lifestyle possible. Firstly, the pandemic triggered the revolution in remote working as a way of adaptation to the modern challenges, and since then more and more ideas connected with working away from the office have started to appear.

As for Ukraine, the problem is not only actual, but also immeasurably painful because of the Russian aggression, as a lot of people had to relocate inside the country or to move abroad. So, the only way for companies to keep the qualified professionals employed is to give them opportunities of having a remote workplace, if it is even slightly possible.

The word “bleisure” was coined as a result of blending the words “business” and “leisure”. “Are you travelling for business or leisure?” is one of the typical questions asked by a hotel receptionist, and nowadays the answer could be “both”. Living in a different place for some time is seen as an opportunity to explore it when you are free, have a good rest to be productive and even find an inspiration. According to Microsoft’s Work Trend Index, about 73% of workers aged 25-60 have the need for distant and flexible working process (compared with 21% from 2010 statistics). This drastic change in numbers is also connected with technological advances such as easier and cheaper access to the Internet via laptops, tablet PCs or smartphones.

Considering the advantages for workers, are there any benefits for the hotel industry? The answer is yes: attracting bleisure travelers is a good way of increasing the revenue. Firstly, it helps boost the hotel occupation rate in mid-season time when there are few tourists coming. Secondly, this means having a whole new business segment of mostly high income customers to work with (which, again, results in more profit).

Of course, it is impossible to attract this type of visitors without having proper facilities. That is why the term “hybrid hospitality” appeared meaning the combination of comfort (modern rooms, cozy atmosphere, gourmet meals) and working opportunities (fast and reliable Internet connection, meeting halls, cabinets inside the rooms, modern hardware etc).

However, installing office equipment or redecorating rooms is not enough to be successful. The key is in being efficient in services offered to the client who is often too busy to do a lot of research concerning other local companies, whether it is about the choice of food or a day trip to the seaside. This problem could be solved in two different ways. The first one is to develop the services inside a hotel by retraining staff, offering new options or hiring some additional employees (e. g. diversify the kitchen with new dishes available, open the tech support facility or hire a tour guide to offer the trips around the locality). Another way deals with collaboration, basically giving these tasks to outsource companies, thus creating stable and efficient partnership which would be beneficial for both sides. Special packages including all the necessary services with a reasonable discount could be a good way to attract your first bleisure travelers.

All in all, being really all inclusive concerning services of different kinds is not enough, too. Trips for business are usually different from trips for leisure because of the limited amount of personal choices. As a result, the best way to satisfy bleisure customers is to give them as much flexibility as possible, so that they do not feel as if they are just living in the office. This could be achieved by giving them more freedom in check-in/out options and time schedules in general. Moreover, personalization could be done in the form of a questionnaire filled in while booking a room, with every little aspect mentioned (preferable ways of contact with personnel, language spoken, age groups and gender, tastes in food and drinks, transport or trips reservations needed etc.).

While being a combination of two older ways of travelling, bleisure travel is still both a challenge and an opportunity for hotels to become more versatile in their offerings. Judging by the technological advances forecasted for the near future and the tendency of living as a “digital nomad”, these kinds of hotels are going to be more and more required by the hospitality industry customers.

#### **References:**

1. Remote work trends: what hotel workspaces can offer over co-working offices (URL: <https://hospitalityinsights.ehl.edu/what-hotel-workspaces-can-offer>)
2. Patrick Landman. Bleisure, a new Target Market for Hotels: the 5-Step Plan for Success (URL: <https://www.xotels.com/en/marketing/5-step-plan-to-successfully-target-the-bleisure-market>)
3. Alexandra Pop. Bleisure Travel for Hotels and Destinations: 17 Expert Tips to Keep Your Guests Coming Back (URL: <https://www.trusty.com/blog/trends-insights/bleisure-travel-for-hotels-and-destinations>)

## SECTION 3

### MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ENGINEERING

#### SIMULATION OF SOLAR COLLECTOR OPERATION SPHERICAL SHAPE

KSENIYA ABELTSEVA, post graduate student  
ANNA KOTOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Language Adviser  
*V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

In today's energy crisis, the diversification of energy sources is of particular importance. In the Ukrainian energy market, where the percentage of traditional energy is particularly high, varieties of so-called alternative energy can become promising for development. In particular, solar energy, whose share in total energy production in Ukraine is about 1%, can develop towards the application of new devices for heat generation. In this vein, "three-dimensional" solar collectors have recently become widely known. Their peculiarity lies in the fact that to increase the efficiency of the device during sunny days, the light-absorbing surface is not made flat but is slightly modified by the specifications of the device. Examples include such patented devices as spherical, hemispherical, and conical solar collectors [1, 2]. Inventors declared the high efficiency of these new types of collectors, but, unfortunately, there is no detailed description of the thermophysical processes taking place in them. The aim of this work is a numerical study of heat and mass transfer processes to identify the most efficient device and optimal conditions for its operation.

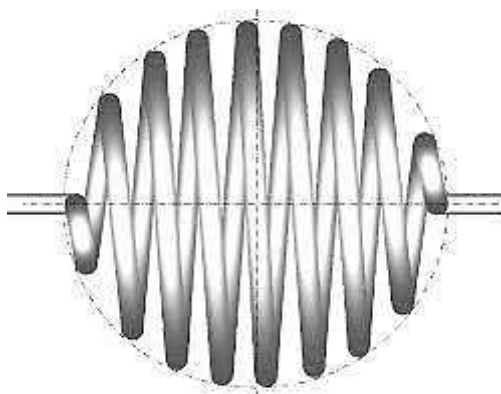


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of a spherical solar collector

Since the proposed design is new (Fig. 1, 2), its research was carried out by numerous methods using standard computational finite-element software codes. The work analyzes the movement of the working medium (water) through the spherical and flat solar collectors, the design of which does not provide the use of

additional devices to intensify the movement of the working medium. By solving a series of coupled problems of heat and mass exchange, the temperature, pressure, and velocity fields of the working medium in the manifold are determined. Based on a comparison of the results, the optimal angle of inclination of the spherical collector for the region of Kharkiv region was determined.

The results of the work are promising for use in small-scale energy or housing and communal sectors.

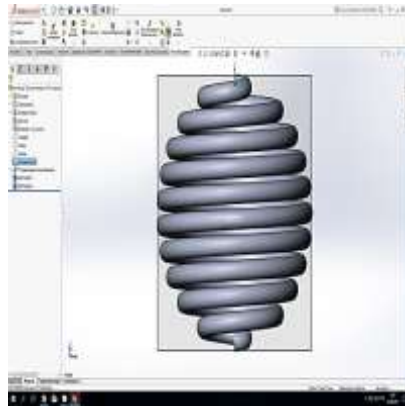


Fig. 2 Spherical solar collector simulated through the program

#### References:

1. Matsevitiy Y. To the construction of a spherical solar collector / Y. Matsevitiy, A. Tsentsiper, N. Safonov, S. Lushpenko. // Problems of Mechanical Engineering. - 2011. - 14, № 2. - C. 46 - 51.

2. Matsevitiy Y. Toward a spiral screw tube solar collector / Y. Matsevitiy, A. Tsentsiper, N. Safonov, S. Lushpenko. // Problems of Mechanical Engineering. – 2011. – 14, № 5. – C. 31 – 37.

## MODERN ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR BENEFITS

OLEKSANDR BARANOV, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»*

Modern technology is constantly evolving, so it is very diverse and broad in its application. Here are some of the latest developments in technology:

- *Robotics:* Robotics is becoming more and more common in various industries. It is used to automate production, medicine, and other industries. Robots can be used both to perform monotonous work and to perform complex tasks requiring high precision.

- *Drones*: Drones have become very popular in recent years. They are used to capture video and photos from the air, deliver goods, and even perform search and rescue operations.
- *Nanotechnology*: Nanotechnology allows the creation of materials and devices at the level of atoms and molecules. They can be used to create new materials, sensors, storage devices, and many other applications.
- *Electric car*: The growth in the number of cars in circulation and environmental pollution has led to the development of electric car. They run on electricity and do not emit harmful carbon, which helps to reduce the negative impact of motor vehicles on the environment. In addition, electric car have low noise and emissions, making them more environmentally friendly.
- *Unmanned vehicles*: Unmanned vehicles are used in a variety of industries, including aviation, shipping, and road transport. They can be used for the delivery of goods and people, military operations, exploration of distant areas, and many other purposes.
- *Virtual Reality*: Virtual reality allows people to immerse themselves in and interact with other worlds. It is used in the gaming industry, medicine, education, and other fields.
- *Genetic engineering*: Genetic engineering allows the genetic code of organisms to be altered, which can lead to improved crop productivity, treatment of genetic diseases, and many other applications.

These are just a few examples of the many modern technological developments that are currently underway. Technology development is a continuous process, and it continues to change our lives and help us solve complex problems.

New technological developments help to ensure the development of the economy and scientific research, as well as provide more comfortable and safe living conditions for people. However, it is important to remember that the use of new technologies can also have negative consequences, so we need to carefully analyze their impact on people and the environment.

*Among the listed modern technologies, we can single out the most common and interesting vehicle, the electric car, which I propose to familiarize you with:*

An electric car operates on the basis of electrical energy stored in lithium-ion batteries. The principle of operation of an electric car is that the electrical energy from the batteries is transferred to an electric motor, which converts it into mechanical energy necessary for the car to move. Electricity comes from the battery, which is usually located at the bottom of the car.

To control the speed and direction of an electric car, an electronic control system is used to regulate the power of the electric motor. An electric car also usually has different driving modes that allow you to save energy and increase the driving range on a single battery charge.

When driving an electric car, the battery is charged by regenerative braking, when the kinetic energy generated during braking is converted into electrical energy and stored in the batteries.

In general, the principle of operation of an electric car is very similar to that of a traditional car with an internal combustion engine, except that instead of an internal combustion engine, an electric motor is used in an electric car, and instead of gasoline or diesel fuel, electric energy from batteries is used.

The benefit of using electric cars is their more environmentally friendly nature. They do not emit exhaust gases into the atmosphere, which are the main cause of air pollution in cities. In addition, the use of electric cars can reduce fuel costs, as electricity is cheaper than gasoline or diesel fuel.

Electric cars are now used for both private and commercial transportation. They are also used in racing and other sporting events that involve automotive technology. However, electric cars have certain limitations compared to cars with an internal combustion engine (ICE). For example, they may have a shorter range and longer charging times, which makes them less convenient for long trips. Also, the batteries of electric cars have a limited lifespan, after which they need to be replaced, which can be costly.

So, while electric cars are a potentially useful technology for protecting the environment and saving resources, they still have their limitations and challenges that require further development and improvement.

#### **References:**

1. <https://corelamps.com/dzherela-zhyvlennia/litiievi-akumuliatory/>
2. <https://x-engineer.org/hybrid-electric-vehicle-hev/>
3. <https://www.engineeringchoice.com/internal-combustion-engine/>
4. <https://www.myeve.com/research/ev-101/how-long-should-an-electric-cars-battery-last>

## **OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY**

ANASTASIYA BOTSCHAN, PhD student

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Sustainable urbanization is widely recognized as a key global challenge of the 21st century. Traffic congestion, air pollution, safety and noise pollution are examples of common problems in European cities. Apart from the direct impact on the environment, urban transport also affects social development, social exclusion and accessibility for people with reduced mobility.

To address these challenges in Europe and ensure competitive and resource-efficient urban mobility, the European Commission published the Urban Mobility Package in 2013. Within this package, Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) are central to addressing the challenges facing urban areas.

The definition of sustainability of mobility as such can be derived from the definition of sustainable development formulated by the UN Brundtland

Commission [1], which "meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This definition includes three pillars – economic, environmental and social, the so-called triple bottom line.

The SUMP concept is not a rigid definition of what urban planning should be or a single approach to urban mobility planning. Rather, it is a set of guidelines that can be adapted to the specific characteristics of the urban area under consideration.

The SUMP is a strategic plan designed to meet the mobility needs of people and businesses in and around cities for a better quality of life. It is based on existing planning practice and takes due account of the principles of integration, participation and evaluation. The SUMP, in adopting a traditional planning concept, focuses on people rather than transport, and aims to improve accessibility and quality of life, including social equity, health and environmental quality, economic viability; preparation of SUMP stands for "Planning for People" [2].

The SUMP concept is based on the following principles [3]: planning of sustainable mobility throughout the "functional city"; cooperation across established boundaries; involvement of citizens and interested persons; assessment of current and future results determination and implementation of long-term perspectives; comprehensive development of all types of transport; organization of control and assessment; guaranteed quality.

The development of SUMP is a complex and lengthy process. In preparation, defining goals and developing the plan itself takes as much time as its implementation. The appropriate point for the process of developing the SUMP is clear policy decisions about its development. At this stage, all available (human, institutional, financial) resources are analyzed for planning and creating appropriate work structures. Analysis is made of the mobility from the perspective of all modes of transport and relevant aspects of sustainability, using an appropriate set of current data sources. The final first area of the first phase is the completed analysis of the main problems and opportunities related to mobility in the entire functional urban area.

At the second stage, there is a determination of the strategic direction of the SUMP in cooperation with citizens and interested stakeholders. At the end of the second stage, the vision, advantages and goals are formed. Decision-makers must ensure that targets are ambitious, achievable, mutually agreed upon, widely supported by stakeholders and coherent with other policy areas.

At the third stage, the planning process moves from the strategic to the operational level. This stage focuses on activities to achieve the agreed goals and objectives. Here, the plan for sustainable urban mobility has been completed and its implementation has been prepared with a step-by-step plan of specific actions, most of the resources, the deadline and the executors.



The fourth phase focuses on the implementation of measures and related actions identified in the SUM, carried out through systematic monitoring, evaluation and communication. At this stage, actions are implemented.

Currently, some of Ukrainian cities have their own developed Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans. These include Ivano-Frankivsk, Poltava, Mykolaiv, Vinnytsia (Concept of Integrated Development), Zhytomyr, Podilsky District of Kyiv and Lviv. Kharkiv SUMP was not completed due to the beginning of the war. The creation of the SUMP remains an urgent task for Ukrainian cities as it is focused on increasing satisfaction in the mobility needs of the population, especially at the stage of reconstruction of the territory and the country after the war.

#### **References:**

1. Imperatives, Strategic. "Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our common future. 1987. 300 p.
2. Bührmann, Sebastian, Frank Wefering, and Siegfried Rupperecht. Guidelines: Developing and implementing a sustainable urban mobility plan. Rupperecht Consult-Forschung und Beratung GmbH, 2019. 166 p.
3. Handbook on sustainable transport and urban planning. UNECE, 2019. 186 p.

## **MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ENGINEERING**

MYKYTA CHERNIAIEV, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*National Technical University of Ukraine Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"*

Engineering has become an essential component of modern society, with advances in technology and new developments in engineering driving innovation and progress in various industries. In recent years, modern developments in engineering have focused on enhancing sustainability, improving energy efficiency, and reducing environmental impacts. This paper presents a comprehensive review of the latest advancements in engineering, focusing on sustainable engineering, energy-efficient technologies, and smart engineering.

Sustainable engineering refers to the process of designing and developing technological solutions that meet the needs of society while minimizing their impact on the environment and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources. It is a multidisciplinary field that combines principles of engineering, environmental science, and social science to create solutions that are economically viable, socially acceptable, and environmentally sustainable.

The goal of sustainable engineering is to promote the development of technologies and processes that reduce the negative impact on the environment and

society while providing economic benefits. This can be achieved through various methods, such as reducing energy consumption, minimizing waste generation, utilizing renewable resources, and implementing environmentally-friendly materials and technologies.

Examples of sustainable engineering projects include the design of energy-efficient buildings, the development of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power, and the use of sustainable materials in manufacturing processes. Sustainable engineering can also include the design of sustainable transportation systems, such as electric or hybrid vehicles and the use of mass transit systems.

Overall, sustainable engineering aims to balance economic, environmental, and social considerations to create a more sustainable future for the planet and its inhabitants.

Energy-efficient technologies are designed to reduce the amount of energy required to perform a given task or provide a service. These technologies are essential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change, as the energy sector is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions globally.

There are many types of energy-efficient technologies that can be used to reduce energy consumption and increase energy efficiency. Some examples include:

- LED Lighting: LED lights consume significantly less energy than traditional incandescent or fluorescent lighting and have a longer lifespan.

- Smart Thermostats: These thermostats can be programmed to adjust the temperature in a building based on occupancy or time of day, which can save energy and reduce heating and cooling costs.

- Energy-Efficient Appliances: Appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and dishwashers can be designed to consume less energy while still providing the same level of performance.

- Solar Panels: Solar panels can be used to generate electricity from sunlight, which can be used to power buildings and reduce the reliance on fossil fuels.

- Efficient HVAC Systems: HVAC systems can be designed to use less energy by using high-efficiency motors and optimizing the design of the ductwork and ventilation systems.

- Energy Storage Systems: Energy storage systems such as batteries or flywheels can be used to store excess energy generated by renewable energy sources, which can be used during times of high demand or when renewable energy sources are not available.

Overall, energy-efficient technologies play a critical role in reducing energy consumption, lowering greenhouse gas emissions, and creating a more sustainable future.

Smart engineering is the use of technology and data-driven solutions to improve the efficiency, safety, and sustainability of engineering processes and systems. It involves the integration of advanced technologies such as the internet

of things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and machine learning (ML) to create smarter and more automated engineering systems.

The goal of smart engineering is to create systems that can adapt and respond to changes in real-time, and to optimize performance, reduce costs, and improve safety. Some examples of smart engineering applications include:

- Smart Transportation: Intelligent transportation systems use real-time data to optimize traffic flow, reduce congestion, and improve safety. Smart engineering can also be used to develop autonomous vehicles that can operate safely and efficiently without human intervention.

- Smart Grids: Smart grids use advanced technologies to manage the distribution and consumption of electricity. These systems can optimize energy usage and reduce waste, as well as integrate renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power.

- Smart Buildings: Smart buildings use sensors and automation systems to optimize energy usage, reduce waste, and improve comfort and safety. Smart engineering can also be used to develop building materials that are more energy-efficient and sustainable.

- Smart Manufacturing: Smart manufacturing systems use data-driven approaches to optimize production processes and improve efficiency. This can include the use of machine learning algorithms to optimize production schedules, reduce waste, and improve quality control.

Overall, smart engineering is about using technology and data to optimize processes and create more efficient, sustainable, and safe engineering systems. By embracing smart engineering, we can create a more connected, intelligent, and sustainable world.

Modern developments in engineering have led to significant advancements in sustainability, energy efficiency, and smart engineering. Sustainable engineering has led to the development of environmentally friendly materials and renewable energy sources. Energy-efficient technologies have focused on smart grids and energy-efficient buildings to reduce energy waste and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Smart engineering has incorporated advanced technologies such as digital twins and predictive maintenance to optimize the design, development, and operation of products, processes, and systems. These advancements have the potential to revolutionize various industries, leading to a more sustainable and efficient future.

#### **References:**

1. Zhihua Wang, Naveed Hussain, and Yahya Zweiri. "Digital twin technology and its application in industry 4.0: A review and future directions." *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, vol. 32, no. 4, pp. 749-761, 2021.

2. George Tsatsaronis, Jinyue Yan, and Jiri Jaromir Klemes. "Sustainability in engineering: A review of principles, processes, and methodologies." *Journal of Cleaner Production*, vol. 195, pp. 4-16, 2018.

3. Mahdiyeh Shojaee and Ammar Alqahtani. "Predictive maintenance: A review of current research and future directions." *Journal of Manufacturing Systems*, vol. 61, pp. 404-416, 2021.
4. Stefan Engelhardt and Michael Koch. "Smart grids: A survey of recent advances in the literature." *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, vol. 51, pp. 1362-1371, 2015.
5. David Chua and Stuart Green. "Energy-efficient buildings: A review

## **FLYING HOUSES AGAINST EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN**

ELIZAVETA DANKO, student

SVITLANA V. USHAKOVA, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

As we know, earthquakes don't kill people. People's houses in the midst of earthquakes kill them. Look at the statistics and you'll know that the vast majority of fatalities from earthquakes large or small come from buildings, or parts of buildings, falling on their residents. What is better way to avoid tragedy then, when an earthquake suddenly comes?

Japan in the second half of the twentieth century and now in the twenty-first century has rightly been called an ultramodern power. Today, Japan's technology not only makes the country one of the most advanced in the economy, but has also become an integral part of its culture. They help defend against the harsh natural conditions of small islands and contribute to the world's scientific progress.

If you look at the "flying" houses built, of which there are already more than a thousand, you will not see anything special. An ordinary residential house, no different from any other building, but in the event of an earthquake it will not only save the lives of all the occupants, they will not even feel the tremors. To achieve such structural stability, Air Danshin Systems specialists came up with the idea to build houses without a rigid connection to the foundation.

The product of inventor Shoichi Sakamoto, the house sits, during more stable times, on a deflated air bag. When sensors feel a tremor, they switch on a compressor within a second. The compressor pumps air into an airbag, inflating it within a few more seconds, and ultimately lifting the entire house a good three centimeters off its supposedly earthquake-proof concrete foundation. There the structure will hover, its inhabitants able to casually go about their business, for the duration of the quake. Then the airbag deflates and the house gently settles back down.

The company built such a house on a "shake table" and equipped it with a few inhabitants, some furniture, and a couple of glasses of wine. When the mock tremors hit, in front of a rapt, hardhat-outfitted audience, the denizens hardly noticed, and not a drop of wine was spilled. The system will be added to new, otherwise typically built homes of an appropriate weight, and can be retrofitted to existing structures as well.

Air Danshin's shake test dealt only with side-to-side motion and most earthquakes are not limited to a two-dimensional plane. Three centimeters of levitation will only protect a house from earthquakes that don't rise higher than three centimeters. Never mind the question of what would happen to a floating house hit by a tall wave of a quake. It would likely slip right off its foundation. Or, conceivably, a strong tornado might more easily carry the structure off to Oz.

And the most pleasant thing for ordinary Japanese is the fact that building a house that can “take off” at the right time will be somewhat cheaper than strengthening the entire building with seismically resistant materials and structures (traditional technology for the Land of the Rising Sun). In the innovative version, you will only have to spend money on an earthquake-resistant foundation and it will be necessary to plan just such a creation option in advance, because it will definitely not work to “slip” an airbag with sensors and a compressor under the finished object.

Another problem is that the first tremors that would activate the system may very well be the biggest, most destructive tremors of the earthquake. The airbag, were it able to inflate, might be pushing up against the rubble of an already damaged house.

Along with such introductions, special building materials and glass with a special steel thread are used, because they are the most fragile element in the construction of the building.

#### **References:**

1. Abrams Michael. Made in Japan: Earthquake-Proof Homes. 2012. URL: <https://www.asme.org/topics-resources/content/made-in-japan-earthquake-proof-homes>

## **VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION**

OLEKSII HUBARKOV, student

OLENA O. CHEVYCHELOVA, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University*

Every car owner strives to protect his car from thieves. For this purpose, various security systems are used to prevent car theft or damage. Modern security systems perform not only anti-theft function and serve to monitor the car in passive mode, but also can be active protection mechanisms. For example, they can turn off the car engine in a minute after the theft, as well as turn on/off sound-and-light alarms (emergency lights, parking lights and main light) during the required period of time. Or in winter they can pre-heat the engine by means of the signal received from the remote key fob. There are 4 main classes of security complexes, namely:

- satellite-based monitoring systems that use GPS systems;
- immobilizers, which are usually factory-fitted;

- car alarms or audible sirens, which are additionally installed in cars to increase anti-theft functions and operating efficiency;

- mechanical anti-theft systems (blockers), which mechanically lock the gearbox, hood, steering shaft, wheels, etc.

Moreover, all four classes of anti-theft systems can be functionally combined in a single car security system or can be used separately.

Let us consider the features of anti-theft security systems for cars according to the elements of crime:

- simple (static code) systems, which use a single pre-recorded code. A car equipped with such a system can be stolen by thieves using simple code grabbers (signal scanners), so such systems are now presented only in the low price segment;

- systems with a dialog code, which imply the identification of the owner using signals that change according to a certain algorithm and carry out a sequential exchange of signals between the key fob and the central unit of the security system. Such anti-theft car systems cannot be “broken” with the help of a code grabber, or with the help of other methods of intellectual hacking. Thus, the protection of the car is at a very high level.

All anti-theft systems can be divided into two types:

- factory-fitted alarm systems;

- systems that are additionally installed.

The former systems are installed by manufacturers to provide the safety device as standard equipment across the models. As a rule, a standard system does not have variety of options and it only provides warning signs. The advanced functions can be available in the additionally installed systems. This depends on the model and cost.

Let us analyse the structure and operational principals of alarm systems. All components of an alarm system can be divided into three types:

- actuators;

- readers (sensors);

- control unit.

The alarm is switched on/off (arming/disarming) using the key fob. In standard alarm control systems, signaling management is connected to the central locking control and it goes in with the ignition key in a single device. The immobilizer sign is also there. However, these are completely different systems and they work independently of each other.

Car alarms that are used in anti-theft systems are much more effective than regular security systems. Let us analyse auxiliary alarm functions, which besides the main security function involve some useful applications. For example, such as:

- remote engine start. The function of engine warming-up is especially convenient in winter. You can start the engine remotely and prepare it for the trip in time;

remote power window control. Automatic full up of the window lifters occurs when the car alarm is armed. There is no need to remember to close all the windows;

car security when leaving its engine running. This function is useful when leaving the car over a short period of time;

satellite tracking (GPS/GLONASS). Modern multifunctional anti-theft systems are connected to active navigation systems such as GPS or GLONASS. This is an extra level of security to the car;

blocking of engine operation. Advanced versions of security systems can be equipped with a remote engine stop system;

managing car alarm and other functions using the smartphone. Modern systems allow you to control all functions using a mobile phone. The availability of this option depends on the configuration and model of the alarm. The control is carried out using a special application.

Let us consider the main manufacturers of car alarms. Currently on the market there are many models of satellite-based car alarms from different manufacturers, but the best of them are STARLINE and PANDORA in the affordable price segment. These alarm systems have a dialog code that has been tested many times.

It should be remembered that any security system of the highest level as well as blockers does not guarantee 100% theft protection. It just increases the period of time required for car theft, time difference between 2 minutes and 3 hours is enormous and during this time the owner can do something to prevent it.

#### **References:**

1. Захист автомобіля від угону. URL: <http://avtosovet.com.ua/>
2. Типи автомобільних сигналізацій автосигналізації: історія винаходу. URL: [https://www.refs.co.ua/51716-Типу\\_автосигналізації](https://www.refs.co.ua/51716-Типу_автосигналізації).
3. Типи протоколів радіозв'язку в автомобільній електроніці. URL: <http://www.avtgid.pl>.

## **COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE GENERATION**

ANDRII ISTOMIN, student

OLGA SLATOVA, Senior Teacher, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Computer technologies are constantly evolving and advancing at a rapid pace. With the advent of artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and other emerging technologies, we are on the verge of a new era of computing. In this

paper, we will discuss the computer technologies of the future generation and their potential impact on society.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems. AI has the potential to revolutionize many industries, including healthcare, finance, and manufacturing. In healthcare, AI can be used to analyze patient data and assist doctors in diagnosis and treatment. In finance, AI can be used for fraud detection and risk management. In manufacturing, AI can be used to optimize production processes and reduce costs. However, there are also concerns about the impact of AI on jobs and privacy.

Quantum Computing is a type of computing that uses quantum mechanics to perform calculations. Unlike traditional computers, which use bits (0 or 1), quantum computers use quantum bits (qubits), which can exist in multiple states simultaneously. This enables quantum computers to perform certain calculations much faster than traditional computers. Quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize many fields, including cryptography, drug discovery, and financial modeling. However, there are still many technical challenges to overcome before quantum computers can be widely adopted.

Virtual and Augmented Reality (VR and AR) are technologies that enable users to experience virtual environments or overlay digital information onto the real world. VR is typically experienced through a headset or goggles, while AR can be experienced through a smartphone or other device. VR and AR have the potential to revolutionize many industries, including gaming, education, and healthcare. In gaming, VR can provide immersive experiences that were previously impossible. In education, AR can be used to enhance learning by overlaying digital information onto the real world. In healthcare, VR and AR can be used for training and simulation.

In conclusion, computer technologies of the future generation have the potential to revolutionize many industries and improve our daily lives. AI, quantum computing, and VR/AR are just a few examples of the many emerging technologies that are on the horizon. While there are concerns about the impact of these technologies on jobs and privacy, there is also tremendous potential for them to create new opportunities and improve our quality of life. As these technologies continue to evolve, it will be important to monitor their impact on society and to ensure that they are used for the greater good.

In conclusion, computer technologies of the future generation have the potential to revolutionize many industries and improve our daily lives. AI, quantum computing, and VR/AR are just a few examples of the many emerging technologies that are on the horizon. While there are concerns about the impact of these technologies on jobs and privacy, there is also tremendous potential for them to create new opportunities and improve our quality of life. As these technologies continue to evolve, it will be important to monitor their impact on society and to ensure that they are used for the greater good.



## References:

1. Russell, S. J., & Norvig, P. (2020). Artificial intelligence: a modern approach. Pearson.
2. Kumar, S., & Singh, V. (2021). Quantum computing: A comprehensive review. *International Journal of Computer Applications*, 179(48), 13-24.
3. Steptoe, M., & Fuchs, P. (2017). Virtual and augmented reality: Understanding the potential impacts for informal science learning. *Journal of Science Communication*, 16(1), A02.

## MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

ANNA KALINA, student

EVGENIY I.KUSH, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Modern technologies have revolutionized the transport industry, making it faster, more efficient, and more sustainable. With the increase in population and globalization, there has been a significant demand for transport systems that can move goods and people across vast distances quickly and cheaply. In this paper, we will discuss the modern technologies used in transport systems and their potential benefits.

### **Autonomous Vehicles**

Autonomous vehicles, also known as self-driving cars, are becoming increasingly popular in the transport industry. They are equipped with advanced sensors and artificial intelligence that enable them to navigate roads and make decisions independently. This technology has the potential to reduce traffic congestion, decrease the number of accidents, and make transportation more accessible to people who cannot drive, such as the elderly or disabled. Additionally, autonomous vehicles are more energy-efficient than traditional vehicles since they can drive at a constant speed, reduce fuel consumption, and minimize air pollution.

### **Hyperloop Technology**

Hyperloop technology is a proposed mode of transportation that uses magnetic levitation to move people and goods at high speeds through a vacuum-sealed tube. The technology has the potential to reduce travel time significantly and make long-distance travel more accessible to people. Hyperloop technology is still in the experimental stage, but several companies have already started developing prototypes. One potential benefit of hyperloop technology is that it could reduce the number of flights and the associated carbon emissions.

### **Electric Vehicles**

Electric vehicles are becoming increasingly popular in the transport industry. They are powered by electricity rather than gasoline or diesel and produce no

tailpipe emissions. This technology has the potential to reduce air pollution, decrease dependence on fossil fuels, and mitigate climate change. Additionally, electric vehicles are cheaper to operate than traditional vehicles since they require less maintenance and have lower fuel costs.

### **Maglev Trains**

Maglev trains use magnetic levitation to move at high speeds, reducing travel time significantly. This technology has been in use in several countries, including Japan, China, and Germany. Maglev trains are more energy-efficient than traditional trains since they use electricity to power their propulsion system. Additionally, they produce no emissions and generate less noise pollution than traditional trains.

Hyperloop and Maglev technologies have the potential to revolutionize the transport industry by reducing travel time, increasing efficiency, and decreasing the carbon footprint. Autonomous vehicles and electric vehicles are becoming increasingly popular, with several companies investing in their development. These technologies have the potential to reduce traffic congestion, decrease the number of accidents, and make transportation more accessible to people who cannot drive. Modern technologies have transformed the transport industry and will continue to do so in the future.

However, there are some potential challenges to the adoption of modern technologies in the transport industry. The high cost of development and implementation can make them unaffordable for some countries or companies. Additionally, there may be concerns about safety, security, and privacy, especially with autonomous vehicles. Governments, companies, and individuals need to work together to overcome these challenges and reap the potential benefits of modern technologies.

In conclusion, modern technologies have revolutionized the transport industry, providing faster, more efficient, and more sustainable modes of transportation. Autonomous vehicles, electric vehicles, hyperloop technology, and maglev trains are just a few examples of the many innovations in the transport industry. While there are potential challenges to their adoption, modern technologies have the potential to transform the way we move people and goods across the world.

### **References:**

1. Christensen, R. (2020). The Future of Autonomous Vehicles: How Self-Driving Cars Will Transform the World. *Forbes*.
2. Kellie-Smith, O. R., & Anderson, K. (2021). Hyperloop: a disruptive innovation in transportation. *International Journal of Innovation Science*, 13(1), 1-13.

## **AUTOMATION OF PROCESSES AS A DIRECTION OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY SAVING IN CITY LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS**

ANASTASIA KINDINOVA, PhD student

PYLYP HOVOROV, Professor, Doctor of Science in Engineering

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The changes that took place in the structure of energy production in Ukraine, caused by the capture of Europe's largest Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant by Russian troops, the occupation of the Chornobyl nuclear power plant, and the creation of problems with the supply of energy carriers (coal, gas) to thermal power plants led to a significant decrease in the generation of electricity and thermal energy. These events result in the challenges for heating, electricity supply, and lighting of cities and settlements. It should be mentioned that similar problems have already occurred in other countries as well. In such conditions, priority should be given to energy-saving issues, i.e. the economical use of energy at all stages and levels of its application. For this, first of all, it is necessary to launch a broad campaign on energy saving with the use of moral and material incentive systems, as well as a system of improving the qualifications of personnel engaged in the operation of technical systems in the industry, transport, communal economy as well as in domestic services.

In the well-known works devoted to this issue, the conditions of sustainable development of territories are considered in a simplified form, in particular, within the framework of socio-economic consequences, and in general terms. None of the well-known works focus on the ways of increasing the effectiveness of the territories functioning in extreme conditions, which are the aggressive actions by another state. The aim of the work is to consider the approaches of solving problems mentioned.

Actually, consumers of communal services of city-wide importance are characterized by the most unfavorable impact on the power supply system (PSS). The large value of the unit power of electric receivers in combination with the variety of their operating modes caused a significant influence of communal services' consumers on the parameters of the PSS mode, on the one hand, and complicated their normalization, on the other. Such consuming includes heating, water supply and sewage systems, electric transport, outdoor lighting, television, radio communication, etc. The main trends in the development of public utilities of cities are closely connected with the problems of energy saving and, therefore, foresee a further increase in the unit capacity of installations, as well as an increase in the quality of their control due to the use of modern automated electronic and microprocessor control systems. Thus, as a powerful source of distortions,

communal services' consumers of city-wide importance put forward increased requirements for the quality for energy supply in the PSS.

As the result of assessing the requirements and the current state of the city PSS, it can be noted that, in general, the PSS of the city as an object of control is a complex multi-level developing system having many internal and external connections, speedy and continual changes in the parameters of the technological process of production, transmission and distribution of the electrical energy (EE). The stable operation of such system, operating costs and consumer losses are largely determined by the level of automation of the technological process of parameters' control. In all the variety of the schemes and modes of the operation of the PSS of cities, in the technological scheme of the electricity supply to the consumers, general technological operations can be defined. The performance efficiency of each of the 26 considered operations has a decisive effect on the technical and economic indicators of power supply systems and the power receivers connected to them. The efficiency of the operation on the distribution of EE between individual consumers is the lowest. EE's losses at this stage are now several times higher than its transmission losses. According to the data published, the power loss in the medium and low voltage networks of the USA, England, Germany, Japan, etc. is 8% and 12%, respectively, while power loss in higher voltage networks does not exceed 4%. In Ukraine and some developing countries, the situation is even worse. Power loss in the medium and lower voltage networks reaches 15-20% on average.

The analysis of the causes of the present state indicates that the most important direction of energy saving in the PSS of cities is the improvement of nuclear power plants and increasing the level of compensation of reactive power in them. For a long time in the leading countries of the world (USA, England, France, Germany, Japan) the annual increase in electricity consumption by 5-10% is compensated not by the growth of generating capacities, but by the increase of the efficiency of the technological process at various stages of energy production. The consequence of this is that EE losses in power supply systems are several times lower as well as the technological costs of EE for consumers are also considerably lower than in Ukraine and some other developing countries. The analysis of the current state shows the influence of many factors on the efficiency of the technological processes in the PSS of cities, namely, installation locations, capacity and degree of loading of equipment, schemes and parameters of networks, quality and level of automation of voltage regulation and reactive power compensation processes. The mentioned problems are mostly solved at the stage of prospective and current planning of the network operation modes. However, a wide range of problems related to a quick change of the parameters of the PSS mode require a prompt resolution at the stage of operative or automatic control .

As evidenced by the results of the research, significant variations in loads on daily, weekly, and annual intervals cause wide limits of change in the probability characteristics of voltage. This causes insufficient reliability of the obtained results

and efficiency of energy management and the technical solutions made on their basis. Therefore, in relation to the PSS of cities, the load schedules of consumers, which are characterized by high heterogeneity, and a significant variation of the related probabilistic characteristics, further improvement of the methodological foundations of control of the modes of electric networks distribution is needed. The improvement should consider the variability of the probabilistic characteristics of the process at intervals of its repeatability in general. In addition, the results of the conducted analysis indicate the voltage regulation problem in the city's PSS and the impossibility of solving it within the existing concept of centralized regulation. To solve the problem mentioned at the current stage, it is necessary to improve the system, methodological and technical foundations of voltage regulation in the PSS of cities. To conclude, it should be mentioned that the main areas of solving the problem are considering the probabilistic nature of the change in regime parameters; considering the multi-criteria nature of the task; decentralization of the placement of the regime control tools; automation of the regulation process.

In general, the solution of the considered engineering problems in combination with a high-quality management of energy saving can ensure the sustainable development of territories even in the conditions of energy shortage.

#### **References:**

1. Dietrich Ya. Design and construction. A systematic approach. Peace. 1981. 456 p.
2. Hovorov P., Babayev V., Kindinova A., Hovorov V. Efficient use of resources in the conditions of sustainable city development. Sustainable development. 2021. Vol. 2/2021. pp. 14-20.
3. Hovorov P.P. Regime Control of Distribution Electric Networks of Cities Based on Flexible Systems. Dissertation for the degree of D.Sc. Kharkiv. 2001. 485 p.
4. Kuznetsov V.G. Optimizing modes of electric networks / V. G. Kuznetsov, Y. I. Tugai, V. A. Bazhenov. 1992. Kyiv. Scientific opinion. 216 p.
5. Lezhnyuk P.D., Kulyk V.V. Optimal control of power flows and voltage in heterogeneous electrical networks: Monograph. Vinnytsia: UNIVERSUM-Vinnytsia. 2004. 188 p.
6. Stognii B.S., Kyrilenko O.V., Prakhovnyk A.V. [and others] Main parameters of energy supply of the national economy for the period until 2020. 2011. Kyiv: Ed. Institute of Electrodynamics of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. 275 p.

## **FEATURES OF AGGLOMERATIONS FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF POST-WAR CHALLENGES**

ANDRII KOLODEZNYI, PhD student

KOSTIANTYN VIATKIN, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

World experience proves that the management of territories today faces new challenges and prospects. The developed countries of the world have a clear

tendency towards the development of agglomerations. If earlier access to centers of employment played a decisive role a person's settlement (and cities were often formed on the basis of the creation of an enterprise that united the city), recently, with the development of automobile, electric, and railway transport, people give preference to other factors when settling. Actually, the number of these factors have increased. Nowadays, when developing territorial planning systems, it is necessary to take into account the multi-vector nature and mutual consistency of these factors when creating population settlement systems.

The population settlement system in a broad sense is a hierarchical-functional structure of placement and movement of people, which is subject to certain cause-and-effect relationships. The analysis of these cause-and-effect relationships helps to determine a set of factors for the development of territories that depend on the system of priorities, requests, and values of the population.

In the conditions of global challenges, the system of values is being gradually transformed. In order to understand the influence of global challenges on the formation of the population settlement system in the world, it would be useful to consider these challenges and analyze the consequences in the processes of population resettlement.

Organizations related to the UN, in particular, the United Nations Population Fund, deal with the development of the population settlement systems. The work of the UN provided for the formation of a system of priorities at the global level. As a result of the formation of such a system of priorities, the United Nations developed the "Concept of Sustainable Development", which defined the goals of sustainable development as promising directions for future periods. It is clear that the degree of role of this or that global problem on socio-economic processes, and, accordingly, the management of territorial development, will differ in different countries [1].

For the poorest countries in the world, the main problems will be the problems of hunger, poverty, ignorance of the population, insufficient access to quality medical care, drinking water, and the development of infectious diseases. These problems will determine the priorities of the population settlement system, which are related to natural and climatic factors (access to sources of fresh water, access to agricultural land, search for population settlement places with the possibility of obtaining the minimum benefits of civilization: food, social security, work). For developed countries, the global challenges of poor countries will not play such a role in population settlement processes. For the population of developed countries, issues of ecology, overcoming stress from being in constant motion and from a large number of information flows, finding places with little traffic, high quality and standards of social security, implementation of requests for services and, accordingly, the role of service quality, come first in these requests [2].

In the conditions mentioned, the processes of agglomerations development associated with the parallel development of the periphery of large cities'

metropolises, which provide opportunities for further evolution of the city with a focus on matching socio-economic demands and infrastructure opportunities, are highly relevant.

For poor countries, the development of metropolises presupposes, first of all, the ability of the population to have at least some prospects for self-development and obtaining social and economic services. The metropolitan areas of most poor countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America are uncomfortable, but attract the attention of people in search of an opportunity to overcome poverty and earn money. They are, in fact, centers of opportunities in education, career development, social and economic support. However, due to the large number of country's population, metropolises cannot provide these benefits for all displaced people. Accordingly, a number of new socio-economic, humanitarian, security, logistical and other problems arise, which these metropolises cannot overcome in the conditions of insufficient funding and lack of qualified specialists in territory management. Thus, to ensure the stability and balance of the development of such metropolises, a peripheral territory begins to actively develop around them, forming an agglomeration.

In developed countries, maintaining a balance between the socio-economic demands of the population and infrastructure opportunities is also ensured through the development of periphery territories. But the reasons for their development are different, namely, a migration of people from the centers of metropolises to adjacent territories with the aim to find an accommodation having a lower level of stress as well as a higher level of comfortability and better environmental conditions.

The remoteness of the periphery, which can be included in the zone of action of the metropolis when an agglomeration forming, is different. It is determined not only by the distance from the basic center, but also by the quality of the road surface, the availability of expressways, provision of population with personal transport or the quality of public transport operation [3].

It is worth noting that in the conditions of the coronavirus pandemic, the tendency of the population migration from large metropolises increased, which was associated with the search for safe places to stay for social distancing, overcoming stress factors from global challenges.

In Ukraine, with the beginning of the full-scale military aggression of the Russian Federation, there are trends towards the migration of the population from large cities to rural areas. This trend appeared due to constant attacks on residential buildings and infrastructure facilities of large cities. Today, the peripheral territory seems to be safer, therefore, a large number of forcibly displaced people settled in such territories. However, taking into account the economic crisis caused by military aggression, it is worth noting that after the war, people will begin to return to those centers where they will be able to find jobs and decent earnings. Generally, in the future perspective, the processes of centralization will remain

relevant for the Ukrainian system of territorial development, which is connected with the internal factors and development problems.

#### References:

1. Bogashko O. L. Study of the regional innovation policy of foreign countries based on the cluster approach. *Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University. Series: Economics and management*. 2016. No. 15. P. 8–11.

2. Lishchynsky I. O. Paradigm of spatial organization of local economic development. *Bulletin of Odessa National University*. 2018. Volume 23. Issue 6 (7). P.13-17

3. M. Dyomin, K. Vyatkin, O. Syngaivska (2022). Projection of the development trends of the Kharkiv regional population settlement system in the conditions of post-war reconstruction. *Urban planning and territorial planning*, (81), P.3–12. Access mode: <https://doi.org/10.32347/2076-815x.2022.81.3-12>

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UKRAINE

VLADYSLAV KOSHELNYK, graduate student

OLEKSANDR A. FISUN, Professor, Doctor of Political Sciences, Scientific Adviser

NATALYA M. SAVCHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Advisor

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

In our time, information security is one of the main elements of society's security. With the rapid development of technologies and the worldwide Internet, threats to the regional and national security of states have grown rapidly. The rapid development of civilization creates a number of new challenges for humanity, in particular, the creation of a safe information space. The formation of the information society, the introduction of new technologies, in turn, create a number of new threats.

We note that the study of information as a strategic resource for the development of humanity has shown that it can be reliable and relevant, new and outdated, but it cannot be transmitted, accepted or preserved in its pure form. Any information has its own carrier and is transmitted through communication channels. In the most general form, "information" means that any information and/or data must be stored on physical media or displayed in electronic form [1].

The current legislation of Ukraine does not contain a definition of the term "information security", however, as stated in the Law of Ukraine "On National Security", state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is aimed at ensuring military, foreign policy, state, economic, informational, environmental security, cyber security of Ukraine [2].



To combat information attacks and to create a truly secure and favorable information environment, the first step is to create an effective regulatory framework. Today, the issue of information security is regulated in such normative legal acts as:

- in 1997, the National Security Concept of Ukraine was approved, however, the Information Security Concept of Ukraine was not created on the basis of this document, and the document itself has only a doctrinal character and serves as a basis for the further regulatory framework;

- in 2003, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopts a fundamental legal act in the field of national security - the Law of Ukraine "On the Basics of National Security of Ukraine", however, information security is not given due attention. In 2009, the first state act in the field of information security appeared, which was signed by the President of Ukraine, and later the Doctrine of Information Security of Ukraine was adopted.

However, truly effective mechanisms for countering propaganda and information attacks appeared only in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine dated September 14, 2020. The Doctrine of Information Security, which was put into effect by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 25, 2017 No. 47/2017, deserves special attention. One of the directions of the adopted Doctrine is the use by the Russian Federation of hybrid war technologies against Ukraine, which turned the information sphere into a key arena of confrontation [3].

We note that information security of Ukraine is regulated by the following laws: Law of Ukraine "On Information" of 1992, Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Information in Information and Telecommunication Systems" of 1994, Law of Ukraine "On State Secrets" of 1994, Law of Ukraine "On the protection of personal data" 2010 [4]. The main subject in the field of information security of Ukraine is the Interdepartmental Commission on Information Policy and Information Security, which operates under the National Security and Defense Council (NSDC). Among its main tasks, in particular, is the analysis of the state and possible threats to the national security of Ukraine in the information sphere and the generalization of international experience in the formation and implementation of information policy [5].

We should also note that the country should have strong and independent mass media as the main mechanism for conveying information to the population. A quality Ukrainian information product should appear in the world, both on television and on the Internet. A unified regulatory framework should be created in Ukraine, which will provide for methods and ways of ensuring a favorable information space, and the information sector should be prioritized at the same level as the economy and politics. The creation of a secure information environment requires complex and decisive work by the state leadership: the introduction of effective state institutions, the adoption of relevant normative legal acts that would regulate information security issues, perhaps even a codified law in the field of information security.

Therefore, information security is a priority area, like the economy or the social sphere. Success in the field of information security can only be achieved through a comprehensive approach that combines proper management (administrative level), the company's efforts to convince employees of the need to improve information security (procedural level), the creation of legislation and state control over the level of information security (legislative level), use of domestic software and information technologies (software and technical level).

**References:**

1. Law of Ukraine «On Information». Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-12#Text> (Last accessed on: 12.03.23).
2. On the national security of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated June 21, 2018 № 2469-VIII. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2469-19#n355> (Last accessed on: 12.03.23).
3. The doctrine of information security of Ukraine, approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated February 25, 2017. № 47/2017. URL: <http://president.gov.ua> (Last accessed on: 15.03.23).
4. Dmytrenko M.A. Problematic issues of information security of Ukraine. *International relations*. Political science series. 2017. № 17. 236–243.5.B.V. Ostroukhai, B.M. Petryk, M.M. Prysiazhniuk. etc. ed., Information security (social and legal aspects): textbook. Kyiv. 2010.

**ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF DESIGNING AUXILIARY DIRECT CURRENT POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR ENERGY FACILITIES IN UKRAINE**

GENNADII LOKTIONOV, PhD student, Head of EPC projects department of ELCOR CORPORATION

VLADISLAV PLIUHIN, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*  
ELCOR CORPORATION

Auxiliary direct current power supply system (ADCPSS) is an important subsystem of any energy facility - power plants and high-voltage distribution substations. ADCPSS is designed for uninterrupted and high-quality power supply of such critical systems as a relay protection system, a process automation system, emergency technological equipment and emergency lighting, which are essential for the overall operation of the energy facility.

Therefore, standardized, enhanced requirements should be applied to the design of the DC EPS to ensure the following parameters:

- high reliability and durability of the system;
- required quality of electrical power in the DC power supply network;
- quick fault localization in individual sections of the system (sensitivity and selectivity of short-circuit protection);

- optimal configuration of the system, which ensures the required reliability and degree of power supply redundancy for critical systems, ease of operation (providing battery maintenance operations, performing rapid switching, monitoring the state of the system, maintenance of repair and replacement of other system elements), and safety.

ADCPSS includes the following main elements: batteries, rectifier chargers, DC switchboards, protection, monitoring and insulation control systems.

Currently, the following regulatory documents are in force in Ukraine, which establish requirements for the design of ADCPSS:

- Regulations for the installation of electrical equipment approved by the order of the Ministry of Energy and Coal Industry of Ukraine dated July 21, 2017, No. 476;

- Enterprise Standard. Technical policy of NEC "Ukrenergo" in the field of development and operation of transmission and interstate power grids" (SOU NEC 20.261:2021);

- Technological design standards for high-voltage AC substations from 6-750 kV (GKD 341.004.001-94);

- Technological design standards for power systems of electric networks of 35 kV and above (SOU-NEE 40.1-00100227-101:2014);

- Standards of individual enterprises and organizations of the energy industry.

However, these regulatory documents contain only general requirements that do not allow standardization of solutions for ADCPSS designing. Additionally, these regulatory documents include outdated requirements, contradictions, and ambiguous requirements, which significantly complicates decision-making during the design process. As a result, the technical solutions adopted in the design of ADCPSS for each construction, reconstruction, or technical re-equipment project in Ukraine vary significantly, often containing flaws and errors.

Thus, the development of guidelines for ADCPSS designing is essential. These guidelines should contain standardized technical requirements and typical solutions. This would allow standardization of ADCPSS technical solutions used in Ukraine, and ensure compliance with modern requirements for reliability, functionality, and safety.

Taking into account the transition of Ukraine to European standards it is necessary to solve the following tasks to develop guidelines for the ADCPSS designing:

- harmonize the requirements of existing European IEC standards and existing Ukrainian norms regarding ADCPSS;

- review, systematize and detail requirements for ADCPSS regarding reliability, safety, functions, and individual elements such as batteries, rectifiers, switchgears, and monitoring systems;

- develop standardized structural diagrams of ADCPSS for different types of energy facilities;

- create a modern methodology for battery capacity sizing and rectifier parameters determination;
- develop a modern method based on the DSTU EN 61660-1:2022 standard for short-circuit currents calculating and selecting protective devices for the direct current network, taking into account selectivity and sensitivity;
- determine the required number of protection levels and types of protective devices in the direct current network;
- define requirements for information volume transmitted from the ADCPSS monitoring system to the process automation system, as well as for transmission data protocols based on the IEC 61850 family standards;
- establish requirements for functions and parameters of the ADCPSS insulation monitoring system, such as working range of network capacitance, insulation resistance range for damage localizing, internal resistance of the system, maximum injected current or applied voltage, and others.

The relevance of developing standardizing documents for the ADCPSS system confirms the fact that currently, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is working on the development of the IEC TS 63346 family of standards for low-voltage auxiliary power systems. The goal of this family of standards is standardization in the field of low-voltage auxiliary power systems for electrical power stations and substations, including :

- system design;
- installation and acceptance;
- commissioning;
- operation and maintenance;
- safety and reliability.

This family of standards will include the IEC standard TS 63346-2-2 ED 1 «Low - voltage auxiliary power systems - Part 2-2: Design criteria - Low - voltage d . c . auxiliary power systems for substations», which will specify the requirements for the NSSTP. Developed guidelines for the design of ADCPSS will also need to be harmonized with this standard after its official publication.

Therefore, the development and implementation of guidelines for the design of ADCPSS is a relevant task. Its solution would, firstly, enable the improvement of the technical level of implemented SSNPT and bring them in line with European standards. Secondly, it would simplify and speed up the design process of these systems. Thirdly, it would increase the reliability of energy facilities, and ultimately, the level of energy security of the country.

#### **References:**

1. Pravyla ulashtuvannia elektroustanovok [Regulations for the installation of electrical equipment]. (2017). From 21 July 2017. Kyiv: Minenerhovuhillia Ukrainy [in Ukrainian].
2. Tekhnichna polityka NEK «UKRENERHO» u sferi rozvytku ta ekspluatatsii mahistralnykh ta mizhderzhavnykh elektrychnykh merezh [Technical policy of NEC

"Ukrenergo" in the field of development and operation of transmission and interstate power grids]. (2023). From 04 January 2023. Kyiv: NEK «Ukrenerho» [in Ukrainian].

3. Normy tekhnolohycheskoho proektyrovanyia podstantsyi peremennoho toka s vysshym napriazhenyem 6-750 kV [Technological design standards for high-voltage AC substations from 6-750 kV]. (1994). GKD 341.004.001-94 from 1994. Kyiv: Mintopenerho Ukrainy [in Russian].

4. International Electrotechnical Commission IEC - PC 127 Dashboard> Scope. Homepage | IEC. URL: [https://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/f?p=103:7:205200146600877:::FSP\\_ORG\\_ID,FSP\\_LANG\\_ID:23364,25](https://www.iec.ch/dyn/www/f?p=103:7:205200146600877:::FSP_ORG_ID,FSP_LANG_ID:23364,25) (date of access: 25.04.2023).

## HYDRAULIC REGIME CHARACTERISTICS OF BRANCHED DISTRICT HEATING NETWORKS

VOLODYMYR LYKHATSKYI, post-graduate student

KONSTANTIN MIAGHKOKHLIB, associate professor

ANNA KOTOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkov National University, Kharkov, Ukraine*

The desire to reduce heat losses in centralized heating systems has led to the emergence and development of the idea of replacing traditional four-pipe district heating networks with two-pipe ones. When conducting preliminary assessments of the thermal state of heating networks, it is convenient to use simplified methods developed under a set of assumptions and simplifications, given the limited input data. In real networks, the change in heat carrier flow rate along the length of the network has a stepwise nature with constant values on certain sections.

The development of simplified methods[1] for calculating thermal and hydraulic indicators of heating networks involves replacing the actual stepwise law of variation of heat carrier flow rates with a monotonic one and using the average diameter of the heat pipes. The study uses a stepwise distribution law of heat carrier flow rates along the length of the pipeline:

$$\bar{G}(\bar{x}) = 1 - \bar{G}_{\text{branch}} \bar{x}^n$$

where  $\bar{G} = G / G_{\text{max}}$  is local relative flow rates of the heat carrier in the branch;  $G_{\text{max}}$  is the flow rate of the heat carrier at the branch inlet;  $\bar{G}_{\text{branch}} = G_{\text{branch}} / G_{\text{max}}$  are relative flow rates of the heat carrier through all branches in the branch;  $\bar{x} = x / L$  is relative coordinate;  $L$  is the branch length.

For  $n > 1$ , there is a sharp decrease in the flow rate of the heat carrier on the sections close to the entrance to the branch of the heating network, with a gradual decrease in flow rates to a minimum value of  $G_{\text{min}}$  on the branch. The value of  $n = 1$  determines the linear nature of the flow rate change. For  $n < 1$ , there is a slight decrease in flow rates at the input sections and a sharp decrease in flow rates at the output sections.

For a branched heating network, the average diameter of the pipelines can be determined using the diameter value at the input of the heat carrier into the supply pipeline  $D_{max}$ , the diameter value at the input to the heating system of the most remote building on the branch  $D_{min}$ , and the coefficient that takes into account the features of the distribution of flow rates along the length of the branch  $K_G$ ,

$$D_{cp} = 0,5(D_{max} + D_{min})K_G. \quad (1)$$

The diameters of pipelines can be determined depending on the heat carrier flow rate ( $G$ ) and the average pressure loss for overcoming friction forces during the movement of the heat carrier ( $R_{avg}$ ) using the formula  $D = (1,34 * 10^{-5} * G^2 / R_{avg})^{0,19}$ . To account for the peculiarities of changes in heat carrier flow rates along the length of a network segment, the ratio of average flow rates within the main branch  $G_{avg}$  and flow rates through the branch  $G_{branch}$ . The results of calculating the coefficient  $K_G$  for the heating network of idealized groups of buildings are generalized by the formula[2]:

$$K_G = (2 - 1,075\bar{G}_{min}) \left( \frac{G_{avg}}{G_{branch}} \right)^{0,41}.$$

The heat carrier flow rates are determined based on the magnitude of thermal loads, the range of which is taken to be  $1,25 \leq Q_s \leq 10$  MW. Such a range of loads is the most expected for micro district systems in large cities. When calculating the values of minimum relative flow rates in the branch, the values of  $\bar{G}_{min} = 0,1; 0,2; 0,4; 0,5$ . After transformations, formula (1) takes the form:

$$D_{avg} = 14,56 * 10^{-4} * Q_s^{0,38} (1 - 0,466\bar{G}_{min}) (G_{avg} / G_{branch})^{0,41} / R_{avg}^{0,19}.$$

where  $Q_s$  is the total heating load of the buildings connected to the heating network branch.

The maximum deviation of the calculated results of the average diameters of heating network pipelines from the actual values, fixed by the proposed formula, does not exceed 6%, which can be considered satisfactory for preliminary assessments of the state of heating networks.

#### References:

1. Aleksakhin O. O., Boblovskiy O. V. Simplified method for calculating heat losses in branched heating networks with consideration of building insulation. *Energy Saving. Power Engineering. Energy Audit*. No. 7(113), 2013. P. 11-24
2. Methodological Guidelines for Determining Heat Losses in Water Heating Networks. RD 34.09.255-97 . 1998 - 56 p.

## PRODUCTION OF MECANUM WHEELS USING A 3D PRINTER

ILLIA LYSAK, student

NATALIIA S. SKRYPNYK, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University*

Currently, the problem of moving various types of cargo in a limited space is quite important. The manoeuvrability index of this technique is very important for high-quality and fast performance of the task. To improve the manoeuvrability of the equipment, engineers can use both different types of equipment platforms, increase the angle of rotation of the wheels, increase the number of turning wheels, etc.

Variants of solving the problem of movement of various types of cargo in a limited space can be used with the construction of omnidirectional wheels. One type of omnidirectional wheel is the Mecanum wheel, also known as the Elon wheel or as it is sometimes called, the Swedish wheel. Depending on the direction of movement and the speed of each individual wheel, the resulting combination of all forces forms a vector of the total force in the required direction, which allows the platform to move freely in the direction of the resulting force vector, without changing the position of the wheels themselves. Mecanum wheels are widely used in cases where good mobility of the platform is required. The advantages of this type of wheels are compact size and high load capacity.

Fused deposition modelling (FDM) is an additive technology that is widely used in the creation of three-dimensional models, prototyping and industrial production. The FDM technology is simple: a dispensing head applies drops of molten polymer filament to the surface of the platform. The squeezed drops quickly cool and stick together, forming the layers of the future product. The result is a three-dimensional physical model.

To produce a model using the FDM method, namely control of the dispensing head, you need a 3D printer, which is a numerically controlled machine controlled by a microcontroller, which in turn executes movement commands.

The microcontroller of the 3D printer can read commands from the gcode file (or receive them via an interface, for example USB). G-code is a conventional name for the programming language of numerically controlled devices (NPC), it is a sequence of commands for forming a model of a future product.

The main materials for 3D printing are various types of plastics, thermoplastics. Usually have the appearance of a long rod, threads, typical sizes are 1.75, up to 3 mm. The main types of plastics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of plastics for FDM Printing

Material	Characteristic	Using
ABS (Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene)	Strong and durable. Heat-resistant and shock-resistant	Functional prototypes
PLA (polylactic acid)	Strong, tough, but fragile Less resistant to the effects of temperature and chemicals	Conceptual models Realistic prototypes
PETG (polyethylene terephthalate glycol)	Compatible with low print temperatures for faster production Resistant to moisture and chemicals	Functional prototypes, waterproof models
Nylon	Hard, durable and light Strong and partially flexible Heat-resistant and shock-resistant	Functional prototypes Wear-resistant models
Composite materials (carbon fibre, Kevlar, optical fibre)	Strong, tough and incredibly hard	Functional prototypes Clamping and fastening devices, tool equipment

We can use different materials to print the Mecanum wheel (Figure 1), depending on its size. ABS and PETG, or composite materials, are suitable as a base for the rim of the wheel, and nylon is suitable for the manufacture of rollers (Rollers) of the wheel. The model in Cura (an open source 3D model slicer for 3D printers) will look like Figure 2.



Fig. 1. 3D model of the Mecanum wheel

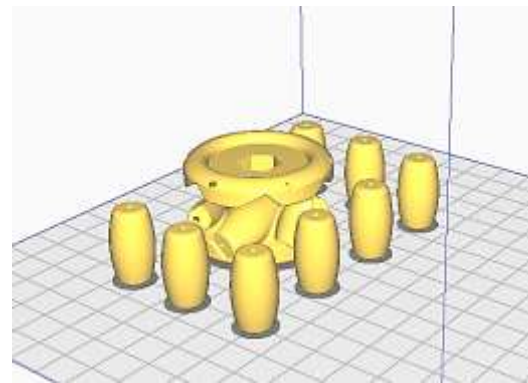
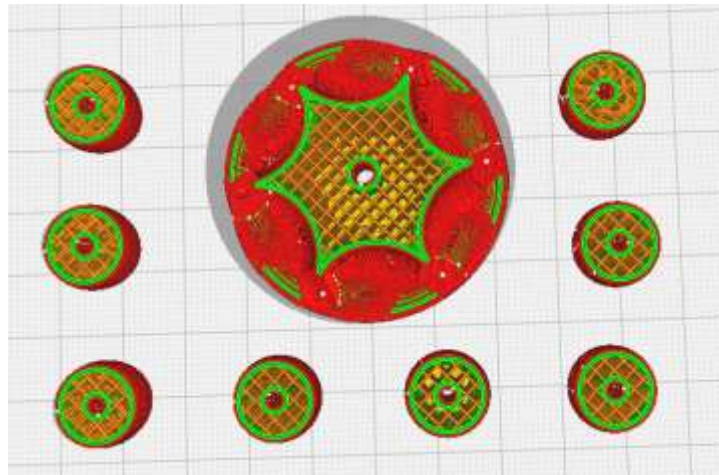


Fig. 2. 3D model of the Mecanum wheel in Cura

After cutting the model into layers, it will look like Figure 3. The program cuts the model into many layers, and creates G-code to control the 3D Printer. Therefore, in the slicer program, we can view the model and make certain corrections for the printing features of the right 3D Printer.





*Fig. 3. 3D model of the Mecanum wheel layers*

The FDM printing technology is very attractive for the automotive industry as well, building both prototypes and working models. Depending on the size and needs, you can change the filling of the model inside, as well as the strength of the walls, the height of the layer, etc. Thus, we can control the characteristics of our wheel by changing these parameters. By changing the type of plastic, we change the properties of the structure.

#### **References:**

1. US Patent No. US3876255A. Wheels for a stable self-propelled vehicle moving in any desired direction on the ground or other base URL: <https://patents.google.com/patent/US3876255A/en>
2. Mazzanti, V., Malagutti, L., & Mollica, F. (2019). FDM 3D printing of polymers containing natural fillers: A review of their mechanical properties. *Polymers*, 11(7), 1094.
3. Sood, A. K., Ohdar, R. K., & Mahapatra, S. S. (2012). Experimental investigation and empirical modelling of FDM process for compressive strength improvement. *Journal of Advanced Research*, 3(1), 81-90.
4. The 3D model of the wheel. *the Thingiverse*. URL: <https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:2758771>

## **WAYS OF MITIGATION DATA BREACHES FOR GLOBAL ENTERPRISE COMPANIES**

DMYTRO MORHUL, PhD student

OLEKSIY P. NARIEZHNI, Associate Professor, PhD, Scientific Adviser

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

Data breaches are a serious threat to enterprise companies as they can result in loss of sensitive information, reputational damage, and financial losses [2], which explicates the topicality of our work.

There are some practices have been recommended by various industry experts, government agencies, and cybersecurity organizations such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the Center for Internet Security (CIS), and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Here are some ways we have come up with that enterprise companies in the global world can mitigate the risk of data breaches:

1. Conduct regular security assessments as regular security assessments can help identify vulnerabilities in the system and prevent data breaches
2. Implement a strong password policy that can help prevent unauthorized access to sensitive information. This includes requiring complex passwords, regular password changes, and multi-factor authentication.
3. Encrypt sensitive data since encryption can help protect sensitive data in case of a breach. This includes encrypting data at rest and in transit.
4. Implement access controls that can help limit access to sensitive data to only authorized personnel. This includes role-based access controls, network segmentation, and user activity monitoring.
5. Conduct employee training and awareness programs. Employees can be a weak link in the security chain. Conducting such training and awareness programs help them recognize security threats and take appropriate action.
6. Implement a data backup and recovery plan. A data backup and recovery plan can help mitigate the damage caused by a data breach. This includes regularly backing up data, testing backups, and having a plan in place to recover data in case of a breach.
7. Stay up to date with security patches and updates, whose regular application can help prevent vulnerabilities from being exploited.

Overall, a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity is needed to mitigate the risk of data breaches. This includes a combination of technical controls, employee training and awareness programs, and regular security assessments.

According to Verizon's 2022 Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR), which analyzed data from 83 countries and over 29,000 incidents, 83% of the breaches analyzed were financially motivated, and 10% were espionage-related. The report also found that the top industries affected by data breaches were healthcare, public administration, and financial services. Additionally, the report found that most breaches (61%) involved credentials and involved the use of stolen/compromised credentials [1].

To sum up, mitigation of data breaches is highly important for enterprises as a data breach can have severe consequences that can affect the company's reputation and operations. The loss of sensitive information can lead to legal liabilities, customer trust, and damage to brand reputation. It can also result in financial losses, such as fines and penalties, as well as costs associated with remediation, investigation, and notification of affected individuals. Therefore, effective mitigation of data breaches is crucial to protect the company's assets, reputation, and long-term viability.

## References:

1. Verizon.com, 2022 Data Breach Investigations Report, Available at <https://www.verizon.com/business/resources/reports/dbir/>
2. Murugiah Souppaya, Karen Scarfone, Guide to Enterprise Patch Management Planning: Preventive Maintenance for Technology, Available at <https://www.nist.gov/publications/guide-enterprise-patch-management-planning-preventive-maintenance-technology>

## APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDUSTRY

ARSENIY NORKOV, student

YURIY V. PAKHOMOV, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

RADUL G. MAKOVIEI, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer systems that can perform problem-solving and make decision tasks normally associated with human intelligence. These can include:

- Recognizing images and speech
- Making decisions
- Translating languages
- Providing recommendations
- And more...

AI applications range from consumer-oriented solutions (such as chatbots) to highly complex industrial use cases, like predicting the need for manufacturing equipment maintenance.

Artificial intelligence studies ways that machines can process information and make decisions without human intervention. There is popular opinion that the goal of AI is to mimic the way that humans think, but this isn't necessarily the case. On other hand, humans are much more efficient at performing certain tasks, AI aren't perfect. The best kind of AI is the kind that can think and make decisions rationally and accurately.

Probably the best example of this is that humans are not well prepared to process data that appear within large datasets. However, an AI can easily sort through sensor data of a manufacturing machine and pick out outliers in the data that clearly indicate that the machine will require maintenance in the next several weeks. AI can do this in a shortest time that a human would spend analyzing the data.

### **Integration AI into manufacturing**

First, you must first identify which technologies execute specific types of activities, as well as their strengths and limits, before engaging with an AI program. For instance, some examples of artificial intelligence in business are, Robotic process automation, Natural Language Processing (NLP) and rule-based

expert systems, which are both clear in how they work, but neither is capable of learning and evolving.

Deep learning, on the other hand, excels at extracting knowledge from enormous amounts of data, but it's nearly impossible to understand how it does it. This can be troublesome in highly regulated areas like financial services, where regulators demand to know why such choices are taken.

Second, understand your business requirements, review your business, and decide which strategic pain points can be addressed using AI-based solutions. The first step is to figure out which parts of the company could gain the most from AI applications. AI in business can deliver predictive information. It can assist you in automating processes. You can find out the goals of your company by examining them. They are usually part of the firm where knowledge (information gained from data analysis or a collection of texts) is in high demand but unavailable for some reason.

Then, with the help and knowledge of an artificial intelligence development company (such as Appinventiv, Mindtitan or IBM) you can put your AI business ideas to work and produce long-term profit using AI's challenging area.

#### **Examples of using AI and consequences**

The impact of AI in manufacturing is game-changing. French food manufacturer Danone Group uses machine learning to improve its demand forecast accuracy. This has led to a:

- 20% decrease in forecasting errors
- 30% decrease in lost sales
- 50% reduction in demand planners' workload

The BMW Group uses automated image recognition for quality checks, inspections, and to eliminate pseudo-defects (deviations from target despite no actual faults). As a result, they've achieved high levels of precision in manufacturing.

Meanwhile, Fanuc, a Japanese automation company, uses robotic workers to operate its factories round-the-clock. The robots can produce essential components for engines and motors, operate all production floor machinery non-stop, and facilitate continuous monitoring of all operations.

Another company that's benefited from AI in manufacturing is Porsche. They use autonomous guided vehicles (AGVs) to automate significant portions of automotive manufacturing. The AGVs take vehicle body parts from one processing station to the next, eliminating the need for human intervention and making the facility resilient to disruptions like pandemics.

Thus, even in the face of ongoing change, AI can significantly help keep your manufacturing business running. It offers predictive analytics that can assist manufacturers in making better choices. Artificial intelligence has many advantages, from product design to customer management. These include improving process quality, streamlined supply chain, adaptability, etc.

However, there are several drawbacks to AI technology. Including high costs and susceptibility to cyberattacks. But AI's benefits outweigh these drawbacks.

**References:**

1. <https://www.siemens.com/global/en/company/stories/industry/ai-in-industries.html>
2. <https://emeritus.org/blog/examples-of-artificial-intelligence-ai/>
3. <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/automotive-and-assembly/our-insights/the-future-is-now-unlocking-the-promise-of-ai-in-industrials>

## **MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS OF DESALINATION**

TETIANA PODSTIEVAIA, PhD student

VOLODYMYR V. SEREDA, Associate Professor, PhD in Technical Sciences, Scientific Adviser

SVITLANA M. MOISEIENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"*

Desalination is the process of removing salt and other minerals from seawater or brackish water to make it suitable for human consumption or industrial use. The need for desalination has increased in recent years due to several factors (Giwa et al. 2016), including:

- **Water scarcity:** Many regions around the world are facing severe water scarcity due to droughts, climate change, and overuse of existing water sources. Desalination provides an alternative source of fresh water that is not dependent on rainfall or surface water.
- **Population growth:** The world's population is growing rapidly, and with it, the demand for water is increasing. Desalination can help meet this growing demand for water.
- **Industrial demand:** Many industries, such as power generation, oil and gas, and mining, require large amounts of water for their operations. Desalination can provide a reliable and consistent source of water for these industries.
- **Coastal communities:** Many coastal communities around the world rely on desalination for their drinking water supply. This is particularly important in areas where freshwater sources are limited or contaminated.
- **Despite its benefits, desalination also has some drawbacks, including high energy requirements, high capital costs, and potential environmental impacts. However, as the need for fresh water continues to grow, desalination is likely to play an increasingly important role in meeting this demand.**

There are many studies on desalination plants aimed at increasing efficiency and energy conservation of the facilities.

In study Xiaoxin et al. (2009), a new method of water desalination using microbial desalination cells (MDCs) was proposed. The study demonstrates proof of concept for the MDC process by modifying a small laboratory-scale reactor originally designed to function as a microbial fuel cell. Using these MDCs, it was shown that approximately 90% salt removal can be achieved in a single desalination cycle while also producing a useful amount of electrical energy.

The efficiency of the spray tower is low due to the low water-holding capacity of the humidification block, and therefore, there are numerous studies aimed at addressing this drawback. For example, in study Nematollahi et al. (2013), a packing material (packing layer) is introduced into the humidification block, which increases the water-holding capacity of the humidifier and hence the specific humidity of the air. The results of the study showed that exergy efficiency increases with decreasing tower length. And in study Nawayseh et al. (1997), it was concluded that to achieve the best results, the correct choice of humidifier, dehumidifier, and nutrient water flow rate is necessary.

In a bubble column humidifier, water is filled into the vessel, and air is injected through several holes submerged in the water layer. This way, water diffuses into the air bubbles, and the output air is humidified. The humidification performance of the bubble column humidifier depends on gas content, bubble velocity, bubble diameter, water and air temperature, as well as heat and mass transfer coefficients (El-Agouz et al. 2008). In the study El-Agouz et al. (2010), the application of a bubble column humidifier for water humidification showed that the installation produces 8.22 kg/h of fresh water.

In article Soteris (2005), a review of various renewable energy desalination systems is presented. Among several possible combinations of desalination and renewable energy technologies, some seem more promising in terms of economic and technological feasibility than others. However, their application heavily depends on the local availability of renewable energy sources and the quality of the water being desalinated. Additionally, some combinations are better suited for large-scale installations, while others are more appropriate for small-scale installations.

The most popular combination of technologies is thermocollectors and reverse osmosis. This technology is suitable for small-scale applications in sunny areas. For large installations, wind energy may be more attractive as it does not require much land. This is often the case on islands where there is a good wind regime and often very limited flat terrain.

The world's water demands are rapidly increasing. Wind, solar, and other renewable energy sources that can be used for desalination are a promising solution from an economic and ecological standpoint. And new designs of desalination plants and methods are improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of these systems.

## References:

1. Giwa A., Akther N., Al H.A., Haris S., Hasan S.W. Recent advances in humidification dehumidification (HDH) desalination processes: improved designs and productivity. *Renew Sust Energ Rev.* 2016; 57: 929-944.
2. Xiaoxin Ca, Xia Huang, Peng liang, Kang Xiao, Yingjun Zhou, Xiaoyuan Zhang, Bruce E. Logan. A new method for water desalination using microbial desalination cells. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2009; 43: 7148-7152.
3. Nematollahi F., Rahimi A., Gheinani T.T. Experimental and theoretical energy and exergy analysis for a solar desalination system. *Desalination* 2013; 317: 23-31.
4. Nawayseh N.K., Farid M.M., Omar A.A., Al-Hallaj S.M., Tamimi A.R. A simulation study to improve the performance of a solar humidification-dehumidification desalination unit constructed in Jordan. *Desalination* 1997; 109: 277-84.
5. El-Agouz S.A., Abugderah M. Experimental analysis of humidification process by air passing through seawater. *Energy Convers Manag* 2008; 49: 3698-3703.
6. El-Agouz S.A. A new process of desalination by air passing through seawater based on humidification-dehumidification process. *Energy* 2010; 35: 5108-5114.
7. Soteris A. Kalogirou. Seawater desalination using renewable energy sources. *Progress in Energy and Combustion Science* 2005; 31: 242-281.

## **DEPENDENCE OF THE STRESSED AND DEFORMED STATE OF CONCRETE ON TEMPERATURE INFLUENCE IN EUROCODE 2**

SERGIY POTAPOV, PhD student

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Temperature effects did not have a significant influence on the multi-story buildings constructed some years ago, since with a large mass of external and internal structures and with practically constant internal temperatures, the problem of the difference in the elongation of the elements did not arise. The situation has become more complicated for modern multi-story buildings with statically uncertain structures of significant dimensions. In modern construction, load-bearing structures, frame elements, structures of the external enclosure of buildings usually have significant dimensions, and, at the same time, engineers use a variety of non-standard project solutions. As a result, there is a need to take temperature effects into account. When designing buildings in modern construction and, first of all, taking into account the hostilities that are ongoing in Ukraine, it is necessary to take into account climatic and operational thermal effects, which must be neutralized by insulating the sources of heat release and/or insulating adjacent structures.

The temperature difference depends on the functional purpose of the building, its location, orientation in relation to the region, internal temperature regime, surface and equipment of enclosing and supporting structures. But the most vulnerable to temperature effects are the structures used directly during the construction of buildings. These structures are exposed to changes in air

temperature, with periodic fluctuations having annual and daily periods. Random fluctuations are superimposed on periodic fluctuations associated with weather changes over short periods of time (several days).

Currently, there exist enough design tools to take into account the temperature influences when designing buildings. The main difficulty in the calculations is the description of calculation situations that correspond to possible manifestations of temperature influences at all stages of construction and operation of buildings [1].

To analyze the characteristics of concrete structures when heated and cooled during a fire, it is necessary that the dependence of "tension-deformation-temperature" of concrete material is understood and clearly defined. Since the 1970s, numerous studies have been conducted to understand the behavior of concrete at elevated temperatures. In the context of the latest destruction of concrete structures during fires, it is extremely important to obtain more detailed data on the dependence of "stress-deformation-temperature" for the concrete used both for the heating and cooling phase. During the fire, structures are subjected to simultaneous loading and heating, so the dependence of "stress-deformation-temperature" of concrete should take into account the interrelated effects between stress and expansion when temperature rises. However, it should be noted that the effects between the tension and the expansion of concrete have not been properly taken into account in the general deformation model used for projection in Eurocode 2 [2]. Instead, current general deformation should be defined as a combination of four major components of deformation: (i) free thermal deformation, (II) stress-deformed state, (III) creep deformation, (IV) transitional thermal deformation or thermal deformation caused by load (TDVN). In this case, TDVN should be determined by processing the results of numerical experimental data, thus limiting the use of associated models of general deformation [3]. In addition, TDVN is usually implicitly included in the calculated curve of "stress-deformation" through mechanical deformation and is given in current regulatory standards, offering the value of deformation that corresponds to the compression at target temperature modes [4].

As a consequence, the use of the curve "stress-deformation" in Eurocode 2 is limited by the data of the available tests and certain types of concrete. It is more important that the curve of "stress-deformation" in Eurocode 2 are only valid for the heating phase. Therefore, the accuracy of the mechanical behavior of the concrete remains doubtful, first of all, when the curve "stress-deformation" is used in Eurocode 2, or at temperatures above 500 ° C [5]. Generally, there is a need to further study the dependence of "stress-deformation-temperature" for concrete, which has clear connections with the physical bases of the related effects between stress and expansion of concrete.



## References:

1. Effective gel -concrete structures: monograph / V.N. Babaev, Yu.A. Klimov, A.I. Lanka-Lashchenko, V.S. Shmukler, A.I. Adilkhjaev, V.I. Kondrashchenko // Tashkent: "Info Capital Group", 2019. - 416 p.
2. Le Q.x. Understanding the Effects of Stress on the Coefficient of Thermal Expansion / Q.X. Le, J.L. Torero, V.T.N. DAO // International Journal of Engineering Science. - 2019. - Vol. 141. - pp. 83-94.
3. Gernay T. Effect of Transient Creep Strain Model on the Behavior of Concrete Columns Subjected to Heating and Cooling / T. Gernay // Fire Technology. - 2012. - Vol. 48. - pp. 313-329.
4. Anderberg Y. Stress and Deformation Characteristic of Concrete at High Temperatures. Experimental Investigation and Material Behaviour Model / Y. Anderberg, S. Thelandersson // Bulletin of Division of Structural Mechanics and Concrete Construction. - 1976. - Vol. 54. - 86 p.
5. EN 1992-1-1: 2004. Eurocode 2: Design of Concrete Structures. Part 1-2. General Rules - Structural Fire Design. - Brussels: Europe Committee for Standardization, 2004. - 99 p.

## CLEANING METHODS OF EMISSIONS FROM WASTE INCINERATORS

OLEXSANDR PUKHOVOI, PhD student

OLGA P. KROT, Professor, Doctor of Science in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser

The most commonly recognized methods for the disposal of municipal solid waste is incineration. The combustion process produces emissions. The process of flue gas cleaning is one of the most important and costly steps of incineration. In the international practice various treatment equipment is employed, which should meet the requirements of the international standards on reducing the volume of contaminating substances emission into the atmosphere. The cost of investments as well as the cost of operating and disposing waste should also be considered.

The cleaning technology contains several combinations of equipment and location. The choice of the most correct (effective) gas cleaning strategy largely depends on local conditions. Waste incinerators use several process steps to neutralize pollutants, namely, fly ash collection, acid gas neutralization, halogen and dioxin isolation, and nitrogen oxide neutralization.

Analysis of the global trends in the field of gas cleaning equipment development in modern installations for thermal waste treatment leads to the identification of two main research approaches. The first step in most incinerators is removing the fly ash, which can be done using cyclones, an electrostatic precipitator or a fabric filter. The principle of operation of the cyclone is based on the action of a centrifugal inertial separation of flying ash. The gas enters the cylindrical chamber. The simplicity of the design and ease of operation of electrostatic precipitators (electrostatic precipitators) allows them to be used to remove fly ash from waste incineration. A modern electrostatic precipitator

contains at least two or three sectors, guarantees a dust removal efficiency of more than 99% with particle sizes from 0.01 to 100 microns.

Fabric (bag filters) are also able to provide low emission values passing through fabric bags. Fly ash remains on the inside surface of the filter bags and is periodically removed by an air pulse in a discharge bunker underneath. A chimney is mounted on the pipe for the removal of combustion products. After the removal of fly ash, the residual dust concentration does not exceed 10 mg/ m<sup>3</sup>. The cleaning rate of gas suspensions in cyclones reaches 99% with 20 microns' particles or 87-95% with 10 microns' particles, or 56-85% with 5 microns particles.

The next level of cleaning is chemical cleaning. Chemical cleaning of gases after waste incineration can be performed in two main ways: wet cleaning and dry cleaning. The principle of wet cleaning is the absorption of gaseous components into a liquid. The absorption method of gas purification carried out in the absorber plants is the simplest and gives a high degree of purification, but requires bulky equipment and cleaning of the absorbing liquid. The efficiency of such an absorption process depends primarily on the available surface of the liquid, which controls the transfer of mass from the gas to the liquid phase. Wet scrubbing is a common waste incineration strategy in Central Europe, today it is in most cases performed by a two-stage installation with an acidic inlet scrubber followed by neutral or slightly alkaline cleaning.

Dry and semi-dry emission treatment methods are simple and cheap and are used in many incinerators around the world. In most cases, the adsorbent is either introduced directly into the gas channel, or sprayed into the boiler volume in a dry form (dry process) or in the form of a suspension (semi-dry process). Cleaning products are most often removed from the flue gas using a fabric filter. The efficiency of cleaning gas emissions from carcinogenic hydrocarbons, including dioxins, using platinum or palladium group catalysts has been proven. A catalytic emission treatment system ensures that the heat treatment process meets the environmental requirements.

Environmental monitoring data around the new waste incineration furnaces do not show any negative impact of these equipment on the environment.

For the process of neutralizing toxic chemicals that are formed after incineration of wastes, the study of modern equipment and technologies is critical.

It is necessary to develop new technical solutions using a multi-stage emission purification system, in particular, carrying out experiments on the selection of a catalyst. The research should be focused on obtaining the effective temperature and the height of the catalyst layer as a result of studying the flow rate and catalyst materials.

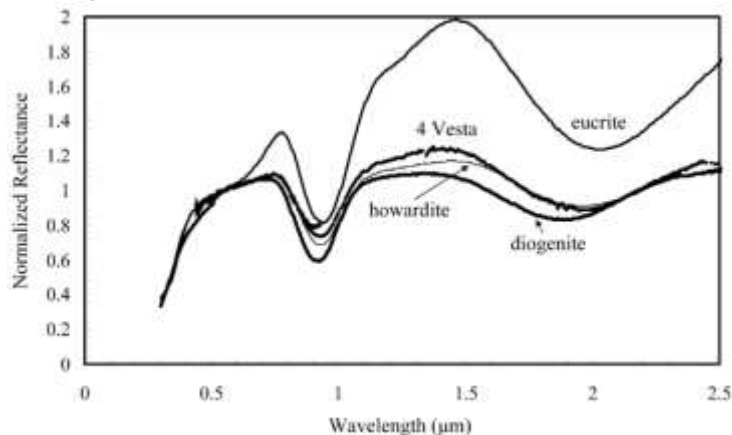
# INVESTIGATION OF ASTEROID 4 VESTA SPECTRAL PROPERTIES BY IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE- AND COLOR-RATIO TECHNIQUES

VALERIJA RYCHAHOVA, PhD student

IVAN G. SLYUSAREV, Associate Professor, PhD in Physics and Mathematics, Scientific Adviser

ANNA V. KOTOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

NASA space mission Dawn to asteroid 4 Vesta and dwarf planet Ceres resulted in a large amount of image data with a high spatial resolution obtained by onboard instrument Framing Camera (FC) under various observation and illumination geometry in a number of extended visual spectral bands. It provides an opportunity to implement already existing methods of analysis of the surface layer's optical roughness on the atmosphereless planetary bodies. Indirectly the optical roughness holds some information about packing density of regolith environment, average sizes of grains and shapes as well as single scattering albedo. The phase-ratio method is applied to images of the vestan surface in order to investigate local roughness, spectral slope and absorption band depth variations. To provide better understanding of chemical variations along researched areas of surface we also built maps of color-ratio distributions. These methods were developed and successfully applied to the lunar surface images obtained during Moon's remote sensing.



*Fig 1. Vestan spectrum in comparison with spectra of eucrites, howardites and diogenites*

Global colorimetric mosaics of Vesta shows significant variations of spectral properties of regolith surface layer and points to considerably greater variations comparing to those which other asteroids have [1]. Moreover, the vestan spectrum stands out in terms of the evidence of two pyroxene absorption bands at 0.9  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1.9  $\mu\text{m}$  and almost coincides with that of howardites (Fig 1) [2]. Narrow band-pass filters of FC instrument fit the spectrum of Vesta in such a way that it is possible to estimate the depth of pyroxene adsorption band at 0.9  $\mu\text{m}$  and,

therefore, analyze abundance of pyroxene in the material of researched surface areas (Fig. 2).

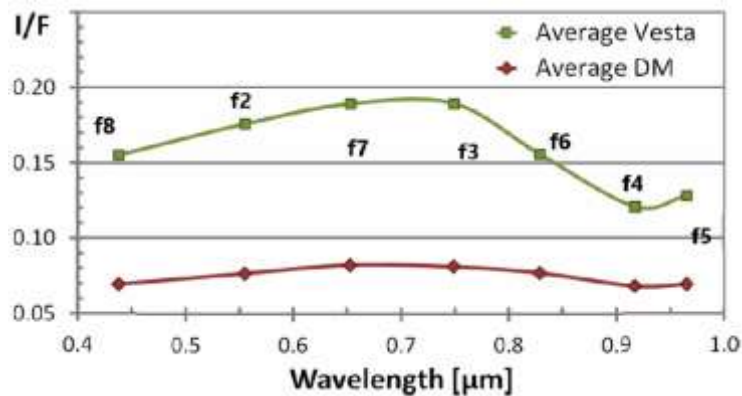


Fig 2. Coverage of the relative reflectance of Vesta and Ceres by FC filter band-passes [3]

There is a plenty of factors that cause observed albedo, color and phase ratio variations: ejecta from young fresh craters, outcrops of bedrocks due to slope processes, such as landslides and taluses, evidences of endogenic activity (cryovolcanism on the Ceres' surface). Searching of such processes of regolith surface layer renovation on Vesta is the main goal with this study.

#### References:

1. De Sanctis M. C., et al. Spectroscopic Characterization of Mineralogy and Its Diversity Across Vesta. *Science*. 2012. pp. 697-700.
2. Burbine, T. H., Buchanan, P. C., Dolkar, T., Binzel, R. P. et al. Pyroxene mineralogies of near-Earth vestoids. *Meteoritics & Planetary Science*. 2009. 44(9). pp. 1331–1341.
3. Ричагова В. В. Пошук областей з аномальними оптичними властивостями на поверхні Вести методом фазових відношень за даними КА Dawn. *Рукопис. Харківський національний університет ім. В. Н. Каразіна*. 2020. 44 с.

## ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF A BATTERY ELECTRIC VEHICLE

VLADYSLAV SHAPKA, student

OLENA O. CHEVYCHELOVA, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser  
*Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University*

Decision makers require accurate and detailed information regarding the life cycle environmental burdens of different passenger transport technologies to efficiently decarbonize the passenger transport sector. Much progress has already been made on this front. Previous studies have already shown that Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV) and Fuel Cell Electric Vehicles (FCEV) can provide climate benefits, though results depend strongly on several factors including the CO<sub>2</sub>

content of the electricity used for battery charging and hydrogen production, the lifetime distance travelled by the vehicle, and the vehicle's energy consumption.

Recent studies have also shown that the environmental performance of battery electric vehicles is strongly influenced by the size of the battery, the energy required in the battery production phase, and how that process energy is produced. Thus, future developments in the electricity sector must be included in life cycle background databases in order to more accurately understand the environmental impacts of future battery electric vehicles.

Vehicle energy demand is calculated by assuming that the vehicle follows a fixed velocity versus time profile, and calculating the mechanical energy demand at the wheels required to follow this driving cycle based on parameters for vehicle weight, rolling resistance and aerodynamic properties. Additionally, the energy consumption due to auxiliaries such as heating and cooling, lighting and control functions as well as the potential for recuperative braking are considered where applicable for the specific drivetrain. Finally, the efficiency of all drivetrain components is included in the calculation to determine the tank-to-wheel energy consumption of the vehicle.

The most important component of BEV are the lithium ion batteries used for energy storage, as they are responsible for a significant share of vehicle costs, mass and production impacts. It is assumed that the future battery mass in BEV will decrease compared to current vehicle and remain constant for PHEV (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles). However, the energy storage density is expected to improve significantly in the future □ current battery cell energy density is assumed to range from 150 to 250 Wh/kg (most likely value 200 Wh/kg) and with future values ranging from 250 to 500 Wh/kg (most likely value 400 Wh/kg) – resulting in overall increases in energy storage capacity and vehicle range. The specification of the energy storage capacity is an important assumption with strong impact on the results. The rationale behind the best estimate battery size of 55 kWh in 2040 is a substantially expanded charging infrastructure, which will eliminate the current “range anxiety” of drivers, and the positive effect of smaller batteries on vehicle costs and fuel efficiency.

Furthermore, the battery size in PHEV can be hugely variable. PHEV have a rather small battery in the most likely case, but include an upper bound on battery size that reflects a “range extender” type of vehicle configuration. Battery lifetime is a highly uncertain parameter, influenced by the number of charging cycles, calendric ageing, charging power, ambient temperatures, and the battery management system. Broad ranges are therefore used, with current batteries expected to have a lifetime of 100'000-300'000 km (most likely value 200'000 km) after which they are replaced and recycled, in case the vehicle as such lasts longer. Future batteries are expected to have a lifetime distance of 150'000-350'000 km (most likely value 200'000 km). Battery ‘second life’ is indirectly considered: When a vehicle's battery reaches its end-of-life before the car is retired, the battery is replaced. However, if the car is retired before this replacement battery is expired,

the battery is assumed to be used elsewhere, and only the used fraction of the battery is allocated to the car. In short, it is assumed that it is possible to use 1.2 or 2.3 batteries over the lifetime of a BEV, but never less than one complete battery.

Basic cabin thermal energy demand is assumed to be powertrain type independent, though dependent on vehicle class. For example, all lower medium sized vehicles are assumed to have a thermal heating demand of 200–400 W (most likely value 300 W) and a thermal cooling demand of 200–400 W (most likely value 300 W). In the future, the most likely value for these parameters is decreased by 5% and the lower bound is decreased by 10% due to expected improved cabin insulation. However, the actual increased load on engine or battery varies for each powertrain. For example, heat demand for combustion and fuel cell vehicles is supplied using waste heat from the powertrain, and thus poses no additional demand on the engine or fuel cell. Conversely, current BEV use energy directly from the battery to provide heat. Future BEV are assumed to use heat pumps and novel concepts such as localized cabin heating to reduce the power demand on the battery to 30–100% (most likely value 80%) of the cabin heat demand. Cooling demands are assumed to be met by an air conditioner with a coefficient of performance between 0.83 and 1.25 (most likely value 1) for all powertrain types, increasing to 1–2 in the future.

The analysis shows that moving from combustion to electric powertrains is likely to reduce the burdens of passenger vehicle travel in most environmental impact categories, it also shows that gains on a similar scale can be made by selecting smaller vehicles and using them more intensely over their lifetimes. In fact, environmental burdens in all impact categories and total ownership costs are quite sensitive to decreasing vehicle mass and increasing vehicle lifetime.

#### **References:**

1. Life Cycle Analysis of the Climate Impact of Electric Vehicles. URL: <https://www.transportenvironment.org/sites/te/files/publications/TE%20-%20draft%20report%20v04.pdf>.
2. Life-cycle Environmental Inventory of Passenger Transportation in the United States. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46439571\\_Life-cycle\\_Environmental\\_Inventory\\_of\\_Passenger\\_Transportation\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/46439571_Life-cycle_Environmental_Inventory_of_Passenger_Transportation_in_the_United_States).

## **INNOVATION FROM AMBERSEMI: SILICON CHIP CAPABILITIES FOR PATENTED DIRECT DC AC POWER TECHNOLOGY**

DMYTRO SHLIAHA, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser  
*National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»*

The power electronics industry has taken a significant step forward with the successful launch of the tapeout silicon chip for AmberSemi's patented Direct to

DC AC supply technology. AmberSemi, a leading provider of power electronics solutions, has developed a new converter that offers several advantages over traditional AC-DC converters, including higher efficiency, improved power quality, and lower costs.

The new technology developed by AmberSemi is a direct to DC AC supply technology, which means that it converts AC power directly to DC power without the need for an intermediary DC-DC converter. This approach has several advantages, including higher efficiency, lower cost, and improved power quality. The converter developed by AmberSemi is capable of converting AC power to a stable, regulated DC voltage, making it ideal for a wide range of applications, including LED lighting, data centers, telecommunications, and server rooms.

One of the key specifications of the new converter developed by AmberSemi is its high efficiency. The converter is capable of converting AC power to DC power with an efficiency of over 98%, which is significantly higher than traditional AC-DC converters. This increased efficiency leads to less energy loss during the conversion process, resulting in lower energy bills and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Another specification of the new converter developed by AmberSemi is its improved power quality. The converter is capable of producing a stable, regulated DC voltage with low ripple and noise, which is essential for electronic devices that are sensitive to voltage fluctuations. The improved power quality of the converter ensures that electronic devices operate more efficiently and last longer, leading to lower maintenance costs and fewer replacements.

The compact size of the converter is another specification that sets it apart from traditional AC-DC converters. The new converter developed by AmberSemi is significantly smaller than traditional AC-DC converters, making it easier to integrate into electronic devices and systems. The compact size of the converter also leads to lower manufacturing costs, making it a more cost-effective solution for a wide range of applications.

The low cost of the new converter is another key specification that makes it an attractive solution for a wide range of applications. The new converter developed by AmberSemi is significantly less expensive than traditional AC-DC converters, making it an ideal choice for developing countries where access to reliable electricity is limited. The low cost of the converter also makes it an attractive option for businesses and consumers who are looking to reduce their operating costs.

The successful launch of the tapeout silicon chip for AmberSemi's Direct to DC AC supply technology is a significant achievement that is expected to have a lasting impact on the power electronics industry. The new converter developed by AmberSemi offers several advantages over traditional AC-DC converters, including higher efficiency, improved power quality, and lower costs. With its wide range of applications, potential for further developments, and contribution to sustainability, the new technology is poised to transform the power electronics

industry and play a critical role in the global shift towards renewable energy sources. In addition to its technical specifications, the successful launch of the tapeout silicon chip for AmberSemi's Direct to DC AC supply technology is also a significant achievement in terms of its potential impact on the environment. The increased efficiency of the converter developed by AmberSemi means that less energy is lost during the conversion process, resulting in lower energy consumption and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This has important implications for the global shift towards renewable energy sources and the reduction of carbon emissions.

Furthermore, the development of this new technology by AmberSemi could also have far-reaching impacts on the power electronics industry as a whole. The increased efficiency and lower cost of the converter could lead to the development of more efficient and cost-effective electronic devices, creating new markets and opportunities for innovation. The new converter could also contribute to the development of smart grids, which could improve the efficiency of energy distribution and enable the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid.

In conclusion, the successful launch of the tapeout silicon chip for AmberSemi's Direct to DC AC supply technology represents a significant achievement for the power electronics industry. The new converter developed by AmberSemi offers several advantages over traditional AC-DC converters, including higher efficiency, improved power quality, and lower costs. With its wide range of applications, potential for further developments, and contribution to sustainability, the new technology is poised to transform the power electronics industry and play a critical role in the global shift towards renewable energy sources.

#### **References:**

1. AmberSemi Announces Successful Launch of Tapeout Silicon Chip for Patented Direct to DC AC Supply Technology. Available at : <https://ambersi.com/successful-tapeout-of-silicon-chip-for-patented-ac-direct-dc-power-delivery-technology/>.
2. AmberSemi's Newly Taped-Out IC Extracts DC From AC Mains. Available at : <https://www.electronicdesign.com/technologies/power/article/21262055/microwaves-rf-ambersemis-newly-tapedout-ic-extracts-dc-from-ac-mains>.
3. Amber Semi tapes out its AC-DC silicon. Available at : <https://www.eenewseurope.com/en/amber-semi-tapes-out-its-ac-dc-silicon/>.
4. At APEC 2023, AmberSemi to Showcase Breakthrough, Patented, Solid-State Technologies, Introducing a New Standard in Power Management & Sensing. Available at : <https://www.dcnewsnow.com/business/press-releases/cision/20230228FL27469/at-apec-2023-ambersemi-to-showcase-breakthrough-patented-solid-state-technologies-introducing-a-new-standard-in-power-management-sensing/>.



## MODERN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICAL DEVICES, APPARATUS AND CARS

BOHDAN SHPAK, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»*

Modern technical developments in the field of electrical devices, devices and cars have significantly changed our perception of energy and ways of using it. It has had an impact on our lives, and that impact will only increase in the future. Such devices include:

- *Electric cars.* One of the most significant developments in this field is the creation of electric cars. They have become popular due to their clean ecology and more economical fuel costs. Such cars are equipped with lithium-ion batteries that can provide a large number of kilometers without recharging.
- *Smart home.* Modern developments in electronics and software have also made it possible to create "smart" homes where lighting, heating, air conditioning, security and much more can be controlled using a smartphone or voice commands. This allows you to save energy and reduce heating and air conditioning costs.
- *Electronics safety.* Thanks to modern technologies, it is possible to create electronics that have higher security against break-ins and theft. For example, the use of biometric identification (fingerprints, eye scanners) ensures higher security and protection of personal data.
- *Autonomous cars.* Another modern technology development is autonomous cars that can be driven without the participation of the driver. Such cars are equipped with sensors and artificial intelligence systems that allow them to recognize road signs and traffic lights, detect obstacles and avoid them. They can ensure safety and convenience for passengers and reduce the number of accidents on the road.
- *Electronic charging devices.* Advanced electronic charging devices have been developed that can provide efficient and fast charging for various types of electronics, including smartphones, tablets, laptops and other devices. They have a compact design and can work with different types of sockets and voltages.
- *Electric motorcycles.* Electric motorcycles have become increasingly popular due to their environmental friendliness and economy. They provide powerful and smooth movement at high speed, while not releasing harmful emissions into the atmosphere.
- *Solar power plants.* Solar power plants are one of the most promising developments in the field of electricity. They use solar panels that convert solar

radiation into electrical energy. This allows us to provide a stable and environmentally friendly source of energy that can be used for various needs.

In general, modern technical developments in the field of electrical devices, apparatus and cars provide significant advantages in comparison with traditional technologies. They provide greater efficiency, economy and environmental friendliness, reduce the harmful impact on the environment, provide higher safety and convenience for users.

One of the main advantages of electric devices and cars is their environmental friendliness. They do not emit harmful emissions into the atmosphere and do not contribute to environmental pollution. Moreover, solar power plants and wind turbines provide an environmentally friendly and sustainable source of energy.

Another important advantage is economy. For example, the use of electric cars provides significant fuel savings and reduced maintenance costs. Also, electrical devices and apparatus can work on more efficient and economical sources of energy.

In addition, modern developments in the field of electrical devices and cars allow for greater safety and convenience for users. For example, autonomous cars reduce the risk of accidents and can provide a comfortable ride without the driver. Electronic devices enable fast and efficient work, reducing the time required to perform various tasks and ensuring accuracy and reliability of results.

Other advantages of modern developments in the field of electrical devices and cars include their high performance and maneuverability, which is ensured by the use of modern materials and manufacturing technologies, as well as additional functions and capabilities that improve user experience and comfort.

However, unfortunately, modern developments also have their drawbacks. For example, the high cost of manufacturing and maintenance of electrical devices and cars is one of the main problems that prevents their widespread distribution and use. Also, the limited infrastructure for charging electric cars and the need for large quantities of lithium-ion batteries may lead to environmental problems in the future.

Therefore, modern technical developments in the field of electrical devices, apparatus and automobiles have significant potential to improve efficiency, economy, environmental friendliness, safety and comfort. However, some cost and infrastructure issues need to be addressed for their successful implementation.

#### **References:**

1. <https://baba-blog.com/the-new-trend-of-electric-motorcycles/>
2. <https://www.techtarget.com/iotagenda/definition/smart-home-or-building>
3. <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2021/09/09/the-worlds-largest-solar-power-plants/>
4. <https://www.power-technology.com/features/the-worlds-biggest-solar-power-plants/>

## **PROTECTING THE CORPORATE INFRASTRUCTURE FROM CYBER THREATS: AN INNOVATIVE RESEARCH APPROACH**

OLEH SNIEOSIKOV, PhD student

OLEKSII P. NARIEZHNI, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv, Ukraine*

In recent years, particularly in the twenty-first century, the development of information technologies, cybernetics, and the Internet has determined and is continuing to cause significant changes in the cyberspace and society as a whole. In this connection, it is critically important to ensure the functioning of enterprises and corporate businesses and to be resilient to these changes [2; 4]. For their stable operation, the continuity of the company's business processes is crucial, which makes uninterrupted operation of networks and server infrastructures, preservation of important data, as well as high and reliable protection against cyber threats highly necessary. Thus, there is an obvious need for professional skills in utilizing security methods to ensure the high-quality functioning of information systems by enterprise cybersecurity specialists [1]. The above-mentioned justifies the relevance of developing innovative research solutions to the scientific and at the same time applied problem of creating a generalized methodology for protecting the corporate segment from cyber threats that can be implemented both in Ukraine and abroad.

For that matter, the main objective of this work is to enhance the effectiveness of developing and implementing methods for cybersecurity strategies and protection of IT infrastructures in enterprises in Ukraine.

The theoretical foundations of the research are based on the principles and methods of cybersecurity implementation used by global governments, higher mathematics, probability theory, applied cryptography and steganography, statistical decision theory, and other theories and methodologies. The research also includes mechanisms for implementing various cybersecurity strategies from Internet resources and cybersecurity decision strategies of major companies in Ukraine [3].

As for the outcomes of the present study, the practical significance of the research results lies in the fact that the proposed models, methods, and strategies can be used to organize protection against cyber threats for both the corporate segment of Ukraine and every citizen of Ukraine, and to reach a qualitatively new level in this field.

Our findings have enabled IT infrastructure protection mechanisms to become more flexible, secure, technological, and of a higher quality. Additionally, the methods of providing cybersecurity will become highly professional and sophisticated, providing the active prevention, detection, and mitigation of cyber incidents.

The recommendations advanced will be refined in such a way that they can be universally applicable to any enterprise in the country, thereby ensuring a more

reliable cybersecurity system and information protection at both national and international levels.

#### References:

1. Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime of 7.09.2005 No. 2824-IV. URL: [http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994\\_575](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_575).
2. On the Basic Principles of Ensuring Cybersecurity of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine of 05.10.2017. URL: <http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2163-19>
3. On Approval of the Regulation on the Organization of Measures to Ensure Information Security in the Banking System of Ukraine: NBU Resolution No. 95 of 28.09.2017: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/v0095500-17>.
4. On measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems in the Union: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council (EU) of 06.07.2016. № 2016/1148. URL: [http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/984\\_013-16](http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/984_013-16).

## OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF PLANT-MICROBIAL FUEL CELL USING

ANNA SVERGUNENKO, PhD student

DMYTRO DIADIN, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA DROZD, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Biotechnology using a microbial fuel cell (MFC) is one of the newest technologies for electricity production. Currently, generation of bioenergy via MFCs draws considerable attention [3] due to its green nature and the ability to simultaneously resolve the problem of waste management. In Ukraine, this issue is not studied enough, so it is a current and promising direction of technologies development for waste treatment and environment protection in general.

It should be noted that one of the varieties of MFC technology is PMFC. The PMFC utilizes root exudates and rhizodeposits secreted by plants in the rhizosphere region as a result of photosynthetic activity into bioelectricity using metabolic activities of microbial community residing in the rhizosphere region [4]. Moreover, PMFC could be suggested for solving technical challenges in the classical MFC like complete utilization of substrate by bacterial species.

However, more efforts remain to be done to apply PFPM to power generation, as well as to wastewater treatment or phytoremediation, due to some limitations, such as the high cost of running the system and low electricity density. This work is a sincere attempt to gather and interpret recent research results related to CFMP research in order to set a course for future aspects of technological progress.

The factors that can influence the PMFC performance on longer duration and enhance magnitude of voltage generated are plant species used in PMFC, operation parameters, electrodes materials, characteristics and properties of available wastewater, type of available microbial inoculum.

In [5] a number of missing aspects are highlighted that have not been investigated yet. Firstly, it is emphasized that the rate of photosynthesis is affected greatly by the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentration and hence it resultantly affects the performance of PMFC. Therefore, selection of plant with appropriate photosynthetic pathway is significant in the assessment of performance of PMFC for increasing electricity generation.

Another, essential aspect of PMFC is microbial diversity that occurs in the rhizosphere. Root exudates varies from plant to plant with respect to composition and concentration within and between species. Hence, abundance of microorganisms' colonies also varies according to the nutritional requirement, supporting medium and inoculum. There are some species which are reported to be useful in electricity generation using PMFC system including *Geobacter* sp., *Ruminococcaceae* sp., *Desulfobulbus* sp., *Bacillus*, *Geothrix*, *Pseudomonas*, *Shewanella*, *Acid-oba* [1] These species are recommended for use in PMFC applications to achieve larger magnitude of voltage.

It is worth mentioning that one of the milestones of PMFC is choosing electrode material and its configuration. PMFC electrodes must have certain surface characteristics such as a rough surface, excellent biological compatibility and effective electron transfer between the bacterial community and the electrode surface. Using highly efficient electrodes like platinum electrodes or platinum coated electrodes is not feasible because of high economic price. Therefore, its recommended to exploit graphite or carbon-based electrodes.

In addition, substrate salinity is reported to be one of the significant factors for performance assessment of MFC. It has been documented that, performance of MFC increases with the increase of substrate salinity till a specific extent. Beyond that extent, the ability of exoelectrogens to sustain higher concentration is absent, hence the performance of MFC decreases [2].

To sum up, it can be concluded that PMFC is an innovative technology which can be recommended as be one of the complementary elements of studies on wastewater treatment and plant remediation. The work also covers various related factors like carbon dioxide concentration in air, microbial community in rhizosphere and electrode material used which influence the efficiency of PMFC. It can be noted that technology mentioned is in its infancy and there is still work to be done to make it commercially proficient. The main disadvantages of this technology are long pay-back period as well as less energy production. To overcome these challenges, some further research in configuration improvements, are required.

#### **References:**

1. Apollon, W., Luna-Maldonado, A.I., Kamaraj, S.K., Vidales-Contreras, J.A., Rodríguez- Fuentes, H., Gomez-Leyva, J.F., Aranda-Ruíz, J. Progress and recent trends in photosynthetic assisted microbial fuel cells: A review. *Biomass Bioenergy*. 2021, N. 148, pp..106-128.

2. Guo, F., Luo, H., Shi, Z., Wu, Y., Liu, H., 2021. Substrate salinity: A critical factor regulating the performance of microbial fuel cells, a review. *Science of The Total Environment*.
3. Parkhey, P., Sahu, R., Microfluidic microbial fuel cells: Recent advancements and future prospects. *Int. J. Hydrog. Energy*. 2021. N. 46, P. 3105–3123.
4. Shaikh, R., Rizvi, A., Quraishi, M., Pandit, S., Mathuriya, A.S., Gupta, P.K., Singh, J., Prasad, R., Bioelectricity production using plant-microbial fuel cell: Present state of art. *S. Afr. J. Bot.* 2020. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sajb.2020.09.25>.
5. Shirang Maddalwara,1, Kush Kumar Nayak Plant microbial fuel cell: Opportunities, challenges, and prospects. 2021. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biortech.2021.125772>.
6. Strik, Timmers, R.A., Helder, M., Steinbusch, K.J.J., Buisman, C.J.N. Microbial solar cells: Applying photosynthetic and electrochemically active organisms. *Trends in Biotechnology*. 2011. Vol. 29 (1), pp. 41-49.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF AI AND ML NOWADAYS**

DMYTRO TANANAEV, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser  
*National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»*

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have experienced significant advancements in recent years. Both technologies have a massive impact on various fields such as healthcare, finance, marketing, and transportation, among others.

AI and ML have come a long way since their inception. In the past, AI was primarily focused on rule-based systems, where rules were manually programmed into the system. These systems were not able to adapt to new data or situations, and their usefulness was limited. However, with the development of ML, AI has become more sophisticated, and its applications have become more widespread.

One of the most significant advancements in AI and ML has been the development of deep learning. Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that involves the use of neural networks with multiple layers. It has been successful in solving many complex problems that were previously impossible to solve with traditional machine learning techniques. Deep learning has been used in image recognition, speech recognition, natural language processing, and many other applications.

Another area where AI and ML have made significant progress is in natural language processing (NLP). NLP is the ability of computers to understand and interpret human language. With the help of NLP, chatbots and virtual assistants have become more sophisticated and can interact with humans in a more natural way. NLP has also been used in sentiment analysis, where computers can analyze large amounts of text data to determine the sentiment of the author.

AI and ML have also been applied in the field of healthcare. They have been used to develop predictive models that can identify patients who are at risk of developing certain diseases. This can help healthcare providers to take proactive

measures to prevent the disease from developing or to detect it at an early stage when it is more treatable. AI and ML have also been used in medical imaging to identify abnormalities in images more accurately.

In the financial industry, AI and ML have been used for fraud detection, risk management, and investment management. By analyzing large amounts of financial data, machines can identify patterns that humans may miss. This can help financial institutions to detect fraud more quickly and accurately, and to manage their risks more effectively.

The development of AI and ML has not been without its challenges. One of the biggest challenges is the ethical and social implications of AI and ML. There are concerns about privacy, bias, and the impact of automation on employment. These are complex issues that will require a multi-disciplinary approach to address.

The advancements in technology, availability of large amounts of data, and increased computational power of machines have enabled machines to solve complex problems that were previously impossible to solve. While there are challenges to overcome, the potential benefits of AI and ML are enormous. They have the potential to transform many industries and improve our lives in countless ways.

#### **References:**

1. <https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/tip/9-top-AI-and-machine-learning-trends>;
2. <https://www.simplilearn.com/ten-years-of-artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning-article>;
3. <https://webo.digital/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning/>;
4. <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/insights/articles/the-rise-of-artificial-intelligence-and-machine-learning-2108.html>.

## **DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGIES IN UKRAINE**

NATALIIA YELNIKOVA, student

EVGENIY I.KUSH, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

MARTIN HORN, *Language Instructor*

*South-Moravian Educational Center (Brno, Czech Republic)*

Transportation is an integral part of any economy and is considered a catalyst for economic development. Ukraine, being one of the largest countries in Europe, has always paid special attention to the development of its transportation infrastructure. Over the years, various modes of transportation have been developed and modernized in Ukraine, including rail, road, air, and water transportation. In this paper, we will discuss the development of transport technologies in Ukraine, focusing on the different modes of transportation, their challenges, and future prospects.

### **Rail Transportation**

Rail transportation is one of the oldest modes of transportation in Ukraine. The first railway line was constructed in 1861, connecting Kyiv and Balta. Since then, the railway network in Ukraine has grown to become the most extensive in Europe, covering a distance of 23,000 kilometers. The railway system plays a vital role in the country's economy by transporting goods and passengers across the country and to neighboring countries. However, the system faces various challenges, including outdated infrastructure, inadequate funding, and a lack of modern equipment. The government has initiated various reforms aimed at modernizing the railway system, such as attracting private investments and implementing a new tariff system. Despite these challenges, the railway system remains a critical mode of transportation in Ukraine.

### **Road Transportation**

Road transportation is the most popular mode of transportation in Ukraine, with over 165,000 kilometers of roads. The country has invested significantly in developing its road infrastructure, including the construction of highways and modernizing existing roads. However, the road system faces various challenges, such as high accident rates, poor maintenance, and insufficient funding. The government has initiated various reforms aimed at improving road safety, such as introducing strict traffic laws and regulations and implementing a new system of driver education and training. The government has also sought to attract private investments to fund road construction and maintenance. Despite these challenges, the road system remains a vital mode of transportation in Ukraine, connecting different regions of the country.

### **Air Transportation**

Air transportation is a critical mode of transportation in Ukraine, connecting the country to other parts of the world. Ukraine has over 20 airports, including the Boryspil International Airport, which is the largest airport in the country. The government has invested significantly in developing its air transportation infrastructure, including the modernization of existing airports and the construction of new ones. However, the air transportation system faces various challenges, such as outdated infrastructure, inadequate funding, and a lack of modern equipment. The government has initiated various reforms aimed at modernizing the air transportation system, such as attracting private investments and implementing new regulations to ensure safety and security. Despite these challenges, the air transportation system remains a vital mode of transportation in Ukraine.

### **Water Transportation**

Water transportation is an essential mode of transportation in Ukraine, with over 4,000 kilometers of navigable rivers and canals. The country has invested significantly in developing its water transportation infrastructure, including the modernization of existing ports and the construction of new ones. However, the water transportation system faces various challenges, such as outdated infrastructure, inadequate funding, and a lack of modern equipment. The



government has initiated various reforms aimed at modernizing the water transportation system, such as attracting private investments and implementing new regulations to ensure safety and security. Despite these challenges, the water transportation system remains a vital mode of transportation in Ukraine.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Ukraine has made significant progress in developing its transportation infrastructure over the years, with various modes of transportation available to connect different regions of the country. However, the transportation system faces various challenges, including outdated infrastructure, inadequate funding, and a lack of modern equipment. The government has initiated various reforms aimed at modernizing the transportation system, such as attracting private investments and implementing new regulations to ensure safety and security. Despite these challenges, the transportation system remains a vital catalyst for economic development in Ukraine.

### **References:**

1. "Ukraine: Railway System Modernization". European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Retrieved 15 March 2023, from <https://www.ebrd.com/ukraine-railway-system-modernisation.html>
2. "Ukraine's Aviation Sector Takes Off". Emerging Europe. Retrieved 15 March 2023, from <https://emerging-europe.com/regions/ukraine/ukraines-aviation-sector-takes-off/>
3. "Ukraine: Road Infrastructure Modernisation". European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Retrieved 15 March 2023, from <https://www.ebrd.com/ukraine-road-infrastructure-modernisation.html>

## **MATERIALS, MANUFACTURING, AND MORE: A LOOK AT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGINEERING**

NIKITA ZARUBIN, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser  
*National Technical University of Ukraine «Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute»*

Engineering is a field that has been rapidly evolving over the past few decades, with the advent of new technologies and the increasing demand for more efficient and sustainable solutions to various problems. In this publication, we will explore some of the modern developments in engineering, including new materials, advanced manufacturing techniques, and emerging technologies.

One of the most significant developments in engineering has been the discovery and development of new materials. These materials are stronger, lighter, and more durable than traditional materials, making them ideal for a wide range of applications. Some of the most important new materials include carbon fiber, graphene, and nanomaterials. Carbon fiber is a composite material that is made up of carbon fibers that are woven together and then coated with a resin. It is

incredibly strong and lightweight, making it an ideal material for use in aerospace, automotive, and sports industries. Graphene, on the other hand, is a single layer of carbon atoms that is only one atom thick. It is incredibly strong, lightweight, and flexible, making it ideal for use in electronics, energy storage, and biomedical applications. Nanomaterials, which are materials that have a size on the nanoscale, are also increasingly being used in engineering applications due to their unique properties, such as high strength, toughness, and electrical conductivity.

Another important development in engineering has been the adoption of advanced manufacturing techniques, which have enabled the production of complex and precise parts and components. Additive manufacturing, also known as 3D printing, is one of the most significant advances in this field. It involves the use of computer-aided design (CAD) software to create a digital model of an object, which is then printed layer by layer using a 3D printer. This technique has revolutionized the manufacturing process, allowing for the creation of complex parts and structures with greater precision and efficiency.

Another advanced manufacturing technique that is gaining popularity is smart manufacturing, which involves the use of sensors, data analytics, and automation to optimize the manufacturing process. This technology enables manufacturers to monitor and control every aspect of the production process, from raw materials to finished products, to improve quality, reduce waste, and increase efficiency.

Finally, engineering is also being transformed by a range of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and blockchain. AI is being used in engineering to automate various tasks, such as design optimization, quality control, and predictive maintenance. I would like to highlight ChatGPT technology as a great example of artificial intelligence, which is changing the world right now before our eyes. The IoT is enabling the development of smart systems and devices that can communicate and interact with each other, improving efficiency and productivity. Blockchain, which is a distributed ledger technology, is being used to enhance supply chain transparency and security, as well as to facilitate the exchange of digital assets.

In conclusion, engineering is a field that is constantly evolving, with new developments emerging all the time. The adoption of new materials, advanced manufacturing techniques, and emerging technologies is transforming the way we design and manufacture products, as well as how we interact with them. These developments are enabling us to create more efficient and sustainable solutions to the challenges we face, and will continue to shape the future of engineering for years to come.

#### **References:**

1. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/modern-trends-engineering-paidisetti-prasant->
2. <https://www.thomasnet.com/insights/top-engineering-developments-twentieth-century/>
3. <https://www.electronicproducts.com/top-10-engineering-advancements-of-21st-century/>

## SECTION 4

### LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION, ECOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

#### RESEARCH OF BASALTOIDS PETROPHYSICAL PARAMETERS IN A CARBON DIOXIDE ATMOSPHERE

OLEKSANDR ANTONOV, PhD student

YULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language  
Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in Kharkiv*

In order to determine the physical properties of the basalt composition rock samples at the Vyhorlat-Hutinsky range (Transcarpathian region of Ukraine), a complex of petrographic and experimental petrophysical laboratory reseaches has been performed. A brief analysis of the results of these reseaches is given in this work.

The most common natural association within the Vygolrat-Hutyn range are rocks of andesite-basalt composition. However, the formed collection of rocks was in such a way as to describe the maximum possible petrographic variety of rocks from this region. Thus, the researched collection includes almost all petrographic groups of most volcanic centers of the VHP: andesites, andesitobasalts, andesitodacites, dacites, rhyolithodacites, rhyolites and pearlites (rhyolite composition). In this connection, generalized microscopic descriptions of the main petrographic differences are given. Changes in porosity cause variations in the volume density of dry extracted rock samples ranging from 1193 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2809 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (average value – 2404 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). The bulk density of the studied rocks saturated with the formation water model (NaCl solution) varies from 1716 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2818 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (the average value is 2498 kg/m<sup>3</sup>). The apparent mineralogical density of the rocks varies from 2390 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2834 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (the average value is 2634 kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

The coefficient of open porosity of rocks in atmospheric conditions determined by the gas volumetric method varies from 0.007 to 0.522 (average value – 0.108), and by the method of saturation with the reservoir water model – from 0.001 to 0.511 (average value – 0.094). The coefficient of residual water saturation of rocks varies from 0.53 to 0.90 (the average value is 0.824). The coefficient of effective porosity of rocks varies from 0.0005 to 0.179 (the average value is 0.018).

According to the results of our lab capillarometric studies by the centrifugation method, it has been established that the structure of the capillary space of the studied rocks has the following character: the content of supracapillary

pores varies from 3% to 42% (average value 9%); the content of capillary pores is from 3% to 23% (average value - 8%); and the content of subcapillary pores is from 53% to 90% (average value - 82%).

The analysis of the obtained data on the hollow space of the investigated rocks shows their diversity. Basalt rocks such as rhyolites and dacites (some samples) can serve as reservoirs for CO<sub>2</sub> burial. The coefficient of absolute permeability of rocks varies from 0.002 fm<sup>2</sup> to 2.079 fm<sup>2</sup> (the average value is 0.153 fm<sup>2</sup>).

After the analysis of the research results under the physical modeling of reservoir conditions, it is established that the permeability coefficient, when water is squeezed through samples with residual water saturation varies from 0.0001 fm<sup>2</sup> to 0.1365 fm<sup>2</sup> (average value 0.0138 fm<sup>2</sup>), the permeability coefficient when CO<sub>2</sub> is squeezed through completely the water-saturated sample varies from 0.00001 fm<sup>2</sup> to 0.0771 fm<sup>2</sup> (mean 0.0059 fm<sup>2</sup>). For that matter, it should be noted that the structure of the hollow space causes, in general, low filtration properties of the studied rocks, with the exception of some samples. Therefore, when CO<sub>2</sub> is buried in such structures, appropriate preparation of layers is required to increase their permeability.

The relative electrical resistance of the investigated rocks in atmospheric conditions varies from 3.4 to 3990 (average value 671). The porosity parameter in formation conditions has a range of changes from 2.6 to 2608.5 (average value 594.2). Based on the materials of electrometric measurements during centrifugation, the coefficient of increase in electrical resistance (saturation parameter) of rocks was determined, which varies from 1 to 2.261 (average value 1.387).

To sum up, as a result of the analysis of the performed lab studies (including electrometric ones), a number of correlation dependencies are constructed. Based on numerous experimental studies from the literature, it was established that the dissolution of basaltic rocks in CO<sub>2</sub>-enriched water is incongruent with the general composition of water and secondary mineralogy and pH. Changes in water chemistry are described as an increase in silicon, calcium, magnesium, and sodium over time and a decrease in aluminum, iron, and CO<sub>2</sub>. This created prerequisites for the interpretation of the results of the lab experiment on the saturation of samples of VHP volcanites with an aqueous solution saturated with CO<sub>2</sub>. Indeed, the exposure of rhyolite samples in an aqueous solution saturated with CO<sub>2</sub> indicates preservation or even an increase in their permeability, as they have high primary porosity, and the newly formed minerals do not deteriorate the structure of the pore and fracture space. On the contrary, samples of medium-composition volcanics (dacites) are characterized by a decrease in porosity and permeability, as a response to the deposition of carbonate minerals and clay. Pearlites do not form statistically significant changes in permeability against the background of a decrease in porosity. The reaction of VHP volcanics to the interaction with an

aqueous solution saturated with CO<sub>2</sub> is expected to reduce the density and, according to literature data, the velocity properties.

**References:**

1. Adam, L., K. van Wijk, T. Otheim, and M. Batzle (2013), Changes in elastic wave velocity and rock Microstructure due to basalt-CO<sub>2</sub>-water reactions, *J. Geophys. Res. Solid Earth*, 118, 4039–4047, doi:10.1002/jgrb.50302.
2. Alexander P. Gysi, Andri Stefánsson, CO<sub>2</sub>-water–basalt interaction. Low temperature experiments and implications for CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration into basalts, *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, Volume 81, 2012, Pages 129-152, ISSN 0016-7037, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gca.2011.12.012>.

## **THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF LAND USE OF THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS**

MYKHAILO BAHIN, PhD student

YULIYA RADZYNSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Rural settlements of Ukraine are small administrative units which differ from other settlements by their function. Rural settlement is a basic territory for management of agriculture. At first, the people, who live in rural settlements are the workers of agriculture. Secondly, the production assets and management of agricultural processes are concentrated in them. Thirdly, the industrial zones with cattle-breeding and recycling branches are frequently located in these settlements.

There have been many various types of settlements in Ukraine in the course of historical development. Rural settlements in the modern sense of the term appeared after the emergence of cities. Two main forms of the land use managing can be named: private and collective. But the main function of the rural settlement has always been providing the population with the foodstuff and clothes.

Recently, village is separated to a certain extent territorially and administratively from industrial agricultural lands. First of all, it is the place of residence for people and providing of social and other services for them.

In Europe rural settlements can successfully compete with cities in the level of social and economic development, therefore, the division of settlements into categories is frequently purely functional. The social and economic indices of rural settlements in our country are cons in settlements than in cities. It can be explained by a poorly developed infrastructure in villages, such as roads, engineering communications, consumer service facilities and other social objects.

Therefore, the basic modern directions for rural settlements development in the system are the development of the infrastructure and moving the processing industry into the rural settlements, closer to the production place.

The analysis of the modern state of using rural settlements lands of Kharkiv region shows that such areas are used inefficiently, especially those of rural settlements. The necessity to pay a particular attention to villages is caused, in the first place, by their quantity: out of 1762 rural settlements of Kharkiv region, 1683 are rural settlements (95.5 %); secondly, by the quantity of people, who live in them (about 40 % in Kharkiv region); thirdly, an unsatisfactory condition of both the agro- industrial complex of Ukraine as a whole and rural settlements complexes in particular [1].

The transition to the new forms of managing rural settlements has destroyed interrelation between the farm industry and village to a certain extent. The development of agriculture and agro-industrial complexes has not considerably affected the improvement of well-being of the population and satisfaction of their social needs. The village nowadays is characterized predominantly by such parameters as: a negative demographic situation, the idle system of cultural and community services for the population, the impossibility of getting a qualitative education and medical service, not speaking about the absence of basic services.

The law of Ukraine “About the priority of the social development of the rural settlements and the agro-industrial complexes in the national economy” from 17.10.1990 defines that “the priority of the social development of the rural settlements and agro-industrial complexes objectively follows from the exclusive importance and indispensability of agricultural production for the vital activities of the person and the society, from the requirement of the revival of the farmer as the host of the land, as the bearer of morality and national culture. The high level of social and economic development of the village is the main condition of food and raw materials supply of the country, its economic independence” [2].

The basic criterion for definition of the economic efficiency of lands' using is the money value of rural settlements at which the value of each square meter of territory is defined [3]. Accordingly, each square meter can and should be profitable.

Unconditionally, there are such territories, the income from which are not expressed obviously or cannot be received. For example, there are ravines, degraded lands, bogs, etc. However, such lands should not be useless.

Other category of lands, namely, public lands (parks, roads, communications, etc.), can be quite self-supporting. Cost of such lands should be transferred to other objects - to the adjoining farm land areas, the industrial zones, the lands of commercial purpose.

The third category of the lands, the lands of the objects of social purpose, can bring in return the budget. The above requirement does not apply to shops, restaurants and cinemas, whose social role is directly connected with commerce. But to such objects as schools, hospitals and libraries which can become profitable

by combining social and commercial activities. For example, a club can work on the basis a computer of class at school in the evening.

The income of the residential areas in villages can be also considerably increased on the basis of the market relations' development. Today, 58% of agricultural production in Kharkiv region is made on personal plots. The rational using of such lands and providing citizens with the opportunities to work for the market, can improve the social and economic position of the rural settlements. Industrial lands using, if skillfully organized, can be effective as well as using other "non-profitable" lands.

To conclude, it should be mentioned that the potential for increase of the economic efficiency of the rural territories is great enough. But the observance of the ecological norms is the important condition for effective land using. It is impossible to speak about an economic efficiency along with the ecological problems such as abandoned and unused lands, unorganized use of lands for waste, use of lands for other purposes.

#### **References:**

1. Socio-economic situation of rural settlements of Kharkiv region. Statistical collection / Main Department of Statistics in Kharkiv region, Kharkiv, 2021. — 198 p.

2. The law of Ukraine "About the priority of the social development of the rural settlements and the agro-industrial complexes in the national economy" from 17.10.1990 No. 400-XII.

3. The law of Ukraine "On Land Valuation" from 11.12.2003 No. 1378-IV. Bulletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine dated 09.04.2004, No. 15, Article 229.

## **THE PLACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM IN ECOLOGIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY**

TARAS BONCHAK, postgraduate student of Department of Ukrainian press  
SOLOMIYA T. ONUFRIV, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific  
Adviser

OLENA B. IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The functions of the environmental press are not limited to informing about existing environmental problems, but contribute to the formation of the ecological culture of the population: understanding of modern environmental problems of the state and the world, awareness of the idea of ecological development, rational use of natural resources, overcoming consumerism towards nature, personal responsibility for the state of the environment.

Ecologically competent behavior of a citizen is the ability to predict the consequences of one's own influence on nature. It is worth noting that the

ecological consciousness of each person is formed under the influence of various factors that determine a person's behavior, affect his emotional state and determine his value orientation. The regulator of ecological activity is ecological culture, aimed at effective ecological behavior, the formation of a new philosophy of life and an ecological model of behavior based on humanistic values [2].

Environmental journalism developed as society could not fully exist without accurate and comprehensive information, targeted at a wide range of readers and covering the current environmental situation, changes at the local, regional and global levels, and also future alterations to the environment that are currently being predicted or forecasted, ways to overcome crisis phenomena and optimize the interaction of society with nature.

With the advancement of technology, the demand for environmental information is growing. This is connected with the increasing number of negative changes in the environment in the 20th and 21st centuries, and also with the transformation of human consciousness. A modern man is not ready to act only as an individual who satisfies his primary needs (the need for food, housing, etc.). A person living in modern conditions is characterized by clear personality traits. Awareness, analysis and critical assessment of the current reality, modeling of certain changes and situations in the future in the imagination of a modern person is the leading of the requests. This is also due to the availability of information. In order to have round-the-clock access to information, it is no longer necessary to go to the library or communicate with specialists in certain fields - access to media and social networks is all it takes. Accordingly, the number of people thinking about safe living conditions is increasing. There is a question of security (especially of an ecological nature) for the future residence, housekeeping, the place of residence of pets, the place of work (current or potential), places planned for travel. Certain trends are gaining popularity. Interest in greening products is growing, eco-education is becoming popular, and ecological, rural green tourism is developing. A greater number of environmental issues are raised in social advertising, etc.

The tasks of environmental journalism are determined by the urgent need to expose polluting enterprises, cover the activities of authorities in environmental protection issues, and the problems of "red book" flora and fauna. But, as a rule, a number of issues of an economic, political, and social nature relegate "green" issues to the background [4].

According to J.-F. Lyotard, information in modern conditions can become a desirable tool for control and regulation of the system, including the control of knowledge itself. In order to prevent manipulations in the information sphere, he suggests focusing on the main thing – to make free access to storage media and data banks. This problem can be solved only by the constant efforts of the international community and individual countries, aimed at protecting democratic values [3].



In the conditions of the global, informational world, not only Ukrainian, but also world examples of modern, modern ecological thought are available to us [1].

Coverage of information on environmental issues is one of the leading tasks for Ukrainian and world media in 2023. After all, it is also about a great danger of modernity, which threatens the environment and violates human rights. The name of which is the war, the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Today, any form of war on a global scale would cause unimaginable environmental damage. Similarly, local and regional wars, even if they are limited, not only destroy human life and social structures, but also destroy the land, destroy crops and vegetation, and poison soil and water [5].

Formation and development of environmental awareness are signs of a democratically mature and self-sufficient society. As the level of environmental awareness increases, so does the level of social responsibility, and progressive changes in society take place.

#### References:

1. Zhytariuk V., Zhytariuk M. Ideological and argumentative potential of environmental journalism (on the example of Naomi Klein's world bestseller "Everything changes. Capitalism against the climate") // Bulletin of Lviv University. Journalism series. 2019. Issue 46. P. 173–179.

2. Zakharchyn G.M. Ecological culture and ecological consciousness in the system of ecological existence // Collection of theses of the VII International Scientific and Practical Conference "Philosophical and Psychological Aspects of Spirituality of the Sustainable Development of Humanity", April 20, 2022 / edited by L.V. Ryzhak; answer for issue N. I. Zhigailo, Yu. V. Maksimets. – Lviv: LNU named Ivan Franko, 2022. – p. 81-82. URL: [https://lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Zbirnyk\\_20.04.2022.pdf](https://lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Zbirnyk_20.04.2022.pdf)

3. Kostyrev A.G. The role of mass media in the process of democratic development of society: dissertation. for obtaining sciences. candidate degree of political sciences: special. 23.00.02 "Political institutions and processes" / A. G. Kostyrev. – Kyiv. – 2003. – 213 p. URL: [http://erpub.chnpu.edu.ua:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/5437/1/disser\\_Kostyrev.pdf](http://erpub.chnpu.edu.ua:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/5437/1/disser_Kostyrev.pdf)

4. Melnychuk M., Siriniok-Dolgaryova K. The birth of the "Green" press on the territory of Ukraine in the late Soviet and post-Soviet periods // Journalism of the future: challenges, trends, prospects for development: materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference (Lviv, October 18–19 2022). Lviv: Prostir-M, 2022. P. 210-213. URL: <https://journal.lnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Zbirnyk-tez-mizhnarodnoi-konferentsii-u-ramkakh-DESTIN-2022.pdf>

5. Sheremeta V. Ivan Paul II. Peace with God the Creator, peace with all creation: Message on the occasion of the World Day of Peace, January 1, 1990 // Scientific bulletin of the Ivano-Frankivsk Theological University "Good Shepherd": Collection of scientific works / Main ed. R. A. Gorban. – Issue 5. 2014. Theology. P. 298-303. URL: <http://journal.ifaiz.edu.ua/index.php/gp/article/view/40/38>

# THE CHALK FLORA NEAR OHIRTSEVE VILLAGE (CHUHUIV DISTRICT, KHARKIV REGION, UKRAINE): SYSTEMATIC, ECOMORPHIC AND COENOTIC ANALYSES

HEORHII BONDARENKO, Ph.D. student

YURIY G. GAMULYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Biology, Scientific Adviser

VIKTORIYA M. SERDYUK, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University*

Flora of the cretaceous outcrops is specific due to the physical and chemical traits of the chalk. Many cretophilic plants are rare and protected because the distribution of the chalk outcrops limits the range of the plants adapted to this type of substrate. That is why most cretophilic plants are endemics and sub-endemics of the Don and Volga rivers' basins. There are chalk outcrops in the eastern part of Ukraine: in Kharkiv, Donetsk, and Luhansk regions. Mostly, they are presented in the Siverkyi Donets valley and its inflows. The main threats to cretophilic flora are chalk mining, cattle grazing, fires, and afforestation. The War against Ukraine became another threat to the chalk flora.

We study the chalk outcrops near Ohirtseve Village in the north-eastern part of Kharkiv region (50°18'21.4"N 36°50'14.1"E). In contrast to the main typical chalk outcrops in the Pontic province, the slopes under consideration are in the Forest-Steppe province (Didukh & Shelyag-Sosonko, 2003). It was the reason why we selected that area for the investigations.

The time coverage of the exploration occupies the vegetation season of 2020 (June 20th, July 05th, and September 20th). The route method is used to research the flora diversity. We collected the species needed to identify and we made the herbarium samples, by using morphological features of plants to determine the species (Prokudin et al., 1987). Systematic structure of the flora research is based on the methods created by A. Tolmachov (1970), also we studied the ecological flora structure using ecological scales (Didukh, 2011). We referred (Tarasov, 2012; Gorelova & Alyokhin, 2002) to determine the coenomorphes of each species, we based on the monographs. While using the official lists of protected plant species (IUCN, CITES, CITES II, The Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009), The Official List of Regional Rare Plants of Kharkiv Region (The Official..., 2012), we considered a rare fraction of the flora.

The flora analysis shows that at least 137 species of vascular plants grow on the chalk outcrops near Ohirtseve village. They represent 3 divisions, 4 classes, and 46 families. The leading families of that territory are Asteraceae (25 species; 18.2 %), Fabaceae (15 species; 10.9 %), Rosaceae (8 species; 5.8 %), Poaceae (7 species; 5.1 %), Apiaceae (7 species; 5.1 %), Scrophulariaceae (7 species; 5.1 %), Lamiaceae (6 species; 4.4 %), Caryophyllaceae (6 species; 4.4 %), and Ranunculaceae (5 species; 3.6 %). Other families presented by less than 5 species,

and they count 51 species (37.4 %). This distribution of families are typical for Holarctic Flora Kingdom (Takhtajan, 1978).

We research the ecological structure by considering 6 factors (humidity, acidity, carbonate and nitrate content in soils, climate continentality and luminosity). The biggest group of hygromorphes is sub-mesophytes (51 species; 37.2 %), but less species represent the mesophytes group (49 species; 35.8 %). So the humidity of the soil of the territory is in diapason  $W_{np} = 75-180$  mm. The acidomorph analysis proves that the soil is neutral, because most species are neutrophiles (92 species; 67.6 %). The result of the analysis of carbonatomorphes is that 42.6 % or 58 species are acarbonatophiles. These plants are adapted to soils with carbonate content 0.5-1.5 %. The specific group of carbonatomorphes (hyper-carbonatophiles) contains 4 species (2.9 %) only (*Polygala cretacea* Schkuhr, *Thymus calcareus* Klok. et Schost., *Inula ensifolia* L. та *Linum ucrainicum* Czern.). The nitromorphes analysis detected that more than half species are represent the group of hemi-nitrophiles, characterized by adaptation to soils with mineralized nitrogen content within 0.2-0.3 %. In addition to the edaphotopic factors we take into consideration climatic factors such as continentality and luminosity. The analysis of the first factor shows that 64 species (47.1 %) belong to hemi-continental group. This ecological group of plants is usual for Kharkiv region. Almost quarter (33 species; 24.3 %) of the flora belongs to the group of hemi-oceanic plants. The species indicate the influence of the Mediterranean and Pontic flora on the formation of the chalk outcrops vegetation cover. On the basis of the heliomorphic analysis, it is proved that most species are represented the sub-heliophytes group (104 species; 76.5 %). There is the group of the grasslands where the lower herbs layers are shadowed by higher one.

On the basis of the coenomorph analysis we state that most species are meadow plants (44 species; 33.8 %). The second largest habitat group covers forest species (26 species; 19.1 %). The steppic group includes 24 species (17.6 %). Such pattern is not typical for the chalk flora of the Pontic geobotanical province. Other groups of the coenomorphes are smaller (totally 11.9 %). The ruderal fraction of the flora consists of 24 species (17.6 %) by a moderate anthropic impact.

The rare fraction analysis reveals the presence of at least 10 preserving species (8.0 % of total flora list). Ten of them are included in the Official List of Regional Rare Plants of the Kharkiv Region: *Anthyllis macrocephala* Wend., *Campanula persicifolia* L., *Carex humilis* Leys., *Dianthus stenocalyx* Juz., *Inula ensifolia* L., *Linum ucrainicum* Czern., *Polygala cretacea* Klok., *Thymus calcareous* Klok. et Shost., and *Viburnum opulus* L.. The only one species is listed in Appendix II of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES II) and The Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) – *Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz.

The presence of the rare species is the reason for including that territory to the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine. Considering the placement of the territory (near the State Border) and the current military situation, it needs to be protected.

The protection status of the area is the best decision to restore the plant cover after the war actions.

**Acknowledgments:** we are grateful to Viktoriia M. Serdyuk, Ph.D. in Philology, Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages for Professional Purposes of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, for the language advising.

**References:**

1. Chervona knyha Ukrainy. Roslynni svit / Ya.P. Didukh (Ed.). Kyiv: Globalconsulting, 2009. 900 p.
2. Didukh Ya.P. The ecological scales for the species of Ukrainian flora and their use in synphytoindication / Ya.P. Didukh. Kyiv: Phytosociocentre, 2011. 176 p.
3. Didukh Ya.P. Geobotanical zoning of Ukraine and adjusting territories / Ya. P. Didukh, Yu.R. Shelyag-Sosonko // Ukr. botan. j., 2003, 60 (1). 6-17 pp.
4. Gorelova L.N. Rastitelnyi pokrov Kharkovshchiny: Ocherk rastitel'nosti, voprosy okhrany, annotirovannyi spisok sosudistyykh rasteniy / L.N. Gorelova, A.A. Alyokhin. Kharkiv: Izdatel'skiy tsentr Kharkovskogo natsyonal'nogo universiteta im. V.N. Karazina, 2002. 231 p.
5. Official lists of regional rare plants of administrative territories of Ukraine (reference book) / Compiled by Prof., Dr. Tetyana L. Andrienko, Dr. Mykyta M. Peregrym,. – Kyiv: Alterpress, 2012. – 119-125 pp.
6. Opredelitel' vysshykh rasteniy Ukrainy / Yu.N. Prokudin (Ed.). Kyiv: Naukova Dumka, 1987. 545 p.
7. Takhtajan A.L. Floristicheskie oblasti Zemli / A.L. Takhtajan. Leningrad: Nauka, Leningradskoe otdelenie, 1978. 247 p.
8. Tarasov V.V. Flora of the Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye regions. Vascular plants with their biology-ecological characteristic. Dnepropetrovsk: Lira, 2012. 296 p.
9. Tolmachev A.I. Vvedenie v geografiyu rasteniy / A.I. Tolmachev. Leningrad: Izdatelstvo LGU. 244 p.

## BIOBETON IM BAUWESEN

ALISA BOROWINSKA, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O.M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Das Ziel der Arbeit sind die Untersuchungen von Eigenschaften der Baustoffe und zwar des Biobetons. Der Beton ist ein sehr verbreiteter Baustoff, der sehr festig ist, aber oft ist er der Riesengefahr ausgesetzt. Die Riesen führen zum Festigkeitsverlust. In die Riesen kann das Wasser durchdringen und bei dem Frieren innere Zerstörungen verursachen.

Die Instandsetzung von Bauelementen aus Beton ist eine teure und komplizierte Aufgabe. Die Forscher der TU Delft in Holland arbeiten schon 20 Jahre an das Problem der Riesenreduzieren im Beton und Renovierung deren Oberfläche. Als Problemlösung schlugen sie eine biologische Methode vor. Die

Bakterien produzieren Abfälle, die als Füllstoff in Riesen dienen. Im Ergebnis wissenschaftlicher Untersuchungen wurde eine Art von Mikroorganismen Bacillus gewählt. Ihre Sporen werden auf die Oberfläche von Beton aufgebracht. Die Sporen verbleiben in einem latenten Zustand, solange in die Riesen das Wasser durchdringt. Bei diesen Bedingungen beginnt eine aktive Lebensphase von Bakterien. Als Nahrungsstoff für die Bakterien dienen die in den Beton eingebrachten Granalien von Kalziumlaktat. Bei deren Überarbeitung scheiden die Bakterien das Kalzit, ein Form vom Karbonat aus. Die Auslagerungen vom Kalzit führen die im Beton erscheinenden Riesen auf, die die Gesamtheit der Betonoberfläche regenerieren.

Laborproben erwiesen gute Ergebnisse bei der Reduzierung von 0,2 mm breiten Riesen. Nächste drei Jahre wird die Effektivität der Bakterienwirkung und deren Abfälle als Baustoffe in der Praxis nachgeprüft werden.

Noch eine Erfindung (Universität Politècnica de Catalunya) erweist die Qualitätsverbesserung des Betons und verbreitet die Gebiete deren Einsatz. In modernen sehr intensiv besiedelten Städten wird eine effektive Nutzung des Raums mit der Schaffung von Parkanlagen sehr aktuell. Deshalb werden vertikale Gärten immer mehr populär. Der rankende Efeu und andere Pflanzen schmücken sehr originell die Gebäudenfassaden. Die Pflanzenwurzeln brauchen aber den Boden, deswegen hohe Wände sind für den Efeu unerreichbar.

In diesem Fall werden die Pflanzen auf Dächer oder in Balkons in Behältern mit dem Boden gesetzt. Dabei ist die Dichtungsdecke von Bauelemente erforderlich.

Antonio Aguado mit Kollegen schlugen biologischen Beton vor, der gleichzeitig als Baustoff sowie als Grundlage für den vertikalen Garten verwendet wird. Dazu wurde Magnesiumphosphat zum Zement eingemischt, weil das nicht nur als Bindemittel dient, sondern auch säuert das Milieu an, das das Wachstum von Algen, Pilzen, Flechten und Moose stimuliert.

Für die Errichtung eines vertikalen Gartens werden Dreischichtplatten genutzt. Die erste Schicht ist wasserdicht und dient für den Schutz der Oberfläche von Bauelementen. Die Mittelschicht verfügt im Gegenteil über das Saftbindungsvermögen, und die Außenschicht ist wasserdurchlässig. Dadurch kann der Garten sich immer mit dem Wasser eindecken.

Im Laufe des Jahres nach der Montage bewachsen solche Platten mit dem Moos und anderen einfachsten Pflanzen. Mit der Zeit breitet sich das Moos aus und wechselt an den Wänden Farbe und Muster. Es gilt, dass die Platten aus biologischem Beton üben im Großen und Ganzen eine dekorative Funktion aus. Mit ihrer Hilfe kann man die Gebäudefassaden mit echten lebendigen Bildern schmücken. Die Gelehrten schließen, dass ihre Erfindung nicht nur für die Ausschmückung von Fassaden dient, sondern auch als ein wärmeisolierender und wärmeregulierender Stoff bei der Wirkung von Sonnenstrahlen. Diese Eigenschaften spielen eine große Rolle für das Energiesparen bei der

Luftkonditionierung. Die letzten Untersuchungen der Gelehrten aus der Max Plank-Universität bestätigen, dass die Moose das CO<sub>2</sub> der Luft absorbieren.

Die Vervollkommnung des Betons durch seine Zusammenwirkung mit biologischen Organismen konnte schon die Lösung für viele technische Aufgaben geben.

## **THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS IN KHARKIV**

SERHII CHEKHOV, PhD student

KATERINA YU. SEHIDA, Professor, Doctor of Science in Geography, Scientific Adviser

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

A month before the Russian invasion in Ukraine took place, an audit of protective constructions and civil defense facilities was conducted in Kharkiv region. As of January 25, 2022 year, 1118 protective structures were registered in the Kharkiv region, 80% of which were ready for use. There are three types of protective structures in Kharkiv: *the shelters on the territory of enterprises; the dual-purpose structures* (metro stations, parking lots, underpasses); and *the basic shelters* (basements, ground floors of buildings, medical and educational institutions). In total, Kharkiv has more than 300 protective structures in enterprises, 30 metro stations, 53 underground passages, 24 parking lots and more than 4,2 thousand basic shelters. The shelters of all types can accommodate more than 1.5 million of the city's residents.

As time has shown, in the context of this full-scale war and continuous bombardments, a large number of defects have been identified in the complex of protective structures and civil defense facilities of the city. They include: most of the shelters are located in the city center and residential areas of the high-rise buildings; lack of citizen knowledge about nearby civil protection facilities; existence of these facilities only on paper; lack of access to these facilities; their unsatisfactory condition, etc. All problems with the existing civil defense facilities must be urgently fixed. At the same time, it is necessary to build new types of protective constructions for the city's residents. Currently, two new types of civil protection facilities are being developed in Kharkiv: the stop-shelters and the metal underground bunkers.

According to the Kharkiv City Council, the city is going to build 25 stop-shelters (at the busiest trolleybus, bus and tram stops). In the case of a threat of artillery fire, people will be able to hide there and wait out the air raid. Israel has a similar experience. In the cities located in the areas of special danger (for example, along the border with the Gaza Strip), there are bomb shelters near every bus stop.

The Kharkiv's stop-shelters will be equipped with seats, wi-fi, and a TV screen where you can see the public transport arriving. It will be possible to contact with the dispatcher. There will be a box with sand to extinguish a fire. These stop-shelters will be designed for 30 people, but they will have a modular design, so they can be expanded if necessary. All the processes for the production of the concrete stop-shelters are performed at one of the Kharkiv's specialized enterprise. According to the manufacturers, their construction can withstand thermobaric shock, high-explosive impact, and shell hits of up to 152 mm. Compared to other shelters, even Israeli ones, the Kharkiv's stop-shelters will have two exits and indirect angles, which provides additional security. The stops-shelters of Kharkiv have a public funding source (they are free to use) and are designed for short-term stays.

The other new type of civil defense facilities in Kharkiv are the metal underground bunkers, or so-called «SKHOVy». In comparison to the stop-shelters, this is a private project (about 2.5 million UAH per unit) and designed for long stay (up to 2 weeks). These metal underground bunkers look like a cargo containers. All structural elements are made of steel and hermetically welded. The rigidity of the structure is ensured by a heavy-duty steel frame made of thick-walled shaped tubes. The outer surface of the bunker is treated with a special anti-corrosion coating. The bunker is insulated with mineral wool. The area inside is about 17 square meters. It is designed to withstand a heavy artillery strike. It is separated from the ground by three meters of ground and a strong monolithic reinforced concrete slab. In case of damage of the main exit, there is a backup evacuation trapdoor. In the event of a complete blackout and disconnection of communications, the bunker is equipped with an inverter generator and a fuel reserve. It provides power for the ventilation, drying and heating of air, water supply and sewage pump. For long-term stays, the bunker has a refrigerator, a large reserve of drinking water and an additional water filtration system, a storage space in the floor, and a technical room. The kitchen is equipped with an electric stove, an extractor hood, a microwave, a sink and a dining table. The bathroom is equipped with a shower, a boiler and a sewage treatment system.

### References:

1. «Mobilni ukryttia» na zupynkakh: propozytsiia Kharkova, dosvid Izrailiu, varianty ta vartist [«Mobile shelters» at bus stops: Kharkiv's proposal, Israel's experience, options and cost] / Hromadska orhanizatsiia «Kharkivskiyi antykoruptsiinyi tsentr» [NGO «Kharkiv Anti-Corruption Center»]. – Available at: <https://anticor-kharkiv.org/our-work/mobilni-ukryttia-na-zupynkakh-propozytsiia-kharkova-dosvid-izrailia-varianty-ta-vartist/> (in Ukrainian, access date: 31/03/2023).
2. Kvaryra-bunker: pid zemleiu [The bunker apartment: underground] / «Nakypilo» – nezalezhne media z Kharkova [«Nakypilo» is an independent media outlet from Kharkiv]. – Available at: <https://nakipelo.ua/ru/show-kvaryre-byunker-kharkiv> (in Ukrainian, access date: 31/03/2023).
3. Ofitsiinyi sait proiektu «SKhOV – Metalevi bunkery» [The official website of the SKhOV project – the Metal Bunkers Storage]. – Available at: <https://skhov.com/> (in Ukrainian, access date: 31/03/2023).

4. Zupynky-ukryttia zakhyshchaut zhyteliv Kharkova [Shelter stops protect the citizens of Kharkiv] / Hazeta «Uriadovyi kurier» – shchodenne vydannia tsentralnykh orhaniv vykonavchoi vlady Ukrainy [The Uryadovyi Kurier newspaper is a daily publication of the central executive authorities of Ukraine]. – Available at: <https://ukurier.gov.ua/uk/articles/zupinki-ukryttia-zahishayut-zhyteliv-harkova/> (in Ukrainian, access date: 31/03/2023).

80% zakhysnykh sporud Kharkivshchyny perebuvaiut u prydatnomu stani – ODA [80% of protective structures in Kharkiv region are in good condition – RSA] / «Suspilne Novyny» – zahalnoukrainskyi suspilnyi telekanal ta internet-ZMI [«Social News» is an all-Ukrainian public TV channel and online media]. – Available at: <https://suspilne.media/200771-80-zahisnih-sporud-harkivsini-perebuvaut-u-pridatnomu-stani-oda/> (in Ukrainian, access date: 31/03/2023).

## NEUE IDEEN IN DER ARCHITEKTUR

JELISAWETA DANKO, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher  
Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O.M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Die Arbeit ist der Bionik gewidmet. Die Bionik hat sich erst in den letzten Jahrzehnten insbesondere aufgrund neuer und verbesserter Methoden (Rechenleistung, Produktionsprozesse, interdisziplinäre Betrachtungen) zu einer etablierten Wissenschaftsdisziplin entwickelt. Bei der Entwicklung technischer Funktionselemente waren den Ingenieuren parallele Entwicklungen in der Natur nicht immer bekannt. So wurde das Fachwerk ohne Kenntnis der Feinstruktur der Knochenbälkchen entwickelt. Da keinerlei Übertragung stattfand, spricht man bei solchen formellen oder funktionellen Übereinstimmungen von Entsprechungen und nicht von Bionik.

Auch in der Architektur und dem Bauwesen spielt Neugier und die stete Suche nach neuen Möglichkeiten eine große Rolle. Ein Beispiel hierfür ist etwa der technisch bestimmte Architekturstil der High-Tech Architektur, der in den 1970er Jahren aufkam. Bis heute verwenden die Gebäude der High-Tech Architektur neuartige Werkstoffe der High-Tech-Industrie und Hochtechnologie-Materialien der Luft- und Raumfahrt.

Die Baukunst nimmt die Natur als Vorbild an. Dadurch ist die Bionik ein anderer spannender Forschungszweig. Dieser Begriff ist eine Wortkreation aus Biologie und Technik. Als interdisziplinäre Wissenschaft versucht die Bionik Prinzipien der belebten Natur für die Technik nutzbar zu machen. Dahinter steht die Überlegung, dass sich Konstrukte der Natur- und Pflanzenwelt im Zuge der Evolution über tausende von Jahren stetig optimiert haben. Je nach Ansatz unterscheidet man zwischen Funktionaler Bionik (Adaption natürlich optimierter Prozesse: z. B. klimagerechtes Bauen und natürliche Gebäudelüftung) und Konstruktive Bionik (Bauen mit natürlichen Werkstoffen, oder in Analogie zu natürlichen Vorbildern).



Die Baubionik ist eine noch junge Entwicklung in der Architektur. Beispiele, bei denen es tatsächlich gelungen ist die Baupläne der Natur nachzubauen, sind daher noch selten. Trotzdem verspricht die Baubionik eine Fülle von Erkenntnissen. Sei es bei der Entwicklung neuer Wohnformen wie etwa Schwimmende Häuser oder neuer Möglichkeiten extreme Leichtbauten von geradezu unglaublicher Stabilität hervorzubringen.

#### **Literatur:**

1. <http://wohnquartier-zukunft.de/2012/08/28/bionik-naturliches-bauen/>
2. <http://www.daserste.de/information/wissenskultur/wwiewissen/sendung/2011/bau-bionik-100>
3. [html http://www.baulinks.de/webplugin/2008/1798.php4](http://www.baulinks.de/webplugin/2008/1798.php4)
4. Werner Nachtigall, Kurt G. Blüchel. Das große Buch der Bionik. Neue Technologien nach dem Vorbild der Natur. DVA, Stuttgart und München 2000, ISBN 3-421-05379-0 (Sonderausgabe 2003 unter ISBN 3-421-05801-6).
5. Torsten Rossmann, Cameron Tropea. Bionik: Aktuelle Forschungsergebnisse in Natur-, Ingenieur- und Geisteswissenschaft. Springer, Berlin 2004, ISBN 3-540-21890-4.

## **CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES DANS LE BASSIN DE LA RIVIÈRE SIVERSKY DONETS ET LEURS CONSÉQUENCES**

SVIATOSLAV DMITRIIÉV, l' aspirant

SVITLANA RÉSHETCHENKO, Professeur Agrégé, Candidat en Sciences Géographiques, Superviseur Scientifique

IULIIA SHAMAIEVA, Professeur Agrégé, PhD, Superviseur Linguistique,  
*Université nationale de Kharkiv nommée d'après V. N. Karazin*

La pertinence de cette étude réside dans l'étude de l'impact des changements climatiques régionaux en tant que manifestation d'un processus global sur le régime des objets hydrologiques, l'état écologique du bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets dans la région de Kharkiv. Ce cours d'eau accompagné de rivières est la source d'eau la plus importante pour toute la partie orientale du pays, y compris Kharkiv. En règle générale, l'impact du changement climatique sur une masse d'eau est évalué à travers le déficit du bilan hydrique climatique, qui se caractérise par la quantité de précipitations qui pénètre dans la masse d'eau et celle qui s'évapore. L'étude de la dynamique des paramètres hydrologiques du bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets mettra en évidence d'autres tendances de changements possibles, à la fois dans l'évaporation totale et dans la concentration de diverses impuretés dans l'eau, ce qui améliorera encore le plan de gestion du bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets.

L'objet de la recherche est le bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets dans la région de Kharkiv. Le sujet est l'évolution spatio-temporelle des indicateurs climatiques, hydrologiques et écologiques du bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets

pour la période 1961 à 2020. L'objectif du travail est d'évaluer la dynamique de l'état écologique du bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets et sa prévision basée sur des données sur la dynamique des caractéristiques climatiques et hydrologiques. Les méthodes dans le travail sont l'analyse cartographique, statistique multidimensionnelle, historique-comparative, l'analyse des sources littéraires et statistiques, la méthode de prévision, l'évaluation ponctuelle.

Étant donné que le sujet de ce travail est étudié en détail au niveau mondial et pan-ukrainien, il y a de nombreuses publications. Le dernier de ces rapports a été publié en 2019 [5] et son leitmotiv était le problème d'une augmentation de la température de l'air de 1,5°C par rapport au niveau préindustriel (environ au cours des 150 dernières années). Les conséquences d'un tel réchauffement sont envisagées, ainsi que des recommandations de mesures permettant de maintenir l'augmentation de la température dans les limites définies par l'Accord de Paris, à savoir 1,5° [5]. De plus, le problème du réchauffement climatique a fait l'objet de réunions internationales à Rio de Janeiro (1992), Tokyo (1998), Paris (2015) et Madrid (2019). Parmi les publications publiées en Ukraine, les travaux d'E.D. Gopchenko, N.-É. Lobody, qui étudient l'influence des conditions climatiques sur l'état des ressources en eau de l'Ukraine [5].

Les conditions climatiques du territoire ont changé comme suit: les températures moyennes de l'air en janvier ont augmenté de 2,7 à 3,3 ° C, le plus dans le nord de la région. Les températures moyennes de juillet ont augmenté de 1,5 à 1,8°C, le plus dans la région de Kharkiv. Les températures annuelles ont augmenté de 1,2 à 1,5 degrés, le plus dans le district de Zolochiv. La quantité de précipitations a diminué, mais elle a augmenté à Slobozhansk et Kupyansk [1]. Les températures moyennes de l'eau en juillet ont augmenté de 0,4 à 2,0 °C, annuellement - de 0,2 à 2,1 °C, le plus dans la région de Bezlyudivka. La consommation d'eau a diminué d'un tiers à la moitié par rapport au niveau de 1961 à 1990. La courbe intégrale différentielle montre que depuis les années 1990, une phase d'étiage du cycle est arrivée, menaçant une pénurie des ressources en eau [1].

L'analyse de corrélation a confirmé l'existence d'un lien étroit entre les températures de l'air et de l'eau, à la fois sur une période pluriannuelle et sur une année. La relation entre les précipitations et la consommation d'eau est moyenne, car le cours de la consommation d'eau au printemps coïncide avec les précipitations minimales et, en été, les sources souterraines jouent également un rôle important.

Les températures annuelles moyennes de l'eau augmenteront de 0,3 à 0,5°C, et la plus élevée à Bezlyudovka. La consommation d'eau sera réduite d'environ 2 fois [4]. L'étude de la relation entre les températures de l'air, la quantité de précipitations, l'IZV et les concentrations de cuivre, de nitrates et de dioxyde d'azote par la méthode d'analyse de corrélation a montré que le degré de relation entre eux est insignifiant en raison de la nature multivectorielle de leur dynamique. Celle-ci est influencée par la réduction progressive de la consommation d'eau avec

une relative stabilité des concentrations de polluants. En conséquence, l'état écologique de la rivière se détériore [2].

Les recherches menées ont permis d'arriver aux conclusions suivantes:

1) L'analyse des sources nationales et étrangères indique un vif intérêt scientifique pour la question de l'impact du changement climatique sur l'état écologique des territoires.

2) Les caractéristiques physiques et géographiques complètes du bassin de Siversky Dinets dans l'oblast de Kharkiv ont permis d'établir des conditions climatiques, du régime hydrique et de l'état écologique pour la période 1991-2020.

3) L'analyse de l'évolution à long terme des indicateurs météorologiques et hydrologiques pour la période 1961-2020 a permis d'établir des tendances à l'augmentation des températures de l'air. La quantité de précipitations diminue. La température de l'eau augmente également. La consommation d'eau est réduite. La projection d'évolution des indicateurs météorologiques et hydrologiques qui en résulte pour la période 2021-2050 correspond aux tendances obtenues au cours de la période 1961-2020.

4) Il a été établi que les principaux polluants de l'eau sont les nitrates, le dioxyde d'azote et le cuivre. Les relations identifiées entre les indicateurs climatiques et écologiques dans le bassin de la rivière Siversky Donets sont caractérisées par un degré insignifiant. Une relation statistiquement significative entre les indicateurs de température de l'air et de l'eau, les précipitations et la consommation d'eau a été révélée.

#### **Les références:**

1. Cadastre national des eaux. Données annuelles sur le mode et les ressources des eaux de surface. Partie 1. Rivières et canaux. Tome II. Ukraine. Numéro 3. Bassin des rivières Siversky Dinets, Crimée et Azov. Kyiv, 1962-2021. 250 p.

2. Bulletin écologique de l'état des eaux de surface. Kharkiv, 1995-2020. 15h.

3. Loboda N.S., Hopchenko E.D. Ressources en eau de l'Ukraine en relation avec les conditions climatiques. Ukraine : problèmes géographiques du développement durable. Kyiv : VHL Obrii, 2004. T.3. P.144-146.

4. Mensuel météorologique. Kyiv, 1962-2021. Vol. Numéro 4. 500 p.

GIEC 2019 : Réchauffement climatique de 1,5°C. Un rapport spécial du GIEC sur les impacts d'un réchauffement climatique de 1,5°C au-dessus des niveaux préindustriels. Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur les changements climatiques. Genève : Editeur du GIEC, 2019. 630 p.

## FAMOUS CHURCHES OF UKRAINE

DARIA DUDKO, student

MARYNA S. KOLIENKINA, Associate Professor, PhD in Agricultural Sciences,  
Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Ukraine is known for its beautiful and historic churches. These churches have been the center of Ukrainian spirituality and culture for centuries. Ukraine's churches come in many different styles, ranging from medieval to modern. In this paper, we will explore some of the most notable churches in Ukraine.

One of the most famous churches in Ukraine is the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv. This cathedral was built in the 11th century during the reign of Yaroslav the Wise. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the most important examples of medieval architecture in Eastern Europe. The cathedral is known for its beautiful frescoes and mosaics, which depict scenes from the Bible and Ukrainian history. The cathedral also features a bell tower that offers stunning views of Kyiv.

Another notable church in Ukraine is the Saint Andrew's Church in Kyiv. This church was built in the mid-18th century in the Baroque style. It is known for its ornate decorations, including floral patterns and cherubs. The church is perched on a hill overlooking the city, and its location offers breathtaking views of the Dnipro River and the city below.

The Saint Michael's Golden-Domed Monastery is another famous church in Kyiv. The monastery was originally built in the 12th century but was destroyed during the Soviet era. It was rebuilt in the 1990s and is now a popular destination for tourists and locals alike. The church is known for its stunning gold domes, which are a hallmark of Ukrainian Orthodox architecture.

The Pochayiv Lavra is another important church in Ukraine. It is located in western Ukraine and is one of the most important monasteries in the country. The monastery was founded in the 16th century and is known for its beautiful churches, bell towers, and other architectural structures. The monastery also houses a museum that contains a collection of rare icons, manuscripts, and other artifacts.

The Saint Volodymyr's Cathedral in Kyiv is another notable church in Ukraine. This cathedral was built in the late 19th century in the neo-Byzantine style. It is known for its beautiful mosaics and frescoes, which depict scenes from the Bible and Ukrainian history. The cathedral is also home to a rich collection of religious artifacts, including icons, vestments, and chalices.

The Saint George's Cathedral in Lviv is another important church in Ukraine. This cathedral was built in the 18th century in the Baroque style. It is known for its stunning decorations, which include frescoes, stucco, and

woodcarvings. The cathedral is also home to a museum that houses a collection of rare manuscripts and other artifacts.

The Saint Nicholas Cathedral in Mykolaiv is another significant church in Ukraine. The cathedral was built in the 19th century and is a prime example of the Neo-Byzantine style of architecture. The church features five domes and a stunning interior with intricate decorations and frescoes.

One of Ukraine's most significant architectural peculiarities is the Ukrainian Baroque style. This style is characterized by its ornate decorations, curved lines, and intricate designs. The Baroque style was popular in Ukraine during the 17th and 18th centuries when Ukraine was part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The style is most evident in the country's religious buildings, particularly in Kyiv, Lviv, and Kamianets-Podilskyi. The Saint Andrew's Church in Kyiv is one of the most famous examples of the Ukrainian Baroque style. The church was built in the mid-18th century and features intricate decorations, including floral patterns and cherubs. Another notable example of the Ukrainian Baroque style is the Dominican Church in Lviv. The church was built in the 18th century and features a striking blue and white facade and intricate sculptures.

In conclusion, Ukraine's churches are an important part of the country's cultural heritage. They are not only beautiful structures but also important centers of spirituality and history. From medieval cathedrals to modern churches, Ukraine's architectural wonders continue to captivate and inspire visitors from around the world.

#### **References:**

1. "Saint Sophia Cathedral, Kiev." UNESCO World Heritage Centre, [whc.unesco.org/en/list/527](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527).
2. "Kyiv Pechersk Lavra (Kiev Monastery of the Caves)." UNESCO World Heritage Centre, [whc.unesco.org/en/list/527](http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/527).
3. "St. Andrew's Church, Kiev." Ukraine Travel Guide, [www.ukraine.com/attractions/churches-and-cathedrals/st-andrews-church-kiiev/](http://www.ukraine.com/attractions/churches-and-cathedrals/st-andrews-church-kiiev/).

## **THE GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF SURFACE RECREATION CENTERS**

AMIN FARES, student

SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The concept of sustainable development has been around for decades, but it has become increasingly important in recent years. Sustainable development is a concept that seeks to balance the needs of people and the environment in order to

ensure that future generations can enjoy the same resources and opportunities as current generations. In this thesis, we will explore how sustainable development goals can be used as a factor in the formation of the architecture of surface recreation centers. We will first discuss what sustainable development is and how it relates to architecture, then examine how sustainable design principles can be applied to surface recreation centers. Finally, we will examine some examples of existing surface recreation centers that have incorporated sustainable design principles into their architecture.

### **Definition of Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is an approach to meeting human needs while preserving the environment for future generations. It is based on three core principles: environmental protection, economic prosperity, and social equity. This approach focuses on finding ways to meet human needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It also encourages responsible management of natural resources and encourages individuals, businesses, governments, and other stakeholders to work together to achieve these goals.

### **Sustainable Development in Architecture**

Architecture plays an important role in achieving sustainable development goals by creating structures that are energy-efficient and environmentally friendly. Sustainable architecture seeks to reduce energy consumption while maximizing natural lighting and ventilation, using renewable materials such as bamboo or recycled wood, incorporating green roofs or walls for insulation purposes, utilizing passive solar heating systems, and utilizing water-saving fixtures such as low-flow toilets or rainwater harvesting systems. In addition, architects are encouraged to design buildings with flexibility in mind so that they can be adapted for different uses over time if needed.

### **Application of Sustainable Design Principles in Surface Recreation Centers**

Surface recreation centers are becoming increasingly popular as a way for people to enjoy outdoor activities while still being close to urban areas. As such, it is important that these centers incorporate sustainable design principles into their architecture so that they can remain viable over time without compromising the environment or depleting natural resources. Some ways this can be accomplished include using recycled materials whenever possible; incorporating green roofs or walls; utilizing passive solar heating systems; incorporating water-saving fixtures; using renewable materials such as bamboo or recycled wood; minimizing energy consumption through efficient lighting designs; and utilizing natural ventilation systems instead of air conditioning units whenever possible. Additionally, architects should strive to design structures with flexibility in mind so that they can be adapted for different uses over time if needed.

## **Examples of Existing Surface Recreation Centers Incorporating Sustainable Design Principles**

There are many examples of existing surface recreation centers around the world that have incorporated sustainable design principles into their architecture in order to reduce their environmental impact while still providing enjoyable recreational experiences for visitors. One example is The Wave located in Bristol Bay, England, which utilizes solar panels on its roof as well as wind turbines on its grounds to generate electricity for its operations while also reducing its carbon footprint significantly compared to traditional power sources. Another example is The Wave located in San Diego, which incorporates green roofs with native plants and trees, which provide insulation from heat during summer months while also helping reduce pollution levels by absorbing airborne pollutants from nearby highways and other sources. Finally, The Wave located in Tokyo incorporates a variety of renewable materials such as bamboo flooring throughout its interior spaces along with efficient lighting designs, which help reduce energy consumption significantly compared to traditional lighting sources while still providing adequate illumination levels throughout its spaces.

In conclusion, it is clear that sustainable development goals should be taken into consideration when designing surface recreation centers due to their potential environmental impact if not implemented correctly from the outset. By incorporating renewable materials such as bamboo or recycled wood along with green roofs or walls, efficient lighting designs, passive solar heating systems, water-saving fixtures, and flexible structures, architects are able to create structures, which not only provide enjoyable recreational experiences for visitors but also minimize their environmental impact over time. Additionally, examples like those mentioned above demonstrate how existing surface recreation centers have successfully incorporated these principles into their architecture resulting in successful projects, which both benefit users and protect the environment.

## **THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IN LARGE CITIES**

ROMAN HONCHAROV, student

SVITLANA C. CHEPURNA, Senior Teacher, Scientific Adviser

RADUL G. MAKOVIEI, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov Kharkiv National University of Urban Economy*

Large cities usually have most of the transportation problems that come with population and traffic growth. Over the past few decades, the development of the transportation system has not responded to these needs, leading to significant environmental problems, traffic delays, and a poor quality of life for city residents.

This paper will discuss the main problems of transport development in large cities and ways to solve them.

#### The problem of traffic congestion

One of the biggest transportation problems in big cities is traffic congestion, which arises from the large number of cars on the road. Traffic jams can be very long and costly for city dwellers who spend significant time on the road. This problem can be solved by widening roads and imposing traffic restrictions during peak times, as well as introducing traffic light synchronization and improving the quality of public transportation.

#### The problem of parking

Large cities often face a parking problem because there is limited space for parking cars. This leads to drivers parking on sidewalks, along roads, and in other unsuitable places, which makes it difficult for pedestrians and other vehicles to move. One possible solution to this problem is to increase the number of multi-story parking garages and parking restriction zones in the city center. It is also possible to use special measures that reduce the number of private cars in cities, such as car-sharing programs or promoting the use of public transport. The problem of road safety

Another problem facing transportation in large cities is road safety. Ensuring road safety is very important, especially in places with high traffic flow. This problem can be solved by introducing stricter rules on the roads and raising the level of driver awareness of road safety. Technologies such as automatic braking and traffic control systems can also be used to reduce the number of accidents on the road.

#### The problem of noise pollution

Traffic in large cities also causes noise pollution. Noise from cars and other vehicles can affect the health and quality of life of city residents. This problem can be solved by imposing restrictions on traffic at night and installing special noise barriers. Soundproofing can also be installed on buildings and roads where noise pollution is most severe.

#### The problem of air pollution and the environment

Air pollution is one of the biggest problems of transportation in big cities. A large number of cars and other vehicles running on gasoline or diesel fuel emit harmful substances into the atmosphere, which leads to air pollution and negative impact on the health of city residents. This problem can be addressed by introducing legislation that restricts the use of diesel vehicles in cities, as well as by promoting the use of electric vehicles and other environmentally friendly vehicles. More effective vehicle emission control systems can also be used, and the use of public transportation and bicycles can be promoted.

#### The problem of accessibility to public transportation

Most large cities have a developed public transportation system, but accessibility can be a problem. Often, transportation routes do not cover all areas of the city, making it inaccessible to certain residents. To solve this problem, you



can expand the public transportation network and use technology, such as mobile apps and e-tickets, to make it easier to access. Thus, transportation development is an important factor in the development of large cities, but it must be done with due regard to the environmental and social problems that arise from its lack of efficiency. Different approaches can be used to address these problems, such as increasing the number of public transport, improving its accessibility, using more environmentally friendly modes of transport, supporting infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians, and reducing car traffic in the city center.

In particular, increasing public transportation can reduce the number of cars on the road and improve accessibility for residents, which has a positive impact on the environment and public health. The use of more environmentally friendly modes of transportation, such as electric and hybrid cars, can also help reduce emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere.

It is likewise important to support infrastructure for cyclists and pedestrians, which allows people to choose more environmentally friendly modes of transportation and reduce car traffic in the city center. This also improves the physical health of citizens and reduces traffic congestion.

Therefore, to achieve more efficient and sustainable transport development in large cities, it is necessary to combine different approaches and take into account the needs of citizens to reduce the negative impact on the environment and improve the quality of life of residents.

#### **References:**

1. Kovtsur, K.G. and Ponomaryova, N.V. (2018) Theoretical foundations of forming strategies for the development of transport systems. *Municipal economy of cities* (142). C. 91-95. ISSN 0869-1231.

2. Gerchenko, T.G. and Lobashov, O.O. and Burko, D.L. (2017) On the Influence of Transport Network Parameters on the Characteristics of Traffic Flows in the Industrial

**District of the City of Kharkiv. Communal services of cities (134). C. 80-83. ISSN 0869-1231**

## **GROWING TREND TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND ECO-FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES**

MYKOLA HORODETSKYI, PhD student

IULIA V. SYDORENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Technical Sciences, Scientific Adviser

SVITLANA M. MOISEIENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"*

In recent years, there has been a growing trend towards sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices [1], driven by a range of environmental, economic,

and social factors. This trend reflects a growing awareness of the impact of construction on the environment, as well as the benefits of sustainable practices for both the environment and society [2]. Sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices aim to minimize the environmental impact of construction and promote the efficient use of resources, while also reducing costs and improving the quality of life for communities [3]. There is increasing importance to architects, builders, and policymakers, who are seeking new and innovative ways to create buildings that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable, and socially responsible. In this paper, we will explore the growing trend towards sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices, highlighting some of the key strategies and technologies that are being used to create more sustainable and eco-friendly buildings.

The growing trend towards sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices has led to a variety of strategies and technologies being developed to create more sustainable and eco-friendly buildings. One of the key strategies is the use of renewable materials, such as bamboo, straw, and hemp, which have a lower environmental impact than traditional building materials such as concrete and steel. This approach is not only eco-friendly but also cost-effective, as these materials are often cheaper than traditional materials [4].

Another strategy is the use of energy-efficient designs and technologies, such as passive solar heating and cooling, natural ventilation, and the use of insulation and shading. These technologies reduce the energy consumption of buildings and can result in significant cost savings for occupants [5].

In addition to these strategies, there has been a growing interest in the use of green roofs, which provide a range of benefits, including insulation, reduction of stormwater runoff, and the creation of habitats for wildlife [6-7]. Rainwater harvesting systems, which capture and store rainwater for use in irrigation and other non-potable uses, are also becoming more popular in sustainable building design.

Another technology that is increasingly being used in sustainable building design is Building Information Modeling (BIM), which is a digital process that allows for the creation of a 3D model of a building [8]. One of the directions of BIM development is the research and use of Gaussian Interpolation function to densify given points during the creation of 3D models [9]. This technology can be used to optimize the design of buildings, reduce waste, and improve the overall efficiency of the construction process.

In conclusion, the growing trend towards sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices is driven by a range of factors, including environmental concerns, cost savings, and social responsibility. This trend has led to the development of a variety of strategies and technologies that are being used to create more sustainable and eco-friendly buildings, including the use of renewable materials, energy-efficient designs and technologies, green roofs, rainwater harvesting systems, and Building Information Modeling (BIM).

The adoption of these practices not only benefits the environment but also presents a range of economic and social benefits, including reduced energy costs, improved indoor air quality, and enhanced occupant comfort and wellbeing. As a result, there is a growing interest among architects, engineers, and construction professionals in sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices, with many viewing them as a crucial component of a more sustainable future.

However, there are also challenges to the widespread adoption of these practices, including high initial costs, a lack of awareness and education, and resistance from traditional construction practices. Nevertheless, as the benefits of sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices become more widely recognized, it is likely that the trend towards these practices will continue to grow, paving the way for a more sustainable and eco-friendly construction industry in the future.

### References:

1. Darko A. and Chan A. P. C. Critical analysis of green building research trend in construction journals / *Habitat Int*, 2016. 53-63p.
2. Zhang Y., Wang J., Hu F. and Wang Y. Comparison of evaluation standards for green building in China, Britain, United States / *Renew. Sust. Energ. Rev.* 68, 2017. 262-271p.
3. Nimlyat P. S. Indoor environmental quality performance and occupants' satisfaction [IEQPOS] as assessment criteria for green healthcare building rating / *Build Environ*, 2018. 598-610p.
4. Teng J., Mu X., Wang W., Xu C. and Liu W. Strategies for Sustainable Development of Green Buildings / *Sustain. Cities Soc*, 2019. 215-226 p.
5. Balaban O. and de Oliveira J. A. P. Sustainable Buildings for Healthier Cities: Assessing the Cobenefits of Green Buildings in Japan / *J. Clean. Prod*, 2017. S68-S78
6. Dwaikat L. N. and Ali K. N. The economic benefits of a green building – Evidence from Malaysia / *J. Build. Eng.*, 2018. 448-453p.
7. Sant'Anna D. O., Dos Santos P. H., Vianna N. S. and Romero M. A. Indoor environmental quality perception and users' satisfaction of conventional and green buildings in Spain / *Sustain. Cities Soc.*, 2018 95-110p.
8. Natural Stone Institute. In: Natural Stone Institute. 2019. <https://www.naturalstoneinstitute.org/default/assets/File/consumers/historystoneingreenbuilding.pdf>
9. Sidorenko Iu. V., Gorodetsky M. V. Modification of the Algorithm for Selecting a Variable Parameter of the Gaussian Interpolation Function / *Control systems & computers.*, 2020

## REUSE OF MATERIALS IN CONSTRUCTION

YELIZAVETA IVANOVA, student

IRINA I. KREISER, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

As global warming and reduction of carbon emissions themes are not losing their relevance professionals of all fields seek the ways to save energy and resources.

Reuse should be prioritized over recycling as it can reduce the whole industry's carbon emission. Reuse usually takes less energy and labor, compared to recycling. It reduces air, water and land pollution, limits the need for new natural resources, such as timber, oil, fibers and the others.

Reuse needs much fewer resources because the main idea of the method is to use the parts of the other buildings without changing their forms and nature. The materials can be refinished or resized, but should keep their original forms.

The building materials such as beams, bricks, glass can be reused again almost without any changes. And such building elements as doors and windows should be reused and not recycled as more energy could be saved. For example, the energy saving potentials of reuse and recycle a door is 50% versus 8%.

There are a few examples of the reusable/recyclable/biodegradable building materials architects can use in their projects to reduce pollution and energy use: wood (reusable/recyclable/biodegradable); steel, aluminum, iron, copper (reusable/recyclable), bricks (reusable/recyclable).

In 2016, Belgian studio Samyn and Partners completed the European Union's headquarters in Brussels which features a large glass atrium with a transparent facade on its new northeast corner constructed as a patchwork out of 3,750 recycled wooden window frames from renovation or demolition sites across Europe.

Architects who want to reuse the materials for their project can face many issues. The main problems are materials search and liability. Usually there is no information about quality and reliability of the materials.

The architects say that BIM models or 'resource passports' for all buildings in danger of being demolished must be created so the architects can understand which resources are available. With more information about the physical characteristics of materials and the possibility of reuse/recycling, the reuse of materials in construction will be easier and safer.

David Greenfield, managing director at the consultancy SOENECS (Social, Environmental & Economic Solutions) says, that the biggest barrier for the architects is the mindset of what circular economy and reusing are. Now the most developed countries in this area are Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands.

A lot of construction wastes create many environment problems. The energy saving potential of reusing and recycling is very high compared to incineration and creating databases will help accelerate wide-ranging change. Ukraine has faced a lot of destruction because of the war and the reuse of building materials will help reduce environmental damage and material costs.

## **References:**

1. Building Materials Reuse and Recycle / Davorin Kralj, Mirko Markič, Faculty of Management, University of Primorska
2. "Virtuous circles: Can reusing building materials in new projects go mainstream?" by Fran Williams for "Architect's journal"

3. Reuse of building products and materials – barriers and opportunities / Gilli Hobbs, Katherine Adams BRE, Watford, United Kingdom

4. New life of the building materials- recycle, reuse and recovery / W.Y. Ng, C. K. Chau, Department of Building Services Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Hong Kong

## **PREDICTING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS METHODS IN URBAN PLANNING**

VITALII IVASENKO, PhD student

OLEKSANDR ZAVALNIY, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser

OLENA ILIENKO, Professor, Doctor of Science in Education, Language Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

### **The relevance of the research topic**

Every year, road traffic accidents (RTAs) in urban lead to the death and injury of road users, as well as significant material losses not only to users but also to the road network. There are different reasons for this phenomenon, but one of the main factors is the insufficient consideration of the road's network formation attributes depending on urban planning conditions, which leads to poor perception of the "visibility triangle" by drivers and pedestrians.

This problem become increasingly relevant, therefore, identifying the causes of RTAs and addressing prevention issues are important scientific research topics.

Modern information technologies are the most important factor in the development of both the modern science and education system and means of ensuring safety of people. Using computer technologies creates fundamentally new opportunities not only in obtaining knowledge and skills to prevent RTAs, but also in their prediction.

Developing methods for predicting the number of RTAs will make it possible to reduce their number through advance forecasting, taking into account the framework of the road network. Using the models for predicting the number of RTAs will enable:

- the comparison of theoretically calculated forecasts and actual statistics
- tracking the number of RTAs
- analyzing the growth or decline rates of their numbers with respect to the factors affecting the outcome indicator (number of cars and the population of a particular city, region or country)

### **The goal of the research:**

The goal of this research is to explore methods for reducing accidents in cities while considering their urban planning component. Accordingly, the following tasks will be performed in my work:

- Analyze the current regulatory framework regarding methods for studying road accidents in urban planning;
  - Investigate the current state of the road network in terms of its accident rate and identify the main factors that affect it;
  - Formulate the main problems and consider typological variations of orientation when using the street-road space (physical and psychological parameters of streets and roads in settlements);
  - Study the main parameters of elements in the street-road network that affect the urban environment and lead to road accidents;
  - Develop a methodology for reducing accidents in cities, taking into account the needs of road users and the urban planning component.

**The subject of the research:**

The subject of the research is methods and algorithms for developing forecasts of the number of road traffic accidents in urban planning. Among them may be mathematical methods for assessing the risks and probabilities of road traffic accidents based on historical data.

In addition, the subject of the research may be various mathematical models used for predicting road traffic accidents, such as:

- Statistical models based on the statistical analysis of data on road traffic accidents, factors affecting them, and the conditions under which they occur.
- Mathematical models based on various mathematical methods and approaches, such as probability and statistics theory, system theory, game theory, artificial intelligence, etc.
- Hybrid models that combine different mathematical methods and approaches.

**Research methods**

In this research, following research methods will be used:

- Literature review: studying various methods for predicting road traffic accidents in urban planning, their advantages and disadvantages.
- Statistical analysis: investigating statistical data on road traffic accidents, such as the number, location, time, and conditions under which they occur. Based on this, factors that affect accidents can be determined and forecasting models developed.
- Mathematical modeling: developing mathematical models for predicting road traffic accidents in urban planning. This approach may include the application of various mathematical methods, such as probability theory, statistics, systems theory, game theory, artificial intelligence, and others.
- Interaction analysis: studying the interaction of different factors that affect road traffic accidents in urban planning and their interrelationships. This may involve analyzing the interaction of factors such as road surface conditions, traffic flow, weather conditions, driver behavior, and other road users. Based on such research, comprehensive methods for predicting road traffic accidents can be developed.

- Simulation modeling: developing computer models that simulate road conditions and traffic flow. This approach can help identify the most critical locations on the roads and develop effective measures to reduce the number of road traffic accidents.

All of these methods can be used to investigate and predict road traffic accidents in urban planning. Combining different research methods helps to obtain more accurate and reliable forecasting results.

#### References:

1. McClymont, K., Bedinger, M., Beevers, L., et al.: Understanding urban resilience with the urban systems abstraction hierarchy (USAH). *Sustain. Cities Soc.* 80, 103729 (2022). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2022.103729>

2. Jones, P., Marshall, S., Boujenko, N.: Creating more people-friendly urban streets through ‘link and place’ street planning and design. *IATSS Res.* 32(1), 14–25 (2008). [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0386-1112\(14\)60196-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0386-1112(14)60196-5)

3. Avila-Palencia, I., Panis, L.I., Dons, E., et al.: The effects of transport mode use on self-perceived health, mental health, and social contact measures: a cross-sectional and longitudinal study. *Environ. Int.* 120, 199–206 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2018.08.002>

## INNOVATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION

ANASTASIYA KAPLUN, student

OLHA I. PERELYHINA Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Innovative technologies allow bringing the construction economy to a higher level (simplify and accelerate the construction process, reduce its cost, increase the life cycle of the building, ensure energy saving, etc.). Low construction and environmental costs play an important role in innovation, as they distinguish new technologies from existing ones.

Much of the innovation comes from the production of building materials. The construction materials market received unique products in 2019-2020.

The Netherlands has developed self-healing concrete. There is cement that can be reduced by lactic acid calcium and some bacteria that process it by converting it into limestone that fills cracks and prevents it from growing. It saves time for repairs, increases the life of the building.

Quartz Vinyl floors are developed which are fire- and water-resistant, and which contain quartz sand. With the addition of plasticizers, the tile becomes flexible.

German specialists created innovative material (liquid wood) from polymers and ground wood. Wood is used as wood flour and makes up 70% of the bulk of the composite. The composition may not be wood, in the material can add straw, rice husk, foam. If the composition includes antimicrobial components,

temperature stabilizers or substances that make the material shock resistant, the price increases, as does the quality.

The introduction of new devices on the market affected technological development. One of the fastest growing areas in this field is construction 3D printing. 3D printing equipment is successfully applied in the process of building construction. In 2014, private companies in the United States and China began work on the creation of 3D-printers for concrete printing were introduced. The first models were used to create small architectural forms. It is possible to build a residential house with interior partitions, door and window openings, and installation for laying of engineering communications in 24 hours.

Manufacturers offer mobile or stationary devices for printing construction elements. Depending on the parameters of the building being erected, the type of 3Dprinter is selected: printer size, nozzle (for the delivery of the building mix), the capacity of the concrete mixer. The thickness of the printing mixture, the configuration of the building, the creation of multi-chamber walls, the automatic mixing of ingredients- all printing details are entered with special software, and the preparation takes no longer than 30 minutes.

The houses were built in Shanghai using a 3D printer by Win Sun (150 m long and 10 m wide). Such a printer is able to print a building six meters high in a few days. Getting ready-made building blocks or other elements directly on the site reduces the cost of production, logistics, and personnel. Thanks to 3D modeling technologies, it became possible to create elements of concrete, biopolymer, cement, gypsum, clay and other materials.

Printed buildings appear in the United States, Saudi Arabia, Italy, France and other countries of the world. The experience of these countries has shown that 3D printing has proven its viability not only in low-rise, but also in multistory construction. In addition to residential buildings, office buildings, pavilions, bridges were created. 3D printer is used not only in construction, but also in the restoration of modern buildings.

The use of 3D technologies demonstrates the interest of scientists of all countries in the development of this method. The 3D printing technology of buildings and structures is innovative and promising.

It is difficult to identify or outline at least indicative directions that may continue in the future. There are many, and the close interrelationship of different approaches in direct construction makes it impossible to distinguish between technology specializations. The latest technologies in construction are aimed at achieving a specific task with consideration and development of related areas. It is impossible to predict what construction will be in 20-50 years. In any case, new technologies in construction will focus on the traditional set of characteristics of a modern home - energy efficiency, comfort and durability, safety and economy.



## ROMAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

VLADA KARAHODINA , student

SAAKSHI SHAH, student, Architectural engineering

Loughborough University, UK

MARYNA S. KOLIENKINA, Associate Professor, PhD in Agricultural Sciences,  
Scientific Adviser

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Roman architecture has had a significant impact on the world of art and architecture, and its influence can be seen even in the 18th century. The 18th century was an important period in the history of Rome, where many prominent architects created masterpieces that would go on to inspire generations. This essay will examine the key features of Roman architecture of the 18th century and explore the significant works of this period.

### Key Features of Roman Architecture in the 18th Century

Roman architecture of the 18th century was characterized by the use of classicism and a focus on symmetry and proportion. It drew heavily on ancient Greek and Roman styles, and the use of columns and arches was prominent. The architecture of this period was also marked by a sense of grandeur and majesty.

One of the key features of Roman architecture of the 18th century was the use of marble. Marble was used extensively in the construction of buildings, and it was used not only for its beauty but also for its durability. This is evident in the Palazzo Braschi, which was built in 1792-1802 by the architect Cosimo Morelli. The building is made entirely of marble and is a stunning example of the use of this material in Roman architecture.

Another important feature of Roman architecture of the 18th century was the use of decorative elements. Buildings of this period were adorned with sculptures, friezes, and other decorative elements. These elements were often inspired by classical themes and were used to emphasize the grandeur and importance of the buildings. An example of this can be seen in the Trevi Fountain, which was built in the 18th century by the architect Nicola Salvi. The fountain is adorned with sculptures of sea gods and horses, which are meant to evoke the power and majesty of the ocean.

### Significant Works of Roman Architecture in the 18th Century

One of the most significant works of Roman architecture in the 18th century is the Palazzo Quirinale. This building was built in the 16th century but was extensively renovated in the 18th century by the architect Ferdinando Fuga. The building is notable for its use of classical elements, such as columns and arches, and for its grandeur and scale. Today, the Palazzo Quirinale serves as the official residence of the President of the Italian Republic.

Another important work of Roman architecture in the 18th century is the Piazza del Popolo. This square was redesigned in the 18th century by the architect Giuseppe Valadier, who transformed it into a grand, symmetrical space. The square is notable for its use of two twin churches, which were designed by Valadier to create a sense of balance and harmony. The Piazza del Popolo is still a popular destination for tourists today and is considered one of the most beautiful squares in Rome.

### **Conclusion**

Roman architecture of the 18th century was marked by a sense of grandeur and majesty, and it drew heavily on classical styles. The use of marble, decorative elements, and a focus on symmetry and proportion were all key features of this period. The Palazzo Quirinale and the Piazza del Popolo are just two examples of the significant works of Roman architecture in the 18th century. These buildings continue to inspire and awe visitors to Rome today, and they serve as a testament to the enduring beauty and power of Roman architecture.

### **References:**

1. Hibbard, H. (1962). Bernini. Penguin Books.
2. Murray, P. (1986). The Architecture of the Italian Renaissance. Thames & Hudson.
3. Pinto, J. (2014). Roman Baroque. Yale University Press.

## **HUMANITÄRE AUSRICHTUNGEN UNSERER ZEIT**

POLINA KLIMENKO, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O.M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Die Erscheinung neuer Zwecke einer humanitären Ausrichtung steht in Begleitung von Zusammenstößen mehrerer Daseinsbeschriftung: eines Unbewussten und eines Bewussten, eines Realen und eines Künstlichen, eines Potentialen und eines Aktuellen, der Tradition und der Neuerung, eines Alltäglichen und eines Sakralen [1,2,4]. Es kommt eine verletzungsfähige Begegnung „eines letzten Menschen“ mit „einem Übermenschen“ vor (F. Nietzsche) [3].

Und heutzutage sind mobile Sakralbauten nicht mehr merkwürdig. Sie bestehen aus erreichbaren Mitteln. Das sind sogenannte Transformer-Kirchen. Das Gebet ist mit innovativen Kommunikationsmitteln aktiv verbunden. Hier kann man auch erinnern, dass die Benutzung von Gadgets von Vatikan gesegnet wurde, die individuelle Gebetbücher der Kirchengäste beinhalten. Das Wort Gottes und der Pixel treffen sich im Raum virtuellen Daseins.

Dabei wird eine zentrale humanitäre Trias ausgezeichnet. Das sind das Gedächtnis, die Zeit, die Erfahrung. Diese Trias hat mächtige Transformationen,

die mit den Fragen seiner eigenen Legitimität in den Bedingungen der Fluktuation des Daseins verbunden sind. Die Jahrhundert der technologischen Praktiken macht die Bildung neuer Zugänge für die kritische Reflexion bezüglich des Menschen und der Welt aktuell [1,4].

Das Bewusstsein des Individuums empfindet auf sich selber die Einwirkung von der Seite der visuellen Mittel der Informationsübertragung. Die Abbildung, ein Bild, eine Folie integrieren sich in ein gemeinsames Segment kognitiver Strategien, indem sie Dynamik erwerben [1].

Seine Werke schockieren, sie provozieren der Zuschauer für die Akten der Transgression. Das heißt, der Zuschauer kann auch Mitautor der Demontage von Regeln werden. Hier existieren keine Rahmen und Regeln mehr [4]. Der Körper nach dem Tode nimmt einen neuen Status. Dieser neue Status heißt Art-Objekt. Dabei werden die Raumbeziehungen zwischen einer heiligen Welt und einer Alltagswelt zerstört. Als Ergebnis stoßen sich das Phänomen des Körpers, der Gottes Status, der Mensch in wechselseitige Beziehungen mit der Technik zusammen. Hiermit erscheint der Bedarf, neue Strategien der Zusammenwirkung zu bilden.

Der multiple Charakter der Welt ist mit der Idee der Unbestimmtheit gebunden, die schöpferische Werkstatt für die Neuerungen ist [1].

Auf dieser Weise wird die moderne Epoche ein tiefer Bestand des Pluralismus verkörpert. Der Pluralismus ist ein wichtiges Merkmal des Postmodernismus, das jede Unterdrückung oder Beschränkung demontiert. Die vorige axiologische Reihe überlässt den Platz den polivariativen Interpretationen, einem multiplen Charakter von Zwecken, Stylen, Abschätzungen.

Der Mensch wird allmählich Geisel eines aktuellen Phänomens „Postwahrheit“. Selbst die Emotionen stützen sich nicht auf die Fakten, sondern haben ihre eigenen Definitionen und Ableitungen. Es ist sinnbildlich, dass gerade der Begriff „Postwahrheit“ nach der Wörterbuch der Stadt Oxford das Wort des Jahres 2016 wurde. Soziokulturelle und soziohumanitäre Risiken, verbunden mit der Einbeziehung der „Postwahrheit“ in den Alltag des XXI. Jahrhunderts, sind ein großes Problem für die Forscher auf dem Gebiet Neurolinguistik, Philosophie der Sprache, Philosophie der Kultur, Religion, Ideologie, kognitive Analyse.

#### **Literatur:**

1. Когнитивный подход. Научная монография. – М.: «Канон+», РООИ «Реабилитация», 2008. – 464 с.
2. Смирнов И.П. Кризис современности / И.П. Смирнов.: Новое литературное обозрение, 2010. – 296 с.
3. Шаап Сибе Человек как мера. Учение Ницше о ressentimente / С. Шаап; пер. с гол. О. Пархомовой. – К.: Изд.-во Жупанского, 2008. – 205 с.
4. Яровицкая Н.А. Манифест разрушения: не-алиби культурного процесса / Н.Я. Яровицкая. Социально-гуманитарные исследования современности. – 23 сентября 2013. – С. 82-85.

## **MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS AS AN OBJECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

YEHOR KONONENKO, PhD student

YEVHENIY P. SUYETNOV, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

OLGA ZELINSKA, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Yaroslav Mudriy National Law University*

Any legal relationship has the following components: subject, object and content of legal relations. It is generally accepted in the doctrine of legal theory to understand the object of legal relations as a certain tangible and intangible good, which gives rise to subjective rights and legal obligations between their subjects.

The objects of environmental law are natural goods that exist without human intervention or with some human intervention. The law does not directly affect natural objects, and its influence is manifested in the legal regulation of the behavior of subjects of environmental relations [1, p. 7].

The positive recognition of animals as objects of environmental legal relations is reflected in the Law of Ukraine about fauna. According to part 1 of Article 3 of this Law, the objects of the animal world covered by this Law are wild animals - chordates, including vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, etc.) and invertebrates (arthropods, mollusks, needelfish, etc.) in all their species and population diversity and at all stages of development (embryos, eggs, pupae, etc.), which are in a state of natural freedom, kept in semi-free conditions or in captivity parts of wild animals (horns, skin, etc.); products of vital activity of wild animals (honey, wax, etc.) [2].

A distinctive feature of animals as an object of environmental law according to the above provision is their wild origin, i.e., they are characterized by their existence in a state of natural freedom, but in fact they can be kept in semi-free conditions or in captivity. Such existence has territorial restrictions, which is reflected in Articles 1 and 4 of the said Law, according to which wild animals are wild animals that are permanently or temporarily in a state of natural freedom within the territory of Ukraine, its continental shelf and exclusive (maritime) economic zone [2].

The faunal legislation of Ukraine does not contain the concept of a wild animal, but certain regulations in this area define the concept of domestic animals. For example, Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity defines domesticated animal species as species whose evolution is influenced by humans. On this basis, all other animals should be considered wild and, accordingly, subject to environmental legislation [3, p. 132].

The Law distinguishes migratory species of wild animals among the objects of the animal world. At the same time, the Law itself does not contain a direct indication of the existence of a separate legal status of such an object of the animal world as migratory species of wild animals, nor does it contain a corresponding

definition. However, a number of articles refer to migration routes as an object of the natural environment, which is derived from the vital activity of animals and is subject to protection, and Article 37-1, paragraph 4 of the Law states that the organization of scientific research is carried out in the following areas: creation of a database of the number of populations of migratory species of animals by marking them.

Instead, a separate legal status of migratory species of wild animals is defined by the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) of 23.06.1979, which Ukraine joined in 1999: "migratory species' means the entire population or a geographically isolated part of the population of any species of wild animals or any lower-ranking taxon of these animals, a significant proportion of which cyclically and regularly crosses one or more borders of national jurisdiction." [4].

Based on the above definition, the main feature of migratory species is their transnational nature of life. Such species have a natural tendency to move seasonally and cyclically over certain distances to change their habitat and realize their vital functions, including reproductive ones.

The path of European integration obliges Ukraine to ensure that its domestic legislation complies with the norms and principles of European Union law. At present, the Ukrainian state needs to amend (reformulate) its legislation to bring it in line with European norms and requirements of biodiversity protection legislation, which provides for the legal regime of migratory species of wild animals.

According to the Law of Ukraine on the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2030, the cessation of biodiversity loss is one of the strategic goals of the national environmental policy. One of the objectives of Goal 2, "Ensuring Sustainable Development of the Natural Resource Potential of Ukraine," is to preserve and restore the number of species of natural flora and fauna, including migratory species of animals, their habitats, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna, and typical natural plant communities subject to protection [5].

Thus, migratory wildlife species are objects of environmental legal relations under Ukrainian and international law. The legal status of such an object needs to be specified in Ukrainian legislation, in particular in the Law of Ukraine about fauna, by defining the concepts of "wild animals" and "migratory species of wild animals". Such changes in domestic legislation are necessary to bring it in line with European norms and requirements of biodiversity protection legislation and to achieve the goals of conservation and restoration of migratory wildlife species, as envisaged by the Strategy of State Environmental Policy of Ukraine until 2030.

#### **References:**

1. Anisimova, H.V. (2014). Objects of environmental legal relations: modern approaches. *Teoriia i praktyka pravoznavstva*, 1 (5), 1-17 [in Ukrainian].
2. Law of Ukraine about fauna № 2894-III. (2001, December 12). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoyi Rady Ukrainy*, 14, 97 [in Ukrainian].

3. Nechyporuk, L.D. (2014). Wild fauna as an object of environmental legislation. *Naukovyi visnyk Uzhhorodskoho natsionalnoho universytetu*, 25, 129-133 [in Ukrainian].

4. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals. (1979, June 23). Retrieved from: [https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995\\_136#Text](https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_136#Text) [in Ukrainian].

5. Law of Ukraine on the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 № 2697-VIII. (2019, February 28). *Vidomosti Verkhovnoyi Rady Ukrayiny*, 16, 70 [in Ukrainian].

## **VERBUNDWERKSTOFFE AUFGRUND DER BÖDEN UND BIOSCHLAMM**

WIKTORIJA KOROSCHTSCHUP, Student

JAROSLAW NASARENKO, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O.M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Für die Verbesserung der Baugrundeigenschaften gibt es zurzeit eine bestimmte Erfahrung für ihre weitere Nutzung durch den Einsatz organischer oder anorganischer Bindemittel. Aus wirtschaftlichen Einstellungen heraus werden Materialkomposite auf Grund von Böden mit einem minimalen Gebrauch von teuren Bindemitteln und Zuschlagsstoffen eine große Benutzung in der Baupraxis haben. Der Hauptteil dieser Komposite besteht dabei aus verschiedenen Industrieabfällen. Einer von diesen Abfällen ist der Bioschlamm der Betriebe biologischer Reinigung. Diese Abfallverwertung ist jetzt ein sehr aktuelles Problem in Großstädten.

Eine wichtige Rolle spielt sogenannte Erdstoffstabilisierung. Das ist chemische oder physikalische Veränderung für die Verbesserung physikalischer Eigenschaften Erdstoffes. Je nach der Bearbeitungstechnik unterscheidet man zwei Richtungen:

.chemische Aufpressbefestigung, wo die Reaktionsstoffe in Art von Lösung oder Gas in den natürlichen Baugrund ohne dessen Zerstörungen eingeführt werden;

.Baugrundbefestigung durch die Bohrgarnitur, die mit der Zerstörung der natürlichen Erdstoffstruktur durch mechanische Vermischung mit dem Bindemittel oder anderen Reaktionsstoffen ausgeführt wird.

Die Benutzung des bekannten Zementmörtels und seine Kombinationen mit traditionellen chemischen und anorganischen Zusätzen können oft keine guten Ergebnisse bei der Erdstoffbefestigung sicherstellen. Unkonventionelle Stoffe, darunter auch Industrieabfälle bei dem Ersatz bis 90% von teuren Zementarten bei einer solchen Behandlung zu benutzen ist sehr aktuell. Auf den Eisenbahnen, nach den Daten [1], wird das Zerstäuben von Bitumenemulsion, sulfatische Harzseife, Baumwollgoudron, Tallöl, Fettasphaltöl, Stearin, Soapstock, schweres Erdöl

gebraucht. Künstliche Grundbefestigung durch die Bearbeitung mit den Kunstharzen kommt immer häufiger in verschiedenen Arten vom Bauwesen zur Anwendung [2]. Chemische Grundbefestigung bei der Sanierung des Erdkörpers auf den lockeren Strecken ist von großem Interesse. Diese Maßnahme ermöglicht, eine Reihe von teuren, schwierigen und aufwendigen Arbeitsvorgängen zu vermeiden, die die Pausen im Eisenbahnbetrieb hervorrufen können. Technologisch kann die Einführung des chemischen Reagens in den Boden durch die Vermischung, Begießen oder Auspressen ausgeführt werden.

Für die Zielerreichung wurde die Abhängigkeit der Baugrunddichte von dem Gehalt des Bioschlammes untersucht. Der Gehalt des Bioschlammes schwankt zwischen 5 und 50%. Aus dem Gemisch von Ton, Wasser und Bioschlamm wurden die Muster mit Dimensionen 4×4×4 cm hergestellt. Nach dem Wartevorgang in Normalbedingungen im Laufe von 7 Tagen wurde die Musterdichtung festgestellt. Die Muster mit Schlammgehalt von 50% wiesen die größte Dichtewerte (2,2 kg/m<sup>3</sup>) auf. Nach vorläufig erworbenen Angaben kann man annehmen, dass der Eiweißstoffbestandteil des Bioschlammes eine gute Bindefähigkeit hat. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen bestätigen auch eine aussichtsreiche Möglichkeit der Bioschlammverwertung als Stabilisator des Erdstoffes.

Niedrige Dichte der Muster bei der Abweichung der Bioschlammkonzentration von optimalen Daten 50% kann entsprechend dem Prinzip der optimalen Strukturbildung der abbindenden Systeme erklärt werden. Der Grund und der Bioschlamm sind Dispersionssysteme, deren Teilchengröße innerhalb der Grenzen zwischen 1 µm und 1 mm schwankt. Bei der Bildung einer optimalen Struktur sind der Abstand zwischen den Großteilchen und Durchmesser von kleineren Teilchen gleich zu sein. Die Flächenberührung der Teilchen verschiedener Größen verläuft durch die Attraktion von den positiv- und negativ aufgeladenen Ionen auf der Oberfläche. Die Bestätigung der aufgestellten Hypothese erfordert Durchführungen von weiteren Experimenten.

Nach den Ergebnissen der durchgeführten Untersuchungen wurde eine optimale Konzentration des Bioschlammes festgestellt, was ermöglicht, physikalisch-chemische Eigenschaften des Bodens zu verbessern. Die erworbenen Ergebnisse bestätigen die genügende Bindefähigkeit des Eiweißstoffbestandteils des Bioschlammes und dessen aussichtsreiche Verwertung als Bodenstabilisator. Es ist geplant, den Einsatz der Prüfungsergebnisse für die Erhöhung der Tragfähigkeit des Bodens auf der Grundlage eines niedrigen Personenbahnsteiges zu benutzen, sowie auch die Untersuchungen der möglichen Probleme, die bei den experimentellen Erprobungen der neuen Technik für die Baugrundbefestigung entstehen können.

#### **Literatur:**

1. Makusa, G.P. Soil stabilization methods and materials in engineering practice [Elektronenrecherche]/G.P.Makusa. [http://pure.ltu.se/portal/files/42050076/Soil\\_stabilization\\_methods\\_and\\_materials.pdf](http://pure.ltu.se/portal/files/42050076/Soil_stabilization_methods_and_materials.pdf).
2. Trikoz, L.W.: Abhängigkeit der Festigkeit Zementwassermischungen für die Tunnelabdichtung von der Füllstoffanzahl. Verlag UkrDAST, Auflage 94, 2009, S. 35-43.

## DEKORATIVE BETONARTEN

WIKTORIJA LAWRIK, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher  
Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O.M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Feinkörniger Beton für kleine Architekturformen der Städte ist sehr verbreitet. Dieses Material ermöglicht die Schaffung von komplizierten Maserungen und Formen anstatt der Natursteine. Mit Hilfe dieser Idee kann man dekorative Elemente schaffen und den Aufwand von Zeit und Stoffe reduzieren. Diese Elemente haben dieselbe Qualität wie die Natursteine. Dekorativer Beton fand im Zivildbau, Industriebau, Landschaftsbau und im Bau von den Autobahnen eine breite Anwendung.

Das Ziel der Arbeit ist die Erstellung des Betons für die Produktion von Pfählen für die Gehsteigabsperrung. Diese Elemente werden mit Berücksichtigung der Witterung hergestellt.

### **Methoden und Materialien**

**Schotter** ist der zerkleinerte Granit mit Korngröße 3-10 mm. Laut der Proben entspricht der Schotter den Forderungen für großen Zuschlag bei der Herstellung der Elemente aus dem feinkörnigen Beton. Der Beton aus feinkörnigem Granit hat nach der Verarbeitung eine Oberfläche des Natursteins.

**Chemische Füllstoffe** werden für die Herstellung von feinkörnigen Betonmischungen bei der Produktion von Zwergsäulen benutzt. Für diesen Zielen werden die Plastifizierungszusatzmittel und die Hydrophobiermittel obligatorisch gebraucht. In dieser Arbeit wurde ein zusammengesetztes Zusatzmittel „SIKA“ und ein Hydrophobiermittel gebraucht.

**Die Farbstoffe** wie die Ockerfarbe werden für die Farbkörper mit allen Bindemitteln benutzt. Die Abschattungen der Farbstoffe können von der hellgelben und goldfarbigen bis zur dunklen, rötlichen und sogar braunen Tönung sein. Die Ockerfarbe stellt den Ton dar, der von den Eisenoxiden gefärbt wird. Dieser Farbstoff ist einer der populärsten und billigsten. Die Farbschichten auf Grund dieses Farbstoffs sind fest und stabil gegen die Wirkung der Alkalien, des Kalkes und der Licht. Für die Durchführung der Proben wurden im Labor die Probewürfel mit den Abmessungen 7,07×7,07×7,07 cm hergestellt. Die Bestimmung einer optimierten Zusammensetzung des feinkörnigen Betons für die Herstellung von Zwergsäulen der Straßen und Bürgersteige war die Hauptaufgabe. Es wurde 4 Muster jeder Zusammensetzung vorbereitet. Der Schwerpunkt war die Proben auf die Festigkeit und Wasserdichte des Betonmusters. Die Strukturmerkmale nach Bruser wurden mit Hilfe der Probewürfel 4×4×4 cm jeder Zusammensetzung untersucht.

Die Konsistenz wurde durch die Zerfließeigenschaft des kleinen Konus ähnlich der Bestimmung der Normalkonsistenz des Zementmörtels bewertet. Die



Limitierung des Zerfließens wurde mit der Hilfe des Wassergehaltes geregelt. Der Normalwert des Zerfließens wurde innerhalb der Grenzen 110-115 mm gehalten.

Die Eigenschaften des Betons wie die Wasserabsorption, die Dichte und Porosität wurde nach der diskreten Methode ermittelt. Die Wasserdichte wurde nach dem Zeitrafferverfahren laut der Empfehlungen des Staatsstandartes festgelegt. Die Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen sind in der Tabelle dargestellt.

#### **Literatur:**

1. Батраков В.Г. Модифицированные бетоны. Теория и практика. М., 1998. – 768 с.
2. В.П. Сизов. Проектирование составов тяжелого бетона. – М.: Стройиздат, 1979.
3. Шейкин А.Е., Чеховский Ю.В., Бруссер М.И. Структура и свойства цементных бетонов. – М.: Стройиздат, 1979.
4. Прошин О.Ю., Яковлева Р.А., Костюк Т.А., Демина О.И., Салия М.Г. Использование пигментов для составов проникающей изоляции. / Науковий вісник будівництва.- Харків: ХДТУБА, ХОТВ АБУ, 2009. - Вип. 53. - с. 136-139.

## **RESEARCH OF THE STATE OF THE WATER ENVIRONMENT IN THE REGIONS OF THE LOCATION OF OIL AND GAS DEPOSITS**

MYKOLA LIESNIAK, PhD student

IGOR V. UDALOV, Professor, Doctor of Science in Geological sciences, Scientific Adviser

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

The national environmental policy of Ukraine envisages the stabilization and improvement of the state of the natural environment through the implementation of an ecologically balanced system of nature management and preservation of natural ecosystems. The proper state of the environment is ensured at the legislative level, for example, by the laws of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection", "On Environmental Expertise", "On Environmental Impact Assessment".

Enterprises carry out measures for the implementation and certification of international standards in the environmental field. The family of ISO 14000 standards provides for the possibility of minimizing the negative impact of enterprise activities, compliance with laws, regulations and other environmentally-oriented requirements.

In addition, the oil and gas industry also has sectoral regulatory documents aimed at minimizing the impact on the environment at all stages of industrial activity. Thus, the development of oil and gas deposits is carried out in accordance with the "Rules for the development of oil and gas deposits" [1].

Therefore, studies of the state of environmental components in the areas where oil and gas deposits are located should be systematic and carried out

throughout the entire period of deposits exploitation. The obtained research results must be used to predict the impact on the environment and develop measures to prevent or reduce this impact.

Research of the state of the water environment is part of comprehensive research in the areas where oil and gas deposits are located. The importance of the state of surface and underground waters is determined by their use in many spheres of human activity and life. The impact of oil and gas production on the aquatic environment is minimal, provided the equipment is operating normally. Problems can arise only in case of intentional violations or emergency situations.

Most often, pollution of the water environment is associated with the ingress of salt water and oil products into the soil, surface and groundwater. Such pollution manifests itself in an increase in the mineralization of water, the concentration, first of all, of sodium ions, potassium ions, chloride ions, as well as in an increase in the content of petroleum products.

During 2022, about 600 surface and underground water samples were taken in the studied territories of the oil and gas deposits in the Kharkiv, Poltava and Dnipropetrovsk regions. To control the chemical composition of surface and underground waters, sampling points that are evenly distributed within the deposits were selected. In places where there are no surface water bodies, existing wells and boreholes were used.

For more qualitative studies of the state of the water environment, the observation network should cover all runoff microbasins, within which all involved technological elements (oil and gas wells, pipelines, industrial sites, etc.) are located, thanks to the installation of additional observation wells [2].

In any event, no significant content of sodium ions, potassium ions and chloride ions has been detected in the water samples. It has been established that the presence of dissolved oil products in surface and underground waters is often associated with the activities of multi-industry enterprises within the deposits. Soil and groundwater contamination by petroleum products within the territories of agricultural enterprises is characteristic. In particular, most of the pollution is related to oil spills that occurred in the 80s of the last century.

The increased content of nitrates was characteristic of areas where domestic soil and groundwater pollution is observed. The increased content of sulfates was characteristic of areas with a significant decrease in the level of groundwater and the water level in surface water bodies. In addition, the increased content of sulfates and nitrates can be a consequence of the use of mineral and organic fertilizers within agricultural lands.

Thus, the negative impact of oil and gas activities on the state of surface and underground waters has not been detected. At the same time, the existing wells and boreholes within settlements are sometimes not enough for a qualitative assessment of the state of the water environment, which makes the perspective of our research.

## References:

1. Pravila rozrobki naftovih i gazovih rodovishch: zatv. nakazom Min-va ekologii ta prirodnih resursiv Ukraïni vid 15.03.2017 r. № 118. URL: <http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0692-17#n13> (data zvernennya: 31.03.2023)
2. Dyadin D. V., Principles of installing local monitoring points of the ground and surface water at oil and gas production sites / Environmental safety and balanced use of resources № 2 (18), 2018, Pages 126–137.

## 3D TECHNOLOGY IN CONCRETE PRINTING

MARYNA LOZOVA, student

OLHA I. PERELYHINA Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

3D concrete printing, also known as 3D construction printing, is a device to fabricate buildings or construction components in shapes that are impossible to take from concrete formwork. They can easily lay structures using curvilinear forms instead of typical rectilinear, which makes them more durable.

This technology has its own pros and cons. When it comes to pros, the printing products are in high quality, fairly low priced, time saving, and have the ability to create new, complex designs. The cost of a typical printed house is much lower than an equivalent customary built one. This is due to significantly lower use of cement, and it is considered eco-friendly because of the small amount of wasted building materials. Getting a house built with 3D technology can be completed in about a month in a half compared to the normal 6-month construction period. This can be extremely beneficial during an emergency situation where structures need to be built in as little time as possible. As for cons, the printing results have no building codes, that are important for structuring work and implementation in use. Also, materials are limited to concrete and plastics, therefore you cannot use them in constructions requiring wood or steel.

Exist three different technologies are currently used in 3D concrete printing: binder jetting, robotic shotcrete, and layered material extrusion. The first one of them is the most common and means binder jet printing, in other words powder bed and binder, where the powder bed is Portland cement and the binder is water. This mixture allows for a higher degree of geometric freedom, including the possibility to create unsupported cantilevers or overhangs and hollow parts, furthermore the left-over powder can be reused for future parts. Also, with binder jetting technologies has been demonstrated at large scale by Enrico Dini with D-Shape. D-Shape relies on a non-hydraulic Sorel cement that is based on sand activated with magnesium oxide in the powder bed and a liquid magnesium chloride solution as binder. The technology has been used to produce mainly furniture, such as a coffee table.

In conclusion, 3D printed construction is gaining popularity each and every year, this novelty is not just a replacement for the well-known way of building, it has much deeply influence on several fields such as economics, environmental protection and others. So, 3D construction printing gives us a new realm of possibilities that just are not available with traditional construction methods.

## **ERNEUERUNGSMETHODEN VON ABWASSERNETZEN**

MARIA MASS, Student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O. M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Aufgrund des hohen Amortisationsverschleißes der Abwassertunnel haben die Betreiber große finanzielle und technische Schwierigkeiten. Das Hauptproblem beim Betrieb von Abwassertunneln sind auch große Schwierigkeiten bei deren Renovierung. Eine erfolgreiche Forschungsrichtung ist daher die Erhöhung der Betriebsdauer durch die Suche nach alternativen Renovierungsmethoden, die einen zuverlässigen Betrieb von Tunneln unter beschränkten Finanzenbedingungen ermöglichen. Im Rahmen der Forschungsarbeit wurde eine neue Methode entwickelt zur Wiederherstellung von Abwassertunneln an deren Anschlussstellen zu Revisionsschächten mit der Verwendung von Tunnelauskleidungselementen aus Polymermaterialien. Es wurde eine numerische Modellierung des Spannungs-Dehnungs-Zustands der Verstärkungsstruktur des Tunnels durchgeführt.

Die zentrale Abwasserentsorgung von Siedlungen ist ein komplexes integriertes System, das aus Kanalisationsnetzen, Sammlern, Abwassertunneln, Abwasserreinigungsanlage mit verschiedenen Kapazitäten usw. besteht. Der Abwassertunnel ist ein Ingenieurbauwerk mit einem Durchmesser von über 1500 mm, deren Hauptzweck die Entsorgung von Abwasser aus Abwasserkanälen zu Kläranlagen ist.

Das Problem beim Betrieb von Abwassertunneln liegt in der Komplexität der Renovierungsmethoden. Die komplexen Renovierungsmethoden sind auf ihre tiefe Verlegung zurückzuführen. Die meisten Tunnel wurden vor über 50-60 Jahren gebaut. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt gab es keine Normen für die Projektierung von Schächten und Versorgungsnetzen.

Basierend auf der Analyse zahlreicher Fälle der Einbrüche auf den Abwassertunneln wurde ein Komplex von Ursachen festgestellt. Eine der häufigsten Ursachen für den Einbruch ist eine Verringerung normativer Betriebsdauer von Stahlbetonkonstruktionen [1, 2]. Die Hauptursache für die Zerstörungen ist die biogene Korrosion des Gewölbeteils von Betonrohren. Daher sind die Fragen des Korrosionsschutzes von Beton- und Stahlbetonkonstruktionen besonders aktuell bei der Lösung der Probleme, die im direkten Zusammenhang

mit den Fragen der Betriebsdauer und Erneuerung von Abwassertunneln stehen. Gerade die Korrosion von Beton- und Stahlbetonkonstruktionen führte zum vorzeitigen Verschleiß aller seit den 1950er Jahren gebauten und in Betrieb genommenen Tunnel, die sich derzeit in einem Notfall befinden [3]. Daher ist das Forschungsthema, das auf die Entwicklung wirksamer Methoden zur Wiederherstellung von Abwassertunneln gerichtet wird, sehr aktuell.

Eine Komplexanalyse der Betriebssicherheit von Entwässerungsnetzen mit verschiedenen Durchmessern zeigt, dass die derzeit grabenlosen Verlegungsmethoden für Rohrleitungen bevorzugt werden.

Für die Berechnung der Tragfähigkeit des Gewölbeteils der vorgeschlagenen Auskleidungskonstruktion wurde die Finite-Elemente-Rechenmethode verwendet. Die Berechnungsergebnisse bestätigten die ausreichende Festigkeit und Steifigkeit der Polymerauskleidung für die Sicherstellung der Tragfähigkeit des Abwassertunnels.

## TIFBAU IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DER WELT

DANIL POLENOK, student

OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI, Doz. Dr.-Ing., Sprachwissenschaftlicher Betreuer

*Charkiwer nationale O. M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Die Praxis des Aufbaus von Instandhaltung und Inhaltsetzung von Ingenieurnetzwerken beweist eine große Bedeutung der richtigen und optimierten technischen Lösungen. Die richtige Planungslösung gewährleistet zukünftige Zuverlässigkeit, Kosteneinsparungen und Instandhaltung. Wir sprechen von multifunktionalen Stadtformationen mit maximaler vertikaler Entwicklung mit integrierter Nutzung des unterirdischen Raums.

Laut Statistiken, in Großstädten können bis zu 70% des gesamten Garagenvolumens, bis zu 60% der Lager, bis zu 50% der Archive und Lager, bis zu 30% der Kultur- und Gemeindedienste in der Zukunft unter der Erdoberfläche platziert werden [1].

**Die zivilen Bauwerke, die im unterirdischen Raum platziert werden dürfen, werden nach den folgenden Merkmalen klassifiziert:**

- nach dem Zweck und der Art der Nutzung;
- nach der Ort in Bezug auf die Stadtplanung und nach den Zusammenhängen mit Bodenobjekten;
- nach dem Konstruktions- und Raumplanungsschema;
- nach der Geschößzahl.

Die Dynamik des Arbeitsvolumens im städtischen Untertagebau in der Ukraine in den letzten 50 bis 60 Jahren ist durch eine erhöhte Bauquote von

Handels- und Gaststätteneinrichtungen sowie Ingenieur- und Transportbauwerke gekennzeichnet.

Unterirdische Objekte werden unter den Straßen und Plätzen der Stadt, unter den Schienentransportwegen, unter unbebauten Abschnitten, einschließlich unter den Plätzen und Boulevards, direkt unterhalb von Wohn-, Verwaltungs- und öffentlichen Gebäuden oder deren Komplexen platziert [2].

In den zentralen Teilen der Stadt sind Tiefgaragen und Parkplätze neben großen Institutionen, Hotels, Einkaufszentren, Supermärkten, Märkten, Unterhaltungsbauten sowie in der Nähe von Stadien, Bahnhöfen und anderen öffentlichen Einrichtungen für Massenbesuche gebaut [2].

Unterirdische Gebäudeteile umfassen Sockel, Fundamente, Wände, Böden, Fundamentträger, Balken und Versteifungsmembranen, Tunnel und Kanäle.

Die Topologie der Bildung konstruktiver Lösungen für unterirdische Gebäudeteile spiegelt die Komplexität der Auswirkung der Bestandteile bei der Auswahl einer rationalen Variante unter vielen anderen Varianten.

Die Nomenklatur konstruktiver und raumplanerischer Lösungen für den unterirdischen Gebäudeteil kann heutzutage dank integrierter Lösungen mit innovativen Technologien erheblich erweitert werden.

#### **Literatur:**

1. Яковлев Є. О. Регіональні зміни екологічного стану геологічного середовища міст та селищ як фактору сучасного розвитку інженерних вишукувань для будівництва в Україні / Є. О. Яковлев // Світ геотехніки. – 2013. – № 3. – С. 8–12.
2. Admiraal J. B. M. A bottom-up approach to the planning of underground space / J. B. M. Admiraal // Tunnelling and Underground Space Technology. – 2006. – Volume 21. – Issue 3-4. – P. 444–465.

## **METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES FOR ORGANIZATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT ECOLOGICAL SETTLEMENTS**

YANA SELIKHOVA, PhD student

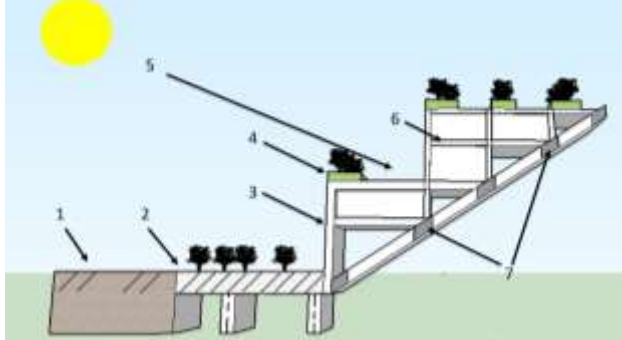
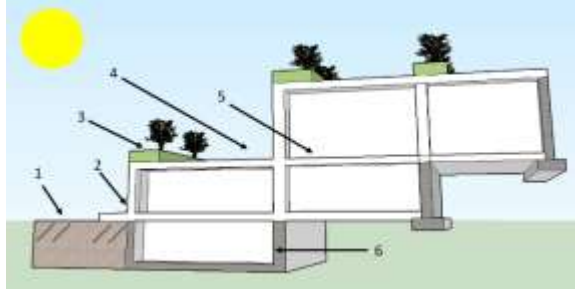
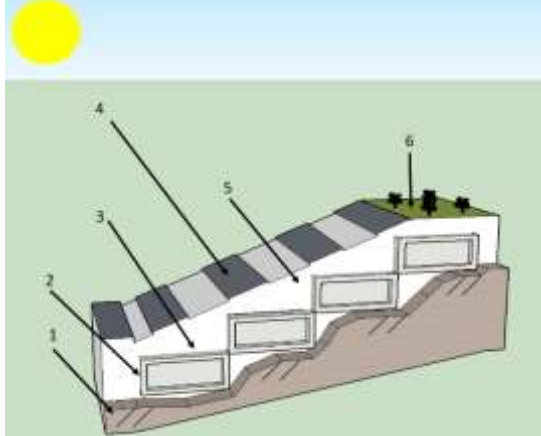
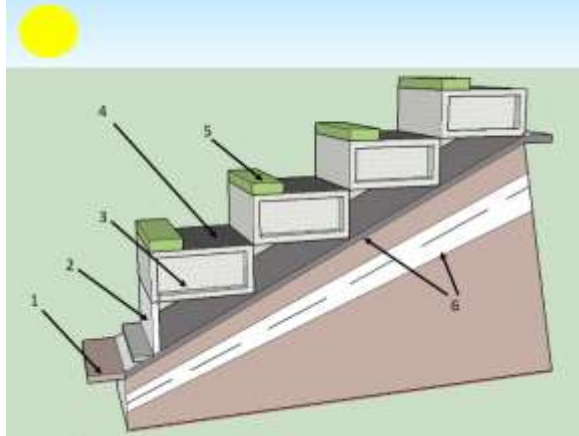
TETYANA ZHYDKOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Engineering, Scientific Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

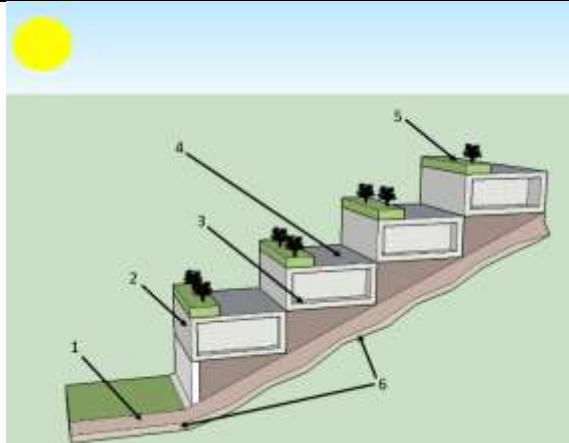
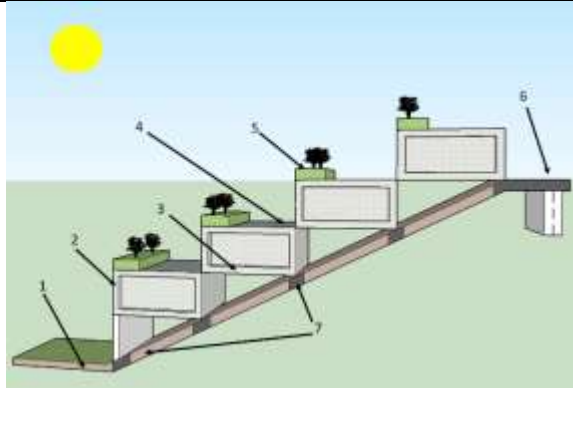
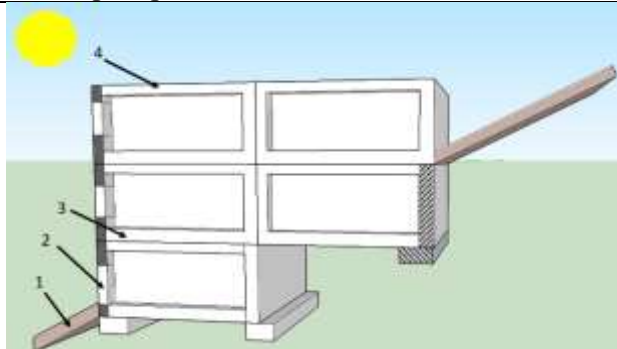
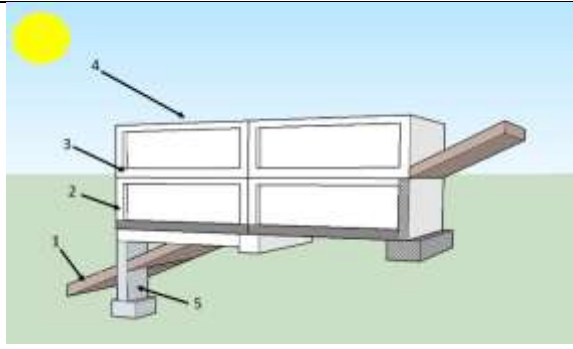
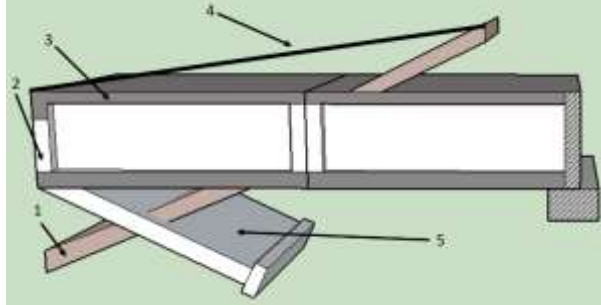
Designing energy-efficient ecological settlements is a new direction in urban planning, which is currently developing rapidly. The concept of sustainable energy-efficient ecological settlement should play a growing role in the future development of territories in all regions of our country, in the future and around the world. The paper presents the best ways to develop the territories [1] of the western part of Ukraine, which have a positive impact on the environment. Some aspects are important in this regard: economic feasibility, short construction time, reduction of energy consumption, reduction of waste and further management.

The concept of energy-efficient ecological settlements has an undeniable impact and serves as an alternative sustainable model of residential areas. As a relatively small experimental example, these urban planning entities have the opportunity to explore and apply new solutions, the need for which is obvious in the global care for the people of our country in the most difficult period of today, which will forever leave a mark on the body. This is a devastating war in eastern Ukraine, especially pathetic to talk about his hometown of Kharkiv, where I was born and live today.

Energy-efficient ecological settlements could be of strategic importance for the restoration of mountainous western regions of Ukraine. Mountainous areas are a natural, historical, cultural and economic heritage, based on appropriate management to promote the sustainable development of these areas and the planet. Below, Table 1 [2], presents the best ways to place passive buildings in energy-efficient ecological settlements.

**Table 1 – Organization of energy efficient ecological settlements - ways to place passive buildings in mountainous areas**

without trimming the slope	trimming the slope
	
<p>1 - soil, 2 - pile grille; 3 - walls and columns, 4 - containers for landscaping; 5 - photovoltaic solar panels, 6 - floors, 7 - lattice of cross strips.</p>	<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; 3 - containers for landscaping; 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - floors, 6 - underground room (bomb shelter).</p>
raised above the slope	on a wedge-shaped foundation
	
<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - diaphragm, 6 - landscaping (green roof type).</p>	<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - containers for landscaping, 6 - wedge-shaped foundation.</p>

<p>on a broken foundation</p> 	<p>without trimming the slope</p> 
<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - containers for landscaping; 6 - broken plate.</p>	<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - containers for landscaping; 6 - pile grille, 7 - cross grille.</p>
<p>on steep slopes</p> 	
<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels.</p>	<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; 3 - floors, 4 - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - column.</p>
	
<p>1 - soil, 2 - walls and columns; with - flowers, h - photovoltaic solar panels, 5 - column.</p>	

**References:**

1. Selikhova JV, Zhidkova TV, Prerequisites and methods of placement of buildings in energy-efficient ecological settlements. Materials of the V International Scientific and Practical Conference for Higher Education and Young Scientists - "Prospects for Development of Territories: Theory and Practice" 2021. Electronic resource: [https://science.kname.edu.ua/images/dok/konferentsII/2012/2021\\_18-19.11\\_compressed.pdf](https://science.kname.edu.ua/images/dok/konferentsII/2012/2021_18-19.11_compressed.pdf);
2. Tetior A.N. Construction ecology.- Kyiv, Higher School, 1992; Tetior ON Building ecology.- Kyiv, Higher school;
3. Passive houses and their design principles. © 2007-2021. All rights reserved. Avenston Group. Electronic resource: <https://avenston.com/articles/passive-houses/>



4. Tetior A.N. Urban ecology.- Kyiv, Higher School, 2008; Tetior ON Urban ecology.- Kyiv, Higher School, 2008;
5. Adams, D. and Larkham, P.J. (2019) The Everyday Experiences of Reconstruction and Regeneration: From Vision to Reality in Birmingham and Coventry Routledge, Abingdon;
6. Annamaria Giorgi. Special Issue "Sustainable Development in Mountain Areas" // Annamaria Giorgi / Luca Giupponi / University of Milan, Italy
7. United Nations. The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. 2018. Electronic resource:  
[https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40156/25/S1801140\\_en.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40156/25/S1801140_en.pdf)

## WHAT WILL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE?

OLEXANDR SKALYHA, student

FRANCESCA GULDEMOND, civil engineer, [figuldemon@gmail.com](mailto:figuldemon@gmail.com)

Loughborough University, UK

SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The future is already with us. This opinion determines the prospects of architecture and construction for the next 30 years. What will be the norm tomorrow is emerging and developing before our eyes today.

In order to glimpse at least a little into the coming day, to predict what will be built, it is necessary to understand what the actual construction process will be like. British infrastructure company Balfour Beatty recently tried to do this. It published a forecast until 2050, where it listed the signs of the construction industry of the future.

According to analysts, construction will be focused on innovation, and fruitful alliances will emerge between construction companies and large technology players. Thanks to this, construction will be much faster than it is today. Including through the use of 3D and 4D printing technologies.

Digital technologies will be introduced throughout the entire construction business chain, from design, procurement, to the construction itself. The shape and offering of the industry will change, and data analytics will be actively used for better understanding of customers and meeting their needs. And immersive visualization combined with information modeling (BIM) and augmented reality technologies will allow architects to effectively collaborate and demonstrate the results of their work to customers.

Artificial intelligence, in turn, will open new opportunities for processing a colossal array of data and self-learning based on access to new information. Due to this, labor productivity will be increased, risks will be reduced and enormous funds will be saved.

The approach to labor resources will also change. Unskilled construction work will disappear, replaced by robots and drones, and highly specialized professionals will be in demand, especially those who can combine digital technologies, creativity and new ideas.

Balfour Beatty also believes that concrete and steel will become a thing of the past, builders will use alternative materials, the production of which will not provoke climate change. These are recycled plastic, paper, packaging waste, hemp panels and much more.

Therefore, the houses of the future will be different. But what exactly? This is answered by the British NHBC Foundation in the study "Futurology: New Home in 2050".

The buildings will occupy a smaller area of land, because they will have a vertical orientation, - emphasizes the NHBC. Detachment from the environment will be compensated by indoor gardens, vertical vegetation and green roofs. In addition to the aesthetic, it will have a huge practical value - it will reduce the average temperature in the conditions of climate change.

Experts indicate that private houses will change less, but they will be focused on absorbing solar energy and this will make such buildings self-sufficient. Passive house standards will improve, and some buildings will become mini-power plants that will not only consume, but also generate energy. That is, they will have a positive energy balance and will be able to give residual energy to the general network.

It will happen, including due to the improvement of the "smart house" technology. A remote system of centralized control of all processes from power supply to heating will operate. Thus, energy consumption is minimized at a time when a person will not need it.

According to the NHBC, the future will see so-called third-age homes for people aged 65 and over. They are adapted enough for older residents to ensure an adequate level of comfort and to compensate for people's less mobile lifestyles. And young people will be offered micro-apartments. The small size of such housing is intended for temporary residence with the prospect of improving living conditions.

According to experts, housing will become more adaptable. Today, designers and builders impose the layout of their apartments on the consumer. As a rule, it is more or less standardized and does not take into account the individual needs of the buyer. It will be changed in the future. The Dutch architecture office MVRDV has already created a program in which the client can design his own ideal apartment.

And their colleagues from UNStudio presented a project of a house where it will be possible to change the layout of the house with the help of special furniture modules. At the request of the client, the living room will quickly turn into a bedroom, and one room will be divided into two. That is, housing will become increasingly individualized and adapted to the needs of a specific person.

According to the UN, by 2050, 66% of the world's population will live in cities. Therefore, architects master the air, creating so-called vertical settlements. Already today, the Vertical City organization offers to build not just skyscrapers, but entire complexes 400 stories high, when one building will have everything - housing, a school, a kindergarten, a hospital. At the expense of verticality, supporters of this idea want to protect the environment from the spread of high-rise buildings to new territories.

An alternative to the vertical one is the so-called floating city. This concept of a settlement for 10,000 people was developed by the Danish architectural bureau BIG. Their Oceanix City project takes into account the pace of climate change and rising sea levels. Therefore, BIG proposes to settle people on floating platforms, where houses will be built no higher than seven floors. They will be made of environmentally friendly materials such as bamboo, and solar panels will be mounted on the roof. Part of the buildings in such a city of the future will be used as marine farms for the cultivation of algae and shellfish. And it will be possible to move from one platform to another with the help of electric transport.

*If these ideas seem fantastic to someone, then remember that not long ago, few people believed in "passive" and "smart" houses, in vertical gardens or swimming pools on the roof of high-rise buildings. And today all this is a reality! So, another, perhaps unusual, but exciting world of future architecture awaits us. I hope there will be harmony between human needs and environmental protection.*

## **HOUSES BY A 3D-PRINTING**

DARIA SUK, student

GANNA S. RYABOVOL, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv.*

These days, the real estate market is changing and evolving at a rapid pace. Every day thousands of architects think of new ways of building. They research of new materials and technologies for more sustainable and cost-effective residential projects. Therefore, for many years the method of 3D printing of houses has been practiced.

The digital visualization of every component through innovations like BIM and renders has been key in advancing the printing process. By accurately modeling construction systems, with all their dimensions and layers, it is possible to maximize the understanding of how materials fit and work – and consequently aim for a better, more creative architecture. By combining these representation methods with 3D printing, future design possibilities for housing become endless, even in changing climatic conditions. Also, environmentally friendly materials are added to innovative technologies, which make this process cheaper and more "correct" from the point of view of the environment. For example, Italy hosted the

first ever construction printed in raw earth; a circular housing prototype whose entire structure and cladding was built in 200 hours with multiple printers working simultaneously.

3D printing is also considered a real potential solution to humanitarian issues like the global housing crisis. In parts of the world where a roof over your head is far from a guarantee, the ability to quickly and inexpensively produce a livable structure has enormous potential, like entire 50-home 3D-printed community in Mexico.

Builder PERI GmbH and designer MENSE-KORTE ingenieure+architekten collaborated on the first-ever 3D printed house in Germany, a two-story building with approximately 860 square feet of livable space per floor. The project uses a special 3D printer called BOD2, pioneered by Danish manufacturer COBOD. The machine allows the addition of pipes and other internal building components, even while the printing is underway. It can print up to 10 square-feet of double-skin wall in just 5 minutes and only needs to be calibrated once before getting to work on each section. Eventually, the team of Mense-Korte managed to construct a two-storey building. The first level has an open floor plan including a living room, dining area, and a cozy fireplace in the middle. The second floor consists of three separate bedrooms (which might also be used as working space, for example). In addition, there are three bathrooms to accommodate several family members and guests. Since the whole building was made by a 3D printer, it took less than a year to complete the construction.

Another example of the use of 3D technologies in construction is a 6,900 square-foot administrative building for the Dubai Municipality. This building is currently the largest 3D printed building in the world. Apis Cor, the first company to develop specialized equipment for 3D printing in the construction industry, completed the 3D printed wall structures of this building. The innovative 3D printer used allowed the structure to be built directly in place, without any extra assembly works. The mobile machinery moved around the site by crane, to be able to cover the whole printed area, bigger than its normal reach. In fact, only 3 workers and the machine were needed to 3D print wall structures of the entire building. For this venture, the 3D Printing material used is a gypsum-based mixture produced locally and poured onto rebar, which was also made using 3D technologies.

After all, the examples listed in this article are far from the only ones in this area. People have created and continue to create buildings using innovative 3D printing technologies. I believe that this method of construction is a significant breakthrough in the field of architecture and in the future may become one of the main.

#### **References:**

1. Paving the way for future living: Germany's first 3D-printed house. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.gira.com/uk/en/inspirations/references/3d-house-germany#taking-a-look-inside-the-3d-printed-concrete-house>

2. 6 of the World's Most Impressive 3D Printed Buildings. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.procore.com/jobsite/6-of-the-worlds-most-impressive-3d-printed-buildings/>

3. Dubai Municipality to Become the World's Largest 3D-Printed Building. [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.archdaily.com/930857/dubai-municipality-to-become-the-worlds-largest-3d-printed-building>

4. 3D Printing, Prefabrication, and Interior Design: Construction Trends for 2022. [Electronic resource]. URL: [https://www.archdaily.com/973281/3d-printing-prefabrication-and-interior-design-construction-trends-for-2022?ad\\_source=search&ad\\_medium=projects\\_tab&ad\\_source=search&ad\\_medium=search\\_result\\_all](https://www.archdaily.com/973281/3d-printing-prefabrication-and-interior-design-construction-trends-for-2022?ad_source=search&ad_medium=projects_tab&ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_all)

## **PROSPECTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SHALE OILS FROM THE RUDOV BEDS OF THE DNEPER-DONETSK DEPRESSION**

DMYTRO SULIMA, PhD student

O. V. BARTASHCHUK, Doctor of Science (Geology), Scientific Adviser

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

At present, the subject of my research "Geological criteria for the formation of shale oil accumulations in the Rudivska strata of the Visean Lower Carboniferous of the Dnipro-Donetsk Basin" has proved to be highly actual, taking into account the current paradigmatic situation in the field of geology and relevant studies.

The process of extracting hydrocarbons from shale rocks involves the use of hydraulic fracturing, which is not unambiguous from an environmental point of view. In this connection, experts divide environmental pollution into mechanical, chemical, biological, physical and radiation according to its type of origin.

Mechanical pollution includes contamination with solid particles, containers and waste items that accumulate on the earth's surface: in soil, water, and air. Chemical pollution is pollution by substances and compounds of artificial origin that enter the geographical environment and disrupt the processes of the circulation of matter and energy. Biological pollution is the spread of organisms that have emerged as a result of human activity. Examples of biological pollution include bacteriological weapons, new viruses that cause epidemics of dangerous diseases, and the rapid reproduction of certain plant or animal species that have been relocated by humans from one place of distribution to another. Physical pollution includes changes in thermal, electrical, and radiation conditions caused by human activity, as well as vibrations and noise.

Thus, the peculiarities of natural resource management in my field of work focus on such three categories of environmental pollution as mechanical, chemical, and physical contamination [1].

Our analysis has proved that such types of pollution can be caused by hydraulic fracturing. For that matter, seismic activity turns out to be of particular relevance as it has already been proven that hydraulic fracturing can trigger earthquakes.

As for water pollution, we have experientially come up with the conclusion that during the extraction process, water is contaminated with methane and radioactive elements that are washed out of the host rocks.

In terms of air pollution, it is caused by the release of methane and other gases. At the same time, the fracking process is always accompanied by noise pollution.

Another significant issue here is land use. Shale oil extraction leads to disturbance of the landscape, damages agricultural land due to the use of a large area by the deposits.

Together with this, soil contamination should also be taken into consideration as there is always a risk of toxic fluid leakage from sumps and uncontrolled fountain emissions.

Speaking about climate impacts, emissions of methane and other gases from shale oil production are higher than from conventional oil production. The damage to the climate is commensurate with the damage caused by coal mining.

To deal with the above, we have developed certain conceptual approaches to green environmental management: a) improving the legal framework; b) strengthening responsibility for non-compliance with laws and environmental standards; c) development of public environmental thinking; d) improvement of extraction technologies.

#### **References:**

1. Meehan P. *Getting to Green: Environmental Management and Sustainability: An Introduction*. NY, 2015. 160 p.

UCC 502.5(1-751.3)(477.83)

### **MANAGING FORESTS IN SKOLE BESKYDY NATIONAL PARK: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES**

ANASTASIYA SVYSTUN, post-graduate student

IHOR ROZHKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Geographical

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Forest management practices that could be deemed as sustainable involve the rational and balanced use of forest resources, with a particular focus on mountainous landscapes that have diverse environmental conditions. This approach

aims to ensure that the forest's ecological balance is maintained while allowing also the responsible use of its resources. The sustainability of forest management practices is critical to the long-term health and viability of forest ecosystems. Adopting sustainable forest management in mountainous landscapes means a sustainable, rational, ecologically balanced reproduction and use of forest resources in areas characterized by a wide variety of environmental conditions.

In this study the main problems of sustainable forest management are examined, and they include: massive drying of European spruce, increase in the magnitude of windfalls and windstorms, considerable recreational pressure on the most frequented tourist routes, jeeping and proliferation of non-native species.

Massive drying out of European spruce in the park is caused by multiple factors including anthropogenic and abiotic influences. Researchers have identified two ecologically specific groups of spruce forests in the park, with one group affected by unfavorable thermal factors and the other by unfavorable soil conditions. Additionally, the natural regeneration of spruce is hindered by the sodification of soil and compacted litter from wild blackberries. The causes of the drying out are complex and include the mass cultivation of spruce outside its natural range, cultivation of pure spruce plantations, reduction of plantation completeness, and the effects of climate change [1].

Increase in the magnitude of windfalls and windstorms leads to the increase in damage, and consequently, to the accumulation of dead wood, which provides a breeding ground for pathogens and insects such as bark beetles, particularly the typographical bark beetle (*Ips typographus*). Warmer temperatures can lead to increased development of these beetles, which may result in more frequent outbreaks. To mitigate these effects, forest management practices such as selective sanitary felling, clutter removal, and preventative measures against pests and diseases can be implemented [3].

Considerable recreational pressure is being put on the most frequented tourist routes. Natural ecosystems suffer from destructive changes when tourism is not properly regulated. It is estimated that around 100,000 people visit the area annually. To preserve the environment and ensure an adequate level of service, it is necessary to regulate visitor flows [3].

Jeeping tends to be the growing issue, as the environment is greatly impacted by off-road vehicle races in natural areas, leading to destruction of national parks, protected areas, and rare species of plants and animals listed in the Red Book of Ukraine. This results in rapid degradation of natural landscapes and increased susceptibility to erosion due to foreign plant introduction. Although such activity is illegal, the regulations in Ukraine are not fully established, and require further research to improve preventative measures against this harmful activity in the parks.

As for proliferation of non-native species, we must state that only some invasive species are currently being studied, with no national-level monitoring or quarantine measures in place to prevent harm to natural ecosystems. Controlling

and combating invasive species is regulated inconsistently by current legislation. Detailed research is needed to monitor the spread of invasive alien species in parks, which are particularly susceptible to climatogenic changes. Such changes create new niches and affect the functioning of ecosystems. It is important to consider the diverse use of renewable natural resources for various purposes, such as viewing forests not only as a source of timber, but also as a tool for climate formation, recreation, and social purposes. This is particularly important for protected areas.

Today, one of the main priorities in natural resource management is the implementation of effective and sustainable forestry practices in National Nature Parks (NNPs). These areas, characterized by unique flora and fauna, have been designated as protected areas to conserve and maintain their ecological, cultural, and recreational values. However, NNPs are also an important source of timber and other forest products that support local economies.

To ensure the long-term sustainability of forest resources in NNPs, it is essential to adopt sustainable forestry practices that integrate environmental, social, and economic considerations. These will maintain forest ecosystem functions, such as carbon storage, water regulation, and biodiversity conservation, while also ensuring the responsible use of forest resources for human needs [2].

In summary, the implementation of sustainable forestry practices is crucial for the preservation of natural ecosystems in NNPs. It is therefore essential to prioritize sustainable forest management as a key strategy for maintaining the ecological, economic, and social values of these protected areas.

#### **References:**

1. Debryniuk Y.M. Distribution and form diversity of Piceaabies [L.] Karst // Scientific Bulletin / Collection of scientific and technical works – Lviv: NLTU of Ukraine, 2008 – Issue 18.2. P. 7 – 17
2. Golubets M.A. Conceptual foundations of sustainable development of the mountainous region. Lviv: Polly, 2007. 286 p.
3. Project for the organization of the territory, protection, reproduction and recreational use of its natural complexes and objects of the National Nature Park «Skole Beskydy», Irpin, 2016, 736 p.

## **WOODEN ARCHITECTURE FOR A CARBON-NEUTRAL FUTURE**

ALISA TKACHENKO, student

GANNA S. RYABOVOL, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The European Union is interested in becoming climate neutral by 2050. This requires the process of decarbonization in all sectors of the economy, and in particular construction sector plays a special role in it. Due to the fact that the



production of materials, especially concrete and steel, requires a huge amount of energy, the construction sector is responsible for 40% of CO<sub>2</sub> world's emissions. One needs to get rid of these building materials to fix this. They can be replaced with natural, renewable materials.

Wood has been used in architecture since ancient times and it is an ecologically versatile material. It provides additional protection for the environment as the raw material acts as a natural binder for the global warming greenhouse gases that cause global warming and thus as a carbon store. In addition, wood is a renewable and easily recyclable resource, which makes this material more attractive for construction than mineral-based materials. Computer-aided design programs and the use of high-tech construction and processing machines now allow accurate design calculations. These engineering capabilities minimize the use of materials while also opening up entirely new aesthetic capabilities. Architects have made significant strides and are actively helping to shape a carbon-neutral future.

In addition to environmental friendliness, wooden buildings have many more advantages.

- Wood is a good insulator and energy saver. Some building materials such as steel, inorganic materials expand when heated, which can weaken and collapse the structure. But when heated, wood dries out and actually becomes even harder. Also wood slowly transmits heat, which makes it a good insulator.

- Wood is strong and durable. One of the advantages of wood is its durability weight and safety. Wood can bend slightly that is a property which bricks don't have. It means if the foundation shift slightly, the wooden house can bend and move with it instead of cracking.

- Wood has a lot of mechanical and working properties. Wood, although light, has a remarkably high tensile strength. Also, the wood is good for processing, which is allowed to cut it in various ways, creating unique designs.

Recently, KOZ Architectes Company created Europe's largest wooden residential building in Strasbourg with a height of 11 floors. Also, its technical advantage is that this building can be built even in areas that are subject to seismic activity. Cross-laminated timber (CLT) was used as a material for the house. It is also being used for the construction of the Sawa Residential Tower in Rotterdam, designed by architects and planners of Mei. The building of 50 meters height has a stepped structure, which makes it possible to add green spaces on the terraces of each floor.

There are also smaller wooden projects, such as the wooden workstation from Hello Wood Studios, which is a small room that has the advantage of being quick to build. New wood processing technologies are also rapidly developing outside the city. Examples are a house in the Franconian Lake District by Nouri-Schellinger, a house and studio in Mellau by Jürgen Haller Architekten or an apartment building in Gümligen by Marazzi + Paul Architekten.

Wood is the key to moving towards a green, carbon-neutral future.

## References:

1. Usage of Wood in Modern Architecture. Glasxperts Blog. URL: <https://www.glasxperts.com/usage-of-wood-in-modern-architecture-traditional-material-for-modern-spaces/>
2. Peregoy B. These 16 Innovative Buildings Might Just Prove That Wood Is the Way of the Future. Architectural Digest. URL: <https://www.architecturaldigest.com/gallery/innovative-wood-buildings>
3. Timber Architecture: 10 Benefits of Wood Based Designs. MYMOVE. URL: <https://www.mymove.com/home-inspiration/architectural/timber-architecture-9-benefits-wood-based-designs/>

## URBAN UKRAINE

VENHRYN D.V., PhD student

L. M. NIEMETS, Professor, Doctor of Science in Geography, Scientific Adviser

IULIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

Cities are key centers of spatial changes that spread to the surrounding territory of regions, states, continents. Some of them become epicenters of the spread of cultural innovations, focuses of concentration of new ideas, technologies, economic and social capital, migration of creative people and implement modern strategies for renewal and modernization of urban space. Others, on the contrary, as if stopping in time, preserve the characteristic features of the previous eras. In the process of interaction, cities form amazing combinations – constellations of networks and flows. Each city finds its niche in complex hierarchies and typologies. World cities and small working-class settlements, centers of constant business activity and seasonal resort villages, transport hubs and remote eco-towns, cities with mass housing blocks and constantly growing skyscrapers and local administrative centers that in some places even in the central part resemble rural settlements – they all form complex structure spatial frameworks of urban settlement. This is exactly what "urbanistic Ukraine" is – a set of cities and metropolitan regions, urban and suburban spaces, which are characterized not only by lists of demographic or economic indicators (population, manufactured industrial products, services provided, built housing or social infrastructure institutions), but also by their specific aura, color, perceived through their own associative images and stereotypes, which makes our research, oriented at multidimensionally revealing peculiarities of the above concept, so topical at present.

Urbanistic Ukraine is a phenomenon that does not lose its relevance. In the last decades, urban spaces of Central and Eastern Europe have undergone significant, sometimes dramatic or chaotic changes. How typical or specific are the processes occurring in Ukrainian cities? How are urban and suburban spaces changing? What awaits millionaire cities and very small urban settlements? Is there

any future for industrial and depressed cities? Will there be more green, creative, smart cities in Ukraine? All these questions have determined the relevance of geographical studies of urban Ukraine, which is currently at the epicenter of spatial changes.

To recapitulate, my dissertation analytically presents the results of various urban studies, touching upon different aspects and integrating several thematic areas: there is research of national and regional networks and systems of urban settlements of various types, their evolution and development; studies of modern processes that take place in cities; determination of further ways of the development of urban settlements of Ukraine, taking into account the priorities of safety and comfort of living, using the potential of industrial heritage to form a new image of cities of the twenty-first century.

#### **References:**

1. Venhryn, D. V. (2017). Typification of regional urbanization processes in Ukraine. Collection of scientific works "Bulletin of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University: Geology – Geography – Ecology", 47, 71-77.
2. Matveeva, V. (2014). Urbanization and innovations: mutual influence and solutions of common problems. Scientific Bulletin of Lesya Ukrainka Eastern European National University. Series: International relations, 14, 13-20.

## **COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH OF THE GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR THE SAFE STORAGE OF CARBON DIOXIDE GAS**

ANDRIY YAROSHENKO, PhD student

IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

At the current stage, burning coal, oil, gas, and oil products releases a huge amount of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which negatively affects the ecological situation around the world. Now, more than ever before, there is a need to dispose of man-made carbon dioxide within the framework of the Paris climate agreement signed by the world community. Gasocyclic injection of carbon dioxide into oil wells with oil of increased viscosity is the most promising and least expensive technology for increasing their oil yield. Injection of CO<sub>2</sub> into the formation also solves the problems of its collection and disposal. The complex structure of collectors and covers requires extensive involvement of complex laboratory studies of the rocks that make them up.

Samples in the form of cylinders measuring 30x30 mm from the existing well cores were used for laboratory research: No. 7 Buzivska Square; No. 3 Nord-Pinyanska Square; No. 21, 28 Solotvynska Square; No. 33 Khidnovychska Square.

The most common group of rocks among the core samples presented for petrographic studies are psammite rocks, mainly with a finely fragmented structure

with clay-carbonate cement. Siltstones and clay rocks (argillites, marls) are present in subordinate quantities. The characteristic common for all the groups of studied rocks are the presence of a significant amount of carbonate material, mica minerals and carbon-organic matter in the rocks in close paragenesis with clay minerals. The bulk density of the investigated rocks in a dry state was determined by weighing and determining the geometric dimensions of special laboratory samples, and saturated samples by hydrostatic weighing with digital analytical balances WPS 360/c/2 (accuracy 0.001 g)

Different porosity causes variations in the volume density of dry extracted rock samples, which varies from 2033 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2641 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, with its average value - 2440 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The bulk density of the studied rocks saturated with the reservoir water model (NaCl solution, M=35 g/l) varies from 2281 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2663 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, with its average value being 2534 kg/m<sup>3</sup>. The apparent mineralogical density of the rocks varies from 2585 kg/m<sup>3</sup> to 2725 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, while its average value is 2685 kg/m<sup>3</sup>.

As a result of the analysis of the results of our lab studies of the coefficient of open porosity of rocks in atmospheric conditions by the gas volumetric method, it was established that this parameter changes from 0.039 to 0.253 with an average value of 0.107, and by the method of hydrostatic weighing: when the rocks are saturated with a formation water model (NaCl solution) - from 0.022 to 0.243 with an average value of 0.092.

The laboratory measurements using the VSC-1000 high-pressure unit made it possible to estimate the change in the porosity coefficient in reservoir conditions (ref=11-30 MPa, t=40-70 oC) for samples saturated with reservoir water model. As a result of the analysis of the results of laboratory determinations of the coefficient of absolute permeability of rocks, it was established that this parameter varies from 0.005 fm<sup>2</sup> to 256.2 fm<sup>2</sup> with its average value of 24.1 fm<sup>2</sup>.

Our studies of the permeability coefficient of rocks during the physical modeling of reservoir conditions were performed using the VSC-1000 high-pressure unit.

At the first stage of research, water was squeezed through the laboratory sample completely saturated with water (formation water model M=35 g/l) and the coefficient of permeability "through water" ( $k_{pr,v}$ ) was determined. At the second stage, carbon dioxide was pushed through the water-saturated sample and the coefficient of permeability "by CO<sub>2</sub> with a completely water-saturated sample" ( $k_{pr,CO_2}$ ) was determined. As a result of the analysis of the results of these studies, it was established that the coefficient of permeability "through water" varies from 0.001 fm<sup>2</sup> to 10.48 fm<sup>2</sup> with its average value of 1.144 fm<sup>2</sup>, the coefficient of permeability "through CO<sub>2</sub> in a fully saturated sample" varies from 0.0004 fm<sup>2</sup> to 12.243 fm<sup>2</sup> with its average value of 1.194 sq.m.

As a result of the analysis of the performed laboratory studies, a number of correlational dependencies between filtration and capacity parameters were constructed.

In the course of the lab research, an experiment was performed to assess possible changes in the porosity and permeability of rocks under the action of aqueous solutions saturated with carbon dioxide on 4 samples with different filtration capacity parameters.

The samples were preserved after exposure to CO<sub>2</sub> for 3 months. After that, the porosity and permeability were re-determined by the gas-volumetric method by purging with nitrogen. From the obtained data, we can draw a preliminary conclusion that the effect of carbon dioxide on the investigated sandstones leads to a decrease in their filtration capacity parameters. This is explained by the fact that sandstones consist mainly of quartz fragments. As a result of the reaction of mineral carbonation, there is a decrease in the pH of the water and the substitution of a weak acid in the solution. Therefore, SiO<sub>2</sub> is displaced as a weaker acid in the solution, which precipitates in the form of amorphous silica (chalcedony) at increased pH.

To sum up, according to the results of the above complex of studies, it has been established that fine-clastic sandstones of the Nord-Pinyansk area are characterized by increased collector properties (samples NPn-2 (int. 1420-1428m), NPn-3 (int. 1590-1598m), NPn-4 (int. 1780-1788m) These samples are also characterized by a relatively high permeability and low carbonate content. Such sandstones can be promising sites for CO<sub>2</sub> storage.

#### **References:**

1. Nediljka Gaurina-Medimurec and Karolina Novak Mavar, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS): Geological Sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub>, Intechopen, <https://doi:10.5772/intechopen.84428>
2. Qinhong Hu, Qiming Wang, Tao Zhang, Petrophysical properties of representative geological rocks encountered in carbon storage and utilization, *Energy Reports*, 2023, Pages 3661-3682, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egy.2023.02.020>

## **WHAT IS MODULAR CONSTRUCTION?**

POLINA YUDKINA, student

SAMMY LO, student, Civil Engineering, [S.K.S.Lo-20@student.lboro.ac.uk](mailto:S.K.S.Lo-20@student.lboro.ac.uk)

*Loughborough University, UK*

SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

A modular building is a prefabricated building that consists of repeating sections called modules. Modularity involves building sections far from the construction site and then delivering them to the designated location. Assembly of prefabricated sections is completed on site. Prefab sections are sometimes placed using a crane. Modules can be placed side-by-side or in a stack, allowing for a variety of configurations and styles. Once placed, modules are connected using

inter-module connections, also known as inter-module connections. Interconnections connect the individual modules together to form the overall structure of the building.

### **Uses**

Modular buildings can be used for long-term, temporary or permanent facilities such as construction camps, schools and classrooms, civilian and military housing and industrial facilities. Modular buildings are used in remote and rural areas where conventional construction may not be reasonable or possible, such as the Halley VI housing pods used on the BAS Antarctica expedition. Other uses include churches, medical facilities, sales and retail offices, fast food restaurants, and cruise ship construction. They can also be used in areas with weather problems such as hurricanes. Modular buildings are often used to provide temporary facilities, including toilets and ablutions during events. Thanks to their mobility, the buildings are popular with both rental companies and customers. The use of modular buildings makes it possible to hold events in places where existing facilities are unavailable or unable to handle the number of event participants.

### **Construction process**

Construction takes place off-site, using lean manufacturing techniques to prefabricate single or multi-storey buildings in supplied modular sections. The modules are often based on standard 20-foot shipping containers, using the same dimensions, construction and stacking techniques, but with smooth (rather than corrugated) walls, glossy white paint and facilities with windows, electricity, potable water, waste water, wiring, telecommunications and air conditioning. Resilient Modular Construction (PMC) buildings are manufactured under controlled conditions and can be constructed of wood, steel or concrete. Modular components are typically constructed in-house on assembly lines. Building modules can take as little as ten days, but more often one to three months. PMC modules can be integrated into the construction site or into stand-alone projects and can be supplied with MEP, accessories and interior cladding.

Buildings are 60% to 90% completed off-site in a factory-controlled environment, then transported and assembled at the final building site. This may include an entire building or may be components or sub-assemblies of larger structures. In many cases, modular contractors work with traditional general contractors to take advantage of the resources and benefits of each type of construction. The finished modules are transported to the construction site and assembled by crane. Setting up the modules can take a few hours to a few days.

Permanent modular buildings are built to meet or exceed the same building codes and standards as site-built structures, and modular building designs use the same architect-specified materials used in conventionally constructed buildings. A PMC can have as many floors as the building code allows. Unlike movable buildings, PMC structures are designed to remain in one place throughout their lifetime.

## **Advantages**

Modular buildings are considered to have advantages over conventional buildings for various reasons.

*Faster construction/faster return on investment.* Modular design allows you to complete construction in short time. According to some materials, this can reduce the overall implementation timeline by up to 50%. It also reduces labor, financing and supervision costs. A unique feature of modular construction is also the possibility of simultaneous construction of floors, walls, ceilings, rafters and roofs of the building. This process enables modular construction in half the time of conventional rod construction.

*Internal construction.* The installation is independent of the weather, which can increase the efficiency of the work and prevent damage to the building material.

*Ability to support remote locations.* Especially in countries where potential outlets may be far from industrial centers, such as Australia, the cost of building a house on site can be much higher in a remote area or an area experiencing a construction boom such as mining towns. Modular buildings are also beneficial in providing health and hygiene facilities where time, space and money are issues.

*Low waste.* Since the same plans are created over and over again, the manufacturer has a record of exactly how much material is needed for the job. Consistently, builders can design systems using common lengths of lumber, wallboard, etc., cut pieces with maximum efficiency, or order special lengths in bulk. Materials minimized include wooden pallets, shrink wrap, cardboard, plasterboard, wood, concrete, bricks and cement.

*Environmentally friendly construction process.* Modular design reduces waste and site disruption compared to site-built structures.

*Flexibility.* Can be continuously added to a modular building, including creating skyscrapers. When needs change, modular buildings can be dismantled and modules relocated or refurbished for next use, reducing the need for raw materials and minimizing the amount of energy expended to create a building to meet the new need. In principle, in some cases, the entire building can be recycled.

*Quality.* Commercial modular buildings are built in strict compliance with relevant local, state and national laws and codes, combining traditional construction techniques, quality manufacturing and third party agencies that offer random inspection, testing and quality control certification services. Modular units can also be designed to match the exterior aesthetics of any existing building, and modular units can be virtually indistinguishable from site-built structures when assembled.

*Improved air quality.* Many of the indoor air quality issues identified in new construction are due to high levels of moisture in the frame materials. Since the modular construction is essentially completed under factory-controlled conditions using dry materials, the potential for high levels of moisture being trapped in the new construction is eliminated.

## **Disadvantages**

*Market acceptance.* Some home buyers and some lending institutions object to modular homes being equivalent in value to site-built homes. While the homes themselves may be of equal quality, well-established zoning regulations and psychological market factors can create barriers for buyers or builders of modular homes and should be considered as part of the decision-making process when considering this type of home as residential and/or residential option or investment.

*Materials.* The materials used in modular buildings have the same quality and durability as those used in traditional construction, maintaining properties such as sound insulation and energy efficiency, and their versatility allows for attractive and innovative designs. Steel, wood and concrete are most often used. It is increasingly used as a basic material in these types of buildings due to its various properties such as fire resistance, energy saving, better sound insulation and durability.

*Financing.* Mobile homes often require special lenders. Modular homes, on the other hand, are financed as site-built homes using a construction loan.

Modular construction is the subject of constant research and development around the world as this technology is used in ever taller buildings. This is one of the directions that deserves attention and implementation.



## SECTION 5

### **LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES. INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES AT SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES. TEACHING LANGUAGES IN THE WARTIME**

#### **TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AND JOURNALISTIC TEXTS AND FEATURES OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN**

DIANA ALEKSEEVA, student

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Language is one of the most important components that builds a nation. It accompanies a person from the first days of his life until his death, it develops together with society. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in the fact that for centuries many scientists have been conducting research on the discovery of the main laws of development not only of the language as a whole, but also of its individual parts.

Knowing a language means mastering all its structures and words. Therefore, vocabulary is one of the aspects of language that should be taught at school and in higher education institutions. The question is what words and idioms pupils and students should remember. In this regard, words should be carefully selected - depending on the principles of selection of linguistic material, conditions of teaching and learning a foreign language.

Phraseology, one of the sections of lexicology that studies established language phrases. The object of study of phraseology as a branch of linguistics is stable expressions, their structure, semantics, origin and relationship with other linguistic units. Phraseology is also called a set of established turns of a certain language. The phraseology of the national language is enriched and improved, absorbing priceless treasures from sayings and proverbs, aphorisms and anecdotes, witticisms and puns, maxims and paradoxes, professionalisms, language clichés and clichés - from everything that for many centuries it cherishes and preserves in its memory of native speakers - the people. Phraseologisms occupy a special place in the vocabulary of the English language. Their specific structure attracts and arouses considerable interest of scientists, and on the other hand, requires a serious analysis of the content and form of language units.

Phraseological expressions are used in almost all spheres of life of a modern person. They are often found both in the original works of classics and modern writers, are actively used in the mass media and in everyday speech.

Today, the English-language press occupies a special place in the global information space. The volume of texts in English-language mass media significantly exceeds the similar volume in other languages. The topics of publications in English periodicals cover not only the internal problems of the country, but also the field of foreign relations and therefore are constantly in close contact with other languages. This contributes to the active interaction of words and phrases, the emergence and spread of new idioms. On the pages of the English mass media, various expressive and pictorial means are used, among which phraseological units or phraseological units occupy a special place. The phraseological fund of the modern English language is rich and diverse, and every aspect of its study deserves special attention.

The relevance of the research topic is as follows: the active influence of the mass media on the formation, change and development of public consciousness is an obvious fact recognized by both domestic and foreign researchers, therefore the study of linguistic problems (the use and translation of phraseological units that find their place in English press), related to the interaction of a person and the press, is of considerable interest.

All methods of translating phraseological units are divided into two large groups: phraseological and non-phraseological translation. Phraseological translation includes the methods of absolute equivalent, partial or relative translation. Most often, when translating newspaper articles, the absolute equivalent (32%) is used, according to which the phraseology in the language of translation is equivalent to the translation unit in all respects, and the relative equivalent (23%), in which the Ukrainian phraseology is similar in content to the English one, but based on a different image. A partial equivalent is a phraseology, which is not a complete equivalent of a phraseology in the Ukrainian language, because it has minor differences in the lexical or grammatical form, which does not prevent the transmission of the essence of the phraseology, and is used the least often (10%).

Non-phraseological translation includes the following methods of translation: strictly lexical translation, tracing and descriptive translation. A strictly lexical translation means that in one language the concept is denoted by a phraseological unit, and in another - by a word. This method of translation is often used when translating English-language newspaper articles (20%). Tracing is used in those cases when the translator wants to highlight the figurative basis of the phraseology, or when the English phrase cannot be translated using other types of translation. But when translating newspaper vocabulary, this method is used very rarely, as it is more peculiar to fiction. Descriptive translation refers to the translation of not the phraseology itself, but its interpretation. This method is used less often (15%).

So, summing up what was said in the work, we can conclude that the best way to translate a phraseology is a phraseology. Another way of translation is the relative equivalent specified in the corresponding phraseological dictionary. There

is also a translation by tracing paper, that is, an attempt to copy an image and create its own phraseological unit. You should also pay attention to what the text is about, and whether it would be appropriate to use phraseology at all. If the phraseology is inappropriate, the best way of translation will be descriptive, that is, the refusal to translate with phraseology.

## **TEACHING ENGLISH DURING THE WAR**

OLENA ANISENKO, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Teaching English during wartime is a challenging task that requires both creativity and adaptability. The aim of this paper is to explore the ways in which English language teaching has been conducted in wartime situations, focusing on the teaching of English as a foreign language (EFL) in conflict-affected areas. The paper will begin by providing a brief overview of the historical context of teaching English during wartime. It will then examine some of the challenges and opportunities that arise when teaching English in these circumstances. Finally, the paper will consider some of the strategies and techniques that can be used to effectively teach English in wartime situations.

English language teaching during wartime has a long and rich history. During World War II, for example, the British Council established a network of language schools to teach English to people in occupied countries. The aim was to promote British culture and values and to help people communicate with British soldiers. The British Council also developed a series of English language textbooks that were distributed throughout the world. These textbooks were designed to be accessible to a wide range of learners, and they were often adapted to local contexts.

During the Vietnam War, the US government launched a program to teach English to soldiers and local people. The aim was to improve communication between the two groups and to promote American culture and values. English language classes were held in military bases and community centers throughout Vietnam. The program was controversial, with some critics arguing that it was a form of cultural imperialism.

In recent years, English language teaching has become an important component of peacebuilding and reconstruction efforts in conflict-affected areas. In Afghanistan, for example, the US government has invested heavily in English language teaching as part of its efforts to rebuild the country. English language classes are now widely available in Afghanistan, and there is a growing demand for English language teachers.

Teaching English in wartime situations presents a number of challenges and opportunities. One of the main challenges is the lack of resources. In many

conflict-affected areas, there is a shortage of trained teachers, textbooks, and other materials. This can make it difficult to provide high-quality English language instruction. In addition, conflict can disrupt the education system, making it difficult to establish a stable and consistent learning environment.

Despite these challenges, there are also opportunities to use English language teaching as a tool for promoting peace and reconciliation. English language classes can provide a safe space for people from different communities to come together and learn from one another. They can also help to promote cross-cultural understanding and tolerance.

To effectively teach English in wartime situations, it is important to use a range of strategies and techniques. One approach is to use locally relevant materials and contexts. This can help to engage learners and make the learning process more relevant to their daily lives. For example, English language classes in Afghanistan might focus on topics such as agriculture or business, which are relevant to the local context.

Another approach is to use technology to overcome some of the resource constraints. Online learning platforms, for example, can provide access to high-quality English language instruction regardless of physical location. Mobile learning apps can also be used to deliver English language instruction to learners who are unable to attend classes in person.

Finally, it is important to use a learner-centered approach that takes into account the needs and interests of individual learners. This can involve using a variety of teaching methods and materials, such as games, role plays, and storytelling. It can also involve creating a supportive and inclusive learning environment that encourages learners to take an active role in their own learning.

Teaching English during war is crucial for several reasons. First, English is a global language, and it is widely spoken in many countries worldwide. Learning English can provide individuals with access to better education, employment opportunities, and communication with people from other countries.

Second, learning English can be an important factor in improving mental health. War can be traumatic, and learning a new language can provide individuals with a sense of accomplishment and a way to cope with their experiences.

Third, teaching English can help to promote peace and stability in war-torn regions. When individuals from different cultures and backgrounds are able to communicate effectively, it can help to break down barriers and promote understanding and cooperation.

## **SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION AS A SPECIAL AND SPECIFIC STYLE OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITY**

OLEKSII BANDURA, student

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

Scientific specialization is a bright sign of the modern world. Currently, there is a need to distinguish scientific and technical translation not only as a special type of translation activity and a special theory investigating this type of activity, but also to give scientific and technical translation the status of an independent applied discipline. From the point of view of linguistics, the characteristic features of scientific and technical literature extend to its stylistics, grammar and vocabulary.

The most typical lexical feature of scientific and technical literature is the saturation of the text with terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of lexical constructions and abbreviations.

The main task of scientific and technical translation is to convey the information communicated to the reader in an extremely clear and accurate manner. This is achieved by a logically based presentation of factual material without explicitly expressed emotionality. The style of scientific and technical literature can be defined as formal and logical. It should be noted that the wide and intensive development of the scientific style led to the formation of numerous genres within its framework, such as: article, monograph, textbook, patent description (description of the invention), abstract, abstract, documentation, catalog, reference book, specification, instruction, advertising (which has features and journalistic style). Each genre has its own individual stylistic features, but where they violate the unity of the scientific style, imitating its general features and features.

Among the current problems of modern translation studies, the development of such a field as the translation of scientific and technical texts occupies an important place, because in connection with the accelerating scientific and technical progress, this type of translation activity is becoming more and more in demand. But, unfortunately, the degree of study of this topic is far from the desired completeness, in particular, techniques and methods of translation of the accompanying technical documentation have not been sufficiently studied.

The relevance of the topic of this thesis is due to the increase in the importance of the translation of scientific and technical literature as a way of exchanging and disseminating information in the world community.

Based on relevance, the purpose of the research carried out in this work was determined, which consists in studying the peculiarities of the translation of scientific and technical texts.

In accordance with the purpose of the work, the following tasks were formulated, the solution of which is aimed at comprehensive disclosure of the topic and achievement of the set goal:

1. analyze the stylistic features of scientific and technical texts;
2. consider lexical features of scientific and technical texts;
3. to determine the main problems during the translation of scientific and technical texts;
4. to study the requirements necessary to achieve the adequacy of the translation of scientific and technical texts.

The object of this research is scientific and technical texts.

The subject of this study is the peculiarities of the translation of technical texts.

The relevance and necessity of studying the peculiarities of the translation of scientific and technical texts explain the theoretical significance of the research carried out in this work.

The practical significance of this thesis is explained by the possibility of practical use of research results in the work of translators engaged in translations of scientific and technical texts and documentation.

The comparative, comparative-translational method and component analysis were used in the research process.

The phrase "text stylistics" has been known for a long time, but its meaning evokes only general, vague ideas. The fact is that the name of the science appeared earlier than the science itself, which is just beginning to form. Linguistics of the text, which is rapidly developing, has shown that along with the grammar, semantics of the text and other aspects and areas of its study, the stylistics of the text is also necessary.

The word "text" is so common, familiar that, as it were, it does not require an explanation. However, this impression is misleading. A text (from the Latin *textus* – tissue, weave, connection) can be defined as a sequence of language units united by a semantic and grammatical connection: statements, supraphrase units (prose stanzas), fragments, sections, etc. Each text has its own individual functional style.

Language style is a combination of two factors - "what is said" and "how it is said", that is, it is a purposeful set of linguistic means. "The concept of language style is based on the assessment of the relationship between the means of expression and the expressed content."

The emergence and development of the scientific style is associated with the development of various branches of scientific knowledge, various spheres of activity. At first, the style of scientific presentation was close to the style of an artistic story. The separation of scientific style from artistic style occurred when scientific terminology began to be created in the Greek language.

Subsequently, it was supplemented with the resources of Latin, which became the international scientific language of the European Middle Ages. During

the Renaissance, scientists sought the brevity and accuracy of scientific description, free from emotional and artistic elements of presentation, as opposed to the abstract and logical depiction of nature.

The style of modern English scientific and technical literature is based on the norms of the English written language with certain specific characteristics, namely:

1) vocabulary. Many special terms and words not of Anglo-Saxon origin are used. Words are selected with great care to convey the thought as accurately as possible. Service (functional) words (prepositions and conjunctions) and words that provide logical connections between separate elements of statements (speech) have a high specific weight.

2) grammar. Only grammatical rules firmly established in the written language are used. Widespread passive, impersonal and indefinite-personal constructions. Mostly, complex and complex sentences are used, in which nouns, adjectives and impersonal forms of the verb prevail. Logical separation is often achieved by deviating from a fixed word order (inversion).

3) the method of presenting the material. The main task of scientific and technical literature is to clearly and accurately convey certain information to the readers. This is achieved by a logically based presentation of factual material, without the use of emotionally charged words, expressions and grammatical constructions. This method of presentation can be called formal-logical.

All three of the above characteristics are characteristic of natural and exact sciences (as well as their applied fields) - mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, metallurgy, biology, botany, zoology, geodesy, meteorology, paleontology, medicine, electronics, electrical engineering, plumbing, aviation, agriculture, forestry, mining, defense industry, construction industry, transport industry, chemical industry, mechanism technology.

## **AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION OF NEWS MEDIA**

ANNA BELIANINOVA, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Today's world is changing rapidly, with new information technologies providing opportunities for the creation and distribution of audiovisual content that may have seemed fantastic not so long ago. These changes pose new challenges to interpreters. The study of audiovisual translation is one of these challenges.

The growth of news videos is a general trend in news production, and they naturally tend to increase proportionately in news related to breaking crisis news -

for example, terrorist attacks, wars, disasters, and diplomatic confrontations. This growth corresponds to the increasingly creative use of audiovisual translation.

According to the developed complex model for the audiovisual translation of news texts, the description of the audiovisual translation comes into contact not only with the system of equivalent relations between the two languages but also with the features of the implementation of this system in the audiovisual translation process. The cognitive aspect includes the policy of broadcasting.

We can distinguish between three main types of audiovisual translation: dubbing, subtitling, and voice-over, although there are other popular techniques, such as simultaneous interpreting of live events.

Dubbing is rarely used in the translation of news, because in a media environment it is impossible to regularly invite professional actors to dub materials, and the recording process takes too much time. Voice-over narration is more common, but also has the disadvantage that audience often focus on the sound of the original speech, which distracts them from the content of the news message. Subtitling is a popular form of news translation because it requires less time and money than dubbing and voice-over narration. In addition, subtitling allows you to maintain the authenticity of the speaker. The voice is an important characteristic of a person, which is inextricably linked to facial expressions and gestures, and this connection is lost in over-voicing. In addition, there are universal voice characteristics perceived subconsciously, even if the viewer does not understand the language of the speaker. Intonations may vary in different languages, but the viewer always recognizes the expressions of gladness, regret, and pain conveyed through the accents, rhythm, and volume of the voice. They make a significant contribution to conveying information not only about the speaker, but also about the context of the material being covered as well.

The interpreter should also consider the polysemantic nature of audiovisual materials. Recipients are simultaneously viewers, listeners, and readers, receiving information through two channels of perception and simultaneously interpreting several semantic codes. Perception of an audiovisual work is a continuous semantic synthesis, and usually unconscious. Moreover, the audience cannot the amount of information coming in, so they have to adjust and process the information at the pace determined by the creators of the audiovisual product.

News reports often use close-ups of the speaker's face during monologues and answers to interview questions, which can reduce the space available for subtitling. However, due to the minimal presence of semantic mobility code in close-ups, the presence of subtitles does not interfere with perception, as the viewer can concentrate on reading the translation.

News programs also contain headlines and captions. These texts are added to the image after filming in the editing phase and may include the names of the people shown in the newscast, or the names of the locations where the footage was taken. We should avoid overlap with these captions when placing them on the screen.



Editing is an essential part of preparing a high-quality translated text. Before the translated text is to the editor, if in this particular case an editorial the translator must independently check the text, clarify the facts, make sure that the sources are reliable, try to identify and correct possible errors and misprints.

Having analyzed the theoretical material on the topic of research, we can conclude that an adequate translation of audiovisual news messages is necessary in today's conditions of globalization and rapid technological development. One of the main directions of research in the field of audiovisual translation is an integrated approach using the tools and methods of computer and corpus linguistics.

Many people perceive of translation as a purely mechanical activity, a word-for-word replacement of units of one language with units of another. However, this approach is unacceptable, especially in audiovisual translation. Focusing on the lexical similarity of texts cannot be the basis for a translation decision. Most translation theories emphasize the importance of relying on context and sociocultural features.

Thus, it is often the position with which the media cover a particular event that becomes decisive in determining the individual views of each member of society and, therefore, public opinion. The news media are responsible for constructing for their viewers and readers. The news media are responsible for constructing in viewers and readers certain perceptions of what is happening in society.

Finally, one of the current trends in the development of translation strategies is the creation of global strategies that translators are encouraged to use when dealing with any material within a certain field. Given the specific nature of audiovisual translation of news stories, this type of translation requires a unique translation strategy.

#### **References:**

1. Бахов І.С. Субтитрування у перекладі як інструмент формування професійної ідентичності перекладачів в умовах глобалізації. Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Серія: Філологія. 2019. № 38 (1). С. 122–127.
2. Bell, Allan. 1991. *The Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.
3. Carroll M. Subtitling: Changing standards for new media?: стаття, 2004. – TranslationDirectory.com, 2017. – URL: <http://www.translationdirectory.com/article422.htm>
4. Matkivska N. Audiovisual Translation: Conception, Types, Characters' Speech and Translation Strategies Applied // *Kalbu Studijos*. 2014. № 25. pp. 38-44.
5. Neves J. Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing // Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Roehampton University, United Kingdom. 2005..E-book: <http://roehampton.openrepository.com/roehampton/bitstream/10142/12580/1/neves%20audiovisual.pdf> (23.09.2016).
6. Tveit J.-E. *Dubbing versus Subtitling: Old Battleground Revisited* // *Audiovisual Translation. Language Transfer on Screen*, Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2009. – pp. 85-96

## DER ENTSTEHUNGSPROZESS DER AMERIKANISCHEN VERSION DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE

ANZHELIKA BILYK, student

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Amerikanisches Englisch ist eine Sprachvariante der englischen Sprache, die auf dem Territorium der Vereinigten Staaten entstanden ist. 80 % der amerikanischen Bevölkerung sprechen amerikanisches Englisch, obwohl die Sprache nicht offiziell in der Verfassung des Landes verankert ist. Unter dem Einfluss verschiedener Faktoren hat die amerikanische Version des Englischen verschiedene Merkmale auf allen Ebenen der Sprache entwickelt.

Im 17. Jahrhundert hielt die englische Sprache erstmals Einzug in Nordamerika, und 1607 wurde die erste Kolonie gegründet, die Eigentum Englands war. Von diesem Moment an beginnt die Geschichte der englischen Sprache auf dem Territorium des modernen Kanadas und der USA als unabhängiges und separates Phänomen.

Basierend auf den Forschungen von D. Algeo kann die Geschichte des amerikanischen Englisch konventionell, aber bequem in drei Perioden unterteilt werden, deren Beginn durch kritische Ereignisse in der Geschichte der Amerikaner gekennzeichnet ist:

1. Die Kolonialzeit, beginnend mit der Gründung der ersten dauerhaften englischsprachigen Kolonie in Jamestown, Virginia, im Jahr 1607, wie oben erwähnt. D. Algeo nannte diese Zeit in „The Cambridge History of The English Language“ metaphorisch „die Reifezeit der amerikanischen englischen Sprache“.

2. Die nationale Periode, beginnend mit der amerikanischen Unabhängigkeitserklärung von England im Jahr 1776. Politische Unabhängigkeit brachte zwangsläufig den Wunsch nach kultureller Unabhängigkeit mit sich, der sprachliches Selbstbewusstsein einschloss. Algeo nennt diese Zeit „die Zeit der Kindheit und Jugend des amerikanischen Englisch“.

3. Die internationale Periode, beginnend mit dem Spanisch-Amerikanischen Krieg, der einen Wendepunkt zwischen einigen der historischen Bedürfnisse Amerikas und den Mitteln zur Befriedigung dieser Bedürfnisse darstellte. Es war dieser kleine Krieg, der "die Reife des amerikanischen Englisch und seinen Eintritt in die Weltbühne markierte".

Das lebendigste und charakteristischste Merkmal des 19. Jahrhunderts ist die weitere Trennung der englischen Sprache in Amerika von der britischen Sprache und die Schaffung einer speziellen englischen Literatursprache in den USA.

Das zwanzigste Jahrhundert war eine Zeit großer Veränderungen in der Welt der Literatur und Kultur. Einige der berühmten Schriftsteller, die im 20. Jahrhundert die Entstehung der amerikanischen Variante der englischen Sprache

beeinflussten, wie Ernest Hemingway, Walt Whitman, William Fowler, F. Scott Fitzgerald und andere, trugen zur Entwicklung eines neuen Schreibstils bei das unterschied sich vom traditionellen britischen Stil.

Die zweite Hälfte und das Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts wurden für die englische Sprache allgemein zur Zeit des Aufkommens neuer grammatikalischer Theorien und Modelle, insbesondere: Korpusgrammatik, funktionale Grammatik, Konstruktionsgrammatik, kognitive Grammatik usw.

D. Biber und S. Konrad beschreiben in dem Buch „Real Grammar: A Corpus-based Approach to English“ die Grammatik des Korpusansatzes als auf dem Studium echter gesprochener und geschriebener Texte unter Verwendung von Computerkorpora

Die Hauptprinzipien sind, dass die Grammatik auf Daten basieren sollte, die von echten Beispielen gesammelt wurden. Dies ermöglicht ein besseres Verständnis dafür, wie Sprache in verschiedenen Kontexten verwendet wird und welche Konstruktionen in der Sprache häufiger vorkommen.

Die Grammatik des funktionalen Ansatzes betrachtet Sprache als Kommunikationsmittel. Die Hauptkonzepte und Prinzipien der Grammatik des funktionalen Ansatzes wurden von dem Linguisten M. Halliday und seinen Kollegen in den Werken „An Introduction to Functional Grammar“ und „Systemic Functional Grammar“ entwickelt.

Der von Michael Halliday entwickelte funktionale Grammatikansatz unterscheidet sich vom traditionellen Grammatikansatz, der sich auf grammatikalische Regeln und Strukturen konzentriert, und konzentriert sich darauf, wie Sprache im wirklichen Leben funktioniert. Hier werden grammatische Konstruktionen als funktionale Einheiten beschrieben, die unterschiedliche Aspekte des Sprechens widerspiegeln.

Thomas Hoffman und Graham Truesdale studierten Konstruktionsgrammatik in The Oxford Handbook Of Construction Grammar und beschrieben sie als einen theoretischen Ansatz für Sprache, der auf der Idee basiert, dass Sprache aus Mustern oder Konstruktionen besteht, die verwendet werden, um bestimmte Bedeutungen auszudrücken und untereinander zu interagieren, um komplexer zu werden Ausdrücke.

Ronald Lengecker, der Autor des Buches „Cognitive Grammar: A Basic Introduction“, beschrieb die Grammatik des kognitiven Ansatzes und entwickelte eine Theorie, in der er sprachliche Phänomene detailliert anhand ihrer kognitiven Aspekte wie Aufmerksamkeit, Kategorisierung, Interpretation, usw.

Die Grundidee der kognitiven Grammatik ist, dass sie nicht auf formalen Regeln basiert, sondern auf kognitiven Prozessen.

Langeckers Arbeit ist eine der einflussreichsten auf dem Gebiet der kognitiven Grammatik, die Grammatik als ein System zusammenhängender kognitiver Prozesse beschreibt, die unsere Wahrnehmung von Sprache und Realität formen.

Insgesamt kam es im 20. Jahrhundert aufgrund einer Kombination aus technologischen Umgebungen, kulturellen Veränderungen und Medieneinflüssen zu erheblichen Veränderungen in der Entwicklung des amerikanischen Englisch. Die Sprache entwickelt sich bis heute weiter und ist immer noch ein wichtiger Teil der amerikanischen Kultur und Identität.

**Referenses:**

1. Algeo, J. *The Origins and Development of the English Language* / J. Algeo // Cengage Learning. – Boston, 2009. – 368 p. (Sixth edition)

**GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE VERBS OF THE AMERICAN  
VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN COMPARISON  
WITH STANDARD ENGLISH**

ANZHELIKA BILYK, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language  
Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In this work, we will consider the grammatical features of verbs in American English. The research materials have been collected from S. King's novel "11/22/63".

The relevance is due to the fact that at the current stage there is a wide variety of variants of the English language, and the most widespread of them is the American one.

As is known, the English language first appeared in North America in the 17th century, and in 1607, the first colony was founded, which was the property of England. From this moment begins the history of the English language on the territory of modern Canada and the USA, as an independent and separate phenomenon.

But despite everything, the emergence of grammatical theories and models such as Corpus Grammar, Functional Grammar, Construction Grammar, Cognitive Grammar, have started at the 20th century. Overall, the 20th century saw significant changes in the development of American English.

Returning to verbs, we can say that the most noticeable group of verbs in American English, which is greatly different from British English, are irregular verbs.

In standard English, such irregular verbs as learn, burn, dream, smell, spoil, leap, lean are used with a suffix -t: *learn – learnt, burn – burnt, dream – dreamt, smell – smelt, spoil – spoilt, , leap – leapt, lean – leant.*

When the American version uses a suffix *ed*: *learn – learned, burn – burned, dream – dreamed, smell – smelled, spoil – spoiled, spit – spat, leap – leaped, lean – leaned.*

eg.: That in fact it mostly **burned** to the ground back in the late eighties...

A few hours (or a few days) and I'd probably be able to convince myself that I had **dreamed** it.

Jeanne: "If you love your wife, Lee, for God's sake stop acting like a **spoiled** brat. Behave."

He **leaned** on the stack of cartons with my stuff on top, spat into the wad of napkins, looked, winced, and then closed his fist around them.

The verb *awake* is also incorrect in Standard English, but correct in American English.

eg.: God knows how long I would have slept the next morning if I hadn't been **awakened**.

In the verbs *stink* and *spit*, the root vowel changes differently than in American.

eg.: The air **stank** of mill effluent as it had before, and the same inter-city bus snored past.

He leaned on the stack of cartons with my stuff on top, **spat** into the wad of napkins, looked, winced, and then closed his fist around them.

The past participle of the verb *get* in the American version sounds like *gotten*.

eg.: Well, since I haven't had any radiation treatments, that leaves the sun. I've **gotten** quite a lot of it over the last four years.

There are also differences in the use of grammatical tenses. After a thorough search for information in the American literature, we can conclude that the use of Present Perfect is exactly the same in both dialects, but the range of situations for its use in American one is much more limited.

Both the Americans and the British choose the grammatical tense, depending on how they perceive this or that action: it has ended or is still in progress. Both of them use the Past Simple to describe situations that, in their opinion, are not related to the present time, and the Present Perfect for situations related to the present time.

e.g.: Long story short, I went to a doctor and got an X-ray, and there they were, big as billy-be-damned. Two tumors.

In our opinion, it was appropriate to use Present Perfect in this sentence. The action described happened in the past, but there is no indication of the exact time. The sentence also can be constructed in this way, e.g.: ...I went to a doctor last month and got an X-ray...

It is important to remember that in many cases the choice between grammatical tenses depends on what the person means while saying. If they perceive the action as completed and not connected with the present time, they will use the Past Simple tense; if they think that the action is somehow still related to

the present, they will use Present Perfect Tense. Two different people can choose two different tenses when describing the same situation.

There is also a difference in the use of the adverbs such as already, just and yet. In Standard English, these adverbs of time are only used with the Present Perfect, but in American English they can be used with both the Present Perfect and the Past Simple.

e.g.: I was like a kid fresh out of law school who hangs out his shingle in a town that already has a dozen well-established shysters.

Another example of using both tenses. If in the first case the Present Perfect is used logically and according to the rules of the standard English language. Then, in the second sentence, the author indicates the time, and it is clear from the context that the action has already ended: Well, since I haven't had any radiation treatments, that leaves the sun. I've gotten quite a lot of it over the last four years.

#### **References:**

1. Hands, P. English verbs / P. Hands, K. Woosford // HarperCollins. – Glasgow, 2011. – 256 p. (Easy Learning)
2. King, S. 11/22/63 / Stephen King // Simon & Schuster N.Y. – New York, 2012. – 880 p.

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO INTERIOR DESIGN STUDENTS**

OLENA CHERNOMORD, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor of Foreign Languages Department,  
PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is one of the leading universities in Ukraine. It deals with architecture and urban planning. It has a rich history and offers its students high-quality education in this field. Beketov University also takes part in and hosts many forums and conferences not only in the city and in Ukraine, but also abroad. Therefore, learning English is an integral part of education.

Since the 20th century, many people have spoken English. Many countries have chosen this language as a power language, and it appears in many areas like technology, the world market, diplomacy, science and, of course, education. Thus, we have seen that designers somehow intersect with these industries. This fact explains such a necessity for learning an international language in this specialty [3].

Not all students find learning English easy. This can be due to various factors, such as a lack of motivation, unqualified teachers or a simple lack of interest. That is why it is important for teachers to be able to interest, motivate their students, and create an appropriate atmosphere.

For any students, designers are no exception, it is important to master 4 skills: reading, writing, speaking, and listening. This is based on the fact that the field of teaching English is not only focused on academic interests, but also aims to equip students with the English language skills necessary for specific work in various professional fields. Therefore, it is very important for interior design students to master English for education and professional development. English is also important for business development.

To achieve these objectives, interior designers should not only learn the language at a basic level, but also place special emphasis on specific topics related to design. For example, learn vocabulary related to technical interior design words and patterns. Moreover, designers need to know definitions of basic design terms not only in their native language, but also in English. As well, future masters need to know how to properly design their portfolios both in written and electronic form. One type of electronic portfolio or just a project is a presentation, such as PowerPoint. Here not only technical and computer knowledge is important, but also knowledge of English, if the designer desires to work for foreign clients [1].

Speech should also be developed in the classes. As we can see in workbook “English for interior designers” [1], the topics of such speaking exercises can be various discussions of the design profession in general, talks about famous architects, debates about the most important components from future work and analysis of already existing models of spaces in terms of layout, color, etc. In this way, students can more easily memorize speeches and present their future team or project. Another advantage of conducting this kind of classes is that later it will be easier for students to participate in international competitions, where the main language is English. Therefore, proper speech is very important.

Designers use different texts, illustrations, symbols, etc. in their projects. They need to know the language in order to work abroad or for other countries. Therefore, higher education institutions and teachers themselves must provide their students with the appropriate English literature. This is also necessary from a technical point of view: in most of the editing programs that designers use the editing tools are in English [2].

According to Salma Arsyi Nurani [2], many students have the opportunity to participate in a student exchange program abroad. Knowledge of English is extremely useful here because it helps students make new acquaintances and adapt to a new place and society more easily.

Some researchers claim [2] that interior design graduates can work anywhere and anytime. Large companies hire the most successful and qualified in this field. Here knowledge of English is necessary to communicate with foreign clients. In addition, when joining other countries, it will help to coordinate with colleagues and carry out a successful project.

Exhibitions are also an integral part of the work of interior designers because they provide an opportunity to be seen by large corporations or simply by the people. Many great exhibitions are held in different countries. Designers need to

speak correct English to describe their work properly, because visitors to exhibitions (these can be employers) who come to find "fresh heads" speak and know English.

An interior designer with a good knowledge of English can be more recognized. The fact that designers interact with each other should not be overlooked. This can also happen on a global level, so they need to speak the same international language to understand each other clearly [2].

Many news portals, magazines and books about design are published in English. Therefore, its knowledge allows interior designers to read the latest news of this industry in full accuracy and as soon as they are released.

To summarize all of the above, we can conclude that English is on par with design. Therefore, students of this faculty need to learn it not only for self-development, but also for more global purposes, such as future career and taking advantage of the many opportunities. It is worth paying close attention to the study of English and not neglecting it.

#### **References:**

1. Maridueña Rita. English for interior designers. – Grupo Compás, 2018. – 71 p.
2. Nurani Salma Arsyi. The importance of English language skills for interior design students. Sepuluh November institute of technology Surabaya, Surabaya, 29 September 2021. Surabaya, 2021. – P. 1–5.
3. Sharon Samson, S.V. Karthiga. English Language A Vogue in The Fashion Industry. 7th ed. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 2020. – P. 315-316.

## **FREMSPRACHENUNTERRICHT IN GRUNDSCHULEN**

OLENA CHERNOMORD, student

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Die Beketov-Universität für Kommunalwirtschaft in Charkow bietet eine große Auswahl an Fachrichtungen und Fakultäten. Diese Universität arbeitet mit vielen internationalen Unternehmen zusammen und nimmt an vielen Foren teil. Da Fremdsprachen heutzutage immer beliebter werden, ist es möglich, einige von ihnen an dieser Universität zu studieren. Ein unverzichtbarer Bestandteil des Studiums an der Philologischen Fakultät ist die Lehrerausbildung, auf die wir uns nun konzentrieren werden.

Wie bereits erwähnt, wird das Erlernen von Fremdsprachen immer beliebter und ist bereits in jungen Jahren notwendig. Einigen Daten zufolge [1] hat es seit dem Ende des 20. Jahrhunderts eine Reihe von wichtigen Veränderungen im Zielsprachenunterricht gegeben. In den Grundschulen werden zusätzliche Sprachen unterrichtet, ob es sich um eine andere Muttersprache handelt, wenn das Land



zweisprachig ist, oder um eine Fremdsprache. Für diesen Wandel gibt es natürlich besondere Gründe, die mit den politischen, kulturellen, sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Trends zusammenhängen, die die Welt in diesem Jahrhundert beeinflusst haben. Eine dieser fortschrittlichen Sprachen ist Englisch, das seit der Grundschule in fast jeder Schule unterrichtet wird.

Einigen Studien [2] zufolge ist einer der Gründe für den Fremdsprachenunterricht für Kinder auch die Tatsache, dass es für Kinder von Natur aus besser ist, neue Sprachen zu lernen. Interkulturelle Kompetenz wird ebenfalls als notwendig angesehen, und es lohnt sich, sie in einem frühen Alter einzuführen, wenn Kinder offener und aufnahmefähiger sind.

Im Zusammenhang mit der Reform des Bildungssystems musste das Problem der Angemessenheit und Wirksamkeit des Fremdsprachenunterrichts angegangen werden. Es stellt sich auch die Frage, wie künftige Lehrkräfte richtig ausgebildet werden können und welche Programme dafür geeignet sind.

Das Verhalten von Kindern und Erwachsenen ist sehr unterschiedlich, so dass auch die Herangehensweise an den Unterricht anders sein wird. Es gibt die Auffassung [3], dass Kinder neue Sprachen auf die gleiche Weise lernen wie Erwachsene, aber das ist ein Irrglaube. Die verschiedenen Altersgruppen haben unterschiedliche Bedürfnisse. So lernen Kinder beispielsweise neues Material besser auf spielerische Weise, während Erwachsene ihr abstraktes Denken nutzen können. Außerdem sind Kinder aktiver und haben Schwierigkeiten, ihre Aufmerksamkeit auf eine Sache zu richten. Aus diesem Grund sind die Unterrichtsstunden in der Grundschule in der Regel kürzer als in älteren Klassen.

Wenn man die Aussagen von J. Harmer [3] über die Psychologie von Kindern analysiert, kann man eine Reihe von deren besonderen Merkmalen feststellen:

- Kinder beziehen Informationen aus allem, was sie umgibt. Das heißt, sie lernen indirekt;
- Sie bilden ihr Verständnis auf der Grundlage dessen, was sie sehen und hören;
- Sie brauchen die individuelle Aufmerksamkeit des Lehrers;
- Kinder haben Schwierigkeiten mit dem abstrakten Denken;
- Es fällt ihnen schwer, sich über einen längeren Zeitraum auf eine Sache zu konzentrieren;
- Sie lernen Sprachen leichter durch verschiedene körperliche Aktivitäten wie Spiele oder Staffelläufe, durch Gedichte, Geschichten und Gefühle.

Wie viele Pädagogen sagen [4], sollten die folgenden Techniken angewandt werden, um eine Fremdsprache in jungen Jahren effektiv zu lernen:

- Die Kinder müssen zum Lernen motiviert werden und es muss eine angemessene Atmosphäre im Klassenzimmer geschaffen werden;
- Zuerst sollte das Hören und Sprechen gelehrt werden;
- Der Unterricht sollte aktiv und für das Kind interessant sein;

- Die Kinder sollten ermutigt werden, im Klassenzimmer miteinander zu kommunizieren und in Beziehung zu treten, und ihre Bedeutung sollte betont werden;
- Im Unterricht sollten verschiedene zusätzliche illusorische Materialien verwendet werden, damit die Kinder ihre Vorstellungskraft nutzen und ein Beispiel haben, dem sie folgen können;
- Verschiedene Audio- und Videomaterialien sollten im Unterricht eingesetzt werden;
- Es ist ratsam, den größten Teil des Unterrichts in der Zielsprache zu halten;
- Die Aufgaben sollten für das Alter der Kinder geeignet sein, damit sie die Aufgabe verstehen.

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass das Erlernen von Fremdsprachen in der Grundschule die kognitiven Fähigkeiten fördert, die kulturelle Kompetenz steigert, die Kommunikationsfähigkeiten verbessert und die Fähigkeit, in Zukunft zu reisen, erhöht. Daher ist es wichtig, den richtigen Ansatz für den Fremdsprachenunterricht zu finden.

#### **Quellen:**

1. Jesús Alirio Bastidas Arteaga. Educating Foreign Language Primary School Teachers: A Review of Models of Teacher Education and New Proposal. *Bellaterra Journal of Teaching & Learning Language & Literature*. 2011. Vol. 2. P. 1–2.
2. Baxromjon Baxtiyor o'g'li Jo'raboyev. Effective methods of teaching a foreign language in primary school. "Science and Education" Scientific Journal. 2021. Vol. 2, no. 4. P. 289.
3. Costoya C., Much M. L. Teaching Very Young Learners. P. 3-4.
4. Haznedar B., Uysal H. H. Introduction: Embracing Theory and Practice in Teaching Languages to Young Learners. *Handbook for teaching foreign languages to young learners in primary schools*. 2010. P. 6–7.

## **PECULIARITIES OF BRIEF NEWS ITEMS**

ALINA DARAGAN, student

SVITLANA M. DONETS, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport in Kharkiv*

The principal function of brief news items is to inform the reader without giving explicit comments, and whatever evaluation there is in news paragraphs it is for the most part implicit and unemotional. The language of brief news items is stylistically neutral, matter-of-fact with stereotyped forms of expression prevailing which reflects the unbiased nature of newspaper reporting. In practice, however,

departures from this principle of stylistic neutrality (especially in the so-called "mass papers") are quite common.

The bulk of the vocabulary used in newspaper writing is neutral and common literary. But apart from this, newspaper style has its specific vocabulary features and is characterized by an extensive use of:

a) special political and economic terms, e. g. *constitution, president, apartheid*, as well as non-term political vocabulary, e. g. *public, people, progressive, nation-wide*;

b) newspaper clichés, i. e. stereotyped expressions, commonplace phrases familiar to the reader e. g. *vital issue, pressing problem, informed sources*;

c) abbreviations of various kinds — names of organizations, public and state bodies, political associations, industrial and other companies, various offices, e.g. *EEC* (European Economic Community), *FO* (Foreign Office);

d) neologisms: e.g. *lunik, a splash-down* (the act of bringing a spacecraft to a water surface), *a teach-in* (a form of campaigning through heated political discussion), *white backlash* (a violent reaction of American racists to the Negroes' struggle for civil rights), *stop-go policies* (contradictory, indecisive and inefficient policies).

Important as vocabulary is, the basic peculiarities of news items lie in their syntactical structure. As the reporter is obliged to be brief, he naturally tries to cram all his facts into the space allotted. This tendency predetermines the peculiar composition of brief news items and the syntactical structure of the sentences. The size of brief news items varies from one sentence to several (short) paragraphs. The shorter the news item, the more complex its syntactical structure.

The following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters: complex sentences with a developed system of clauses; verbal constructions; syntactical complexes; attributive noun groups; specific word order.

a) Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses. E. g. *Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General (Kingston-upon-Thames), said he had been asked what was meant by the statement in the Speech that the position of war pensioners and those receiving national insurance benefits would be kept under close review.* (The Times)

b) Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions. E.g. *Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, has sought to set an example to the faction-ridden Governing Liberal Democratic Party by announcing the disbanding of his own faction numbering 47 of the total of 295 conservative members of the Lower House of the Diet.* (The Times)

c) Syntactical complexes, especially the nominative with the infinitive. These constructions are largely used to avoid mentioning the source of information or to shun responsibility for the facts reported. E. g. *The condition of Lord Samuel, aged 92, was said last night to be a 'little better.'* (The Guardian)

d) Attributive noun groups as a powerful means of effecting brevity in news items, e.g. *'the national income and expenditure figures'* (The Times), *'Mr. Wilson's HMS fearless package deal'* (Morning Star).

e) Specific word-order due to newspaper tradition, coupled with the rigid rules of sentence structure in English. Journalistic practice has developed the "five-w-and-h-pattern rule" (who-what-why-how-where-when) and for a long time strictly adhered to it. In terms of grammar this fixed sentence structure may be expressed in the following manner: Subject — Predicate (+ Object) — Adverbial modifier of reason (manner) — Adverbial modifier of place - Adverbial modifier of time, e.g. *A neighbour's peep through a letter box led to the finding of a woman dead from gas and two others semiconscious in a block of council flats in Eccles New Road, Salford, Lanes, yesterday.*" (The Guardian)

It is now obvious, however, that brief news writers have developed new unconventional sentence patterns not typical of other styles. This observation refers, firstly, to the position of the adverbial-modifier of definite time. E.g. *Brighton council yesterday approved a £ 22,500 scheme to have parking meters operating in the centre of the town by March.*" (The Times)

There are some other tendencies in news item writing of modifying well-established grammatical norms, e.g. occasional disregard for the sequence of tenses rule. What is ordinarily looked upon as a violation of grammar rules in any other kind of writing appears to be a functional peculiarity of newspaper style.

#### References:

1. Fowler, R. *Language in the News*. London: Routledge, 1991. 272 p.
2. *The New British Politics*. 2010. Person Education Limited. [Online]. Retrieved from the Internet on 20 December, 2014: <http://books.google.lt/books>
3. Reah, D. *The Language of Newspapers*. Routledge, 1998. 144 p.

## **SPECIFICITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING**

DIANA DEBERDEEVA, student

CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, English Language Fellow

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In this study, all aspects and analysis of scientific and technical architectural translation were emphasized. Due to the fact that the development of architecture on the platform of modern technologies and specific terms has increased. Competition between specialists has appeared.

High-quality translation and analysis of the situation allows for faster development, both in professional activities and for personal experience, which allows the employer to hire a highly qualified translator.

The problems of translation in the field of engineering and architecture are very interesting and multifaceted - a specialist should know this. Urban planning is flourishing in our country. Many people are studying for this profession, and when faced with working on sources in English, translation difficulties arise. Therefore, the functions of the development of the architectural language should be mentioned.

The field of architecture remains relevant for us every day, because we live in a building. We study in the building. We work in a building. And we cross the river or obstacles through various structures. All this thanks to architects, engineers and builders.

Cooperation with foreign colleagues allows you to gain experience, new knowledge, and ultimately a good result. This requires a qualified specialist. Scientific thinking is aimed at researching the surrounding world and discovering the laws of its structure and existence. In turn, engineering thinking is aimed at designing new devices and improving technology.

Therefore, I want to study in this research the rich terminology, peculiarities of translation, specificity in this field. Many people encounter translation errors, especially in technical aspects: in articles, drawings, working with plans and simply with literature.

Nowadays, the study of terminology pursues not only scientific, but also practical goals. Therefore, it is considered important not only to describe the architectural and construction terminological system, but also to study the methods of formation and ways of replenishing the specified terminology.

Nowadays, terminology is an essential lexical and phraseological layer of the language of science, which is used in the professional and labor activities of people. The scope of application of the terms is limited by the scope of the science to which the terms belong. This, in turn, provides certain features of the terminology, affects the term and consists in the fact that the term should be used in its highly specialized terminological system, unlike other lexical units. In addition, the term reveals its structural, semantic and functional features.

Today there is an active process of urban planning, the new time demands and offers creative solutions in architecture and construction. In order to create the latest architectural and urban planning objects, people at the modern stage are looking for innovative means of modeling space, which most perfectly reflect technical progress and the relationship of man with the environment.

## THE FUTURE TENSE CATEGORY OF ENGLISH VERB: LINGUISTIC ASPECT

POLINA DENCHYK, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Supervisor

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The grammatical category of the future tense and the means of its expression are widely studied by domestic and foreign researchers. Within the framework of this article, we will examine the peculiarities of the meaning of the future tense and offer our own conclusions regarding its qualification.

The status of the future tense is not clear to a large extent because of the peculiarity of its morphological form (*grammatical form shall / will + infinitive*, different lexical and grammatical means of expression: *to be going to + infinitive*, *to be about + infinitive*, *to be + infinitive* etc.), which is stimulated by the semantic content of the category of the future, reflecting also modal characteristics of action. Orientation to the future is often determined by the speaker himself, depends on his choice and on his intention to present the future fact as a reality that will take place regardless of any conditions. A. I. Smirnitsky also wrote about this feature: «Such a moment appears to be allocated only for a given occasion, at the discretion of the author of the speech, according to what and how he wants to say».

Several grammarians, among them I. Busch and H. Helbig, consider the hierarchy of meanings and emphasize the primary character of modal meaning. They identify the expression of the intended action as the primary variant of the future tense, and consider the temporal only as secondary, neither excluding nor denying it altogether. It should be noted that when a speaker describes an event as a fact which belongs to the future, the present form of the verb is used. For example: *Tomorrow is Saturday; The term starts at the beginning of October.*

The modal character of the meaning of the future tense is expressed through the verbs *shall / will*. In our opinion, this is explained by different types of modality, which are embedded in the concept of futureness. L.S. Barkhudarov consistently argued against the recognition of *shall / will* verbs as means of expressing the future tense. He argued that, firstly, combinations with these forms do not differ from combinations with other modal verbs, that is, the reference to the future is determined contextually. Secondly, the modes of expressing futureness are very versatile. Thirdly, these combinations are not regarded as analytic forms, because they are not constructed from morphemes (like the passive voice: *be + ... en*). Finally, the fact of the past *should / would* contradict the very idea of futureness. L.S. Barkhudarov rightly concludes that English has a way of attributing action to the sphere of the future, but it does not yet follow that there is a special category of the future tense in the system of English verb forms. In traditional grammar, R. Kingdon introduced the concept of "modal tenses" and

combined the future tense and the conditional inclination. In his opinion, the verbs *shall / will, should / would* have the same strong modal meaning as other modal verbs and concluded that although modal verbs are rather clearly and consistently distinguished in meaning, their relation to time is largely unclear, therefore making distinctions between them in expressing time is artificial and even confusing.

Two things need to be emphasized: 1) The verbs with *shall / will* are not used in condition clauses or in sentences with a time circumstance, which are quite widespread: *If you press this button, the door will slide back*; 2) the construction *be going to + infinitive* is increasingly used to express the idea of the future: *I'm going to stay at home today; It's going to rain*, etc. The special character of *shall/will* is also proved by the fact that it is not used with modal verbs, i.e., it falls under the general rule that two modal verbs cannot be combined in one construction. All of the above allows us to consider the analytic forms with *shall/will* verbs as means of expressing modality: in them, the modal meaning of presumption is weightier than the idea of futureless expressed by these forms, which, in turn, contains a modal connotation of indefiniteness.

The modal meaning of presumption may be contrasted with the modal sign of «certainty» in the simple present forms, which are also capable of expressing the semantics of the future tense. V. M. Kolmogortseva stresses that the differentiation in the use of the two correlated forms (future indefinite and present indefinite) is along the lines of the modal characteristics of the utterance. Cf. e.g: «*We sail at midnight*», - *said Tommy and Roy commented: «I'll bet anyone that he rings up Crawford within five minutes*». Therefore, the use of the present tense with the meaning of the future allows the speaker to express confidence in the implementation of the action, i.e., to express the attitude to it. A similar conclusion is made by N. V. Ermakova, who stresses that this meaning is created primarily by the context (linguistic and situational), indicating the attribution of the action to the near, distant or indefinite future. The modal verbs *can, must, ought, to be to, to have to, shall, will* give the construction *modal verb + infinitive* a connotative meaning of certainty, and the modal verb *may* and forms *might, could, should, would* - a connotative meaning of uncertainty. The author points out that a variety of contextual means (negation, modal words like *surely, perhaps, perhaps, possibly*, having a reinforcing character) increase the expressiveness of constructions.

Summing up the brief review of opinions on the nature of the meaning of the future tense in modern English, we can say that the idea of the primacy of the modal meaning of the future tense has a considerable spread in modern linguistics. The term "modal tense" in the perspective of the future, from our point of view, represents a zone of modality specific to the English language, that is, a special inclination of futureness. It should be used to denote a category, considering, however, that the temporal meaning is common to all means of expressing the future tense and guarantees the unity of this category in terms of its content, and

the specific future meaning is the basis of all modal nuances and ways of expressing the future.

#### References:

1. Barkhudarov L.S. Essays on the Modern English Morphology. 1975. 156 p.
2. Ermakova N.V. Distributional Analysis of the Futurity Expressive Means in Modern English. 1980. 25 p.
3. Kolmogortseva V.M. The System of Grammatical Means of Future Tense Expression in Modern English. 1965. 24 p.
4. Smirnitkiy A.I. The Perfect Tense and the Category of Tense Relativity. Foreign Language at School, 1955, no. 2, pp. 16–17.
5. Sukhomlina T.A. The category of the Future and Means of Its Expression (on the Material of English Language). 2007. 177 p.
6. Tarasova E.V. Grammatical and Lexical Microfield of the Future in English. Cand. philol. sci. diss. abs. Kyiv, 1976. 25 p.

## ADRESSIERUNG IN DEUTSCH

POLINA DENCHYK, student

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Adressierung bezieht sich auf soziale Traditionen, die der Aufrechterhaltung sozialer Kontakte und der Beziehungsebene dienen. Sie bezieht sich auf das kommunikative Verhalten zweier oder mehrerer Kommunikatoren, wenn eine bestimmte Form der Anrede, eine bestimmte Bezeichnung der Teilnehmer der sprachlichen Interaktion (schriftlich oder mündlich) unter Berücksichtigung ihrer sozialen Beziehungen angenommen wird.

Г. Улиш, Г. Хугольд, Л. Уварова, И. Гапонова, Ж. Бюш, Р. Фреуденберг-Финдаисен, Е. Форстроитер, Г. Кюх, Л. Кунч beziehen sich auf **die Formen der Anrede**: Pronomen: du / ihr, Sie / Sie; persönliche Ausdrucksmittel: Name, Vor- und Nachname, Familienname, Wörter Herr / Frau + Familienname, Titel (im beruflichen Umfeld), Titel, die die Verwandtschaft bezeichnen; Änderung der Endung in einem Verb. Zum Beispiel: Peter, komm! Peter, kommen Sie!

Um den Kontakt zu einem Gesprächspartner herzustellen, um die Kommunikation mit ihm aufrechtzuerhalten, wird die deutsche Form du oder Sie gewählt. Die wichtigsten Kriterien für die Verwendung der Pronomen du / Sie / ihr sind Alter und Vertrauen / Distanz.

Die Form **du** wird verwendet, wenn man sich an einen vertrauten Empfänger wendet; in einem informellen Rahmen; in freundlicher, vertrauter, intimer Weise; an einen Gleichaltrigen oder einen Jüngeren (Alter, Position).

**Die Du-Form ist auch möglich**, wenn Gott, Verstorbene bei Trauerfeiern, Tiere, Gegenstände und abstrakte Begriffe angesprochen werden.



**Die Verwendung des Pronomens Ihr** wird als Pluralform des Pronomens Du verwendet. In einigen Dialekten, z. B. im Sächsischen oder Bairischen, ersetzt Ihr das Pronomen Sie, insbesondere wenn ein großer Altersunterschied zwischen den Gesprächspartnern besteht.

**Die Verwendung der Form Sie** zeigt eine höfliche Haltung an, wenn man sich an einen unbekanntem oder unbekanntem Adressaten wendet; in einem förmlichen Rahmen; mit einer betont höflichen, zurückhaltenden Haltung gegenüber dem Adressaten; an einen Gleichaltrigen oder eine ältere Person in Bezug auf Alter oder Position.

Die Verwendung des Namens und des Wortes "Du" drückt jedoch nicht nur ein gewisses Maß an Vertrauen aus, sondern signalisiert auch Distanz und Abhängigkeit in der Beziehung.

Der Grad des Vertrauens ist das Hauptkriterium für die Wahl der Personalpronomen, wobei natürlich auch der soziale Status, das Alter, das Geschlecht und die Kommunikationssituation (formell oder informell) berücksichtigt werden.

Zu den Nominalformen der Anrede gehören: Namen (Vorname, Familienname, Vorname + Familienname); - Herr / Frau / Fräulein + Familienname oder Herr / Frau / Fräulein + Titel; - Herr / Frau / Fräulein + Titel + Familienname. Zum Beispiel: Herr Müller! Herr Doktor! Herr Doktor Müller! - Rang oder Titel + Familienname. Zum Beispiel: Doktor! Doktor Müller! - Verwandschaftsbezeichnungen (im Folgenden VB genannt): VB+Vorname oder VB+ Familienname. Zum Beispiel: Mutti! Tante Susi! Oma Müller! - Gelegentliche Formen (Schatz! Liebling!)

Die Anrede mit **Vor- oder Nachnamen** zeigt, dass man sich gut kennt und sich mit "Du" anspricht (Verwandte, Freunde, Bekannte, Kollegen, Schüler). Zum Beispiel: Peter (Sohn), komm heute nicht so spät! Heinz (Kollege), gib mir mal die Zange!

Die namentliche Ansprache ist in asymmetrischen Beziehungen erlaubt: Ansprache von Kindern, die nicht älter als 15-16 Jahre sind, Ansprache eines Meisters an einen Lehrling, eines Chefs an einen jungen Mitarbeiter. Zum Beispiel: Susi (Nachbarskind), hier ist dein Ball.

Der Familienname und der Vorname werden nur verwendet, wenn es sich um eine männliche Person handelt, z. B. Meister-Arbeiter, Arbeiter-Arbeiter, Lehrer-Schüler, Schüler-Schüler. "Müller, gib mir mal den Hammer!"

Die Anrede mit Vor- und Nachnamen auf Deutsch ist nur möglich, wenn es sich um berühmte Personen handelt ("Hildegard Knef, Sie haben ein neues Buch geschrieben")

**Herr / Frau / Fräulein** ist eine neutrale Variante im Deutschen, die normalerweise mit dem Pronomen Sie (Singular und Plural) verwendet wird.

**Gelegenheitsformen als Anrede.** Gelegentliche Anredeformen werden verwendet, um Zärtlichkeit, Freundschaft und Kameradschaft auszudrücken. Sie können feierlich, ausdrucksvoll und emotional sein (Mein Schatz; Liebling;

Kleine; Du arschloch). Indem sie Emotionen ausdrücken, weisen diese Ansprachen vor allem auf den informellen Charakter der Beziehung hin.

**Quellen:**

1. Ulich G., Hugold G., Uvarova L., Gaponova I. Grüße und Ansprachen in der deutschen Sprache. Grüßen und Anreden im Deutschen. - M.:NVI THESAURUS, 2001.- 60c.

## **SOME PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE**

ANASTASIIA FEDORENKO, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Currently, special attention needs be paid to the professional training of future philologists and translators, which provides for the formation of literary competence of students, and it needs to be systematically updated due to the growing demands on humanitarian specialists. The course of the history of foreign literature contributes to the formation of such competence, that in higher education provides systematic knowledge about the evolution of literary movements, genres and styles, prominent representatives and artistic phenomena, trends in the development of the world literary process, teaches how to interpret linguistic and literary facts, carry out linguistic and literary analysis of various discourses, forms worldview and moral beliefs, develops thinking and speech, **creative qualities of future philologists, skills of independent cognitive activity, educates aesthetic tastes. This contributes to increasing the competitiveness of future specialists in the employment market, so it is undoubtedly worth improving the process of training philologists according to modern requirements.**

About the problems of methodology of teaching foreign literature in higher education the works were written by I. Bezborodykh, H. Klochok, D. Nalyvaiko, and others. However, we believe that scientists pay insufficient attention to aspects of literary education at university. Therefore, the topic of the report is relevant.

***The purpose of the report is to analyze some actual problems of teaching the history of world literature at universities, to identify ways to solve these problems in order to improve the quality of training of philologists.***

The course of world fiction is invaluable not only for the formation of literary competence of future translators, learning of languages, literatures, traditions and mentality of another nation, but also for intellectual enrichment, further development of worldview and moral principles of students, growth of national self-awareness, awakening of interest in learning the languages, history and culture of a certain country.

Teaching of foreign literature is also complicated by the fact that sometimes there are no Ukrainian translations of fictional works (especially by contemporary authors), this makes it impossible to conduct a comparative analysis of fictional works with the originals. We consider that new editions and reprints of translations of modern foreign works into Ukrainian are needed for the training of translators, that will make possible to get acquainted with the work of national translators, to compare the original texts with different interpretations, and to complete tasks for comparative and translation analyses.

Currently, we also noticed the unpleasant fact of decreased interest in the society in reading fiction literature. According to scientists and teachers, the problem of students refusal to read is global as geographically (present not only in Ukraine, but also in other countries) and socially, since it is related to the problem of literacy, further cultural development of future generations, society [1].

In our opinion, this situation is caused by:

1) the socio-cultural situation, the development of information technologies and their penetration into all spheres of modern social life;

2) age-specific features of students, changing value priorities of younger generations;

3) reducing the level of responsibility of young people for their own actions;

4) the unwillingness to learn and search for easy ways in this life to enrichment, fame, prosperity;

5) and it is also caused by laziness, indifference, decrease in communicative culture, poor development of imaginative thinking, “clip thinking”, unwillingness to think, “lack of prestige to read”, fear of being a “nerd”, the rise in price of books, misunderstanding even modern common vocabulary, etc.

And there are also short ended versions of fictional works, paraphrases in the Internet! Unfortunately, all this does not contribute to the intensification of reading activity. But these activities are the key to the thinking and speech development of students.

To increase students’ interest in reading, we consider that the following actions are useful: demonstrate to the students that the books are not only entertaining, but also convey someone’s experience, improve your creative thinking, help to get rid of loneliness, show the way out of difficult situations, forming civic responsibility; organize bookcrossing, recitation competitions, literary evenings, literary clubs, etc.

#### **References:**

1. Marchuk M., Ternopol T. Problems of reading in students of philological studies.  
*URL:*[http://yspu.org/images/6/6d/MarchukMI\\_TernopolTV.pdf](http://yspu.org/images/6/6d/MarchukMI_TernopolTV.pdf)

## TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN COMMUNITY INTERPRETING

ALINA FESENKO, student

MARIA OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Ukraine is a multicultural country with various ethnic groups and languages, and number of people who do not speak Ukrainian as their first language require language assistance in their daily life activities. Community interpreters can bridge the language barrier and help these people to access services such as healthcare, legal aid, education, and social services.

The ongoing war in Ukraine has led to the displacement of large number of people, including those who do not speak foreign languages, or who are fluent in the minority language. These individuals may face barriers when trying to access basic services in their new locations. Community interpreters can provide vital language support to help them navigate these challenges [2]. For instance, Healthcare translation is essential to meet the needs of millions of displaced persons as a result of the Russian aggression in Ukraine [3].

Furthermore, Ukraine has been striving to integrate into the European community, and one of the key requirements for this is to ensure that all citizens have equal access to services regardless of their language. Community interpreting plays a crucial role in ensuring that non-native Ukrainian speakers can fully participate in Ukrainian society and exercise their rights as citizens [4].

As part of our research n Community Interpreting from and into the Ukrainian language, we have translated the article by Nadja Grbić & Sonja Pöllabauer *Community Interpreting: Signed or Spoken? Types, Modes, and Methods* [1] based on which, we distinguished certain translation techniques and transformations that are most commonly used in Community Interpreting from\into Ukrainian.

As a result, we may conclude that the most frequently used and important translation techniques and transformations in the field of "Community Interpreting" are addition, permutation, and contextual replacement. All the terms referring to translation techniques and transformations in this paper are used as defined by V. Karaban [5].

Contextual replacement is the procedure in which the text producer provides a fuller, more explicit version of a concept or idea already introduced, clarifying or consolidating the meaning of the first occurrence, as well as anticipating a possible need for that information later in the text. This technique can be used to ensure that the translated text accurately conveys the intended meaning of the original text, even if the two languages have different grammatical structures or expressions for the same concept.

**Example 1:** A cursory comparison of entries in general translation studies (TS) resource books serves to corroborate this assumption. (Поверхневий огляд змісту профільних досліджень із загального перекладознавства підтверджують це припущення.)

The permutation technique is defined as the rearrangement of elements in a sentence, paragraph, or whole text to provide an equivalent in the target language that reads more naturally or idiomatically or to accommodate the structural differences between the source and target languages.

**Example 2:** All of these reference sources make a distinction between *interpreting mode and type*. (У всіх цих довідниках наводиться різниця між видом та типом усного перекладу.)

While addition occurs when the translator adds a word, phrase, or clause to the target text which is not present in the source text, but which is considered necessary in order to produce an idiomatic, grammatically correct, or fluent text in the target language.

**Example 3:** One of the consequences of this lack of contact between the two branches is that conference, community and signed language interpreters are usually trained at different institutions without much *mutual exchange*. (Одним із наслідків такого браку контактів між двома галузями є те, що перекладачі для потреб громади та перекладачі жестовою мовою зазвичай проходять підготовку в різних установах без особливого взаємобміну знаннями та здобутками.)

Less frequent, however, prolific techniques and transformations were omission, change of word order, semantic development, and holistic transformation.

The least common were adaptation, concretization, and generalization of value.

Moreover, mixed types were applied to six lexical unit translation cases. Among them, the most productive were contextual replacement and change of word order.

**Example 4:** A cursory comparison of entries in general translation studies (TS) resource books serves to corroborate this assumption. (Поверхневий огляд змісту профільних досліджень із загального перекладознавства підтверджують це припущення.)

Overall, community interpreting is an important tool for promoting inclusion and diversity in Ukraine and helps to ensure that everyone has equal access to services and resources, regardless of language barriers. That is why, it is important to select the appropriate translation strategy to transfer the correct meaning of the message, either oral or written.

#### References:

1. Grbić N. Community Interpreting: signed or spoken? Types, modes, and methods / N. Grbić, S. Pöllabauer. // *Linguistica Antverpiensia*. – 2006. – №5. doi: 10.52034/lanstts.v5i.163

2. Osinska M., Fesenko A. COMMUNITY INTERPRETING FROM THE WAR IN UKRAINE PERSPECTIVE / M. Osinska, A. Fesenko. // «Modern Technologies: Improving the Present and Impacting the Future». – 2022. – №4. – P. 82–83.

3. Why the Conflict in Ukraine Has Increased Demand for Ukrainian Translations in Clinical Research [Electronic resource] / The BIG Language Team. – 2022. – Access at: <https://biglanguage.com/blog/why-the-conflict-in-ukraine-has-increased-demand-for-ukrainian-translations-in-clinical-research/>.

4. Wolczuk K. Integration Without Europeanisation: Ukraine and its Policy Towards the European Union [Electronic resource] / Kataryna Wolczuk // SSRN Electronic Journal. – 2004. – Access at: 10.2139/ssrn.2344806.

5. Карабан В. І. Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми: навчальний посібник / Карабан В. І. – Вид. 5-те, випр. – Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2018. – 656 с.

## **MODERN APPROACHES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES**

YANINA V. GURTOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology  
*H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University*

The entry of Ukraine into a single educational space in the process of pan-European integration leads to the birth of a qualitatively different educational situation in connection with the objective need of society for specialists with knowledge of a foreign language for functional purposes, who use the language as means of communication with colleagues representing different cultures and peoples. Thanks to the research in the field of sociolinguistics and social psychology, it became obvious that for full-fledged communication in a foreign language, it is necessary not only to be able to master linguistic material, but also to know specific concepts of a particular human community, to have non-linguistic knowledge related to culture and customs of this community people. Thus, it is obvious that the idea of integrating the components of culture into the language education of non-philologists is a modern idea, prepared by a long process of historical and dialectical formation of methodical and linguistic didactic ideas, theories and concepts.

Examining the current state of the issue of the relationship between language and culture from a linguistic and didactic perspective made it possible to identify a number of culture-oriented approaches (linguistic, sociocultural, ethnographic, linguacultural and intercultural) to the teaching of foreign languages and to determine their significance for the conditions of study in a non-linguistic University.

Linguistic approach involves the study of a language with the aim of identifying its national and cultural specificity. In the context of this approach, the main source of linguistic information is the lexical composition of the word. In this regard, the main attention of researchers was paid to the study of equivalent and

non-equivalent lexical concepts, background vocabulary, terminological vocabulary, and phraseological units. The next approach is linguacultural. This approach to language learning makes it possible to interpret language semantics as a result of cultural experience, that is, to see a language unit as not only a representative of a specific language level, possessing characteristic grammatical features, but also a unit of the cultural memory of the people. As for the teaching of a foreign language by non-philology students, there is a problem and difficulty in using this approach in such educational conditions, since the linguacultural approach requires a deep enough knowledge of a foreign language to study the manifestations of a people's culture in this language. Within the framework of the ethnographic approach, the main thing is the ability to understand someone else's behavior and interact with representatives of another culture who have a different set of values. As Byram M. notes, special attention should be paid to "preparing the student for the unexpected, instead of training the predictable" [1. p. 8]. In the case of a sociocultural approach, the focus on learning in the context of the dialogue of cultures assumes a priority position, which implies the creation of didactic and methodological conditions for the comparative study of foreign and native cultures.

Characterizing the considered cultural approaches in general, it can be concluded that none of them, due to a number of objective circumstances, practically spread their influence on foreign language education in a non-linguistic Universities. However, in the basis of the intercultural approach, which has become a logical continuation of cultural approaches, is the idea of the need to prepare students studying foreign language for effective intercultural communication. The ability to analyze and compare the features of speakers from different cultures, as a dominant intercultural approach, becomes especially significant in the training of a modern non-philological specialist. At the same time, the new educational intercultural approach will not require making significant changes to the objectively formed system of foreign language training. There is no need to endlessly expand students' cultural lexicon and thesaurus (as the above-mentioned approaches require). It is possible to limit the spheres of dialogue of cultures only to the environment of intercultural professional interaction, and within this limited sphere to produce intercultural analysis. In addition, this analysis is unlikely to require special training of students. The technologies and methods of the intercultural approach are quite simple and can be mastered by students of non-linguistic Universities.

On the basis of the above-mentioned material, it can be concluded that in relation to the training of non-linguistic University students, it is appropriate to ask and solve the question of reorientation of the process of their language education from the standpoint of an intercultural approach. In this case, the language becomes a tool for dialogue between professional cultures and an effective tool for realizing all professional communicative intentions of a specialist related to interaction with a representative of another culture, country, or society.

**References:**

1. Byram M. Investigating Cultural Studies in Foreign Language Teaching Clevedon: Multilingual Materials, Ltd., 1991. 163 p.

## **ON THE PROBLEM OF EXPRESSING MODALITY IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

LILIIA HASANENKO, student

LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language  
Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Ukraine, its people with their cultural heritage, traditions and customs have become known recently in all corners of the world because of the invasion of Russian troops into the country.

All military events and the tragedy of the Ukrainian nation have become a hot topic all over the world. Thereafter, they sparked the interest in Ukrainian language. Internet resources report that some people in Europe even start learning Ukrainian for better understanding of this brave and unconquerable nation.

The urgency of investigating Ukrainian and its comparative analysis with other languages has increased.

Comparative typology of languages as the basis for translation has been the subject of different research works for many decades. One should mention such researchers as Arakin V.[1], Gak V.[2], Nelyubin L.[3], Yartseva V.[4] and others.

Writing about the process of translation L. Barhudarov highlighted the importance of studying similarities and differences in the ways of expressing identical meanings in the original language and the language of translation for solving the tasks of equivalence in translation [5].

The works of such researchers as Levitsky A. [6] and Korunets I. [7] are devoted to comparative typology of Ukrainian and English languages at different levels.

The purpose of the paper is to study the ways of expressing modality in English and Ukrainian.

Defined as verbs (such as can, could, shall, should, will, would, must) that are used with other verbs to express ideas such as possibility, necessity and permission [8], English modal verbs are distinguished at the grammatical level. But they are considered to be auxiliary ones able to express different connotations of the actions, expressed with the main verbs.

It should be pointed out, that when translating, modality can be expressed in the language of translation with the same means as in the original one. Or it can be expressed with some other means or even can find no explicit expression.



Special modal “markers” are not necessary if the grammatical structure of the language of translation differs from that of the original one. Modality can be expressed implicitly [9].

Speaking about modal meanings in Ukrainian one can hardly mention modal verbs, distinguished at the grammatical level.

They exist in Ukrainian, but they are considered as modal auxiliary verbs (denoting necessity – маю, obligation – повинен, ability – можу) alongside with phase verbs, expressing the start, continuation and the end of the action, expressed with the main verb [10].

Though the list of English modal verbs includes more forms with different meanings and connotations able to transform the content of the statement, it doesn't speak for the fact that it is impossible or difficult to translate them into Ukrainian. Let's consider some examples:

*You **must** listen to your teacher.*

*Ви **повинні** слухати свого вчителя.*

So, a direct equivalent to the English modal verb with the meaning of obligation can be found in Ukrainian.

*I **have to** finish my report for tomorrow.*

*Я **маю** закінчити свій звіт на завтра.*

*Citizens over the age of 18 **can** vote.*

*Голосувати **можуть** громадяни віком від 18 років.*

The translation demonstrates equivalence due to Ukrainian modal verbs *маю* and *можуть*.

When considering the statements with a modal verb *should*, it has been noticed, that in Ukrainian the meaning of *advice* is translated using the adverbs *слід* and *варто*.

*You **should** take a taxi.*

*Вам **слід** взяти таксі.*

*You **shouldn't** be in a hurry.*

*Не **варто** поспішати.*

In these examples the English modal verb *should* is translated into Ukrainian as *слід* and *варто*, which are not considered to be modal verbs in Ukrainian but reflect the same meaning.

*That **may** be interesting.*

*Це **може** бути цікаво.*

*That **must** be difficult for her.*

*Це **має** бути важко для неї.*

*Ukrainian verbs **може** and **має** are used as the equivalents to the English modal verbs *may* and *must* in the meaning of assumption.*

To sum up, we would like to emphasize that there are more modal verbs with different meanings distinguished in English at the grammatical level, than in Ukrainian. Nevertheless, the equivalence in translation can be achieved through

other means in the language of translation. This conclusion is quite natural for the case when the languages belonging to different language families are considered.

#### References:

1. Arakin V.D Tipologiya yazyikov i problemyi metodicheskogo prognozirovaniia M., 1989
2. Gak V.G. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya frantsuzskogo i russkogo yazyikov. Moskva, 1989 – 288s.
3. Nelyubin L.L Sravnitel'naya tipologiya angliyskogo i russkogo yazyikov, Moskva, 2012 – 152s.
4. Yartseva V.N O sopostavitel'nom metode izucheniya yazyikov. "Filologicheskie nauki". #1. 1960.
5. Barhudarov L.S Yazyik i perevod (Voprosyi obschey i chastnoy teorii perevoda). M., 1975 –240s.
6. Levitskiy A.E., Slavova L.L. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya angliyskogo, nemetskogo, russkogo i ukrainskogo yazyikov. 2009. – 360s.
7. Korunets I.V. Sravnitel'naya tipologiya anliyskogo i ukrainskogo yazyikov. 2003. - 379s.
8. Merriam – Webster`s unabridged dictionary. 1828. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com>
9. Kalyanova L.M Sredstva vyirazheniya modalnosti v angliyskom yazyike. Filologicheskie nauki, 2016.
10. Вихованець І.Р Граматика української мови. К., 1993. - 368с.

## **METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING PHONETICS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS**

OLENA HAVRYLOVA, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The formation and development of phonetic skills occupies one of the important places in teaching English, because phonetic skills are an important condition for students to master oral foreign language speech. For each category of students, starting from preschool age, various methods are used. In the methodological literature devoted to the issues of teaching phonetics, two methods of teaching a foreign language can be distinguished:

1. Imitation method "simple" thoughtless repetition of various sounds after the teacher or speaker.

2. The analytical and imitative method implies a meaningful repetition of sounds based on background knowledge in the field of phonetics (position of the lips, knowledge of the sounds of the native language, basic rules of English phonetics).

Nowadays it is the analytical and imitative method that is used to teach various foreign languages, as it combines the integrated approach described above.

However, when working with children, the analytical and imitative method is completely unsuitable, therefore teachers use the principle of approximation (approximation to the correct pronunciation) when working with children. There are various methods and techniques for teaching children a foreign language. We will consider several methods that have proven their effectiveness in practice.

I. Game technologies are a universal technique that can be applied at different levels of education, from preschool to high school students. Thanks to the game, children not only repeat the correct grammatical and lexical structures, but also train their phonetic skills. Thus, by means of the game, students' speech and listening skills are activated, the skills of correct pronunciation of English sounds are practiced, and most importantly, the language barrier is overcome.

II. Multimedia technologies are also in demand among teachers, because due to a bright audiovisual picture, students form an image and understanding of what is being studied in the lesson. The only limitation is the time of use. When working with pupils and children from elementary school, the time allotted for multimedia is 5 minutes, and in middle and high school no more than 10 minutes from the lesson.

III. A creative form of reflection. Depending on the age of the students, to consolidate the phonetic material, the “collocation method” and “cinquain” can be used.

- The collocation method involves making short phrases or short sentences to help students memorize new words. This method can be applied throughout the course of teaching English.

- Cinquain is a short poem invented by students according to the following scheme:

The 1st line – one noun (the theme of the poem);

The 2nd line – two adjectives (description of the theme of the poem)

The 3rd line – three verbs (description of actions)

The 4th line is a four-word phrase that describes the entire poem.

Based on the structure of the poem, this method can be used if students already have an idea of the parts of speech in English and have a vocabulary. Thus, the category of students will be limited to only middle and high school.

Despite the abundance of methods and techniques used in teaching English phonetics, the teacher must choose those that will take into account all the characteristics of his students and contribute to the effective formation of basic speech and listening competencies.

#### **References:**

1. Vozna M.O. English language for translators and philologists. “Nova Knyga”, 2004. 480 p.
2. Hancock Mark. English Pronunciation in Use Second Edition. “Cambridge University Press”, 2015. 209 p.
3. Mark Hancock. English pronunciation in use (intermediate): Self-study and classroom use (2nd ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012. 208 p.

# ÜBERSETZUNGSTECHNIKEN IN DER JURISTISCHEN ÜBERSETZUNG

ANASTASIIA HRYTSAI, Studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Übersetzung ist ein polysemantischer Begriff, dessen am weitesten verbreitete und meist verallgemeinerte Bedeutung mit dem Prozess der Übertragung der Bedeutung/des Inhalts eines Wortes, einer Wortgruppe, eines Satzes oder einer Passage aus der Originalsprache in die übersetzte Sprache verbunden ist. [3].

Um bei der Übersetzung von einer Sprache in eine andere die Angemessenheit zu erreichen, muss der Übersetzer erfolgreich Übersetzungstransformationen anwenden, damit der übersetzte Text die Informationen des Originaltextes so genau wie möglich wiedergibt und gleichzeitig die notwendigen Normen der Übersetzungssprache beachtet.

Die grammatikalische Transformation wird als Weigerung betrachtet, in der Übersetzungstheorie direkte strukturelle Gegenstücke zu den Strukturen des Originals zu verwenden. Ein Sonderfall der grammatischen Transformation ist die Zustandstransformation, die durch die Verwendung unterschiedlicher Zustandsformen im Original und in der Übersetzung gekennzeichnet ist. Wenn die ursprüngliche Struktur und ihre Transformation in der Übersetzung durch die Nähe der lexikalischen Struktur gekennzeichnet sind, wird die Transformation durch das transformatorische Modell der Übersetzung beschrieben, und wenn sie von kontextuell bedingten lexikalischen Veränderungen begleitet wird, ist das situative Modell das führende. [1].

Bei der Durchführung einer juristischen Übersetzung können folgende Phänomene beobachtet werden: vollständige Übereinstimmung, teilweise Übereinstimmung, vollständige Nichtübereinstimmung zwischen dem Original und der Übersetzung, verursacht durch Unterschiede in der grammatikalischen Struktur der englischen und ukrainischen Sprache.

Nach der Untersuchung der lexikalischen und grammatikalischen Merkmale der Übersetzung der wirtschaftsrechtlichen Terminologie aus dem Englischen in die ukrainische Sprache ist festzustellen, dass je nach Bedeutung des Wortes und seines Kontextes unterschiedliche Übersetzungsmittel verwendet werden. Bei der Analyse von 5 Rechtstexten konnten folgende Arten von Übersetzungstransformationen unterschieden werden: Transkodierung, Rückverfolgung, Verallgemeinerung, wörtliche Übersetzung, Satzteilung, Ersetzung von Wortteilen, Kompensation, Explikation (beschreibende Übersetzung). Am produktivsten bei der Übersetzung von wirtschaftlichen Rechtsbegriffen sind die Rückverfolgung (22 %) und die Kompensation, die 20 % der Gesamtzahl der Stichprobe ausmacht. [2].

Die Häufigkeitsmerkmale der Übersetzungstransformationen bei der Übersetzung von wirtschaftlichen Rechtsbegriffen ins Ukrainische werden in Tabelle 3.1.

Translationale Transformation	Spezifisches Gewicht	Anzahl der Begriffe
1. Transcodierung	10,6%	21
2. Rückverfolgung	22,2%	44
3. Verallgemeinerung	13,3%	27
4. Wörtliche Übersetzung	10,6%	21
5. Aufbau des Satzes	1,2%	3
6. Ersetzung von Wortarten	8,6%	17
7. Entschädigung	20,3%	40
8. Erläuterung	13,2%	27
9. Konkretisierung	8,6%	17
10. Umsetzung	1,2%	3
11. Zusatz	2,4%	6

Table 3.1. Häufigkeitscharakteristika von Übersetzungstransformationen bei der Übersetzung englischsprachiger Rechtsbegriffe ins Ukrainische

Daher haben wir untersucht, wie wirtschaftliche Rechtstexte aus dem Englischen ins Ukrainische übersetzt werden können und die wichtigsten lexikalisch-grammatischen Merkmale einer solchen Übersetzung ermittelt.

Auf der Grundlage der durchgeführten Untersuchungen lässt sich feststellen, dass die wichtigsten Methoden der Wiedergabe von Rechtsdokumenten mit wirtschaftlichem Inhalt in der ukrainischen Sprache die Verallgemeinerung und Spezifizierung auf lexikalischer Ebene und die Umsetzung, Ergänzung und Umstellung auf grammatikalischer Ebene sind. Auch bei der Übersetzung von Rechtsbegriffen werden am häufigsten die Rückverfolgung und der Ausgleich verwendet. Andere Fälle sind wesentlich seltener. Bei der Analyse von 5 Rechtstexten konnten folgende Arten von Übersetzungstransformationen unterschieden werden: Transkodierung, Rückverfolgung, Verallgemeinerung, wörtliche Übersetzung, Satzteilung, Ersetzung von Wortteilen, Kompensation, Explikation (beschreibende Übersetzung). Am produktivsten bei der Übersetzung wirtschaftlicher Rechtsbegriffe sind die Rückverfolgung (22%) und die Kompensation, die 20% der Gesamtzahl der Stichproben ausmachen, z.B. Rückverfolgung (International judicial practice – міжнародна судова процедура; Start of criminal case - порушення кримінальної справи), Entschädigung (capitalized terms – терміни, написані з великої літери).

Die Verwendung von Übersetzungstransformationen zur Erhaltung und Wiedergabe der rechtlichen Bedeutung des Textes des Dokuments ergibt sich aus der Notwendigkeit, den übersetzten Ausdruck gemäß den Regeln der ukrainischen Syntax zu formulieren, ohne den rechtlichen Wortlaut zu verlieren. Einige der Ausdrücke legen eine wörtliche Übersetzung nahe, aber in den meisten Beispielen sehen wir immer noch Unterschiede in der syntaktischen Struktur der Sätze, so

dass der Zweck der Transformationen darin besteht, den Inhalt des ursprünglichen Ausdrucks und seine Kernpunkte zu erhalten, aber die ukrainische Syntax zu verwenden, um den Inhalt des Satzes im Wirtschaftsdokument wiederzugeben.

#### **Referenzen:**

1. Crowell T. Y. Dictionary of Legal Terms. New York : Barron's Educational Series, 2011. 652 p.
2. Giffs S. H. Barron's Law Dictionary. New York : Barron's Educational Series. 2010. 640 p.
3. Irgl V. Synonymy in the language of business and Economics // Special language: From Human Thinking to Human Mashines. – Philadelphia, 1989. – 281p.

## **TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN LEGAL TRANSLATION**

ANASTASIIA HRYTSAI, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Translation as a term has a polysemantic nature, its most widespread and mostly generalized meaning is associated with the process of transferring the meaning/content of a word, group of words, sentence or passage from the original language to the translated language [3].

In order to achieve adequacy when translating from one language to another, the translator must successfully use translation transformations so that the translated text conveys the information of the original text as accurately as possible while observing the necessary norms of the translation language.

Grammatical transformation is considered as a refusal to use in the theory of translation direct structural counterparts to the structures of the original. A special case of grammatical transformations is state transformation, which is characterized by the use of different state forms in the original and translation. If the original structure and its transformation in the translation are marked by the closeness of the lexical structure, the transformation is described by the transformational model of translation, and if it is accompanied by contextually determined lexical changes, the situational model is the leading one [1].

When performing a legal translation, the following phenomena can be observed: complete coincidence, partial coincidence, complete mismatch between the original and the translation, caused by differences in the grammatical structure of the English and Ukrainian languages.

Thus, having studied the lexical and grammatical features of the translation of economic legal terminology from English to Ukrainian, it can be noted that the use of different means of translation is used depending on the meaning of the word

and its context. The analysis of 5 legal texts made it possible to distinguish the following types of translation transformations: transcoding, tracing, generalization, literal translation, clause division, replacement of parts of speech, compensation, explication (descriptive translation). The most productive when translating economic legal terms are tracing (22%) and compensation, this type makes up 20% of the total number of the sample [2].

We will present the frequency characteristics of translation transformations when translating economic legal terms into Ukrainian in Table 3.1.

Translational transformation	Specific weight	Number of terms
1. Transcoding	10,6%	21
2. Tracing	22,2%	44
3. Generalization	13,3%	27
4. Literal translation	10,6%	21
5. Sentence structure	1,2%	3
6. Substitution of parts of speech	8,6%	17
7. Compensation	20,3%	40
8. Explication	13,2%	27
9. Concretization	8,6%	17
10. Transposition	1,2%	3
11. Addition	2,4%	6

Table 3.1. Frequency characteristics of translation transformations when translating English-language legal terms into Ukrainian

Thus, we investigated the means of translating economic legal texts from English into Ukrainian and identified the main features of the lexical-grammatical features of such a translation.

On the basis of the conducted research, it can be concluded that the main methods of reproduction of legal documents of economic content in the Ukrainian language are generalization and specification at the lexical level and transposition, addition and rearrangement at the grammatical level. Also, when legal terms are translated, tracing and compensation are most commonly used. Other cases are much less frequent. The analysis of 5 legal texts made it possible to distinguish the following types of translation transformations: transcoding, tracing, generalization, literal translation, clause division, replacement of parts of speech, compensation, explication (descriptive translation). The most productive when translating economic legal terms are tracing (22%) and compensation, these types make up to 20% of the total number of the samples, e.g. tracing (*International judicial practice – міжнародна судова процедура; Start of criminal case - порушення кримінальної справи*), compensation (*capitalized terms – терміни, написані з великої літери*).

The use of translation transformations to preserve and reproduce the legal significance of the text of the document stems from the need to formulate the translated expression according to the rules of Ukrainian syntax without losing legal wording. Some of the expressions suggest a literal translation, but in most examples we still see differences in the syntactic structure of the sentences, so the purpose of the transformations is to preserve the content of the original expression and its key points, but to use Ukrainian syntax to reflect the content of the sentence in the economic document.

**References:**

1. Crowell T. Y. Dictionary of Legal Terms. New York : Barron's Educational Series, 2011. 652 p.
2. Giffs S. H. Barron's Law Dictionary. New York : Barron's Educational Series. 2010. 640 p.
3. Irgl V. Synonymy in the language of business and Economics // Special language: From Human Thinking to Human Mashines. – Philadelphia, 1989. – 281p.

## **TRANSLATED COLLECTIONS OF MIRACLE STORIES IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY UKRAINE**

TETIANA IRTUGANOVA, Postgraduate Student

OLENA YU. MATUSHEK, Doctor of Science in Philology, Scientific Adviser

YULIIA YU. SHAMAIEVA, Associate professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University in Kharkiv*

Recently, there has been an increase in the interest of researchers in 17<sup>th</sup>-century Ukrainian literature and foreign literary works that influenced its development. Collections of miracle stories of this period were no exception. In the future perspective, this research can be used in foreign language learning.

Among the translated collections, we can single out "Deeds of the Romans" ("Gesta Romanorum"). It is believed that there were two collections under this name: one was smaller and written in Latin in England and then translated into English; the other was compiled on the continent. The latter consisted of approximately 180 chapters. Some researchers attribute it to Petrus Berchorius, prior of the Benedictine monastery in Paris, and others to an unknown German. Stories from this collection were often used by Italian novelists. The stories of "Deeds of the Romans" are not related to each other and do not have a preface that would indicate the purpose of the collection and its author [2, p. 737].

In 1612, a textbook for compilers of sermons by the Jesuit Simon Vysotsky "Speculum Exemplorum ex Diversis Libris in Unum Laboriose Collectum" was published. It was the Polish version of "Magnum Speculum Exemplorum". Later, this collection was used by Fabiyan Birkovskyi [5, p. 179], whose work (as well as



that of Peter Skarga) outlined the later directions of the development of the Baroque style of preaching in Poland. The most important value of this collection in the West was to serve as material for preachers, providing them with examples (exempla) for edification.

"Speculum Exemplorum" was not translated into any of the European languages: it existed in its entirety only in medieval Latin. The publishers and distributors of "Speculum" from the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century were the Jesuits. They gave the collection a scholastic and learned character [1, p. 5].

The collection "The Salvation of Sinners" ("Αμαρτωλών σωτηρία") of Agapius of Crete, which contains many Western legends about the Virgin, was translated from Greek. This collection is related to the cult of the Mother of God and was published in 1641 in the style of medieval Western European monastic edifying books. The author took the legendary material from both Latin and Greek sources. The very medieval writings were sometimes borrowed by the author from Byzantium and have long been spread in our country in translations, the legends from "The Salvation of Sinners" have analogies in such later collections as "Speculum Exemplorum", "The Guiding Star" and the works of the Ukrainian writer Ioanikiy Galyatovskyi. The author, as in "Speculum Exemplorum", replaces Orthodox and Catholic features of his sources, his writing is also divided into rubrics of moral concepts according to the scholastic system. At times, Agapius uses the same sources as Ioanikiy Galyatovskyi and «Speculum Exemplorum». However, "The Salvation of Sinners" differs from others in that it is the most complete collection of stories about the Mother of God, it mostly preserves the local flavor, the place where the action happened, and proper names. Also, the legends of this collection are much more detailed, with a fairly developed plot. These legends in South Slavic and Romanian translations entered the folk culture and influenced the oral creativity of the modern territory of Transcarpathia and Romanian folk tales [4, p. 95].

The prospect of further research consists in the study of collections of miracle stories of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in particular in Ukrainian literature, as well as the Baroque sermon of its heyday.

#### References:

1. Vladimirov P.V. Velikoe zertsalo (Iz istorii russkoy perevodnoy literatury XVII veka) / P.V. Vladimirov. Kazan: Tip. Kazan. un-ta, 1884. 180 s.
2. Petrov N. O vliyaniy zapadnoevropeyskoy literatury na drevnerusskuyu / N. Petrov // Trudy Kievskoy duhovnoy akademii. 1872. # 8. S. 705-779.
3. Мех Н. Трактат Афанасія Кальнофойського "Тератургіма або Чудеса..." в сучасному українському культурному просторі / Н.О. Мех // Проблеми історії України XIX – початку XX ст.: Зб. наук. пр. 2013. Вип. 21. С. 379-383.
4. Фетісов І. Збірник легенд Агапія Критянина «Αμαρτωλών σωτηρία» в українському та московському письменствах та народній словесності // Записки історико-філологічного відділу. Кн. XXIII. Київ. 1929. С. 37-95.
5. Hernas Cz. Barok / Cz. Hernas. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo naukowe PWN, 2002. 729 s.

# **SPRACHE UND ÜBERSETZUNG LERNEN. INNOVATIVE METHODEN DES SPRACHUNTERRICHTS IN SCHULE UND UNIVERSITÄT. FREMDSPRACHENUNTERRICHT IN KRIEGSZEITEN**

EGOR IWASCHENKO, student

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Heutzutage ist Englisch aufgrund der Globalisierung in der Welt sehr verbreitet, und infolgedessen ist die Nachfrage nach Sprachenlernen gestiegen. Die größte Bewährungsprobe für die Ukraine war jedoch der Krieg, der viele Prozesse zum Erliegen brachte, daher müssen Sie nicht nur neue effektive Methoden für den Deutschunterricht entwickeln, sondern sich auch auf die Kriegszeit konzentrieren. Das heißt, die meisten Menschen sitzen bestenfalls zu Hause und können sich schlimmstenfalls nicht immer mit einer Online-Lektion verbinden.

Als Ergebnis schlage ich folgende Optionen zur Lösung des Problems vor, nämlich die Schaffung einer Plattform zum Englischlernen.

Dazu gehören Lernansätze wie:

**Immersionsansatz:** Bei dieser Methode werden die Lernenden in der Zielsprache umgeben, z. B. bei einem Auslandsstudienprogramm, bei dem sie durch die tägliche Interaktion mit Muttersprachlern mit der Sprache konfrontiert werden.

**Aufgabenbasierter Ansatz:** Diese Methode konzentriert sich auf das Sprachenlernen durch die Erledigung bestimmter Aufgaben oder Projekte, was die Lernenden dazu ermutigt, die Sprache sinnvoll zu nutzen.

**Kommunikativer Ansatz:** Diese Methode betont die Bedeutung von Kommunikation und Interaktion beim Sprachenlernen. Die Schüler nehmen an Aktivitäten teil, die reale Kommunikation simulieren, wie Rollenspiele, Diskussionen und Debatten.

**Spielbasiertes Lernen:** Spiele können verwendet werden, um das Sprachenlernen unterhaltsamer und spannender zu gestalten. Sprachlern-Apps wie Duolingo verwenden beispielsweise Spielelemente, um neue Vokabeln und Grammatik zu lernen.

Die Vorteile einer solchen Plattform bestehen darin, dass, selbst wenn sie nicht am Online-Lernen teilnehmen können, diese Lektion, Vorlesungen und Materialien sowie Hausaufgaben zur verfügbaren Zeit aufgezeichnet werden. So stelle ich mir ein Sprachlernprogramm vor.

Es lohnt sich auch, der Plattform nicht nur Kurse hinzuzufügen, sondern auch intensive und nützliche Vorträge, die nicht nur mit Englisch, sondern auch im Leben helfen. Zum Beispiel das Militär, das mit Ausländern kommunizieren muss, wird diese Sprache wirklich brauchen, oder Ingenieure und andere Menschen, die dank der englischen Sprache einen zweiten Job finden können.

Fazit: Natürlich erfordert die Schaffung einer Plattform Geld, Zeit usw., aber für mich ist diese Option angesichts der Kriegszeit und der hohen Anforderungen an das Erlernen der Sprache die einzig richtige Entscheidung

## STRATEGIES IN VIDEO GAMES LOCALIZATION

KATERYNA KRYVONIS, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Education, Scientific Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Nowadays, the gaming industry takes the sufficient place in the modern cyber world, thus the multiculturalism and cultural orientation in any game-related products are needed to be included in game developing.

Initialization The development of video games has kept pace with the advancement of new technologies and the accessibility of electronic goods to a broad consumer base. The very earliest video games created in the 1960s, such as Spacewar or Pong (Bernal 2006, O'Riada 2007), have nothing to do with today's multimedia and multimodal games where the player's involvement and connection with the game is a crucial component.

The globalization is the process which may be encountered on any layers of our society, it is impossible to deny that this particular process influence on the standards. When we speak about standards in video games, besides the default things like censorship and rate, the globalization introduces the necessity of localization, and actually, it varies from adding an option to choose the subtitles in your language or even have the full dubbing.

To be precise, the process of modifying something created for one area of the world for usage in another is known as localization. This process requires a number of specific actions to be done and those factors characterize the whole process:

- Text and spoken dialogue are translated into the target language;
- modifying cultural allusions, jokes, and other things that the target audience wouldn't get;
- Depending on the legal constraints in the target country, censoring explicit content;
- To better appeal to the recipient region, altering character and game designs;
- Taking into account regional hardware variations .

As it was mentioned before, the localization can be graduated according to some levels, usually four. They are as follows: no localization, box localization, partial and full localization.

The process of localization is done by translators. Different translation strategies are used during the localization and they typically require some sort of modification. A translation strategy is an algorithm of actions that the translator actively chooses to follow in order to translate a particular text, or a collection of texts. In the case of translating computer games, A. F. Costales specifies the following tactics to get the best perception in the target culture: 1) Domestication; 2) Foreignization; 3) No translation.

The degree to which the translator attempts to conform the translation to the norms of the target culture determines the domestication and foreignization of the translation.

The goal of the foreignization strategy is to maintain the original game's appearance and feel while bringing the flavor and ambiance of the source culture to the target location. In this situation, the translator may not even translate certain game elements (such as names, locations, battle cues, and terminology). In *Assassins' Creed*, where the original ambiance and taste of the Italian culture have been successfully kept in the destination destinations, a successful foreignization method can be seen as an example.

We are talking about a domesticating translation if the translator makes every effort to conform the translation to the norms of the host culture, even at the expense of some elements of the original translation that had to be dropped.

Thus, domestication strategy entails bringing the game's target culture closer in. The translator may use strategies like adaptation, generalization, and omission in this situation. Omission is rarely employed because it entails substituting another equivalent unit in the language of the host culture for a foreign realia.

As the titles of the games are trademarks that should be known worldwide, there is no need for translation in this scenario. The popular video game *Street Fighter* is a well-known example of a no translation technique, as many of the characters' special moves and combinations are not translated.

Conclusions. Video game translation is a new area that Translation Studies may explore in a useful way. In terms of audiovisual translation, video games pose a problem because they are multimodal and multidimensional goods. The plots and narrative strategies used to craft gripping stories and environments are becoming more and more complicated in video games, in addition to the technical advancement of the genre and the addition of new visual and aural components. The majority of the stages of any localization process are included in the translation of video games to foreign cultures, but it also includes new difficulties similar to those faced by translators of audiovisual works or even literary works.

#### **References:**

1. Chaume, Frederic. (2004) "Synchronization in Dubbing: A Translational Approach". In Orero, Pilar (ed.) 2004. *Topics in Audiovisual Translation*. Amsterdam-Philadelphia: John Benjamins. pp. 35- 52.
2. Gottlieb, Henrik. (2001) "Subtitling". In Baker, Mona (ed.) 2001. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London-New York: Routledge. pp. 244-248.

3. Costales A.F. Adapting humor in videogames localization. — 2011. — URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/244993185\\_Adapting\\_humor\\_in\\_videogames\\_localization](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/244993185_Adapting_humor_in_videogames_localization)

4. Ben Stegner. What Is Video Game Localization? – 2021. – URL: <https://www.makeuseof.com/what-is-video-game-localization/>

5. Newman, James. (2004) Video games. New York-London: Routledge.

## **SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

BRUHT WARNAR, Expert on Sustainable Education, Netherlands

LILIIA R.KUZNETSOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

**Problem Statement:** What is education for sustainable development? ESD gives learners of all ages the knowledge, skills, values and agency to address interconnected global challenges including climate change, loss of biodiversity, unsustainable use of resources, and inequality.

Environmental sustainability education refers to the process of teaching individuals about the principles and practices of environmental sustainability. It aims to raise awareness, knowledge and understanding of environmental issues, while also promoting responsible behaviours and actions that contribute to a sustainable future.

Key aspects of environmental sustainable education include:

1.Awareness and understanding: teaching individuals about the interconnectedness of ecological systems, the impacts of human activities on the environment, and the importance of biodiversity and natural resources. Encouraging individuals to take personal responsibility for the environment by adopting sustainable practices, such as reducing waste, conserving energy and water, and promoting sustainable transportation.

2.Sustainable Development: Promoting the concept of sustainable development, which balances economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

3.This involves teaching about the alternative energy resources, green technologies, and sustainable business practices.

Environmental sustainable education can take place in formal educational settings, such as schools and universities, as well as through non-formal means, such as workshops, community programmes and online resources. It often emphasizes hands-on learning, field trips and practical projects to engage learners and promote active participation.

By incorporating environmental education into curricula and promoting public awareness, societies can empower individuals to make informed decisions

and take actions that contribute to a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future.

Integrating sustainability into foreign language can be a powerful way to promote global awareness, intercultural understanding, and responsible citizenship among students. Here are some ideas for incorporating sustainable education into foreign language teaching:

1. **Sustainable Vocabulary and Themes:** Introduce vocabulary related to sustainability and environmental issues in the target language. Teach words and phrases related to recycling, renewable energy, biodiversity, climate change, conservation, and sustainable practices. Incorporate these themes into reading materials, discussions, and writing assignments.

2. **Authentic Resources:** Utilize authentic resources in the target language, such as articles, videos, podcasts the focus on sustainable topics. This exposes students to real-world examples and perspectives, fostering their language skills while deepening their understanding of sustainability.

3. **Project-Based Learning:** English students in sustainability-focused projects that require them to use the target language. For example, they can research and present on sustainable practices in different countries, create campaigns to raise awareness about environmental issues, or develop sustainable solutions for everyday challenges.

4. **Cultural Comparisons:** Explore sustainability practices and attitudes in different cultures where the target language is spoken. Compare and contrast environmental policies, conservation efforts and sustainable initiatives. This not only enhances language skills but also promotes cultural understanding and appreciation.

5. **Language Exchange with Sustainability Focus:** Connect students with native speakers of the target language who are involved in sustainable initiatives or organizations. Encourage language exchanges where students can discuss sustainable practices, share experiences and learn from each other.

6. **Field Trips and Eco-Activities:** Organize field trips to local environmental centers, sustainable businesses or community gardens where students can practice their language skills while engaging in hands-on learning about sustainability. Encourage eco-friendly activities like recycling, tree planting or clean up campaigns within school or local community.

7. **Critical Thinking and Debates:** Foster critical thinking by discussing environmental issues and their impact on society. Encourage debates, presentations or role-plays where students can express their opinions, analyze different perspectives and propose solutions to sustainability challenges.

8. **Language Learning Apps and Resources:** Incorporate learning apps and online resources that have a sustainability focus. Some language learning platforms offer modules or lessons dedicated to environmental topics, allowing students to practice language skills while expanding their knowledge of sustainability.

9. By integrating sustainable education into foreign language teaching, students can develop not only language proficiency but also a global perspective, cultural sensitivity and a sense of responsibility towards the environment.

## **PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES INTO UKRAINIAN**

LILIIA LIALIUK, student

CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, English Language Fellow

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In connection with the development of international contacts at all levels, the policy of Kazakhstan's integration into the European and world political, economic and social space, translation activity in all its varieties has acquired an unprecedented scope, thanks to the increasing intensity of international contacts.

Scientific and technological progress, covering all new areas of life, and the international cooperation associated with it in various fields, the expected population explosion and other important phenomena of civilization lead to an unprecedented development of all kinds of contacts, both between states and between multilingual societies of people. Under these conditions, the role of translation as a means of serving the economic, socio-political, scientific, cultural, aesthetic and other relations of peoples is extremely growing.

The quality and result of translation, in turn, are determined by the features of the source text, so the relationship between text and translation is one of the main problems of translation theory, which is justifiably addressed by many translation researchers dealing with special aspects of translation.

Currently, translation studies is one of the actively developing areas of modern linguistics, characterized by the study of objects in terms of their role, purpose and functions for a person, expansionism (a tendency towards integration processes that result in interdisciplinary research), neofunctionalism (integration of scientific disciplines to build a theory of language use) and explanatory, i.e. the desire to explain phenomena from different points of view.

Due to the fact that the main unit of translation is the text, many modern classifications of types and genres of translation are based on its characteristics.

Society life is constantly changing. The language that serves society responds quickly to these changes. Social transformations are reflected in the language as in a mirror. Publicistic style, to a greater extent than all other styles of language, perceives these changes. Since the concept of journalistic style is very voluminous, in the framework of our work we will mainly consider one layer of journalism - newspaper style. International relations are developing. Foreign

newspaper publications are becoming more and more relevant and interesting for modern readers. Accurate transmission of information to the foreign press is very important at the present time. That is why the theme of the diploma is very relevant. The relevance of the thesis is also due to the fact that the translation of newspaper texts reflects the development of a foreign language and all the changes in it. It is the adequate translation of newspaper texts that will help to see in the most detail the changes in the social life of English-speaking countries and in the English language.

In the general complex of mass media the leading role belongs to the newspaper. The newspaper is accessible to a wide range of the public, it touches on almost all issues, promptly responds to events taking place in the country and the world, and presents processed information in a form convenient for the reader. The important role of the newspaper in the life of society has contributed to the fact that the language of the newspaper (newspaper style) has become the object of numerous scientific studies.

The relevance of the study is due to the high socio-cultural significance of the title in our time. Language and speech, first of all, in the mass media, are sensitive to the changes taking place in society. Media language is constantly changing, rejecting old norms and creating new ones. At the same time, the language of news publications on the Internet, which we analyze, is the most subject to change.

Thus, in order to achieve an adequate translation of the titles of newspaper articles, it is not enough just to convey its content and meaning - it is necessary to preserve the central function of the title, to preserve the genre and stylistic features. In order to make a high-quality translation, and then analyze the transformations used, it is necessary to know what features, due to the functions performed, are characteristic of the translated phenomenon.

## **UTILIZING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY**

ANASTASIIA LISHCHENKO, student

MARIANA STRUK, Master student, Scientific Adviser

OLENA IVASYUTA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

These days social networks are increasingly being used in all areas of life, especially after the pandemic, when most people switched to distance learning or work. Social networks also play an important role in the lives of students, because they spend a lot of time using them. Scrolling through social media satisfies the need for social interaction and increases its level, there is an opportunity to hide from discomfort and anxiety, get pleasure, emotional support, increase the level of



self-confidence, etc. Taking this into account, it is advisable to use social networks as an additional educational process, in particular, while learning a foreign language.

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary [1], a social network is a network of individuals (such as friends, acquaintances, and coworkers) connected by interpersonal relationships. Additionally, it is an online service or site through which people create and maintain interpersonal relationships. Millions of people have become comfortable using smartphones to share information about themselves via mobile apps that access social networks such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, TikTok, and others. Research on social media in education [2] suggests that integrating social media into the learning and teaching environment may provide new forms of inquiry, communication, collaboration, and knowledge development, and also have positive cognitive, social, and emotional impacts. Students instinctively use social media to support both their academic and social goals, with the main motive being social connectivity. Moreover, there is potential for gaining learning benefits associated with increased communication among students, greater access to course materials, and improved logistical management of courses. Educating and learning foreign languages using social networks is a non-traditional way of studying. It is a special virtual environment where people spend hours of their real lives communicating, having fun, and being entertained. It is also an opportunity for autonomous, independent study of the English language, which is accompanied by a conscious understanding of the importance of its study, as well as the opportunity to choose the amount of material, methods, teaching techniques, and the time allocated for this. In addition, communication and exchange of information between students motivates thinking, conclusions, and learning results. The extensive opportunities to use authentic written, audio, and video materials contribute to the improvement of receptive and productive skills. This is the reason why it is a great idea to use this so-called "natural" place for personal development and self-education.

Let's examine the pros of using social media for language learning and communication. First of all, it is free and convenient for users and provides easy access to knowledge and resources. Secondly, it provides co-creation, sharing of information and links, and helps to collaborate in active interactions. It is also a possibility to join groups for studying or meeting new people (perhaps foreigners) in a comfortable social space that can help you improve your communication skills. Subsequently, it allows you to establish contacts despite state boundaries and feel more globally connected than ever. One of the most important pros of learning a language by using social media is that it is helpful for lifelong learning. Along with advantages, there are some disadvantages to using social media for educational purposes. The Internet is not always pleasant and safe, therefore there are some cons to studying languages by using it. Firstly, it can cause addiction to social networking websites. Secondly, social media are filled with lots of inappropriate content, including pictures, messages, and posts that can damage a

person's reputation. There is also a possibility of cyberbullying or trolling. You should be aware that there are no guarantees of privacy. Social media can cause serious health problems, including mental and nervous disorders. The list of pros and cons provided is not complete and is subject to change. I believe that social media users should be careful, accept the disadvantages, and enjoy the benefits.

In conclusion, I can say that social media is an innovation that was created for the good of society, not for its misuse. This technology is useful for delivering educational content. It is strongly recommended to educate learners to choose the right strategy of studying while using social networks, set educational goals, and stay focused to achieve them, and at the same time to resist the temptation of distraction by the information flows in the virtual world and use the Internet safely. Social networks offer less security and protection because they are open to everyone. Overuse of social media often causes addiction, leading to stress and offline relationship problems. The most important things to keep in mind are learning a program and schedule, time management, constant motivation, and discipline. The fact is that everyone on the Internet is a recipient, distributor, and producer on a personal level. Thus, every person can study foreign languages; social media and multilingual resources were created to make communication and learning faster, easier, fun, and more exciting.

#### References:

1. The Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Electronic resource// Access mode: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/social%20network>
2. Ordóñez de Pablos, Patricia Assessing the Role of Mobile Technologies and Distance Learning in Higher Education Advances in Mobile and Distance Learning: IGI Global, 2014. Electronic resource// Access mode: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/132195695.pdf>
3. Івашньова С. Використання соціальних сервісів та соціальних мереж в освіті. Наукові записки НДУ ім. М. Гоголя. Психолого-педагогічні науки. 2012. Electronic resource// Access mode: [http://www.irbis-nbu.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis\\_nbu/cgiirbis\\_64.exe?I21DBN=LINK&P21DBN=UJRN&Z21ID=&S21REF=10&S21CNR=20&S21STN=1&S21FMT=ASP\\_meta&C21COM=S&2\\_S21P03=FILA=&2\\_S21STR=Nzspp\\_2012\\_2\\_5](http://www.irbis-nbu.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbu/cgiirbis_64.exe?I21DBN=LINK&P21DBN=UJRN&Z21ID=&S21REF=10&S21CNR=20&S21STN=1&S21FMT=ASP_meta&C21COM=S&2_S21P03=FILA=&2_S21STR=Nzspp_2012_2_5)

## FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERN CONCEPT OF CORRECT ONLINE ASSESSMENT

RADUL G. MAKOVIEI, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

OKSANA M. MAKOVIEI, Senior Teacher

*National Aerospace University "Kharkiv Aviation Institute"*

An integral part of academic integrity is the correct assessment of students' academic achievements. Correctly organized current and final control enables adequate assessment, which is preceded by the process of optimizing existing and introducing innovative control methods by the teacher.

Assessment of students' academic work and knowledge should be objective with a further tendency to its maximum differentiation.

The combination of different forms of control contributes to a conscious perception of the educational material in general, and specific forms in particular, as well as better memorization of key issues that are consolidated during the review of tasks. Such an approach to knowledge control creates favorable conditions for the development of students' cognitive abilities and the intensification of their independent work in the classroom.

The set of assessment methods used by the teacher should provide for step-by-step and consistent control, which contributes not only to the acquisition of really high-quality knowledge, skills and abilities in the subject, but also, above all, to the objectification of the control process itself.

Of all the types of control that exist at different stages of the educational process, it is the final control that serves to determine the level of foreign language communication competencies of students. In the final control, the controlling function comes to the fore. An important component of the final assessment is the control of practical skills and abilities. This stage is considered extremely important, as it makes it possible to assess the level of professional traits of students. Therefore, the risks of biased assessment at the stage of final control must be carefully calculated. In the context of military aggression on the territory of Ukraine, the well-known problems of adequate assessment in distance learning include:

- disruption of social communications and "live communication" between teacher and student;
- lack of uninterrupted access to the Internet;
- the problem of student identification, as video surveillance is not always possible;
- problems with feedback;
- limited opportunities to understand the individual needs of each participant in the learning process;
- lack of well-designed online courses,

problems related to the mental health of students and teachers have been added: depression, increased anxiety, fear. The negative psychological state of participants in the distance education process may result in problems with concentration on learning, which greatly complicates the correctness of the assessment of learning achievements. At the same time, the previously existing problems of adequate assessment have become more acute. For example, due to the destruction of the country's infrastructure as a result of military aggression, high-quality and uninterrupted access to the Internet has become problematic for many students and teachers. Therefore, the controlling function in such conditions is often at risk and is not sufficiently effective. In order to eliminate possible subjectivity in assessment, it is necessary to automate the process of knowledge control through testing, which has the advantages of accuracy and

comprehensiveness of knowledge testing. Test tasks allow for an impartial, quick and reliable assessment of students' competencies in the process of current and final control. Computer-based testing puts forward certain requirements for the development of test tasks and methods of their use, which need to be constantly improved, and therefore remain the subject of educational research today. Important tasks of current research can be, in particular:

- identification of possible shortcomings of the educational process that are factors of violation of academic integrity;
- analysis of various online testing systems to determine the criteria for correct assessment of academic achievement;
- studying the effectiveness of existing test tasks based on the principle of validity in synchronous and asynchronous assessment.

The results of such research should include, in particular:

- development of an optimal system of correct online testing to support real learning;
- selection of materials and development of a system of valid test tasks, taking into account the criteria for the correct assessment of learning achievements determined by the study;
- creation of an educational regulatory framework;
- implementation and research of the developed system of valid online testing in the educational process in order to create a fair learning environment in conditions of remoteness of participants in the educational process;
- development and optimization of the results of the experimental study;
- providing methodological recommendations for the correct use of the developed mechanisms for monitoring compliance with academic integrity standards in distance learning.

A distinctive feature of a test is the presence of measurement, the function of which is to provide quantitative and qualitative information on learning progress, diagnose deficiencies, and predict academic performance.

Thus, the rapid introduction of digital technologies into the educational environment has not only significantly changed the requirements for organizing the educational process, but also significantly raised expectations for learning outcomes. The need to modernize teaching has forced us to review, adapt and refine the existing teaching and control capabilities to meet innovative needs. The success of the tasks is closely linked to the improvement of the educational process and its full information and scientific support. The results and materials of educational research should be implemented both in the classroom and out-of-classroom educational process.

### **References**

1. Zvarych. The problem of improving the control and evaluation of students' knowledge. *Ridna shkola*. - 2000 №10. - P. 43-45.
2. Slepkan' Z.P. Scientific principles of the pedagogical process in higher education. - K., 2000. - 235 p.

3. Stolyarchuk Hanna, Kudlay Olga. Improving the methodology of control and assessment of students' foreign language communicative competence in higher education. *Pedagogical sciences: theory, history, innovative technologies: scientific journal / editor-in-chief A.A. Sbruyva. Sumy: Sumy State Pedagogical University named after A.S. Makarenko, 2021. № 9 (113). C. 157-168.*

## **FEATURES OF USING GENDER-FAIR LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN**

ELMIRA MAZUR, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The concept of gender in translation studies is a pressing issue today, as it is an interdisciplinary topic that is explored by various fields such as sociology, law, literary studies, and linguistics. There is increasing evidence that gender-neutral language leads to less gender inequality compared to gendered language. A study using the social attitudes scale found that speakers of gendered language demonstrated more sexism than other English-speaking participants [2, p. 1].

Gender issues in Ukrainian translation studies are only at the beginning of their development. Among Ukrainian scholars who have studied the topic of gender translation studies, it is worth highlighting the work of H.V. Vysotska, who explored the translation of phraseological units from the perspective of gender stereotypes [5]. Further research is necessary to explore the issue of gender and the translation of gender-marked vocabulary in the Ukrainian language.

The efforts to promote the use of gender-fair language have been successful mainly when such efforts have been institutionalized in each country and to what extent. In 1999, UNESCO formulated its guidelines on the introduction of gender-neutral language; these standards have gained the greatest international recognition and dissemination [3, p. 252]. Similar attempts were made by the European Commission (EC) in 2008 when the EC issued guidelines on the use of gender-fair language for all employees using the languages of the European Union. However, these are only recommendations and have varying degrees of influence on language policy and adoption in different EU countries.

In the 1980s, recommendations on gender-sensitive language (Guidelines for Gender-Fair Use of Language) were issued by the National Council of Teachers of English in the United States. This led to the beginning of a movement towards the use of gender-correct language, with the main goal being legal discourse [4, p. 3]. In this direction of using gender-fair language, the English language undoubtedly plays an important role, being recognized as a leader in changing the direction of implementing gender-inclusive linguistic strategies. In the English language, a wide range of possible gender-neutral third-person pronouns have been proposed,

such as ze, ve, and xe. The most well-known of these is the pronoun "ze" [1]. While in singular "they" was used as a general pronoun and/or when gender is unknown, as well as to refer to individuals with non-binary gender identities, "ze" specifically pertains to individuals with non-binary gender identities.

The practical value for English-Ukrainian translators lies in the constant need to choose between siding with more traditional words deeply rooted in the language due to its androcentric nature, or using feminized forms which are a manifestation of a new, non-discriminatory society, although they may be controversial in some circles. However, it is important to remember that when the author of a text deliberately uses gender-marked language, the translator must understand the context and approach the translation of such texts with respect and caution, preserving the author's thoughts and ideas.

Since the Ukrainian is a gendered language, it focuses primarily on feminizing the language through the use of morphological models. While in Ukrainian, feminized forms are mostly created using suffixes, endings in adjectives and nouns, in English, the grammatical category of gender is absent. A comparative analysis of the gender availability in English and Ukrainian morphology [5, p. 341] is provided in Table 1.1.

Part of speech	English language	Ukrainian language
Noun	No grammatical gender. Not divided into genders. Not inflected for gender.	Grammatical gender is present. Depending on the grammatical gender, nouns are divided into neuter gender, feminine gender, and masculine gender. They are declined by gender.
Adjective	Adjectives are not agreed upon and not declined by gender.	Adjectives agree and decline according to gender.
Pronoun	Personal pronouns: she - represents the feminine gender; he - masculine gender; it - inanimate objects and animals of masculine, feminine, and neuter gender.	The same, but "it" - «ВОНО» refers to the neuter gender.

In translation theory, the question of gender remains relevant, but it is given insufficient attention, which leads to serious mistakes in the translation of texts of various genres. The translation of texts of every genre, including speeches, is characterized by "bipolarity" because the translator is constantly between two language and cultural poles, which makes the translation text bilingual. Adapting to some extent to the culture of the translated text, the translator should not forget to convey the culture of the original language. Although the feminization of official

business texts complicates the perception and accessibility of the text, today methods of gender neutralization are used in the preparation and translation of official business documents, such as avoiding pronouns or verbs with a gender shade and using neutral equivalents. Thus, feminization in translation studies is a fairly new phenomenon that creates new challenges for translators and experts in the field of linguistic, which makes it a perspective area for further research.

#### References:

1. Fae, J. Non-gendered pronouns are progressing for trans and non-trans people alike. // The Guardian. – United Kingdom, 2016. – Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/dec/14/non-gendered-pronouns-trans-people-he-she-ze>.
2. Sarrasin, O., Gabriel, U., & Gyax, P.M. Sexism and attitudes toward nonsexist language: The case of English, French and German. // The Swiss Journal of Psychology, 2013.
3. Sukalenko T. M. "Gender" as a sociolinguistic concept. // Linguistic research. – Kharkiv, 2013. – Issue 36. – P. 248-254.
4. Sydorenko, Sergiy. Feminine nouns in the present-day English and Ukrainian: Some aspects of gender-fair language translators should be aware of. // Linguistic research. – Kyiv, 2018
5. Vysotska, Victoria; Holoshchuk, Roman; Holoshchuk, Svitlana. A Comparative Analysis for English and Ukrainian Texts Processing Based on Semantics and Syntax Approach. // COLLINS, 2021. – P. 311-356.

## TERMINOLOGIE UND FACHVOKABULAR BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG VON FACHTEXTEN AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN INS UKRAINISCHE

ELMIRA MAZUR, Studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Terminologie und Fachvokabular sind entscheidende Aspekte bei der Übersetzung technischer Texte von einer Sprache in eine andere. Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf die Herausforderungen und Strategien bei der Übersetzung von Fachtexten aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische, insbesondere im Kontext von Fachvokabular und Terminologie. [1, s. 1]

Die Übersetzung von Fachtexten aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische setzt voraus, dass der Übersetzer in beiden Sprachen versiert ist und ein tiefes Verständnis für die Materie hat. Technische Texte zeichnen sich durch die Verwendung von Fachvokabular und Terminologie aus, die Übersetzer vor große Herausforderungen stellen können. Insbesondere sind die folgenden Herausforderungen häufig anzutreffen: [2, s. 46]

Wortbildung: Das Deutsche verfügt über ein reichhaltiges Wortbildungssystem, das die Bildung neuer Wörter durch Kombination

bestehender Wörter ermöglicht. Ukrainisch hingegen hat ein begrenzteres System der Wortbildung, was es schwierig machen kann, deutsche Wörter und Phrasen zu übersetzen, die es auf Ukrainisch nicht gibt.

Beispiel: Das deutsche Wort "Bildschirmarbeitsplatz" ist ein zusammengesetztes Substantiv, das im Ukrainischen keine direkte Entsprechung hat.

Grammatikalische Strukturen: Deutsch und Ukrainisch haben unterschiedliche grammatikalische Strukturen, was es schwierig machen kann, deutsche Sätze ins Ukrainische zu übersetzen, ohne die Bedeutung zu ändern.

Beispiel: Der deutsche Satz "Der Computer hat den Fehler selbst behoben" verwendet das Reflexivpronomen "sich", um anzuzeigen, dass der Computer den Fehler selbst behoben hat. Im Ukrainischen müsste der Satz umstrukturiert werden, um die gleiche Bedeutung zu vermitteln.

Kulturelle Bezüge: Fachtexte enthalten oft kulturelle Bezüge, die der Zielgruppe möglicherweise nicht bekannt sind. Übersetzer müssen sowohl mit der Ausgangs- als auch mit der Zielkultur vertraut sein, um sicherzustellen, dass kulturelle Referenzen korrekt übersetzt werden. [3, s. 57]

Beispiel: Der deutsche Satz "In der Ruhe liegt die Kraft" ist ein bekanntes Sprichwort, das ukrainischen Lesern vielleicht nicht bekannt ist.

Um diese Herausforderungen zu meistern, können Übersetzer verschiedene Strategien anwenden, darunter die folgenden:

Recherche: Übersetzer sollten gründliche Recherchen durchführen, um sich mit dem Thema und der im Text verwendeten Terminologie vertraut zu machen. Dies kann die Konsultation von Wörterbüchern, Glossaren und anderen Referenzmaterialien beinhalten.

Beispiel: Das deutsche Wort "Kraftstoff" kann ins Ukrainische übersetzt werden als "паливо", was ein häufig verwendeter Begriff in der Automobilindustrie ist.

Verwendung von Lehnwörtern: Übersetzer können Lehnwörter verwenden, um Konzepte oder Begriffe zu vermitteln, die in der Zielsprache keine direkten Entsprechungen haben.

Beispiel: Das deutsche Wort "Schnittstelle" kann im Ukrainischen als Lehnwort verwendet werden, wie es im Bereich der Informatik häufig verwendet wird.

Vereinfachung: Übersetzer können komplexe Begriffe oder Phrasen vereinfachen, um sie für die Zielgruppe zugänglicher zu machen. [3, s. 58]

Beispiel: Der deutsche Ausdruck "Schadstoffemissionskontrolle" kann auf Ukrainisch vereinfacht als "контроль викидів шкідливих речовин" (Kontrolle der Schadstoffemissionen) bezeichnet werden.

Die Übersetzung von Fachtexten aus dem Deutschen ins Ukrainische erfordert ein tiefes Verständnis beider Sprachen sowie Fachvokabular und Terminologie. Übersetzer müssen sich der Herausforderungen bewusst sein, die sich aus Wortbildung, grammatikalischen Strukturen und kulturellen Bezügen



ergeben, und geeignete Strategien anwenden, um genaue und effektive Übersetzungen zu gewährleisten. Durch die Befolgung dieser Strategien können Übersetzer qualitativ hochwertige Übersetzungen erstellen, die sowohl technisch korrekt als auch kulturell angemessen sind.

**Verweis:**

1. Finkbeiner, R. Terminologiemanagement: Eine Investition in die Zukunft. / Berlin: Springer-Verlag, (2008).

2. Koller, W. Sprachkompetenz, Dolmetschen und Übersetzen: Eine Herausforderung für die Qualität der allgemeinen und beruflichen Bildung in Europa. / Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, (2015).

3. Wagner, E. Kulturen übersetzen: Eine Einführung für Übersetzer, Dolmetscher und Mediatoren. / London: Routledge, (2017).

## **LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH**

AFRUZA MELIKOVA, student

LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

English enjoys the status of an international language and this means that around the world the language is undergoing various changes and developments associated with its contacts with other languages and the peculiarities of the way of life of people in different countries. English is the first official language and the second official one in some countries of the world. It is the language of global economy, business and a means of communication between people globally. Actually, rather frequently people face a challenge in understanding Englishes of different nations as there exist diverse variants of the language such as American, Canadian, Australian English and so on. The paper aims at identification of the grammatical and lexical differences between very close variants of English, such as British and Australian Englishes.

First of all, it should be noted that in cases where the same language is used in two or more relatively independent countries, it is customary to talk about national (or regional) variants of this literary language. Scientists provide the following definition of the concept: *a national variant of a language*, i.e. a variant of a language that has clear characteristic linguistic features and is widespread in a certain state. According to the researchers, English has the following national variants: British, American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand, African etc. There are also variants of Spanish (Spain, Latin American countries), French (France, Canada, Switzerland, some African countries), German (Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein) [1, p. 32-33; 2, p. 326]. These

variants of the same language mostly acquire minor phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences as a result of their development in different conditions and different territories, unrelated to each other.

Therefore, national variants of the language are territorial varieties of the same language, which, unlike dialects, are written and literary.

To determine the features of the development of the English language in Australia, it is necessary to trace the historical path of the appearance and adaptation of the language on the Australian continent.

In 1788, the colony of New South Wales was founded in Australia and this was the starting point of the divergence of British English from Australian English [3, p.1]. In the 1850s, a reserve of gold rush was discovered in Australia. Therefore, in search of a better life, many British people started coming to Australia [4, p.90]. Researchers consider the 1850s to be the beginning of the independent development of Australian English.

In terms of vocabulary, Australian English has many similar words with British English such as *biscuit, jumper, torch, cheque, fringe*, but some differences can be observed: *sweets – UK, lollies – AU; trainers – UK, runners – AU; pepper – UK, capsicum – AU; chips – UK, hot chips – AU*. Australian vocabulary has a lot of slang, and another feature is the use of diminutives. Australians often make long words shorter in different ways. An interesting fact is that one of the typical Australian abbreviations such as "selfie" has become world-famous. The term "selfie" was coined by an Australian student who injured his lip and posted it in the forum, captioning it as: "I had a hole about 1cm long right through my bottom lip. And sorry about the focus, it was a selfie."

In the research we noticed that some abbreviations are used with endings:

1) Shortenings with the ending -ie: *an Aussie – AU, an Australian – UK; postie – AU, postman – UK; a mozzie – AU, a mosquito – UK; a bookie – AU, a bookmaker – UK; chockie – AU, chocolate – UK; kindie – AU, kindergarten – UK; a mozzie – AU, a mosquito – UK.*

2) Shortenings with the ending -o: *a muso – AU, a musician – UK; a servo – AU, a service station – UK; arvo – AU, afternoon – UK; ambo – AU, ambulance – UK; Banjo, frying pan or a shovel; doco – AU, a documentary – UK; fisho – AU, a fishmonger – UK; Info – AU, information – UK; intro – AU, introduction – UK.*

3) Shortenings with the ending -y: *cranky – AU, in a bad mood or angry – UK; brekky – AU, breakfast – UK; daggy – AU, uncool or not fashionable – UK; gutsy – AU, brave – UK; lippy – AU, lipstick – UK; lappy – AU, a laptop – UK; jumpy – AU, nervous or tense.*

4) Shortenings with the ending -s: *Veggies – AU, vegetables – UK; firies – AU, fire fighter – UK; mobes – AU, mobile – UK; heaps – AU, a lot – UK; togs – AU, a bathing suit clothes – UK; jingoes – AU, exclamation of surprise – UK.*

5) Some words are shortened without adding endings: *a uni – AU, a university – UK; awks – AU, awkward – UK; g'day – AU, good day – UK; ta –*

*AU, thank you – UK; roo – AU, kangaroo – UK; mag – AU, magazine – UK; tat – AU, a tattoo – UK.*

The analysis shows that abbreviations with the endings -ie, -o, -y are more commonly used by older Australians. Instead, young people are more likely to add the ending -s to the abbreviated word which is closer to the pattern used in British English: *veggies, firies, mobes, etc.*

In Australian English, there are such words and expressions that are not used by British speakers as: *a sanger (a sandwich – UK), No drama (No problem – UK), Reckon! (Absolutely! – UK), Piffle (Nonsense), Good oil (Exact information – UK), Good on ya (Well done – UK), Cow juice (Milk – UK), Sheila (Woman – UK), Lollies (Sweets – UK), Pull your head in (mind your own business – UK).* Australian slang words and phrases are very easy to memorise if you compare them with the British ones. For example: *ambo – ambulance; brekky, brekkie – breakfast; a uni - a university; a servo - a service station*

Some grammatical peculiarities of Australian English should be mentioned. The first refers to irregular verbs: they can turn into the regular ones, which means that they are used with the ending -ed, and have two forms of Past Simple and two Past Participles, for example: *to burn - burned/burnt - burned/burnt, to learn - learned/learnt - learned/learnt.* Actually, Australians can use both forms (-ed, V2/V3), while in British English only the past participle (V2/V3) is used [5]. Like the British, Australians are more likely to use the irregular forms. For example: *I learned these English words two years ago (AU), I learnt these English words two years ago (UK/AU).*

The second aspect in grammar is the use of verbs with collective nouns. Collective nouns are used to refer to a collection of objects, animals, people, plants, etc. For example: *family, people, cattle, foliage, a bunch of flowers, a herd of goats.*

In British English, the context of the statement is considered to play a decisive role in choosing a singular or a plural form of the verb. If the group acts as a unit and the noun is combined with “which” or “that”, we use the pronoun “it” and the verbs in singular (was, has, is): *The band is singing tonight.* If we consider individuals as members of the group, we use verbs in plural (have, were, are) [5]: *The band are singing tonight.*

Australians prefer to use singular verbs with collective nouns: *the team was playing volleyball at 4 p.m.*

In the conclusion, it should be highlighted that knowledge of the features of the Australian English language is of great importance for translators or interpreters who deal with different national variants of the English language.

#### **References:**

1. Бовсуновська Ю. В. Лінгвістичні особливості австрійського варіанту німецької мови / Ю. В. Бовсуновська, Л. С. Данціл. Вісник студентського наукового товариства ДонНУ імені Василя Стуса. 2018. № 10. Т. 2. С. 32-36.

2. Селіванова О. О. Сучасна лінгвістика: напрями та проблеми: підручник. – Полтава: Довкілля-К, 2008. – 712 с.
3. Ramson W.S; Australian English and Historical Study of the Vocabulary 1788-1898. 1967. P. 1-2.
4. Goodwin T. Gold's influence on Australian economic development in the nineteenth century. 2019. P. 90-91.
5. A Profile of the Grammatical Variation in British and American English. // *English Language Teaching and Linguistics*. Faruquzzaman Akan King Khalid University. Nov. 2017. P. 203-205.

## **O. POTEBNIA'S PSYCHOLINGUISTIC CONCEPT OF A LITERARY TEXT: BASIC PRINCIPLES**

LIUBOV MOLOCHII, student

IRYNA SHAINER, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Oleksandr Potebnia's psycholinguistic theory is not well-known around the world, but in Ukraine, his scientific achievements were well respected.

Psycholinguistics is a relatively young branch of science. O. Potebnia's scientific texts are a foundation for the development of psycholinguistics in Ukraine. The relevance of this research lies in the systematization and detailed description of O. Potebnia's psycholinguistic concept of a literary text, which can become the basis for further research.

O. Potebnia's psycholinguistic concept of a literary text is a complex idea of a work of fiction being similar to a single word. The linguist based his approach on Wilhelm von Humboldt's ideas. It should be noted that this concept was formed gradually. The most important texts are "Language and Thought", "From Notes on the Theory of Literature" and "From Notes on Russian Grammar".

O. Potebnia perceived a poetic text as an activity rather than as a result of activity. He considered both spoken and written speech to be a dynamic phenomenon that does not contradict the theoretical principles of psycholinguistics. While performing an activity, a person can create theoretical and practical things and modify them. The researcher attributed craft to practical activity, and science and art to theoretical activity. The indicator is quite simple: something visible, tangible versus something that can be called a figment of the imagination.

In O. Potebnia's works we can clearly trace the emphasis on the similarity of a word and a work of art. A word has constant external and internal forms, but it evokes concrete images only when another person can perceive it. We can apply the same principles to a literary text. A text provokes mental activity in a listener's mind: with the help of associative thinking, they can form a certain image of the reality they just heard about.

O. Potebnia pointed out that the meaning that a text evokes in a listener's mind is more important than the meaning that a speaker puts into these words. In other words, a literary text is fulfilled during the narration and its perception by another person only, when its inner form acquires specific manifestations in images.

The external form of a word is its sound, which contains the encoded information about etymology, relation to other words and semantic connections. At the same time, the actual sound is an "artificial phonetic apparatus" [4; p. 13].

The internal form retains some features of an object, ignoring the others. It conveys a certain essence of this feature, pointing to a specific object. Internal forms in different languages cannot be identical, because each language conveys a different idea of the world.

"A word serves only as a reference point for thought" [3; p. 21]. The concrete internal form is blurred, and the external one refers to a set of objects.

The last part of a word is its meaning. This component is created in the process of perceiving information, when "a memory triggers the thought of the subject itself in the mind through the internal form" [3; p. 139]. At this moment, dissonance occurs: the meaning that a speaker intended to convey is not the same as the meaning that occurred in the listener's mind.

These processes are the same for a literary text. It has all three parts that are closely related.

The external form of a poetic text is expressed in words rather than simple sounds. It is impossible to perceive the external form while ignoring the internal one. Sadly, O. Potebnia was not able to define it. We can only assume that the internal form of a literary text is fulfilled through the external one.

The linguist concluded that two out of three elements are combined in a literary text. An essence exists as a potential interpretation. It is impossible to determine what exactly gives a listener the idea that is so necessary for the fulfillment of a text. Are those individual fragments or "a perfect integrity" of them?

O. Potebnia clearly states that a structure of a literary text is fulfilled only through the dialog. At the same time, he separated poetic and prosaic texts: the former is more figurative and the latter is non-figurative. This statement could be based on the principle of a word losing its inner form. Pure poeticism is preserved in poetry, but prose becomes only a story, much closer to science than to art. However, O. Potebnia himself recognized both manifestations of speech as complimentary.

In conclusion, O. Potebnia's psycholinguistic concept of literary text deserves recognition and use in further psycholinguistic research.

#### **References:**

1. Мех Н. Лінгвофілософська концепція О. О. Потебні й гуманітаристика XIX-XXI століть / Н. Мех // Культура слова. - 2015. - Вип. 83. - С. 32-36.

2. Потебня, О. Думка й мова / О. Потебня // Естетика і поетика слова : збірник – Київ: Мистецтво, 1985. – 301.
3. Потебня, О. Із записок з російської граматики / О. Потебня // Естетика і поетика слова : збірник – Київ: Мистецтво, 1985. – 301.
4. Потебня, О. Із записок з теорії словесності / О. Потебня // Естетика і поетика слова : збірник – Київ: Мистецтво, 1985. – 301.
5. Харцієв В. І. Вступна стаття одного із учнів Потебні // Потебня А. А. Полное собрание сочинений; Мысль и язык. — Одесса, 1926. - Т. 1. - С. XII-XXX.
6. Fizer, J. Alexander A. Potebnja's Psycholinguistic Theory of Literature: A Metacritical Inquiry. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1988. 164 pp.
7. Shevelov, G. Y. "Alexander Potebnja as a Linguist." *Annals of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States*, 1956, vol. 5, no. 2-3.

## **MAKSYM RYLSKYI DURING THE THIRD BLOSSOMING ERA**

ANDRIANA MYKHALIO, student

IRYNA SHAINER, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

In the history of every nation there are outstanding personalities who raise the peaks of its spiritual life and define these peaks. Mostly, these are gifted individuals who demonstrate their talent in culture, science or art, but they also make a significant contribution to other spheres of the nation's spiritual life.

Maksym Rylskyi is a great son of Ukraine, its national poet and a classic of world literature. His name has been firmly established in the consciousness of many generations as that of a classic poet, a creator of values that do not lose their meaning over time, with the change of epochs and ideologies. Indeed, everything is transient, but truth, love and beauty, which have become the spiritual basis of Maksym Rylskyi's creativity, are eternal.

The name of Maksym Rylskyi "lives in the hearts of the people—and will live as long as there are clear stars and quiet waters in Ukraine, as long as Ukrainian songs and words resound throughout the world" [10, p. 357]. Maksym Rylskyi was also a distinguished scholar, academician-philologist, folklorist, linguist, ethnographer, director of the research institute of art history, folklore and ethnography, author of literary studies and literary-critical articles, works in the field of folklore, musicology, theory of art and numerous literary portraits.

The personality of the artist and his work can serve not only as an example for understanding the Ukrainian national character and its internal-sensual structure, but also become a model for emulation, for the formation of spiritual guidelines of readers. Maksym Rylskyi was such kind of a person – a great poet, translator, academic, literary scholar, folklorist, linguist (who did a lot for the development of the Ukrainian language during the difficult 1940s-50s), musician, and, as his students and contemporaries testify, a talented educator.

First and foremost, MaksymTadeiovychRylskyiwas a prominent poet who continued the glorious traditions of classical literature, and who, like no other, was able to reveal the novelty of content by using classical forms. He was a poet of universal, eternal themes and problems.

Philosophical questions of good and evil, beauty and ugliness, and the pursuit of ideals have always been present in his poetry, stirring the reader and forcing them to contemplate life and the meaning of human existence. For the poet, the exploration of eternal values such as work, beauty, goodness and humanism became paramount. Researchers have characterized his work in his later years, exemplified by the poetry collection “The Third Blossoming”, as filled with philosophical musings [6].Rylskyi himself describes the essence of this collection as “a gentle time called by the gardeners when storks and swallowsare gathering for the journey overseas” [9].

The work of a writer is one of the most difficult and unique endeavors. Their creative laboratory, the holy of holies, is hidden from the outside world. However, the ideas, plans, drafts, and corrections left on paper pulsate with the writer’s thoughts, searching for the most precise, singular and irreplaceable word.

Rylsky’s love for life and his inexhaustible biophilia never descended into crass materialism or unbridled sensuality, nor did it exalt the power of nature. Instead, it was a celebration of life that was illuminated and harmonized by a high culture of the spirit, intellect and aesthetics. Thus, MaksymRylskyiis one of the most prominent figures of our poetic Twentieth Century.

#### References:

1. Агеева В. Мистецтво рівноваги : Максим Рильський на тлі епохи. — К. : Книга, 2012. — С. 391.
2. Білецький О. Творчість М. Рильського. / О. Білецький. — К. : Дніпро, 1985. — С. 214.
3. Білецький О. Творчість Максима Рильського / Л. Білецький // Рад. літературознавство. — 1947. — № 7-8. — С. 44-45.
4. Борщевський В. М. Вивченнятворчості М. Рильського в школі. / В. М. Борщевський. — Київ, 1970. — С. 224.
5. Гудзій М.К. На радість людям// Максимові Рильському.—К.,1960.
6. Енциклопедія української літератури. — К. : Либідь, 2000. — С. 863.
7. Ільєнко І. Жага: Труди і дні Максима Рильського. — К. : Вища школа, 1954. — С. 3.
8. Історія української літератури ХХ ст. У 2 кн. / За ред. В.Г. Дончика. — К. : Либідь, 1994. — С. 562
9. Максим Рильський. Мотиви пошуків душевної рівноваги, краси в житті та в душі. URL: <http://www.linguistika.com.ua/konspekti-urok-v/tema-maksim-rilskii-motivi-poshuk-v-dushevno-r-vnovagi-krasi-v-zhitt-ta-v-dush?page=0,2>(дата звернення: 25.03.2023).
10. Цимбалюк В. І. Українська література: підруч. для 7 кл. загальноосвіт. навч. закл. / В. І. Цимбалюк. — К. : Освіта, 2009. —530 с.

## FROM LOCAL CONCEPTIONS TO GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING: IDEAS OF UKRAINIAN AND TURKISH EDUCATIONALISTS ABOUT LEARNING

KSENIA NESTERENKO, PhD in Philology

*Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University*

KADIR ÇEŞİTLİ, MBA

*Türkiye*

Among necessary professional knowledge and skills of future experts needed for their professional success educationalists underline the importance of the ability of a person for lifelong learning. This conception has become one of the prominent principles of the education of the 21st century, the time of rapidly changing world and information flows. There is UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning whose aim is to promote and support lifelong learning, continuing education, literacy and non-formal basic education. [2]

Another important principle of 21st century education is promotion cultural development and cultural awareness of an individual and society as a whole at the local, regional and global levels. On the European Union level, this is enhanced through a number of policies and programs, including Erasmus+. Most of modern people there understand and appreciate governmental, intergovernmental steps towards implementation of cultural awareness and cultural development of people during lifelong learning. According to the Eurobarometer survey, 88% of European citizens agree that cultural heritage of Europe should be taught starting from schools. [1]

Lifelong learning and cultural awareness are in the list of essential skills along with being and acting as citizen, media literacy, entrepreneurship. All these were developed based on humanitarians' conclusions, practical experiences of many scientists and cultural practitioners from different countries who with their works and lives contributed greatly to that level of cultural and educational awareness that we have today.

Among prominent Ukrainian representatives of culture and education the personality of Valeriy Olexandrovych Kurinskyi (1939- 2015) should be specially marked. He was an outstanding philosopher, educationalist, poet, writer, musician, a man who could master about 100 languages and made translations from about 40 ones.

V. Kurinskyi promoted his own theory on self-development, self-determination of a person basing on cultural development and self-development, on the inner motivation of a person for self-development. His ideas were implemented in lectures, writings, public performances and, finally, resulted in books, the most famous of them is "Autodidactics" [3]. Kurinskyi stressed, that his autodidactics is not a methodology, but a paradigm and the lifestyle. His idea about education as continuum can be called a prerequisite and forerunner of the



present day commonly accepted European principles of lifelong learning and cultural development and self-development.

Among Turkish educationalists we should name Hasan Ali Yücel and İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu. Hasan Ali Yücel ( 1897 - 1961) was an education leader at the beginning and during establishing and becoming the Turkish republic whose ideas inspired Atatürk as for language and culture concepts in Republican Türkiye. Hasan Ali Yücel worked for Turkish humanity and necessity of education including international education for Turkish people.

İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu (1886 - 1978) was an educationalist, writer, calligrapher, politician. He was the rector of Istanbul University and one of the greatest representatives of "Education Reform Movement" in Türkiye who with his works and activity put the country to the internationally recognized level in the whole Eastern world and globally.

#### **References:**

1. Culture and Creativity. URL: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/cultural-heritage/cultural-heritage-in-eu-policies/cultural-heritage-and-education>
2. UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning. URL: <https://uil.unesco.org/unesco-institute/mandate>
3. В. Курінський. Автодидактика. URL: <https://flibusta.org.ua/b/279983/read>

## **TRANSLATING TITLES OF NOVELS**

POLINA NIEMCHENKO, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Normally, a translator is entitled to “change” the title of the text [1, c. 156]. However, translating titles is not simple because the only true unit of translation (the minimal stretch of language that has to be translated together, as one unit) is the whole text [1, c. 54]. The statement implies that, in translating a title, it is necessary to consider the title as a part of the whole text. A translator is obliged to understand the whole text before translating its title. Above all, Newmark instructed that “if the SL text title (original title) adequately describes the content, and is brief, then leave it”. Otherwise, the translator/editor may truncate the title if it begins with an unnecessary phrase in the target language, highlight the main point, make the title more inviting, or treat the translation as transformation [1, c. 56].

Translating “consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” [2, c. 12]. At the same time, equivalence is “influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors and is therefore always relative” [2, c. 49])

Nida and Baker's [2, c. 12] statement that "the translator must strive for equivalence rather than identity" is not always correct. Titles of novels "should usually bear some relation to the original" [1, c. 56]. In the age of advanced technology, readers can be familiar with the original titles by browsing the Internet.

"Titles of novels need to be attractive, allusive, and suggestive in order to attract the readers." In order to do so, the titles should be able to attract the readers emotionally because, as Nida and Taber [2, c. 91] stated, "we do not only understand the reference of words; we also react to them emotionally ... This aspect of the meaning which deals with our emotional reactions to words is called connotative meaning."

The most common challenges in translating titles of novels include: translating the distinctive function, the phatic function, the referential function, the expressive function etc. Now let's consider each of these functions separately.

Translating the distinctive function. In order to achieve a distinctive function, a title must be a unique name unmistakably identifying the co-text. A title formulation that is distinctive in the source-culture repertoire may be non-distinctive in the target culture (or vice versa).

Some titles are intended to establish an intertextual link with another title by the same author, e.g. using the same main title with another subtitle, or titles referring to each other.

Translating the phatic function. The phatic function of a title depends on its length and its mnemonic quality, which is often strengthened by the use of familiar title patterns or other forms of intertextuality.

The corpus reveals that the average length of a main title is between three or four words, independently of the structures of the respective languages. Longer titles are made easier to remember by using original structures, catchy words, or a rhythmical pattern, e.g.:

*Amos Tutola: The palm-wine drinkard and his dead palm-wine tapster in the deads' town*

German: *Der Palmwein-Trinker. Ein Märchen von der Goldküste*  
(The palm-wine drinkard. A tale from the Gold Coast)

Ukrainian: *Любитель пальмового вина*

The German translation of Tutola's title uses a subtitle to shorten the main title and to indicate that the author is African. The problem here is that the story based on Yoruba folk tales is not set in the Gold Coast but in Nigeria.

Translating the referential function. In order to achieve the referential function, a title must be comprehensible and informative for its readers. Comprehension relies on culture-specific background knowledge. This is particularly important for intertextual allusions, e.g.:

*Thomas Mann: Lotte in Weimar*

English: *The Beloved Returns: Lotte in Weimar*

Ukrainian: *Лотта у Веймарі*

For educated German readers, the reference to Weimar and Lotte points to Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and his famous relationship with Charlotte Buff.

This would not work for English speaking readers, but there may be some doubts as to whether the new main title really conveys a referential function, although it is certainly more appellative.

Translating the expressive function. In order to achieve the expressive function, a title must be in accordance with the value system of the addressed audience or make any different value system explicit. Since the expressive function is sender-related, it is the translator's responsibility to respect the intention of the author, e.g.:

*Alan Paton: Cry, the Beloved Country*

German: *Denn sie sollen getröstet werden (For they shall be comforted)*

Ukrainian: *Плач, кохано країно*

The original title of the book by Alan Paton, which deals with apartheid in South Africa, expresses the author's sorrow for his country. The German title, in contrast, expresses the confidence that all will be well in the end.

#### **References:**

1. Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York, London, Sydney, Tokyo: Prentice Hall.
2. Nida, Eugene A. and Charles R. Taber. 1974. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E. J.Brill.
3. Nord, Christiane. *Journal of Linguistics*, 2019, 23 (2). P. 328 - 343.

## **THE SPECIFICS AND METHODS OF EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS**

SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The issue of correct translation of the terms specific to a given field of knowledge is relevant to the translation of technical instructions. Incorrect translation can lead to misunderstanding of the work content by the recipient and to partial or complete distortion of the original utterance meaning.

A term can be defined as a word or phrase, associated with one concept or object in the system of concepts in a special field of science or technology, which functions within a text according to the general laws of sentence structure and in close connection with other words and phrases.

The material for the analysis is a technical instruction to a hoover.

The study revealed that a number of terms of technical instructions can be translated by finding its equivalent correspondence - a constant, context-independent correspondence of a unit of the source language to a unit of the translating language.

For example:

Do not connect the power cord plug to the wall outlet until assembly is completed [1, p. 4]. – Не підключайте вилку шнура живлення до розетки до завершення складання.

This type of translation is characterized by the fact that if between the linguistic units of the source and target languages have become traditional equivalent correspondence, the translator is essentially deprived of choice. For example, the two-component term wall outlet has an equivalent in Ukrainian розетка and cannot be translated otherwise.

Finding an equivalent correspondence when translating the second term - power cord plug - is also the case, as the word power cord has a stable equivalent - шнур живлення in the English-Ukrainian dictionary.

However, it is part of a three-component composite term power cord plug with the structure "N + N + N", in which nouns are linked by an attributive relation. It has been translated with a transposition - a change in the order of linguistic elements. In this case, the noun plug was rearranged in place of the first member of the term-word combination, for which a variant correspondence вилка was selected, due to the requirement to conform to the usage of the Ukrainian language.

When translating instructions, it is also often necessary to resort to various kinds of transformations, e.g. Use a standard bayonet base appliance lamp rated at 120V and 15W [1, p. 12]. - Використовуйте приладову лампу зі стандартним байонетним цоколем на 120В і 15W.

In this sentence there is a five-part term standard bayonet base appliance lamp with the structure "Adj + N + N + N + N", in which the nouns are linked by an attributive relation. In the translation, the fourth and fifth components of the term have been rearranged in place of the first and second components and the third, fourth and fifth components - in place of the first, second and third in the Ukrainian translation, as well as grammatical substitutions of parts of speech: the noun appliance was translated by the adjective приладовий, and the noun bayonet by the adjective байонетний. The preposition зі, which is not present in the original text and is therefore not formally expressed, was also added, requiring this transformation in the translation.

Thus, it can be said that the dominant ways of translating terms in the text of the hoover user manual are grammatical substitutions of parts of speech (37%), selection of variant correspondences (27%), permutations (18%). The following methods of translation are much less common, than translation by transformation of addition (11%), matching (3%).

#### References:

1. Instruction manual. Vacuum cleaner FM740 [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <https://www.manualslib.com/manual/255651/Fantom-Fm740.html#manual>.

## MEANS OF INTELLECTUALIZATION OF POETIC SPEECH BY M. DRY-KHMARA

DIANA NIMYLOVYCH, student

IRYNA SHAINER, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

In recent decades, the interest of scientists in the problems of artistic expression of those authors, whose creative works have been removed from literary circulation for a long time, is growing noticeably. The totalitarian system of the communist era destroyed most of the best representatives of literature and art, including Ukrainian “neoclassicists”. Their works were inaccessible to the general public and forbidden for study [2].

Writers whose language was marked with a high intellectual level undoubtedly include neoclassicists. Strictly speaking, their linguistic and literary practice, translation activity played an exceptional role in the history of the development of the Ukrainian literary language.

The poetry of each of the neoclassicists is a unique and original work. According to the modern researcher Yu. Kovaliv, the neoclassicists carried out an aesthetic program of spiritual renewal of the artistic consciousness in particular and the nation as a whole, brought Ukrainian literature with its outdated complexes of incomplete structure and excessive involvement at the expense of aesthetic qualities into the stream of natural gravity, disciplined the emotional element of the generation of the “Executed Renaissance” [1].

The intellectualization of poetic speech is a special phenomenon in the context of the Ukrainian linguistic and cultural discourse, which has not received an in-depth study in the practice. At one time, the researcher L. Petrova wrote that the means of intellectualization have not yet become the subject of analysis in the idiolect of an individual author, their significance for the study of the individual author’s way of language thinking has not been established. Nevertheless, since then researchers have increasingly been paying attention to this problem. Recently, linguists have considered and studied precisely the means of intellectualization of poetic speech and their semantic load in many writers’ works [3].

Intellectual poetry hides a deep meaning, makes the reader think. It contains not only the concept of the writer, but also such equally important aspects as: the peculiar character of the lyrical hero, the character-idea, symbolic images. The language of poetry is a rather broad field for study since poets use a large number of different lexical devices. Intellectualization of poetic speech is an elevation of the language level of poetry through such means as: abstract vocabulary, proper names (of works of outstanding art, notable artists etc.), terminological vocabulary, emotional vocabulary etc.

Having analyzed the means of intellectualization of M. Dry-Khmara’s poetic speech, their meaningful and cultural load in poetic texts, we came to the following

conclusions: M. Dry-Khmara enriched the spiritual treasures of national culture and science. His translation activity raised issues of historical memory, European and international literary relations. Scientific-research literary work contributed to the study of the stylistic syncretism of Ukrainian poetic creativity. Due to the multifaceted interests of M. Dry-Khmara in Slavic studies, we should talk about the scientist's significant contribution to the development of the Ukrainian literary language.

Mykhailo Dry-Khmara widely uses various means of intellectualization in his poems, in particular:

1) Proper names (anthroponyms, toponyms, hydronyms), which provide the most diverse functions in the work: nominative, chronotopic, informative, characteristic, and the functions of expressiveness and imagery. Proper names represent the author's image of the artistic development of the world in all its dimensions. The use of proper names is one of the literary techniques of the Ukrainian neoclassicists, the use of which became its native spiritual stimulator for the activation of the interest of the Ukrainian people in the world heritage in general.

2) A large number of highly specialized terminology and lexemes characteristics of other styles. Terminology, even when used in a direct nominative sense, acquires a new sound in the literary context. The use of terms in Dry-Khmara's poetry confirms the conclusion that their use is not limited to scientific texts, but, on the contrary, expands the scope of their functioning in literary texts in general.

3) Use of loanwords. In literary and fiction texts loanwords are often a means of intellectualization of the text, that is, they testify to the education, familiarity with foreign culture of the author of the text or the characters of the work. Thus, the appropriate use of loanwords of various types in Mykhailo Dry-Khmara's poetic speech (from the Spanish, English, and Turkic languages) emphasizes the intellectual level of the author.

4) Use of occasionalisms. Occasionalisms, characterized by deep lyricism and poetics in Mykhailo Dry-Khmara's works, replenished the vocabulary of the Ukrainian literary language, revealing its unlimited expressive possibilities.

As a result of the research, the world of Dry-Khmara's poetry appears as a self-sufficient phenomenon. His poetics is based on folk song traditions, creative assimilation of classical and modern contemporary poetry. This is clearly demonstrated by the vocabulary of Dry-Khmara's poetry — special, innovative, rich and original. The best features of neoclassicism, symbolism, and impressionism are combined in the aesthetics of M. Dry-Khmara's poetry. This combination together with the individual original features creates a special identical and unique aesthetics of his poetry, Dry Khmara's own style.

To sum it up, it should be noted that the specificity of Mykhailo Dry-Khmara's use of words of the national language, his word creation and wide use of numerous words of the Ukrainian language of various thematic groups, within

which there are also author's innovations, confirm the significant influence of the writer on raising the intellectual level of the Ukrainian literary language, on strengthening its expressive capabilities.

#### References:

1. Ковалів Ю.І. Структуротвірна місія київської “неокласики” в історії української літератури 20-х років // Науковий часопис НПУ імені М. П. Драгоманова. Серія 8 : Філологічні науки (мовознавство і літературознавство). - 2018. - Вип. 10. - С. 37-43.
2. Коваль О.В. Мовотворчість поетів-“неокласиків” та її роль у збагаченні виражально-зображальних засобів української мови. : Дис... канд. наук: 10.02.01 - 2008.
3. Петрова Л.П. До проблеми інтелектуалізації українського поетичного мовлення (на матеріалі поезій Ліни Костенко) // Актуальні питання сучасної філології. Вісник Харківського університету. - Харків, 1998. - № 408. - С.92 – 96.

### OCCASIONALISMS AS A MEANS OF AUTHOR'S SELF-REALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION

BOHDAN OVSIANNIKOV, student

OLENA V. EL KASSEM, Senior Teacher, Scientific and Language Adviser  
*Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport, Kharkiv*

Every year a lot of new words enter the language. This is due to the fact that the progress of mankind does not stand still and each day a lot of new things, terms and concepts appear, and they need their own name. Such words are called *neologisms* and eventually they become common words that are widely used in the everyday speech of every person. But in linguistics there are also unique words called *occasionalisms*, or *nonce words* that are not used by people in their everyday speech and do not go beyond the literary or discursive context.

Among the means of formation of such words, one can single out those created by changing the word, those created by inventing the word and those created with traditional word-building models. This classification is simple, but almost each occasionalism can be attributed to one of these three types.

The method of changing the word-form is the least productive and sometimes resembles a grammatical error, and only the general context allows us to draw an unambiguous conclusion about the occasional lexical unit. Most often, these are occasional uses of either the category of the number of nouns or the category of the comparative adjective.

The invention of new words can be found in science fiction and in trademark names. Those that appear on the pages of fiction novels are usually not part of the language system; they remain units of a quasi-language, although within a certain novel they are used as units of the language system.

The most productive means of creating occasionalisms is the use of word-formation models. These include suffixing, prefixing, conversion, substitutive

word formation, word building, abbreviation and acronym formation, lexical contamination and crossword overlapping.

The high performance of affixation is explained by the branching of the system of suffixes and prefixes in English. There is no list of suffixes or prefixes and their number is constantly growing. New word-forming suffixes can enter from other languages, over time such suffixes and prefixes are included in the dictionary.

Conversion models are in a widespread use because in the English language the number of morphological indicators is minimal and almost any word can move from one part of the language to another. The interpretation of such occasionalisms can be difficult and requires a broad context.

Substitutive word building takes place when one root morpheme replaces another; it is also one of the most common ways of creating occasionalisms. The meaning of such an occasionalism is easily understood from the context.

Word formation consists in the compilation of two, as a rule, homonymous word forms and almost all scientists mention this tool as the most productive for modern English. The resulting meaning of occasional compound words can be deduced from the meanings of their components. Some scientists distinguish two-component compound words and multi-component phrase compositions.

Another means of creating occasionalisms in the English language is abbreviation and acronym formation, in which the initial letters of several words are connected. Today this method is frequently used, though there are no uniform principles or models and it is difficult to predict which words will be omitted (for example, function words). Another characteristic feature of such occasionalisms is their dependence on the context.

Another means of forming occasionalisms is contamination and crossword overlapping. In contamination, the initial part of one basic morpheme is combined with the final part of the second. When overlapped, both basic morphemes are represented in occasionalism. These means of the occasionalism formation include blending or telescoping, in which the truncated bases of two or more words merge.

The functional characteristics of occasional word formations are very diverse. Among the most common are to draw attention to the information or the author of the text, to influence the stereotypes of the recipient, to demand for the corresponding emotional response, the nominative function, to formulate something clearly and concisely so that to preserve language efforts, to create a comic effect, and others.

In general, it has been established that the occasional innovation is a very interesting linguistic phenomenon that requires study and analysis. It is also a very important and effective element of creating emotional message in journalistic texts and certainly can be used as a multifunctional tool to create a distinctive effect.



## References:

1. Mattiello, Elisa. *Analogy in Word-formation: A Study of English Neologisms and Occasionalisms*, Berlin, Boston: De Gruyter Mouton, 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110551419>
2. Edwards, J. (2007). Sol Steinmetz and Barbara Ann Kipfer, *The life of language: The fascinating ways words are born, live, and die*. *Language in Society*, 36(5), 808-808. doi:10.1017/S0047404507070832
3. Rebrij A.V. *Okkazionalizmy v sovremennom anglijskom yazyke (strukturno-funkcionalnyj analiz)* [Occasionalisms in Modern English (Structural and Functional Analysis)]: Dis. ...kand. filol. nauk. / Kharkov, 1997. – 203 s.

## **BILINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE**

YULIYA V. PANASIUK, PhD in Social Philosophy and Philosophy of History  
*Kryvyi Rih State Pedagogical University*

Nowadays it is difficult to imagine, that a modern system of education can exist without taking into account economic, social and political factors, which influence bilingual and multilingual peculiarities. One of the most overriding priorities in the European system of education is learning foreign languages systematically and effectively. Multilingualism and linguistic competence are considered to be major directions in a language policy of modern countries. A thorough study of European experience, particularly successful patterns of bilingual education, should be used at the current stage of the development of the Ukrainian society. Picking these systems up will probably help to form and develop a suitable system of education in Ukraine, where bilingual education is focused on. To our mind, it will integrate the Ukrainian system of education in a widely spread European language space. Different bilingual projects, which can be put into practice, can also outline future perspectives of the development of Ukraine in general. European integration causes increase of significance of language skills, which are formed and developed through a system of education. There are some reasons to suppose, that such projects will influence not only linguistic, but the whole system of education in Western Europe. All these projects and plans influence language and education, that leads to double-sided cooperation between different universities and colleges. This cooperation can be of different character with some typical features, which depend on establishments of higher education. The programme of European integration involves acquisition of particular language skills, as learning new information is realized by means of another language. This information exchange is fulfilled enriching students' general language skills and their future perspectives to find a well-paid job in the international market.

Bilingual approaches to the system of education own a long list of benefits. Throughout learning process, students are forced to deal with new cultures and languages, interact and exchange information within new language circumstances, are aware of the rich European diversity; there is mutual enrichment from the methods exchange and teaching techniques, there are some structural changes about curriculum and values analyzing, motivational schemes for innovation and adaptation at all levels.

Bilingual approaches aim at the development of linguistic competences at different levels of education either at school or at university. A European community encourages students to learn three foreign languages in spite of academic purposes of the class. One important advantage that is typical of European system of education is a free access to the choice of official languages of state members. Students are allowed to go for any foreign language that appeals to them. No restrictions are imposed on those students who are free in their choice. Students are never forced to learn a particular foreign language, as the European community is heterogeneous and diverse. It is a fundamental principle of the European system of education.

Flexible and universal curriculum gives an excellent opportunity to implement different foreign languages in learning process at the same time. A bright example that can illustrate this idea is a school in Luxembourg, where all the pupils study three foreign languages. And in this context it is necessary to speak not only about bilingualism, but multilingualism. As a child, a resident of this country is monolingual, but later he begins to learn one language – Luxembourgish - at the kindergarten and throughout the first year at primary school. After that, children deal with German, that is taught during the following six years at school. German is used as a means of education and involved in disseminating information in all school subjects.

Some time later, German is replaced with French that is used for teaching more and more subjects. It usually takes place at secondary school and continues up to the end of the school education. German is still on, but as a separate subject, not as a means of education any longer. According to the curriculum, French and German should be not only school subjects, but also a necessary source of information.

At the end of school education residents of Luxembourg become multilingual participants of communication. It is a long and time-consuming process, that brings successful results with years.

The Luxembourgish approach to the system of education is based on the theory of languages connection. It is possible to distinguish between three main stages in education in Luxembourg. First of all, children study using their mother tongue, then they move on to the language that is genetically related language and they finally focus on genetically unrelated language[ Поченюк Я. Зміст європейських моделей білінгвальної освіти: від теорії до практики. Проблеми підготовки сучасного вчителя. 2012. № 5 (Ч. 2). С. 245-251.].

According to some research, that took place in different periods, students proved that multilingual system of education is very effective and beneficial. They passed exams with flying colors to enter European universities. These results demonstrate that multilingual system of education can be more successful if it is applied properly. The outcomes, that students have, do not depend on such factors as social status, backgrounds, cultural or religious views. This pattern of education is unique, because multilingual approach can be effectively implemented within the whole period of school education. Linguistic requirements have to be high and demanding enough to provide students with a chance to get higher education in any European country. It is not a luxury to speak three languages in Luxembourg, but a necessity to study at university and move forward to the future career goals.

Multilingual systems of education provide Europeans with one language as a mother tongue, another as a language of communication and English as a lingua franca. English has become a language of science, education, business, space exploration and is widely used in all other fields of human lifetime.

Bilingual and multilingual systems of education provide students with skills of cross-cultural communication, promoting their social and cultural integration in European community. It helps students with necessary cognitive skills to master the second or the third language. The main goal of European systems of education is to teach students to respect national minorities, ethnic differences, overcome stereotypes and prejudices.

#### **References**

1. Weinreich W. Bilingualism and Second Language Acquisition. Second and Foreign Language Education. 2017. P. 43-55.
2. Spolsky, B. Cooper, R.L. Case studies in bilingual education. Rowley, MA: Newbury House. 1978. 544 p.
3. Панасюк Ю.В. Мультилінгвальність в українському суспільстві. Науковий вісник Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету ім. Івана Франка. Дрогобич, 2017. № 8. С. 37-40.
4. Поченюк Я. Зміст європейських моделей білінгвальної освіти: від теорії до практики. Проблеми підготовки сучасного вчителя. 2012. № 5 (Ч. 2). С. 245-251.

## **CHALLENGES FOR CHEMISTRY IN UKRAINE AFTER THE WAR**

VALERIA APALKOVA, Student

OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The lasting Russian invasion has created significant challenges for Ukrainian science and industry. In the given article, I try to discuss actions necessary to support and reconstruct Ukrainian science and educational systems. The proposed

actions take into account past Ukrainian scientific achievements including developments in organic and inorganic chemistry.

On February 24, 2022, Russia started a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, threatening to occupy the country and destroy everything that Ukrainians had created during Ukraine's 30 y of independence and before. Seven months later, while Ukraine is still in the fight, suffering numerous casualties and great destruction, future steps for the postwar recovery of Ukraine are already being discussed. Along with the recovery of its infrastructure and economy, Ukrainian science will also need support and investments. This will in turn benefit many international projects that heavily rely on Ukrainian products.

One of the exceptions to the general picture of Ukrainian scientific stagnation is the field of organic chemistry, in which Ukraine is a high-quality player. Enamine Ltd., a Ukrainian chemical supplier and contract research organization that became the heart of Ukrainian organic chemistry, has played a particularly important role in this field.

Enamine was founded in 1991 by scientists who initially focused on producing screening compounds for agrochemical and drug discovery research and then became the world's largest provider of chemical building blocks and advanced reagents (1). Over the years, the company has accumulated the world's largest commercial compound collection, building blocks that represent more than 50% of the world's stock offer, and created a unique product—the REAL Space, a tractable chemical space of billions of compounds with over 80% synthetic accessibility

All these achievements became possible because Enamine has always been a science-driven company. To compete in the growing markets of fine organic compounds and chemical outsourcing, it is necessary to be both creative and inventive. This challenge encourages the company to systematically invest in research (both internally and in collaboration with academic partners) and chemical education. Such activities start at the school level and include a) special grants for Ukrainian chemistry teachers all over the country, b) sponsoring the Ukrainian Chemistry Olympiads and supporting the Ukrainian team at the International Chemistry Olympiad, c) support for pupils and students who are interested in chemistry by organizing workshops and training sessions, d) help in setting up chemical practicums, and e) funding Ukrainian chemistry textbook publication, among many other activities.

The company engages in both scientific and educational collaboration with major Ukrainian universities. Many of Enamine's employees and scientific advisors divide their time between the company and academic institutions, and vice versa. Enamine's scientific collaboration activities with Ukrainian universities, institutes, and research centers range from scientific consulting to providing access to company instruments and establishing joint research projects. At the educational level, many students specializing in organic chemistry and other areas are engaged in collaborative projects and obtain secondments allowing them

to conduct research for their bachelor's and master's theses using Enamine's laboratories and facilities.

In conclusion, Enamine is just one example of an important Ukrainian research and business institution, whose development became threatened due to Russian aggression, but whose scientists continue to withstand the war despite enormous difficulties. Many other scientific research groups in Ukrainian universities and institutions successfully work and make a significant contribution to modern science. Prioritizing those research areas where Ukrainian scientists already have had remarkable achievements might facilitate the country's fast and efficient renewal. Although this article is centered on Ukrainian chemistry, we believe the above suggestions can be applied to other areas. Ukraine is definitely not a "failed state for science," and systematic international support for Ukrainian education and science is essential to make significant progress in rebuilding Ukraine that may have a long-lasting positive effect on the entire world.

#### References:

1. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2210686119>
2. A. Alon et al., Structures of the  $\sigma_2$  receptor enable docking for bioactive ligand discovery. *Nature* 600, 759–764 (2021).
3. A. A. Sadybekov et al., Synthon-based ligand discovery in virtual libraries of over 11 billion compounds. *Nature* 601, 452–459 (2022).

## HISTORY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT

ANASTASIA KONKOVA, student

YAROSLAV M. KUNDENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in engineering,  
Scientific Adviser

Radul G. Makoviei, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The emergence of computers in the 1950s created the hardware support necessary for the formation of computer science, which was needed to store and process information. But, of course, people have been working with information long before computers appeared. Starting with the outdated abacus, which has survived to this day in the form of office accounts, devices for processing numerical information were created. Mechanical devices such as arithmetic calculators, electric key machines, counting and analytical equipment, and many other devices were aimed at solving the same tasks that computers have begun to fully implement.

In addition to numerical information, specialists have always been aware of symbolic information, which is represented by well-known texts in natural language: from adventure stories to reports on work performed, certificates from institutions, letters, etc. Various devices and tools were likewise invented and

created to store and process relevant information. The simplest example is a rack with drawers in which cards containing information are stored. Such catalogs are an indispensable attribute of libraries. But the cards can also store any other information written in some natural or special language in a systematic way.

The desire to somehow mechanize and then automate the procedures related to the search for the necessary information in the catalog led to the emergence of techniques that became part of the arsenal of a special science, namely documentary studies. Manual and automated information retrieval systems have become the brainchild of documentary filmmaking.

The computer combined the storage and processing of both numerical and textual (symbolic) information in one system. That is why its appearance marked the beginning of a new science.

The word “computer science” did not catch on in our country immediately. Initially, research related to the use of information in control systems (which seemed to be the central problem of information use) was called cybernetics, and this term became synonymous with computer science. But gradually it became clear that cybernetics is a completely independent scientific discipline, constituting only a part of computer science. In English-speaking countries, the new science was called Computer Science, and in French-speaking countries, the term “Informatique” appeared. It was from French that this term was borrowed, and since the mid-1970s it has been firmly in use.

Informatics is a young scientific discipline that studies issues related to the search, collection, storage, transformation and use of information in a variety of areas of human activity. Informatics is genetically related to computing, computer systems and networks, as computers allow generating, storing and automatically processing information in such quantities that a scientific approach to information processes becomes both necessary and possible.

To date, the interpretation of the term “informatics” (as it is used in modern scientific and methodological literature) has not yet been established and generally accepted. Let’s turn to the history of the issue, going back to the time of the emergence of electronic computers.

After the Second World War, cybernetics emerged and began to develop rapidly as a science of general patterns in control and communication in various systems: artificial, biological, and social. The birth of cybernetics is usually associated with the publication in 1948 of the famous book “Cybernetics or Control and Communication in Animal and Machine” by the American mathematician Norbert Wiener. This work showed ways to create a general control theory and laid the foundations for methods of considering control and communication problems for various systems from a single point of view. Developing simultaneously with the development of electronic computers, cybernetics eventually evolved into a more general science of information transformation. In cybernetics, information is understood to be a set of signals, influences or data that a system perceives from the environment (input information

X), issues to the environment (output information Y), and also stores in itself (internal, intra-system information Z).

In the USSR, the development of computer science encountered obstacles due to the ideology of the period. The totalitarian ideology of the time fought against dissenting opinions. The ideology did not even recognize some sciences, such as genetics and cybernetics, they were considered “pseudoscience”. A.I. Berg said that the country was misguided in its assessment of the importance and possibilities of computer science. This caused great losses in the development of this science, and likewise delayed the process of developing computers. It also caused difficulties since the progress of this science in this period faced great obstacles in the implementation of large state projects. One of these projects was the creation of automated control systems (ACS).

Despite its short history as an official scientific discipline, computer science has made fundamental contributions to science and society. In fact, computer science, along with electronics, is one of the fundamental sciences of the current era of human history, called the information age.

#### **References:**

1. Information systems and technologies in the management of labor resources: Textbook - 2nd edition, revised and supplemented - K.: KNEU, 2000. 279 p.
2. Dniprovetskyi K. In step with the times // Business Ukraine. - 2001. - №3. - p. 14-15.
3. Soliychuk S. Management and computers - K., 2000.

## **POST WAR URBAN RECONSTRUCTION IN UKRAINE**

ALINA KOROLKOVA, Student

OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Despite the ongoing war in Ukraine, the reconstruction and recovery planning process has already started. The general trend is to provide housing and rebuilding solutions quickly to meet the immediate and urgent needs of the population. Concurrently, there also is a need to fully engage all stakeholders in the recovery process to make it more sustainable, and to make sure all tangible and intangible dimensions of recovery are included, such as those dealing with trauma, people’s hope for the their future homes, as well as environmental considerations (e.g., green recovery , net-zero cities). Failing to be fully inclusive could result in “temporary” unsustainable solutions and miss the opportunity to build forward better.

To ensure that Ukraine’s recovery is sustainable, inclusive and leaves no one behind, there is a need for more multilevel and multistakeholder research. This research should address, among other things, the following questions:

- What are the peoples’ hopes for their new homes, city, country?

- How many people will return to Ukraine?
- How many of them return to their own community?
- What would be needed the most to start living again in their town?
- Do we need to rebuild specific neighbourhoods or create something new?
- What are important intangible damages that need to be repaired?
- How do we ensure energy independence of the regions?
- How do we rebuild in accordance with European Union regulations?

We are all facing national disaster with Russian Federation treacherously bombing civilian infrastructure in the unjustified war. But we need to get out of this situation stronger than ever and build a better future for the generations to come.

New land and property taxation policies — increasing taxation by the analysis of the true value of the real estate and decreasing the tax pressure on the revenue and income of people. New local land policies allowing non-discriminatory competitive access to land plots with rent for 99-years free of charge for non-profit organizations;

Avoid creating more monofunctional, ecologically disastrous and car-oriented Pozniaki and Southern Borschagivka-style development. Only multi-functional and socially relevant projects with dense and meaningful urban spaces, short distances, access to jobs and social services by the introduction of new guidelines for spatial development, zoning and height, and density limits in cities;

Develop a new national mobility policy. Strong anti-automobile pressure, as people will see them as vehicles of safety with disastrous consequences. Car has to become redundant as an unnecessary and costly asset. Getting rid of it means getting rid of the dependence on Russian oil and gas, as well as achieving new quality of air and urban space. Taxation of cars and fuel and streaming the revenue into public transport and alternative mobility projects;

New requirements for housing construction. Imperative for the re-use of materials, especially rubble. No more coal or gas heating. Only electricity from alternative sources, nuclear stations or autonomous heating from natural biogas. Guidelines and regulations for climate-resilient materials and surfaces. Parking for non-motorized transport and urban gardening as indispensable parts of the projects.

It is extremely necessary to support these policies by reviving Regional spatial planning. Complex sustainable land-use schemes, integrated mobility connections and strong anti-sprawl policies can revive devastated regions. Legal power over local planning and continuous update with experts for comprehensive visions of the regions from the competitiveness perspective;

There is a necessity for funding and opening new universities and departments for urban planning, architecture and construction. Contemporary education in this field in Ukraine is simply poor, outdated and unable to provide high-class multi-profile specialists needed. Increase of funding for short-term programs and academic exchange as well as incentives for studies abroad and return programs;



Promote international cooperation and competition in planning and construction. Allow international architecture and construction companies to operate in Ukraine without additional legal entities and compete in tenders or competitions.

Incentivize tourist potential and revenue by comprehensive rehabilitation and restoration projects in cities and towns. Development of new legislation for heritage protection with transparent rules, zones and requirements. Strengthening the heritage protection administering system and punishment for the violation for businesses and individuals.

#### **References:**

1. <https://medium.com/@oleksandranisimov/post-war-urbanism-10-points-for-a-new-urban-policy-of-the-reconstruction-of-ukrainian-cities-7556de65e420/doi/10.1073/pnas.2210686119>
2. [https://www.ceu.edu/sites/default/files/media/user-10463/heritage\\_and\\_planning\\_ad\\_21082022.pdf](https://www.ceu.edu/sites/default/files/media/user-10463/heritage_and_planning_ad_21082022.pdf)

## **IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR ON THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY**

ANASTASIYA LYSKA, Student

OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

As the Russia-Ukraine conflict is going on, the gap between the two countries have snowballed into causing a major economic misrule across the globe. Several countries are directly or indirectly dependent on Russia and Ukraine for various commodities, which has severely impacted the price of food, energy, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, etc. Russia and Ukraine are the biggest exporters of raw materials to markets around the world. Before war, Ukraine has a thriving synthetic chemical sector where thousands of novel compounds were being produced. Around 80% of all screening compounds used in the research and development of drugs were either manufactured in Ukraine or Russia.

Prices of natural gas and crude oil are skyrocketing in Europe, which is forcing chemical producers to increase selling prices. This is putting them at an increasing disadvantage compared to competitors in the US, Asia, and Middle East. The war in Ukraine has pushed up feedstock and energy costs for chemical producers. Increasing fuel costs are causing inflation, leading to high freight rates. In addition, safety concerns have disrupted land and air transport routes via Ukraine and Russia, which has made rerouting even more expensive. Sanctions that western economies have put up against Russia are also impacting businesses in neighbouring countries such as Romania, Moldova, and Poland. Manufacturing plants in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia are considerably hit due to Russia-Ukraine war. Even countries that do not have trade restrictions are struggling to import

from the region due to disrupted maritime transport sector. Thus, international trade of raw materials is severely impacting industries across the globe, especially the chemical sector.

The booming chemical industry in Germany depends on gas for 30% of its output and 44% for its energy consumption. 17% of the German chemical companies depend on Russian import of raw materials, required for the production and synthesis of chemicals. However, companies are scaling back production to save energy for the winters, which is expected to worsen the economic picture. More than 70% chemical producers and 80% manufacturing companies are struggling with the shortage of raw materials, intermediate products, and logistical woes. 90% of Germany's petrochemicals-intensive industrial sectors such as machinery and equipment, electrical equipment, etc. are also reporting logistical troubles and shortage of materials. The gas-reliant pharmaceuticals sector has significantly reduced its production plants. Amidst the worsening of business climate in the country, car manufacturers are becoming reliant to hire staff. Germany's car and chemical businesses are the biggest in Europe, which provide employment to thousands of people. With energy costs exploding, the competitiveness of the export industry is at stake.

Russia's war in Ukraine is largely impacting the production of neon, a critical gas in advanced semiconductor manufacturing. Neon gas is required for the lasers used in chip production for a process known as lithography, where machines carve patterns onto tiny pieces of silicon. More than half of the world's neon is produced by companies in Ukraine such as Mariupol-based Ingas, Cryoin, and Iceblick. These companies have shuttered their operations due to war, which has slashed the production of neon.

The worldwide neon consumption reached roughly 540 metric tons in 2021, out of which Ukraine produced over half of the world's neon. Hence, the figure could fall below 270 metric tons if the nation's neon producers continue to halt their production. The ongoing global chip crisis has already wreaked havoc on supply chains and led to lengthy delays for products, resulting into delayed delivery of automobiles, costly electronic items, etc.

Neon is a by-product of large-scale steel production, produced following fractional distillation of liquid air. 90% of the neon for the chip industry was produced as a by-product of Russian steel manufacturing and later refined by the companies in Ukraine. However, major chip manufacturers have already months of neon in reserve but smaller fabs with limited supply may be affected earlier.

Russia is a major producer and exporter of three main types of raw materials used to produce fertilizers such as nitrogen, phosphate, and potash. The country has a substantial potash and phosphate reserves in the world, which makes it a large N, P, and K production base. The cost of natural gas, key to fertilizer production, is also increasing. Since Russia has sharply cut back gas exports to Europe, the fertilizer industry is being severely impacted. Many countries are changing their crops or using less fertilizers and producing less amounts of food

due to steep in prices of fertilizers or their unavailability. Countries in Africa and Latin America are the most vulnerable to the unavailability of these raw materials as it could lead to severe shortage of food. If the war persists, it will take years and billions of dollars worth investment to expand infrastructure and produce more fertilizers. Unstable fertilizer market could bring a food supply crisis and the world may run out of food.

Ammonia is the principal source of nitrogen fertilizers and is predominantly manufactured from natural gas. The price of ammonia depends on the price of natural gas since ammonia plants require large volume of natural gas for synthesis. Around 13-14% of the world's ammonia is supplied via the world's longest ammonia pipeline—Togliatti Azot to Yunzhy port in Ukraine. BASF, the world's largest chemical company, has announced to slash down the production of fertilizer and carbon dioxide. A reduction in gas supplies in Germany would intensify the shortage of fertilizers across the globe, leading to price increase for even basic foodstuff. Besides, ammonia is also used in the manufacturing of plastics, explosives, textiles, pesticides, dyes, and other chemicals. Ammonia prices are projected to increase globally with Europe set to witness a significant price increase as the Russia-Ukraine crisis is expected to worsen the already tight natural gas supply chain.

Besides being a dominant supplier of resources such as oil, gas, and metals, Russia is also a significant exporter of titanium and titanium forgings. Long-term stoppage in the flow of these critical materials can lead to potential consequences. Titanium and their alloys have unique properties like high ratio of strength to weight, high resistance to corrosion, high heat resistance, etc. These properties have caused the metal to be widely used in the aerospace industry, chemical processing vessels, desalination plants, and medical applications. Besides, titanium dioxide is widely used in white paint, paper, plastics, and cosmetics. VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation, located in Russia, is the largest supplier of the titanium in the world. Sanctions and raw material embargoes can threaten the supply of significant portion of titanium, which could disrupt the growth of aerospace industry. However, Japan's Toho Titanium, ATI Metals and RTI International Metals in the United States could be used as alternative sources for titanium products. European companies are already reconsidering their metal supply chain, but it would be difficult to completely cut off reliance from VSMPO, considering the scale of its market share and product base.

#### **References:**

1. <https://www.techsciresearch.com/blog/impact-of-russia-ukraine-war-on-the-chemical-industry/1335.html>
2. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2210686119>

## THE WAYS OF TRANSFERRING ENGLISH COMPUTER TERMS INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

MARGARITA POSTEVKA, student

LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In conditions of globalization processes we can hardly imagine our life without Internet, which makes easier for people all over the world to communicate in different spheres of life. Communication in the Internet (*e-mails, blogs, tweets, posts, forums etc*) not only provides opportunities but also dictates its special rules of communication, which govern people of different nations and generations.[1]

The use of a computer requires mastering not only the skills of operating a device but also knowledge of special vocabulary in this absolutely new sphere.

Mention should be made that with the invention of computers and their software in the English-speaking country it is quite natural that almost all terms in this sphere appeared in English.

Considering such rather young branch as Information technologies, special attention should be paid to the equivalents of the computer terms in Ukrainian.

The problem is that most terms in this sphere were not "invented". They were taken from the common English and got their specific meaning. This fact makes it difficult to translate them into Ukrainian as the literal translation leads to misunderstanding and distortion of the meaning of the words.

The problem of translating scientific and technological terms has been studied by many foreign and domestic scientists: Chernovatyi L. [2], Barhudarov L. [3], Komissarov V. [4] and others. Their works made a significant contribution to solving the problem of translation.

Defined as "a word or expression that has a precise meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession or subject" [5], a term plays a decisive role in translation from one language to the other.

The paper aims at revealing the main ways of transferring English computer terms into the Ukrainian language.

The study is based on the analysis of a group of terms used in the original language (English) and their equivalents in the language of translation (Ukrainian). The research shows that not all of the terms have been translated into Ukrainian, and the following ways of transferring English computer terms in Ukrainian have been distinguished.

### **The use of the original form**

The computer terms are used in the original form: *Internet, blog, Twitter, Interface, Telegram, Web, Bluetooth* and others.

Though some of them can be referred to borrowings, that is having same sounding and written with the help of Ukrainian alphabet (*Internet – інтернет*,

*blog – блог, Twitter – твіттер, Interface – інтерфейс, Telegram – телеграм, Viber – вайбер, bit – біт*), they are mainly used in English in Mass Media and in communication by the Internet.

### **Word-to-word translation**

There is such a group of terms, which can be translated into Ukrainian and are sometimes used in these forms: *E-mail – електронна пошта, message – повідомлення, CD – компакт-диск, upgrade – оновлення, bug – помилка, etc.*

### **Descriptive translation**

One can find such computer terms which cannot be translated into Ukrainian with one word and require descriptive translation to clarify the meaning of the word: *off-line – в автономному режимі, codec – аналогово-цифровий перетворювач.*

This way of transferring English computer terms into Ukrainian are used mainly in spoken language and can be hardly used in the written communication via the Internet.

To sum up, it should be stressed that the Internet is the means of quick and concise communication and common English terms, that are original forms of the words, are easier and more convenient to use. The frequency of using English computer terms can be explained by this fact.

### **References:**

1. Ільєнко О.Л., Михайлова Т.В., Шумейко Л.В. Аспекти вивчення мовної особистості в умовах мережевої комунікації. – *Закарпатські філологічні студії*. 2022. Випуск 21. Том 1. С. 163-167.

2. Chernovaty Leonid. English Language – Teaching Terminology and its Translation into Ukrainian. Багатовимірний простір філології: колективна монографія /ред. В.Д.Бялик, Чернівці; Черновец. нац. ун-т ім. Ю.Федьковича, 2020. С. 71-97.

3. Barhudarov L.S. Yazyik i perevod (Voprosyi obschey i chastnoy teorii perevoda). М. “Mezhdunarodnyie otnosheniya”. 1975. 240 s.

4. Komissarov V.N. Sovremennoe perevodovedenie. М: ETS. 2000. 192s.

5. Merriam-Webster's unabridged dictionary. 1828. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

## **DIE DEUTSCHE SPRACHE IM ZEITALTER DER GLOBALISIERUNG**

MARGARITA POSTEVKA, Studentin

DMYTRO YURCHENKO, Lektor, Sprachberater

*Charkiwer Nationalen O. M. Beketow Universität für Stadtwirtschaft*

Globalisierung ist der Prozess der Integration von verschiedenen Ländern und Kulturen in eine einzige globale Gemeinschaft. Sie wirkt sich auf verschiedene Aspekte unseres Lebens aus, einschließlich der Sprachen. Eine Sprache, die mit den Herausforderungen der Globalisierung konfrontiert ist, ist die deutsche Sprache.

Die deutsche Sprache ist eine der am weitesten verbreiteten Sprachen weltweit. Sie ist die Amtssprache in Deutschland, Österreich, der Schweiz und anderen Ländern. Gleichzeitig wird Deutsch auch in anderen Ländern wie Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Belgien, Kasachstan und anderen verwendet. Es ist auch eine wichtige Sprache in internationalen Organisationen wie der Europäischen Union, den Vereinten Nationen und anderen.

Allerdings sieht sich die deutsche Sprache im Zeitalter der Globalisierung bestimmten Herausforderungen gegenüber. Eine Herausforderung ist die Bedrohung durch die englische Sprache, die zur dominierenden Sprache in internationalen Kommunikationen, im Geschäft und in der Wissenschaft geworden ist. Aus diesem Grund bevorzugen viele junge Deutsche das Erlernen der englischen Sprache anstelle des Deutschen, da sie sie als Sprache internationaler Möglichkeiten und Erfolge betrachten.

Eine weitere Herausforderung ist die Verringerung der Zeit, die dem Erlernen der deutschen Sprache in Schulen und Universitäten gewidmet wird. Angesichts der Kürzung von Lehrplänen und der Ausweitung von Lehrmaterialien in anderen Wissensgebieten kann das Erlernen der deutschen Sprache in den Hintergrund geraten. Dies kann das Interesse junger Generationen am Erlernen der deutschen Sprache verringern und letztendlich zu ihrer Abnahme an Popularität führen.

Dennoch spielt die deutsche Sprache trotz Herausforderungen weiterhin eine wichtige Rolle in der Ära der Globalisierung. Erstens bleibt Deutsch eine der führenden Sprachen für wissenschaftliche und technische Forschung. Zahlreiche wissenschaftliche und technische Publikationen in deutscher Sprache machen sie zu einem wichtigen Werkzeug für akademische und berufliche Tätigkeiten in verschiedenen Bereichen wie Ingenieurwesen, Medizin, Physik und anderen.

Zweitens bleibt Deutsch eine wichtige Sprache für geschäftliche Kommunikation. Deutschland ist eine große Wirtschaftsmacht und viele Unternehmen in Deutschland und anderen deutschsprachigen Ländern unterhalten Geschäftsbeziehungen zu Partnern aus verschiedenen Ländern. Kenntnisse der deutschen Sprache können einen Wettbewerbsvorteil auf dem internationalen Arbeitsmarkt bieten, insbesondere in Beziehungen zu deutschen Unternehmen.

Drittens bleibt Deutsch eine wichtige Sprache für Kultur und Kunst. Die deutsche Kultur hat ein reiches Erbe in Literatur, Philosophie, Musik, Film und anderen kunstwissenschaftlichen Bereichen. Die Kenntnis der deutschen Sprache ermöglicht ein tieferes Verständnis und Genuss des Werkes großer deutscher Klassiker wie Goethe, Schiller, Bach und Beethoven.

Um die deutsche Sprache in der Ära der Globalisierung zu erhalten und zu fördern, müssen eine Reihe von Maßnahmen ergriffen werden. Erstens ist es wichtig, das Erlernen der deutschen Sprache in Bildungseinrichtungen zu erhalten und zu fördern. Staaten und Bildungseinrichtungen sollten Programme zur Förderung des Deutschlernens unterstützen und den Zugang zu qualitativ hochwertigen Lehrmaterialien und Ressourcen gewährleisten.

Zweitens ist es wichtig, das Interesse junger Menschen am Erlernen der deutschen Sprache zu fördern, indem man ihnen die Vorteile dieses Wissens für Karriere und persönliche Entwicklung zeigt. Es können Sprachaustauschprogramme, kulturelle Veranstaltungen, Wettbewerbe und andere Aktivitäten organisiert werden, um die Aufmerksamkeit und das Interesse der Jugendlichen zu wecken.

Drittens ist es wichtig, kulturelle Verbindungen zwischen deutschsprachigen Ländern und anderen Ländern weltweit zu unterstützen und zu fördern. Kultureller Austausch, Festivals, Ausstellungen und andere Veranstaltungen können zur Verbreitung der deutschen Sprache und Kultur über das deutschsprachige Gemeinschaft hinaus beitragen.

Darüber hinaus können moderne Technologien und Online-Ressourcen in der Ära der Globalisierung ebenfalls effektive Instrumente zur Förderung der deutschen Sprache sein. Online-Lernplattformen, mobile Apps, Online-Kurse und andere technologische Lösungen können das Erlernen der deutschen Sprache für eine breite Palette von Menschen zugänglicher und bequemer machen.

Zusammenfassend bleibt die deutsche Sprache in der Ära der Globalisierung eine wichtige Sprache für wissenschaftliche und technische Forschung, geschäftliche Kommunikation und Kultur. Um sie zu erhalten und zu fördern, ist es notwendig, das Erlernen der deutschen Sprache in Bildungseinrichtungen auf verschiedenen Ebenen zu fördern, den kulturellen Austausch zwischen deutschsprachigen Ländern und anderen Ländern zu unterstützen, moderne Technologien und Online-Ressourcen zur Verbreitung der deutschen Sprache zu nutzen und das Interesse junger Menschen am Erlernen dieser Sprache zu fördern.

#### **Referenzen:**

1. Kautzsch, A. (2019). Sprachwandel im Zeitalter der Globalisierung. In M. Windfuhr & S. Ziemann (Eds.), *Handbuch Sprachwissenschaft* (pp. 581-598). De Gruyter.
2. Keller, R. (2018). Globalisierung und Sprache. In H. Reckert & P. Scholz (Eds.), *Handbuch Sprache in Politik und Gesellschaft* (pp. 373-384). Springer.
3. Langer, J. (2012). Deutsch als Wissenschaftssprache im internationalen Kontext: eine Bestandsaufnahme. *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft*, 22(1), 99-118.
4. Wengeler, M. (2006). Sprache und Globalisierung. In H. Bußmann (Ed.), *Lexikon der Sprachwissenschaft* (pp. 548-550). Kröner.

## **SOME SUCCESSFUL WAYS OF INFLUENCING STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING**

VALENTINA PRYANITSKA, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Changes in our society have influenced all spheres of our life. Technological advancement has become a focus of today's society. Technology has entered the

lives of even the poorest members of society. You can hardly find anyone who does not have a TV, a computer, a mobile phone etc. But spiritually people especially the young are becoming weaker. The younger generation esp. teenagers have been getting involved in violence and crime at high rate.

An important part of deterring young people from violent crime is better education. It means that a teacher should not only “convey” knowledge but also influence the youth especially teenagers spiritually. Such influence can lead to motivating students which is a key factor in the process of teaching. How can a teacher of the foreign language impact students in the right way?

It is useful to think of mastering a language in terms of four related skills. But teaching English doesn't imply only reading, writing and so on. The focus of educational process is also on the formation of learner personal qualities. Playing role-games, studying traditions of different countries, watching good programs or films etc help to fulfill this paramount task. Moreover, watching good films is really useful as it helps to build up a large vocabulary, to reproduce the right intonation, to study grammar, to broaden outlook of a learner, to enrich knowledge of English-speaking countries' culture, to develop creative thinking and so on.

Written English and spoken English are obviously very different things. The distinction is essential as we need different means and methods of teaching and – most importantly – different teaching materials.

In the process of teaching teachers must be aware of importance of verbal and nonverbal ways of “delivering” information.

Therefore, the aim of the paper is to discuss the essence of verbal and non-verbal communication, the need to teach it from the intercultural perspective as well as the importance of mastering the skills of verbal and non-verbal communication for the teacher's professional development.

Word is the most powerful instrument of influencing students' mind and behavior. The Bible teaches us: “At the beginning was a word”. Rudyard Kipling wrote: “Words are, of course, the most powerful drug used by mankind”. So people are mostly aware of the importance of good verbal communication skills, but they often forget about the fact that approximately 80-100% of communication happens non-verbally. When a speaker expresses his/her thoughts, he/she can do it not only with the help of words, but also in many other ways. For example, people move their heads up and down when they want to say “yes”, and move the heads from side to side when they want to say “no” in our culture. People can move in a way, which clearly reveals their inner intentions, even if they do not use words. Moreover, only a small percentage of the brain processes is represented by verbal communication. There are subtle and sometimes not so subtle movements, gestures, facial expressions and even movements of the whole bodies that indicate something is going on. The way a person talks, walks, sits and stands - all say something about him/her, and whatever is happening inside a person can have an impact on the outside world.



By becoming more aware of the body language and understanding what it might mean, people can learn to understand their conversation partners more easily. This puts the person in a better position to communicate effectively getting the inner meaning of the message. What is more, by increasing understanding of other people, a person can also become more aware of the messages that are conveyed.

It should be taken into account that even for very small children nonverbal communication is quite essential as the expressions of parents' faces rather than words is the major organ of communication for them. Parents can smile, touch and hug their children expressing deep love and affection. From a very early age children learn how to participate in the society deliberately built by grown-ups. As children become verbal communicators, they begin to look at facial expressions, vocal tones, and other nonverbal elements more subconsciously.

It should be noted that what comes out of our mouths and what people communicate through the body language are two totally different things. When faced with these mixed signals, the listener has to choose whether to believe the verbal or non-verbal message. In most cases, the person is inclined to choose the non-verbal because it's a natural, unconscious language that reveals the true feelings and intentions. Therefore, the teacher and the learner have to take into account the knowledge of non-verbal communication types and rules used in the target language.

Researchers believe that while non-verbal communication and behavior can vary among different cultures, the facial expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, and fear are similar throughout the world. It should be emphasized that much information can be conveyed through a smile or a frown. The look at a person's face is often the first thing, which has influence on forming the attitude towards him or her. This attitude can be truthful even if it does not coincide with the one, which can be formed after hearing the words. "Actions speak louder than words"- says one English proverb. "What we say may not matter but the way we say it matters a lot" –says another proverb. The list of these statements of wisdom can be endless.

It is also important to consider the way the message is pronounced. When a person speaks, other people "read" the voice in addition to listening to the words. Things they pay attention to include the timing and pace, how loud the presenter speaks, the tone and inflection as well as sounds that convey understanding. Someone's tone of voice, for instance, can indicate sarcasm, anger, affection, love or confidence. The mechanism of the negative impression forming, which is based on the speaking habits can be discussed using the example of the main hero Mrs. Davidson in the novel "Rain" written by W.Somerset Maugham: "Her face was long, like a sheep's, but she gave no impression of foolishness, rather of extreme alertness; she had the quick movements of a bird. The most remarkable thing about her was her voice, high, metallic and without inflection; it fell on the ear with hard monotony, irritating to the nerves like the pitiless clamour of the pneumatic drill".

Taking into account the importance of non-verbal communication we still shouldn't forget about verbal one. The importance of verbal communication can be demonstrated through different types of films. As interest to spoken English has been growing it is vital to watch good films. If a film is impressive and a learner becomes interested in the plot a spoken word will be better remembered. To some extent, we can consider some English films as good teaching materials.

Among cultural and moral "conveying" instruments a good film is one of the wisest and meaningful one.

Among great varieties of films it is better to choose meaningful ones with educational purpose. Such films as "Dead Poets' Society" and "Mona Lisa smile" show us examples of outstanding teachers who devoted their lives to teaching. Most students are really impressed by main characters' behavior. Nowadays it is difficult to follow such people in the world of false moral values. But we must do it if we want to have intelligent, well-educated generation.

Students in these films were shown not only ways of getting knowledge but also ways of "spiritual surviving" in our difficult world. With no doubt these students would never commit a crime or do harm to anyone. If taught that violence is not the answer to their problems young person would be less likely to turn to crime.

From such films we can conclude that in educational process a teacher must be like a builder who lay bricks of knowledge on the foundation of moral values. And a teacher mustn't forget to cement this knowledge otherwise the "building" will be vulnerable and won't be able to withstand "storms of life".

The teacher should be aware of some unconscious nonverbal and verbal expressions that might confuse or even turn off the class. If a person is overwhelmed by stress, it is best to take a time out. It is better to calm down before continuing the conversation. Once a person regains the emotional stability, he or she will be better "equipped" to deal with the situation in a positive way. Learning how to manage stress is one of the most important skills a teacher can do to improve his/her professional skills. A teacher who wants to become efficient must control his/her emotions, gestures, facial expressions, etc. Therefore, the material elaborately chosen for lessons must be "accompanied" by a proper behavior, gestures, facial expressions, in other words, a teacher should improve communicative skills as well as his/her psychological well-being. If some people think that students or learners attend the classes only for the reason that they want to learn English well they are mistaken. Communicative environment is the most important thing as every person wants to be needed, loved and respected as well as to become competent in the sphere of the subject studied. Clarity of speech, friendly disposition, smiling face, smooth movements of a teacher help to develop successful interaction. Realizing this fact will definitely lead to the teacher's professional development.

## References:

1. Evans, V., Dooley, J. Mission1 / V. Evans, J. Dooley – EU : Express Publishing, 2007. – 216 p.
2. Ellen Goldman. As Others See Us: Body Movement and the Art of Successful Communication / Ellen Goldman Publisher: Routledge. Place of publication: New York. - 2004.- C. 3-50.
3. W. Somerset Maugham Rain / Publisher: Progress. Moscow. – 1981.-P. 28
4. Jeanne Segal, Ph.D., Melinda Smith, M.A., Greg Boose, and Jaelline Jaffe, Ph.D. Nonverbal Communication. April 2016.

## SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATION OF JOURNALISTIC ARTICLES

YELYZAVETA PRYKHODKO, student

CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, English Language Fellow

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The journalistic style is represented by a variety of genres that have different tasks in the process of communication and function in different conditions. Thus, journalistic genres include newspaper political information, editorials, notes, feuilletons, pamphlets, articles, as well as slogans, appeals, appeals to the citizens of the country, reviews of films and performances, satirical notes, essays, reviews, i.e. all genres of mass communication (the language of newspapers, magazines, television and radio programs), as well as the oral form of speech - public speeches on socio-political topics. Due to the variety of genres, the characteristic of journalistic style causes many difficulties.

It should be borne in mind that the journalistic style, like all other styles, is a historical phenomenon and is subject to change, but in it, more than in others, changes are noticeable due to socio-political processes in society. So, even a non-specialist can see changes in the modern newspaper style in comparison, for example, with the language of newspapers at the beginning of the century: open conscription, sloganism, directiveness of newspapers have disappeared, modern newspapers strive at least for external argumentation of presentation, polemical publications. However, the characteristic stylistic features of journalism have been preserved.

For journalistic style, first of all, the desire to influence the reader, the listener is characteristic. So, the most important feature of the journalistic style is its influencing function, which can be designated by the linguistic term "expressive function". This function of journalistic style is inherent in all its genres in any socio-political conditions.

A characteristic feature of this style is also the information content of the presentation associated with the popularization function. The desire to

communicate something new for the reader and listener ensures the success of journalistic genres.

The peculiarity of the functioning of the journalistic genre, for example, in newspapers, the conditions for preparing the material, the different skill levels of numerous correspondents contribute to the emergence of standard language means in the language of newspapers. The standard character of language means is generated both by repetition and by the fact that the search for expressive means is limited in time, and therefore ready-made expression formulas are used.

Thus, the typical features of a journalistic style are: the desire to influence the reader is an influencing function; information content; expressiveness due to the influencing function; the presence of a standard in the expression.

The influencing function of journalistic style determines its expressiveness. First of all, expressiveness is manifested in the evaluation of events and phenomena. Evaluation, in turn, is expressed by the use of adjectives, nouns, adverbs with the meaning of a positive or negative assessment of the type: wonderful, interesting, important, sufficient, grandiose, unprecedented, grandiose, etc. Evaluation is also expressed by the use of high book vocabulary: daring, Fatherland, Fatherland, mission, inspiration, aspirations, feat of arms, etc. On the other hand, the assessment is expressed by colloquial and even colloquial vocabulary, for example: hype, frenzied, renegades, etc.

A sharp, well-aimed, figurative assessment is expressed with the help of metaphors, personifications, for example: the news is in a hurry, spring has raged, slander and hypocrisy go side by side. Evaluation can be expressed not only by lexical means. It can also be word-building means, for example, superlative suffixes of adjectives, emotional-evaluative suffixes for nouns: the highest, the most interesting, the most important, grouping, hazing, assault.

Often the assessment is already expressed in the headings, so the requirements for expressiveness and catchiness are imposed on the title of the articles.

Expressiveness is thus expressed by a variety of linguistic means, including the structure of the sentence.

The informativeness of the journalistic style is achieved:

- a) documentary and factual manner of presentation through the use of special terms, special vocabulary, professional words;
- b) the generalization of the presentation, its analyticity;
- c) "neutrality" of presentation, which is facilitated by non-expressive vocabulary; complex syntactic constructions are used, especially with a subordinating connection.

As part of the journalistic style, its newspaper and magazine variety has become widespread. The main features of the language of the newspaper include:

- ) economy of language means, brevity of presentation with information richness;

) selection of language means with an emphasis on their intelligibility, since the newspaper is the most common type of mass media;

) the presence of socio-political vocabulary and phraseology, rethinking the vocabulary of other styles for the purposes of journalism;

) the use of speech stereotypes, clichés characteristic of this style: make a huge contribution, work with a twinkle, sacredly honor, increase martial traditions, universal values;

) genre originality and the associated variety of stylistic use of language means: polysemy of a word, word-formation resources (author's neologisms), emotionally expressive vocabulary;

) the combination of features of a journalistic style with features of other styles (scientific, official business, artistic, colloquial), due to a variety of topics and genres;

) the use of figurative and expressive means of the language, in particular the means of stylistic syntax (rhetorical questions and exclamations, repetitions, inversion, etc.).

Thus, we can say that the journalistic style uses language means of almost all styles of speech. But we can also talk about its features: it combines such features as expressiveness and standard, informativeness and popularization.

## **FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH HUMOROUS VERSES INTO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

VERONIKA RATISHNA, student

CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, English Language Fellow

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

From the point of view of translation studies, the ironic detective story is, first of all, worthy of attention due to the richness of humorous means. Under these conditions, in particular, the study of the specifics of creating and adequate translation of the humorous effect of a detective text, which contributes to preserving the author's communicative intention to activate the sense of humor as a reader's reaction to what is read, becomes particularly important.

The study of real features of humor in the context of intercultural specificity and its pseudo-features, simulated by misunderstandings as a result of communication failures, has both general theoretical and practical significance. At the same time, it is necessary to combine the achievements of philosophical (theoretical study of comic) and philological (the connection between language and culture in general, and translation theory in particular) disciplines. The regularities of the study of humor production mechanisms as a fairly widespread phenomenon

of communication are devoted to the works of domestic and foreign authors, in which, in particular, a general description and typological features of comic texts are given .

At the same time, the science of translation does not yet have at its disposal sufficiently complete theoretical ideas about the nature and peculiarities of the actualization of the humorous effect of the texts of English-language ironic detectives, due to their communicative and pragmatic potential and the field of use, which can influence the translation process. Hence the relevance of the study of the peculiarities of the reproduction of humor in the translation of English-language ironic detective stories. The topicality of the topic is also determined by the fact that in our country, at the moment, professional translation of works of this type of detective genre is in the process of formation.

Since the purpose of our work is to consider the elements of humor in the translation of a literary work, namely ironic detective stories, then, in our opinion, it is worth dwelling on the features and possibilities of this type of translation. If we take translation in its most general definition, it is the process of transferring a text of a certain content from one language to another; however, in relation to artistic translation, this wording is clearly insufficient. First, there is a fundamental difference between pragmatic and artistic translation, which, according to the German translation expert K. Rice, is expressed as follows: "In pragmatic texts, language is primarily a means of communication and a means of transmitting information, while in artistic texts prose or poetry, in addition, it serves as a means of artistic embodiment and a carrier of the aesthetic significance of the work".

It is natural that, as a creative act of language, artistic translation cannot be reduced to a single maximally formalized concept, and each translator, in turn, defines the essence of artistic translation in his own way, emphasizing the most important aspects of this process. Thus, according to L. Mkrtchyan [50, p. 177], artistic translation is the transformation of the original into another language interested in the original, it is the creation of a new unity of content and form on the basis of the language of interest." By language, the author understands the literature and culture of another people.

## **FLIPPED CLASSROOM METHOD IN TEACHING ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF PHILOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, Phd in Pedagogy  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

The traditional classroom model of teaching has long been the standard in education. However, with advances in technology, alternative methods of teaching are now being adopted by educators around the world. One such method is the Flipped Classroom. The Flipped Classroom is a teaching method that involves

students completing assignments and watching lectures outside of class, freeing up class time for more interactive activities. This paper will explore the Flipped Classroom method in teaching English to students of a philological department.

The Flipped Classroom is a pedagogical approach in which the typical lecture and homework elements of a course are reversed. In this approach, students watch lectures or read materials before attending class, and the class time is used for hands-on, interactive activities, discussions, and problem-solving. The Flipped Classroom model allows students to take ownership of their own learning, to work at their own pace, and to engage with the material more actively.

#### Advantages of Flipped Classroom Method in Teaching English

##### Personalized Learning:

The Flipped Classroom method provides an opportunity for personalized learning, allowing students to learn at their own pace and in a way that suits their learning style. Students who struggle with particular topics can watch the lectures multiple times, and those who grasp the material quickly can move on to more advanced topics.

##### Collaborative Learning:

In the Flipped Classroom, students work collaboratively on activities, discussions, and problem-solving. This approach allows students to share ideas, ask questions, and learn from each other. Collaborative learning is beneficial for language learning because it promotes communication, which is one of the primary goals of language learning.

##### Interactive Learning:

The Flipped Classroom model allows for more interactive and engaging learning. In-class activities can be tailored to suit the learning needs and interests of the students. For example, students can participate in role-playing, language games, debates, and group discussions. This approach is beneficial for language learning because it provides opportunities for students to use the language in context and to practice their language skills in a supportiv

##### Student-Centered Learning:

The Flipped Classroom is a student-centered approach to learning, which means that the focus is on the students' needs and interests. In this model, the teacher acts as a facilitator, guiding and supporting students in their learning journey. This approach is beneficial for language learning because it allows students to take ownership of their own learning and to develop their language skills in a way that suits their learning style and interests.

##### Increased Motivation:

The Flipped Classroom method has been shown to increase student motivation and engagement in learning. Because students have a greater sense of control over their learning, they are more likely to be motivated to learn and to take an active role in their learning journey.

#### Limitations of Flipped Classroom Method in Teaching English

##### Access to Technology:

One of the major limitations of the Flipped Classroom method is the requirement for access to technology. Students who do not have access to a computer, tablet, or internet may be at a disadvantage in this approach.

Time-Consuming:

The Flipped Classroom method can be time-consuming for both teachers and students. Teachers need to prepare materials in advance, and students need to spend time watching lectures or reading materials outside of class. This approach can be challenging for students who have other commitments or who struggle with time management.

Potential for Isolation:

The Flipped Classroom method can be isolating for some students who prefer to learn in a more traditional classroom setting. Some students may feel overwhelmed by the amount of independent learning required in this approach.

Conclusion:

The Flipped Classroom method is an innovative and effective approach to teaching English to students of a philological department. This method provides opportunities for personalized, collaborative, and interactive learning,

## LINGUISTIC PURISM AS AN OBJECT OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS

HANNA SADOVSKA, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Linguistic purism is a normative direction in language policy that aims to eliminate unjustified borrowings in a certain language and replace them with neologisms or vernacular phrases. In different historical epochs, it was possible to observe purist trends in countries such as Germany, Poland, Turkey, Hungary, France, etc. Such trends were also popular in Ukrainian territories. Discussions about the need to introduce purist norms into the language continue to this day. Philologists O. Kurylo, M. Nakonechnyi, P. Selihei, Yu. Shevelov paid attention to this problem. However, in our opinion, Ukrainian and foreign sociolinguists have not yet developed a final view on this problem. This determines the *relevance* of this topic, therefore the *purpose* of our report is to clarify the concept of "linguistic purism", to provide an assessment of this phenomenon in the language, to analyze the manifestations of purism in the German language.

In the Ukrainian language, purist tendencies were most pronounced in the 1920s – early 1930s in connection with the creation of national terminology in various scientific fields in our country, when linguists replaced foreign words with Ukrainian equivalents: *географія* – *землетис*, *гербарій* – *травник*,



*перпендикуляр – прямовисна, полюс – бігун, фонетика – звучня, циркуль - кружало* [1, p. 161].

It used to be said that purism is a rare phenomenon, but the history of various standard languages shows that purism is an inevitable stage of their formation and strengthening. Czech, Bulgarian, Romanian and other languages have not escaped purism.

In the XVII–XVIII centuries, the Germans sought to eliminate French words from their language, so along with the romanisms *Kompanie, Qualität, konstatieren, Moment, Armee, Autor* appeared *Gesellschaft, Eigenschaft, feststellen, Augenblick, Heer, Verfasser*, etc. In the XIX century, the linguist and publisher J. H. Campe proposed a program for cleaning and enriching the German lexicon, concluding a dictionary. Many words formed by J. H. Campe as opposed to borrowing are widely used in the modern language: *Flugschrift* "brochure, postcard", *Öffentlichkeit* "publicity", *verwirklichen* "to embody", *Stufe* "degree, level", *Einklang* "consonance, consistency", *Missklang* "discordance, disorder", *Einzahl* "singular", *Mehrzahl* "plural", *Verhältniswort* "preposition".

After the proclamation of the German Empire (1871), the policy of national unity and, in particular, linguistic unity unfolded. Purist views are defended by the "All-German Language Union", the government of the country invariably supports purism. At this time, the words *Fahrkarte* instead of *Billet*, *Bahnsteig* instead of *Perron*, *Schaffner* instead of *Konduktor* were introduced into the German language. Since that time, the tradition of calling new technical inventions their own innovations has been established in various scientific fields: *Fernsprecher* "telephone", *Fahrrad* "bicycle", *Kraftwagen* "truck", *Kühlschrank* "refrigerator", *Rundfunk* "radio", *Rechner* "computer" [2].

The modern German language is not very protected from the influx of Americanisms: texts on some topics (sports, fashion) are written "Denglish" (from Deutsch and English). Purism is promoted by the Society "German Language" (1997), which opposes excessive borrowing, is critical of Americanization, and advocates strengthening the European self-consciousness of Germans.

Scientists, writers, public figures, academies, language circles, etc. participate in the implementation of purist tendencies in the language in different countries. A positive feature of purism is that such a process activates the creation of new words in a certain language based on national expressive means, and this develops and enriches the language. Some consider purism to be an extreme manifestation of concern for the purity of the standard language [3, p. 541]. However, most often language purism arises as a process that counteracts aggression from other languages or a language seeks to get rid of unwanted similarities with some neighboring languages. We think that purism is inherent in societies that try to protect the identity of national culture and language. We are convinced that purist tendencies to a certain extent should act constantly in order to systematically, and not from time to time, take care of the development and

protection of the native language from an excessive number of new foreign words, that is, to borrow only the necessary language units.

Today, purism is manifested in various languages that seek to protect the purity and national identity of national languages from the globalizing influence of the English language, and more broadly – to protect their independence.

#### **References:**

1. Avramenko V. I. Rozvytok ukrayinskoyi navchalnoyi terminolohichnoyi leksyky v protsesi rozbudovy natsionalnoyi systemy osvity kintsya XIX – pochatku 1930-kh rr. XX st.: monohrafiya. – Uman, 2014. – 162 S.

2. Selihei P. O. Puryzm u terminolohii: ukraïnskyi dosvid na yevropeiskomu tli. *Movoznavstvo*, 2008, #1. S. 49-66.

3. *Ukrainska mova: entsyklopediia* / V. M. Rusanyskyi, O. O. Taranenko, M. P. Ziabliuk ta in. Kyiv, 2004. 824 s.

### **PECULIARITIES OF INVERSION TRANSLATION IN JANE AUSTEN’S WORK “PRIDE AND PREJUDICE”**

OLEKSANDRA SAMSONENKO, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In modern linguistics, the concept of inversion is treated ambiguously. The problem of inverted word order is highlighted in the writings of such scientists as V.L. Kaushanska, I.R. Halperin, V.D. Arakin, T.V. Yakhontova, D. Danielson, D. Bilber, D. Kristan, J. Sealy. In my thesis, I will summarize the existing inversion approaches of the researchers mentioned above.

The subject of this work is inversion in the English language from the point of view of its translation into Ukrainian.

The aim of my paper is the analysis of the translation and the opportunity to transmit the meaning of the inversion in Ukrainian.

We compare translations of inverted sentences from Jane Austen’s work “Pride and Prejudice”

Inversion is a violation of the direct order of words in the English language. A non-standard word order is used in some constructions, but if it is necessary for the emotion to see the same word.

Inversion can be complete or partial. In spoken English, the latter type is more frequent (Is it true?). A distinction is made between grammatical and stylistic inversion.

Grammatical inversion occurs in the following cases:

- 1) interrogative sentences (Where does she live?);
- 2) a sentence with the interjection there (There are dances every Friday night at the community center);

- 3) persuasive sentences expressing wishes (Long live our country!);
- 4) imperative sentences of negative meaning with the subject expressed by a pronoun ( Don't you listen to him!);
- 5) a sentence of an unrealistic condition, when the conjunction if is omitted (according to the custom in the official style: Should anything happen, inform us);
- 6) sentences introduced by so or neither, accompanied by an auxiliary or modal verb (He doesn't know what to do. Neither do).

As for grammatical inversion, the most popular is inversion in negative adverbs - adverbs and adverbials (groups of words that function as adverbs) that are used to negatively change the meaning of a verb, adjective, another adverb or a whole sentence.

- 1) adverbs of frequency never and other adverbs of frequency and adverbial phrases meaning "infrequently", e.g. rarely, almost never;

*I have never seen such a rainy day.*

***Never have I seen such a rainy day.***

- 2) adverbs meaning "almost not" or "little", e.g. barely, hardly, little;

***Little did I know that he was a professional chess player.***

***Little did I know how expensive the repair would be.***

From a stylistic point of view, inversion has the meaning of emphasizing important details, what should be paid attention to. Depending on the style of the text, the types and meaning of the inversion changes.

Inversion occurs in an official speech when you want to dilute a dry fact with a little emotion. It is used in oral negotiations or in business correspondence. It is usually used in complex sentences of the conditional type.

***Had Mark been there, her problem wouldn't have happened.***

From a stylistic point of view, inversion has the meaning of emphasizing important details, what should be paid attention to. Depending on the style of the text, the types and meaning of the inversion changes.

Conditionals (conditional constructions or conditional sentences) are a special type of complex sentences, when a certain condition is expressed in the subordinate part, and the consequences of such a condition are expressed in the main part. Such sentences are often called if-sentences (sentences with the conjunction if).

Depending on the conditions expressed in the sentence, conditional constructions are divided into four types: conditional constructions of zero type, first, second and third type constructions. A mixed type of conditional items is also distinguished.

***Had we been warned about the delay, it wouldn't have caused so many problems.***

***Had the regulators been more aware of irrational thinking, the banking crisis probably wouldn't have happened.***

Any sentence is connected with author's intentions and therefore from the point of view of translation can have an uncertain set of interpretations. One of the

means of expression of the thinnest shades of a sense is the word order which carries out various functions. From the communicative point of view the word order identifies theme and rheme of the statement. Stylistic value of a word order is that with their shift are created additional semantic shades, the semantic loading strengthens or weakens.

#### **References:**

1. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. – 472 p.
2. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. – 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005. – 472 p.
3. Chung Ch. Mixed Functional Properties in English Stylistic Inversion. Dongseo University, 2002.
4. Pride and Prejudice / Jane Austen; graphic artist O. Huhalova-Mieshkova. – Kharkiv: Folio, 2021. – 287 p.

## **LA PROFESSION DE TRADUCTEUR ET LA PROFESSION D'INTERPRETE: PRINCIPAUX CHAMPS D'ACTIVITE**

OLEXANDRA SAMSONENKO, étudiante

IRYNA VARAVA, maître de conférences, conseiller scientifique

*Université nationale de l'économie municipale de Kharkiv O.M.Beketov*

Transposer des textes écrits d'une langue source dans une langue cible.

Traduire est une activité linguistique qui s'exerce de manière ciblée. L'auteur du texte source a l'intention de communiquer une certaine information qui doit être transmise au destinataire dans la langue cible de sorte que le message soit compris de la manière souhaitée par son auteur. Il ne suffit donc pas de remplacer un mot par un autre, mais également de tenir compte des ambiguïtés, des métaphores, des associations liées à certains mots et à certaines expressions, des pratiques de communication au sein d'un groupe linguistique, etc., ce que ne les machines ne sont pas en mesure d'accomplir totalement.

Un traducteur qualifié commence donc par analyser le texte source dans son contexte culturel sans perdre de vue l'usage auquel la traduction est destinée et exécute sa traduction pour un groupe cible bien défini. Ceci suppose entre autres une bonne connaissance des sources et les possibilités de se procurer les informations nécessaires. Une bonne traduction implique donc une démarche créative et critique ainsi que des qualités d'analyse et de synthèse. Par conséquent, les traducteurs possèdent non seulement d'excellentes connaissances de deux langues voire plus, mais également d'autres compétences qu'ils ont acquises et développées durant leur formation.

Principaux champs d'activité des traducteurs :

Traducteurs spécialisés

La plupart des traducteurs exercent leur profession en tant que traducteurs spécialisés. Les traducteurs spécialisés traduisent des textes issus de domaines très pointus, tels que des notices d'utilisation, des rapports d'activité, des brochures publicitaires, des articles scientifiques, des fascicules de brevet, etc.

En règle générale, ils sont spécialisés dans des domaines bien précis. Grâce à leurs solides connaissances, à leur aptitude à effectuer des recherches et à travailler de manière scientifique, ils peuvent se familiariser avec des domaines hautement spécialisés en un minimum de temps.

#### Traducteurs littéraires

Les traducteurs littéraires traduisent des ouvrages littéraires et des ouvrages spécialisés. Ils travaillent en principe comme traducteurs indépendants pour des maisons d'édition et ont leur propre association professionnelle, l'association des traducteurs d'ouvrages littéraires et scientifiques de langue allemande

Les ouvrages de littérature relevant du domaine de l'œuvre d'art, les aspects esthétiques y jouent un rôle plus important que dans le cas des textes utilitaires. Du point de vue du style, la traduction de textes littéraires est un exercice exigeant. Il demande de la part du traducteur une grande sensibilité vis-à-vis du style de l'original.

#### La profession d'interprète

Traduire oralement d'une langue source dans une langue cible.

L'interprétation consiste à traduire oralement un texte parlé ou fixé par écrit. En général, les interprètes ont effectué leurs études dans une université ou dans une école supérieure spécialisée. Ils y ont appris les techniques de l'interprétation simultanée ou consécutive de discours, de discussions ou de négociations. Ils maîtrisent plusieurs langues, possèdent de solides connaissances dans plusieurs domaines spécialisés et se préparent à leur intervention de manière très ciblée.

Principaux champs d'activité des interprètes :

#### Interprètes de conférence

Ce sont des interprètes qui maîtrisent toutes les techniques d'interprétation (simultanée, consécutive, de liaison, chuchotage). Lors de l'organisation d'une manifestation exigeant la présence d'interprètes, ils peuvent se tenir à la disposition des organisateurs en tant qu'interprètes-conseils.

#### Interprètes assermentés

Également appelés « interprètes jurés » ou « interprètes officiellement désignés », ces interprètes sont, selon les dispositions légales de chaque Land, « assermentés », « jurés », « agréés » ou « officiellement désignés » par les autorités compétentes et interviennent auprès des tribunaux, des notaires, de la police et des services publics (voir à ce sujet également « assermentation »).

Les interprètes utilisent les techniques d'interprétation suivantes :

#### Interprétation consécutive

L'interprétation consécutive consiste à restituer les propos d'un orateur après son intervention, généralement en s'appuyant sur des notes prises pendant le

discours (à l'aide d'une technique de prise de notes spéciale). Le nombre d'interprètes requis dépend du degré de difficulté et de la durée de l'intervention.

Domaines d'intervention :

Discours prononcés lors de repas officiels, négociations bilatérales, cérémonies (discours de fête), visites guidées, etc. En raison du décalage, il faut prévoir environ deux fois plus de temps pour une interprétation consécutive que pour une interprétation simultanée.

Interprétation simultanée

L'interprétation simultanée consiste à restituer les propos de l'orateur quasiment en temps réel. Cet exercice demande énormément d'attention et de concentration. En général, les interprètes travaillent au moins à deux dans une cabine insonorisée où ils se relaient régulièrement et se soutiennent mutuellement.

Domaines d'intervention :

manifestations, conférences, congrès, négociations, spectacles, galas, etc. se déroulant en plusieurs langues.

Interprétation de liaison

L'interprétation de liaison (une forme particulière de l'interprétation consécutive) consiste à restituer des passages assez courts d'un discours après que l'orateur ait parlé.

Domaines d'intervention :

Cette technique est employée aux tables de négociations, lors d'entretiens techniques (présentations de machines), pour des discussions autour d'une table, etc.

Chuchotage

Variante de l'interprétation simultanée, le chuchotage est une technique employée dans des situations bien particulières. L'interprète se trouve debout ou assis, derrière ou à côté de l'auditeur et lui chuchote le discours à l'oreille dans sa langue. Tout comme pour l'interprétation simultanée, il faut avoir recours à deux interprètes au moins. De plus, pour des raisons d'acoustique et dans l'intérêt des autres personnes présentes, le nombre d'auditeurs doit se limiter à une ou deux personnes.

Dans certains cas (visites d'entreprises, de villes, etc.), on peut aussi interpréter pour de petits groupes à l'aide d'un système de visite guidée. Néanmoins, ces équipements ne peuvent se substituer aux cabines lors de manifestations de plus grande ampleur (interférences entre interprètes et orateurs s'exprimant simultanément et autres bruits de fond).

### **Références:**

1.AR ROUZ, David (2013) : « De la valeur de la traduction comme stratégie (glotto)politique en Europe ». Revue du Cratit. Revue du Centre de recherche de l'ISIT .En ligne. Disponible sur : <http://www.lebulletinducratil.fr/index.php/it/de-la-valeur-de-la-traductioncomme-strategie-glotto-politique-en-europe>

## TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

VALERIIA SEMKIV, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is a leading higher educational establishment in Ukraine, with over 40 departments offering a vast variety of specializations in such fields as science, technology, economics, humanities, and others. The Foreign Philology and Translation Department develops future translators/interpreters and English-language teachers. Numerous international academic mobility programs, offered by the university, require a high level of fluency in English, which can only be achieved if children start mastering this language since their early years of age. That is why the Foreign Philology and Translation Department also deals with developing English language programs for primary school children.

English is a widely taught international language that has become increasingly crucial in the modern era of industry and globalization. Its significance lies in its function as a means of communication with other countries and as a language for various fields such as science, technology, social economy, culture, and art [1].

To identify the primary reasons to teach English in primary school with having priority over other languages, the question: "Why should our kids study English?" was asked. As a result, the most common answers were that English should be learned due to its status as a world or international language; English is necessary to meet the demands of new scientific, technological, and economic fields. English is often taught as an ESP. Teaching this language enables learners to communicate and express their thoughts, while also allowing them to adapt to the dominant linguistic trends. And, of course, English is easy to be learned especially for young learners, which gives it a priority to teach among other languages [3].

Teaching English to primary children can be a challenging task as they are introduced to the language at a fundamental level, where they learn not only how to construct basic sentences but also develop a deeper understanding of the language. However, there are a lot of learning strategies so the students are engaged and motivated in learning process.

Here there are some of them:

1. **Task-based approach** is centered around teaching students the skills and competencies they need to achieve their goals and meet real-life situations, such as ordering a meal in a restaurant or booking a hotel room. Overall, the task-based approach prioritizes practical language use over theoretical language knowledge;

2. **Project-based approach** is a method that involves developing language skills and creative thinking through research and project activities. By allowing students to work on projects and then present them in English, this method promotes effective memorization of new vocabulary and phrases. Overall, the approach offers a unique way of using English in practice that fosters creativity and meaningful learning;

3. **The Gamification method** is a teaching method when kids learn something using games. Because games are inherently attractive and can be used to study any type of content, children are able to learn and memorize new vocabulary and concepts faster and more effectively than through traditional methods. Overall, gamification is a fun and engaging approach that is both didactic and linguistic;

4. **Using quests in the teaching process** is an efficient method by incorporating challenges, riddles, and mysteries that require them to use their knowledge and skills in real-life scenarios. This approach helps students develop consistency in their learning. Overall, quests offer a fun and engaging way to learn English that encourages students to apply their knowledge and skills in practical situations;

5. **The Total Physical Response method** is based on the coordination of language and physical movement. By listening to and responding to commands with full body movement, children learn the meaning of words. Through this method, grammar is not taught directly but learned subconsciously, helping children to learn new idioms, etc;

6. **Interactive methods** help kids and adults indirectly learn the language while engaging in various activities. For instance, creating a collage or a poster, doing crafts, organizing workshops, etc;

7. **Theatricalization or dramatization** is an effective method that immerses children into the language environment and allows for natural language use. Children are drawn into the plot of fairy tales and remember the events, characters, and catchphrases easily. Preparing for a play helps develop language skills, comprehension, and contextual guessing in English;

8. **The spaced repetition technique** is a method whereby by systematically revising previously learned material at increasing intervals, learners can improve their memory and retain a higher percentage of the information. It helps learners to recognize what they know well and what they need to review more often;

9. **Online learning** has become a popular trend in the 21st century, with various types of online technology being used to engage learners. However, it's essential to find a good combination of methods to keep a good pace and avoid overwhelming learners;

10. **The natural approach** is centered around spontaneous interactions in the target

language, with a focus on speaking. This approach is best achieved through a simulation of real-life settings or actual contact with native speakers, making it ideal for individual students or small groups [2].



In conclusion, it is worth highlighting that among a variety of strategies aimed at teaching primary school children the English language the teacher chooses the ones which are most appropriate for the young learners they are dealing with. It is a child-oriented approach which should dominate any teacher-child foreign language interaction.

#### References:

1. Manuaba, Ida Bagus, and I Nyoman Adi Jaya Putra. "The Types of Communication Accommodation Strategies in English as Foreign Language (EFL) Classrooms." *Journal of Educational Research and Evaluation*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2021, pp. 17–23, [ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JERE](http://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JERE). Accessed 27 Mar. 2023.
2. Novakid. "Modern Methods and Techniques for Teach a Child English | Novakid." *Novakid Blog*, 3 Nov. 2021, [www.novakidschool.com/blog/how-to-teach-your-child-english-modern-methods-and-techniques/#77df990b-b1a8-432c-9aef-90dc0bddd98c](http://www.novakidschool.com/blog/how-to-teach-your-child-english-modern-methods-and-techniques/#77df990b-b1a8-432c-9aef-90dc0bddd98c). Accessed 27 Mar. 2023.
3. Saad, BENCHANAA. *TEACHING ENGLISH in PRIMARY SCHOOL*. 2019, [archives.univ-biskra.dz/bitstream/123456789/16050/1/BENCHANAA\\_SAAD.pdf](http://archives.univ-biskra.dz/bitstream/123456789/16050/1/BENCHANAA_SAAD.pdf). Accessed 27 Mar. 2023.

## DEUTSCH LERNEN IST WICHTIG

VALERIJA SEMKIV, studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Charkiw ist eine führende Hochschule in der Ukraine, die ein breites Spektrum an Spezialisierungen in verschiedenen Bereichen anbietet. Die Universität mit 40 Fakultäten bietet vielfältige Möglichkeiten zur Verwirklichung der eigenen wissenschaftlichen Interessen. Insbesondere der Fachbereich Auslandsphilologie und Übersetzung bildet gezielt für den Beruf des Übersetzers und Fremdsprachenlehrers aus. Es lohnt sich, über die Bedeutung des Sprachenlernens zu sprechen. Obwohl die Bedeutung von Englisch als Weltsprache weithin anerkannt ist, lohnt es sich, auch die Vorteile des Deutschlernens zu erkunden.

Deutschkenntnisse eröffnen Ihnen unzählige Möglichkeiten, unabhängig von Ihren Zukunftsplänen. Das Erlernen von Deutsch ermöglicht es Ihnen, Fähigkeiten zu erlangen, mit denen Sie Ihre beruflichen und privaten Perspektiven verbessern können.

Im Folgenden gebe ich Beispiele dafür, was es wert ist, Deutsch zu lernen.

**1. Deutsch ist einfach zu erwerben.** Deutsch ist für englischsprachige Menschen einfacher zu erlernen als oft angenommen, aufgrund des gemeinsamen germanischen Erbes und der ähnlichen Wörter. Es gibt auch kein neues Alphabet zu lernen. Das Erlernen der Sprache erfordert Arbeit, aber es kann eine lohnende

Herausforderung sein, die neue Möglichkeiten für das persönliche und berufliche Leben eröffnet.

**2. Deutsch ist die Sprache der Erfinder und Innovatoren.** Deutschland hat eine reiche Geschichte von beeindruckenden Leistungen und Nobelpreisträgern, die in Bereichen wie Physik, Medizin, Chemie, Literatur und anderen ausgezeichnet wurden. Über einhundert dieser Preise wurden an deutsche Wissenschaftler und Künstler verliehen und viele Preisträger anderer Nationen haben in Deutschland studiert.

**3. Deutsch ist eine wichtige Sprache in der akademischen Welt.** Deutsch ist eine wichtige Sprache in der akademischen Gemeinschaft, da viele preisgekrönte Wissenschaftler aus Deutschland stammen und der deutsche Buchmarkt der drittgrößte der Welt ist. Deutsch ist auch eine Schlüsselsprache, um auf wissenschaftliche Texte zuzugreifen, da viele Bücher nicht ins Englische oder andere Sprachen übersetzt werden.

**4. Deutsch ist das Tor zu einer erstklassigen Hochschulbildung.** Deutschland hat ein attraktives Bildungssystem mit niedrigen Studiengebühren und zieht viele ausländische Studierende und Forscher an. Die hohe Anzahl internationaler Studierender an deutschen Universitäten macht Deutsch zu einer wichtigen Sprache in der akademischen Gemeinschaft. Das Erlernen von Deutsch ist eine Investition in die Zukunft.

**5. Deutschland ist eine Wirtschaftsmacht.** Deutschland ist eine wichtige Wirtschaftsmacht und Deutschkenntnisse können erfolgreiche Geschäftsbeziehungen unterstützen. Mit vielen internationalen Unternehmen und führenden Positionen in Technologie ist die deutsche Wirtschaft auf dem Weltmarkt ein wichtiger Akteur. Die Kenntnis der deutschen Sprache wird in der Geschäftswelt geschätzt und kann Ihnen helfen, erfolgreich zu sein.

**6. Deutsche Unternehmen sind Weltmarktführer.** Deutschkenntnisse sind wichtig für Karrierechancen bei deutschen Unternehmen und den Einstieg in den deutschen Arbeitsmarkt. Deutschland hat Weltmarktführer in verschiedenen Branchen wie Siemens, Volkswagen, Adidas und Lufthansa hervorgebracht. Berlin wird zunehmend als Zentrum für innovative Start-ups und Technologieunternehmen angesehen.

**7. Deutsch ist die am weitesten verbreitete Muttersprache in Europa.** Deutsch ist eine wichtige Arbeits- und Zweitsprache in Europa und hat Jahrhunderte lang als Lingua Franca gedient. Es ist die am zweithäufigsten gesprochene Sprache auf dem europäischen Kontinent und weltweit die zehntwichtigste Sprache. Die Kenntnis von Deutsch kann die Anzahl der potenziellen Gesprächspartner um 100 Millionen erweitern.

**8. Deutsch hat eine große Online-Präsenz.** Deutsch ist eine wichtige Sprache im Internet, da Deutschlands .de die zweitbeliebteste Top-Level-Domain nach .com ist und deutsche Websites einen großen Teil des Internets ausmachen. Mit Deutschkenntnissen haben Sie Zugang zu 15 Millionen weiteren Websites,

ohne die deutschen Websites mit den Endungen .net, .org und .info zu berücksichtigen.

**9. Deutsche sind überall.** Deutsche Bürger sind leidenschaftliche Reisende und halten den Rekord für die höchsten Ausgaben für internationale Reisen, obwohl sie den ersten Platz mittlerweile an Touristen aus China abgeben mussten. Deutschkenntnisse können daher im Tourismussektor nützlich sein, um diesen Markt mit deutschsprachigen Guides und Mitarbeitern zu erschließen, oder auch im Ausland, um auf deutsche Muttersprachler zu treffen.

**10. Die deutsche Kultur ist Teil des Welterbes.** Deutsch hat eine reiche kulturelle Geschichte und ist die Sprache von einigen der größten literarischen, musikalischen, künstlerischen und philosophischen Werke der Welt. Von Goethe, Kafka und Brecht bis hin zu Mozart, Beethoven und Wagner - Deutsch lernen ermöglicht es einem, diese Meisterwerke in ihrer ursprünglichen Form zu erleben und zu schätzen.

Deutsch bietet viele Vorteile im akademischen und geschäftlichen Bereich, indem es Zugang zu Karrieremöglichkeiten und kulturellen Erfahrungen bietet. Deutschkenntnisse können helfen, erfolgreich in deutschen Unternehmen und auf dem Arbeitsmarkt zu sein und die Chancen auf akademischen Erfolg zu verbessern. Außerdem erweitert das Erlernen von Deutsch die Anzahl der potenziellen Gesprächspartner erheblich.

#### References:

1. besart. "15 Gründe, Warum Du Unbedingt Deutsch Lernen Solltest." *Studieren in Deutschland*, 8 Feb. 2014, [www.studying-in-germany.org/de/15-grunde-warum-du-unbedingt-deutsch-lernen-solltest/](http://www.studying-in-germany.org/de/15-grunde-warum-du-unbedingt-deutsch-lernen-solltest/). Accessed 19 Apr. 2023.

2. Schäferhoff, Nick. "Why Learn German? 10 Compelling Reasons." *FluentU German*, 10 Oct. 2014, [www.fluentu.com/blog/german/why-learn-german/](http://www.fluentu.com/blog/german/why-learn-german/).

"Warum Deutsch Lernen? – 10 Gründe Für Deutsch – Goethe-Institut." *Www.goethe.de*, [www.goethe.de/de/spr/wdl.html#:~:text=Wissenschaft%20und%20Forschung%3A%20Deutsch%20ist%20die%20zweitwichtigste%20Sprache%20der%20Wissenschaft.&text=Kulturelles%20Verst%C3%A4ndnis%3A%20Deutsch%20zu%20lernen](http://www.goethe.de/de/spr/wdl.html#:~:text=Wissenschaft%20und%20Forschung%3A%20Deutsch%20ist%20die%20zweitwichtigste%20Sprache%20der%20Wissenschaft.&text=Kulturelles%20Verst%C3%A4ndnis%3A%20Deutsch%20zu%20lernen). Accessed 19 Apr. 2023.

## LEXIKOLOGIE DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE

MARHARYTA SERDIUK, studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

«Im Anfang war das Wort» — es ist nicht nur die Worte der Bibel, ist es auch eine Tatsache, von der Geschichte der Wissenschaft, «Lexikologie». Das Objekt der Untersuchung dieser Wissenschaft ist das Wort, und alles, was es geht: Synonyme, Antonyme, Redewendungen, Wortschatz einer Sprache, den Umfang

der Verwendung von Wörtern und ihre stilistischen Färbung. Lexikologie Anteil an der gesamten, die den Wortschatz einer Sprache, und private, in getrennten Sprach engagiert studiert.

### ***Lexikologie Englisch***

Lexikologie der englischen Sprache ist mit vielen der Wissenschaften verbunden sind, beispielsweise mit der Art, t. Um. Oft gibt es einen Bedarf für Wortwahl, abhängig von der Situation. Die Beziehung kann in den Worten sehen: grandmother — granny Aus der Perspektive der Lexikologie of English — es ist auch nur verschiedene Schattierungen von Bedeutung. Und für den Stil, ist es wichtig, dass diese Worte sollten in einer Vielzahl von Arten verwendet werden: grandmother — im offiziellen Stil, granny — in einer Konversation. Lexikologie als Wissenschaft hat viele Unterteilungen und ist nicht nur mit dem Stil verbunden. Sinn des Wortes wurde Semasiologie (Abschnitt Lexikologie). Die Zusammensetzung des Wortes zusammen mit Lexikologie beschäftigt sich mit der Morphologie, stabile Kombinationen — Phraseologie (Abschnitt Lexikologie), Ursprung des Wortes — Etymologie.

Lexikologie Englisch Studies die lexikalische Struktur der Sprache, die eng mit der Realität verknüpft ist, was zu relativ schnelle Änderungen. Die Entstehung neuer Wörter (Neologismen) mit dem Aufkommen der neuen Realitäten (Ereignisse und Objekte) zugeordnet ist. Aber nicht jeder ist sicher, das neue Wort «Neologismus» zu werden. Bevor sie sich, geht das Wort durch mehrere Vorstufen auf dem es verschwindet oder, oder «Überleben» in der Sprache. Auch gibt es einen Prozess der allmählichen Verschwinden von Wörtern.

Ändern der lexikalische Struktur der Sprache sollte nicht nur mit Archaismen und Neologismen (Wörter, veraltet) zugeordnet werden. Ändern Sie die Wörter spielt auch eine wichtige Rolle. : Der Grund für diesen Prozess kann eine Verringerung der Phrase a musical show a weekly paper Die übrigen Komponenten des absorbierten Wert verloren.

Die Änderung einer bestehenden Phänomen kann auch deutlich die Bedeutung des Wortes zu ändern. Das Verb to sail vor dem Aufkommen der Dampfmaschine meinte es segelte, und nach einer bedeutenden Schritt wissenschaftlichen und technischen Fortschritt das Verb kam auf allen glatten Bewegung beziehen.

Englisch-Wortschatz weiter aktualisiert und ergänzt werden. Lexikologie der englischen Sprache als eine Wissenschaft geschaffen, nicht nur für die Studie des Wortes, aber für die pflegliche Behandlung, weil, wie Sie sagen, das Wort kann nicht nur heilen, sondern um zu töten.

## LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH TEXTS IN THE FIELD OF IT

ANASTASIIA SHANSHEROVA, student

SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Currently, there is a rapid development of information technologies in all spheres of life. New types of computer equipment, software products and applications are being developed. The information sphere of our country is connected with the import of technologies. This explains the appearance of a large number of new terms borrowed from the English language. Words appeared in the language that previously could only be used by narrow specialists - programmers, system administrators.

When developing the issue of translation of English technical literature, linguists pay special attention to the large number of special terms in the text, which creates significant difficulties in the practice of translation. A distinctive feature of computer terminology is its metaphoricity, imagery, since the field of computer technology for its creators and users represents an intelligent being that has memory and language.

The relevance of this work is determined by the fact that the Internet, as a special communicative environment and as a sphere of language implementation that did not exist before, brought new ways of communication, stereotypes of language behavior, new forms of language existence, which are a huge layer for study. Most non-professional users do not have a sufficient level of English, which is also the language of computers and the Internet. But they still have to use new terminology, so they need to understand neologisms in order to be competent in this area and not get confused in the huge amount of information that is presented in Internet texts.

Neologism (from Gr. *neos* - new, young and *logos* - word) - a word that has not yet entered the general vocabulary and is not included in dictionaries. The encyclopedia «Ukrainian language» defines neologism as «a word, as well as its individual meaning, which appeared in the language at a certain stage of its development (common neologisms) or were used only in a certain act of speech, text or language of an individual author (stylistic or individual-author)».

Abbreviation as a way of word formation of neologisms:

1. Univerbation – combining a fixed expression of several words into a new single word, the use of only part of the source word: E-MAIL - Electronic Mail.

2. Abbreviation of the word by the first letters or initial parts of words: BIOS (Base Input-Output System) - Basic I/O system, FAT (File Allocation Table) - Table of file location.

3. Derivation, i.e the addition to the source word of other morphemes, such as a suffix or prefix. Prefixes of Latin and Greek origin are most often used for high-tech vocabulary: auto (automatic), bio (bioelectret), eco (ecozone), hydro (hydroacoustic) and others.

4. Word formation, such as chatbot («a program capable of reproducing a dialogue with a living person based on the artificial intelligence embedded in the program before» or netgod («a person who has extensive knowledge of the Internet»). Chatbot consists of the words «chat communicate») and bot («robot»), and netgod from the words net (short for «Internet») and god.

5. Merging is a way in which words are «transformed» into one, such as fablab (fabrication + laboratory); scientific laboratory equipped with the latest digital technologies; commjacking (communication + hijacking); how to capture the flow of information when connecting to the network.

6. Neological phrases and metaphors, the meaning of which will be understood only by people familiar with information technology, for example: Blue Death Screen - blue screen of death (text of the Windows error message on a blue background).

*Metaphorical neologisms in the field of IT.* Metaphor is a word used figuratively or a phrase that characterizes a phenomenon by transferring it to the signs of another phenomenon from some of their similarities, which thus replaces it. For instance, cuckoo egg - often used to denote «a file that resembles only the volume sought, but actually contains other information or is harmful», when in everyday speech the expression simply means «cuckoo's egg»; Easter egg - an expression that means «hidden message on the screen, in an application or game, which usually contains surprises, links to known facts or phenomena», we know this combination as «Easter egg»; spaghetti code - a phrase in terminology is usually used to denote «a messy system without a clear structure», literally meaning meaningless «spaghetti code».

There are many ways to create new words about computer technology. We have considered some of them: univerbation, abbreviation, derivation, word formation, merging, neological phraseology and metaphors. It was found that the main difficulties in translating the lexical structure of texts related to computer technology are the reproduction of proper names, occasionalisms, metaphors and neologisms. Such complex units and structures also cause some difficulties. To solve these difficulties, translators use various transformations. These examples clearly show that the main problem in the translation of neologisms in the field of information technology is the inability to use other methods of translation than descriptive.

So, summing up the general results of our study, it should be noted that transformations occupy a prominent place in the practice of translator. Neologisms of the IT sphere are a fairly new phenomenon in our language. Its novelty is due to the fact that the bearers and creators of this vocabulary are representatives of

young professions: programmers, IT specialists, web designers and others related to the information sphere.

#### References:

1. Дзюбіна О.І. Концептуальна основа англomовних неологізмів. Наукові записки ВДПУ ім. М. Коцюбинського. Сер.: філологія (мовознавство). 2014. Вип.20. С. 90–94.
2. Coleman J. *The Life of Slang*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. p. 368.
3. *Slang Dictionary – Text Slang, Internet Slang, & Abbreviations*. Available at: <http://www.noslang.com/dictionary/> [Accessed 20 March 2023].
4. Taddicken M. The Privacy Paradox in the Social Web: The Impact of Privacy Concerns, Individual Characteristics, and the Perceived Social Relevance on Different Forms of Self-Disclosure Communication. *Journal of Computer-Mediated*. 2014. Vol. 19 (2) pp. 248–273.

## HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH WITH TV SERIES? SOME TIPS FOR LEARNERS

OLEKSANDR SHEPEL, Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Sometimes, studying English can be difficult and boring. There are so many grammatical rules, exceptions to the rules, phrasal verbs, idioms, accents. That is why there is nothing like watching TV series to learn English. If you want to learn English, the TV series is a great tool. What do you need to know? Whether you watch them on Netflix or buy them on DVD, there are thousands of shows available. This article will help you get started with learning English with television series.

**1.English Subtitles.** The best way to improve your English with movies and television series is by using subtitles (in English, of course).As you learn more English by watching TV, try using subtitles.This way there's no pressure to understand every word but they will give everything some context so you don't hear words or phrases out of context. Just keep in mind not all shows are in English. The trick with subtitled shows is to try to stay in the same language without subtitles when possible. That way, you can get a little context from what's being said while still reading along. Subtitles help you to understand better what is happening in the movie or television show, and this, in turn, will help you to enlarge your vocabulary and knowledge of grammar.If you don't understand the meaning of a certain word or expression, you can always pause the video and check the meaning of the unfamiliar word or expression in dictionary.Watch it with captions on, and it can feel like you are not practicing your listening skills, but watch it with them off and it can be hard to understand what's going on. My recommendation is this. Watch something once with subtitles or captions on once, and then watch it again with subtitles off. When you are watching a film in

English, it is a good idea to turn the subtitles on. With most video players you can do this via the settings tab.

**2.Pick shows of Interest.** This sounds obvious, but the most important thing when using films to study English is to watch movies you will enjoy. If you choose a boring film, then you may lose interest and pay less attention to the language it uses! To find interesting films by genre, title, actor/actress or date of release, you can visit IMBD. The most important thing is to watch something that you find interesting. If you start to watch a television show, movie, or video, and you find it boring, don't waste your time on it. You won't learn English that way. Our brain has the ability to remember information better if it is important or interesting to us. When you are watching a film in English, it is important that you understand enough to follow the storyline. Try to choose a movie that suits your current level of English. If you are a beginner, you may want to start with simple cartoons or children's films, like Toy Story. On the other hand, if you understand 99% of the dialogue between characters in a movie, it may be too easy for you. When learning English with films, you should aim to understand the general meaning and not every single word. Do not worry if you miss some words or phrases or do not understand the accent of a character in a movie. You can pause or rewind the film sometimes and write down new vocabulary, but avoid doing this too often. Remember that watching movies should be fun.

**3.Focus on speaking and listening skills while watching the series.** Listen to the dialogue! Even when you're watching along with subtitles, just making sure that what's being said is grammatically understandable will help your brain absorb everything at a faster rate. Understanding words is good for vocabulary expansion, but speaking English fluently can frequently be more rewarding than learning new terms. This might not hold true if it's an overly popular show in both languages, obviously. Start developing spoken habits before actually hitting up with TV shows. If you hear a line that you really like, write it down and repeat it! If you say it aloud, you are more likely to remember it. Sometimes, you will hear phrases that sound cool and are used in everyday English in the UK or America. Textbooks do not usually teach these informal expressions, but movies do.

**4.Stop looking words up in a dictionary while watching tv series.** Though it can be very rewarding to learn new words, looking them up every time you come across something that sounds unfamiliar is a pointless endeavor. Focus on what's being said! Much like reading texts out loud or listening to music, having files with mp3s for shows helps us focus better. Once you've got the hang of things, then switch over to written material.

**5.Repeat Sentences while watching tv series.** If you hear a line that you really like, write it down and repeat it! If you say it aloud, you are more likely to remember it. Sometimes, you will hear phrases that sound cool and are used in everyday English in the UK or America. Textbooks do not usually teach these informal expressions, but movies do! It's very easy to over-analyze things, so get in the habit of quickly repeating what you hear. You can even do it out loud if your



attention starts wandering! Or try shouting them loudly while eyeballing the subtitles. This will connect you to the story more. This will help you learn the correct word order and is an excellent way of absorbing language into your brain until it becomes firmly embedded in long-term memory.

### **List of easy TV series to learn English with.**

**1.Futurama.** Contrary to the common opinion, cartoons are not always easy to understand in English. The heroes use a lot of slang, funny voices, and it all makes it difficult if you are not acquainted with the American culture. This one, Futurama, is ok. The dialogues are simple, and they teach you a lot of everyday phrases. If you love science fiction, it's your first choice.

**2.The Big Bang Theory.** The show is not too fast and has short episodes of only 20 minutes each which makes it great for learning English.It's hilarious and you don't even need to understand everything that's being said to understand what's going on because the actions are clear. You'll be able to hear and understand everyday slang in context such as "What's up?"

**3.Alf.** It could look a bit antique, but it is really not difficult and very often funny. If you want to learn American English, you will pick up a lot of useful phrasal words and set expressions from this show.

**4.Sex and the City.** "Sex and the City" is a fun and enjoyable watch. The language is simple and they use many phrasal verbs, which will help you to understand the context of these otherwise tricky phrases.The show deals with a few interesting storylines which relate to modern everyday social issues in the US, such as safe sex, friendship and romantic relationships which will help you to understand some important

cultural differences between your country and the USA.

**5.Friends.** While this sitcom is no longer being produced, it was and still is so popular that you can always find re-runs (repeat episodes) on tv no matter where you live in the world. This is a funny show and the jokes are very obvious which means you don't have to understand English perfectly to get what is being said. The characters of the show are all very different and you can learn some excellent English to help you communicate with your friends.The language is conversational and you'll also learn how to understand basic humor through the dialogue. The speed of the dialogue also #appears to be much slower and clearer than most other sitcoms, which makes it easier for all of you trying to learn English understand more.

### **References:**

- 1). <https://preply.com/en/blog/learning-english-with-the-help-of-tv-series-and-talk-shows/>
- 2). <https://www.stordar.com/10-easy-tv-series-to-learn-english/>
- 3). <https://www.fluentu.com/blog/english/learn-english-american-sitcoms/>
- 4). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TLI8mg4PpXo>
- 5). <https://learnenglish100.com/learn-english-with-tv-series/>
- 6.) <https://onlineteachersuk.com/learn-english-movies-films/>

## DIE FUNKTIONEN DES WORTES „ES“ IM DEUTSCHEN

DARIA SHYPILOVA, studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin,  
Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Der Gebrauch des Wortes "es" in deutschen Texten ist extrem hoch. "Es" ist sehr wichtig, dass der Übersetzer diese Einheit vollständig versteht. Der Übersetzer muss auf alle Nuancen der Verwendung der sprachlichen Einheit eingehen, um eine möglichst angemessene Übersetzung zu gewährleisten.

Eine genauere Betrachtung der funktional-semantischen Merkmale des Wortes "es" ergibt ein breiteres Bild der Verwendungsmöglichkeiten des Wortes in einem deutschen Satz. Das Wort "es" ist multifunktional. Werfen wir einen Blick auf die wichtigsten Funktionen von "es" im modernen Deutsch.

1. Als Personalpronomen ersetzt "es" ein Neutrum in der Subjekt- und Objektfunktion:

o Das neue Dienstmädchen hatte verkündet, es wolle Harmonium spielen lernen.

Als Subjekt in einem Nomen-Prädikat-Satz kann "es" ein maskulines oder feminines Nomen im Singular oder ein Nomen im Plural ersetzen und mit "er", "sie", "sie", "es" übersetzt werden:

- o Kennst du diesen Mann? **Es** (er) ist mein Nachbar.
- o Kennst du diese Frau? **Es** (sie) ist meine Nachbarin.
- o Kennst du diese Studenten? **Es** (sie) sind meine Studienfreunde.

"Es" ersetzt das Prädikat, das durch ein Nomen, ein Adjektiv oder ein Partizip ausgedrückt werden kann:

- o Auch du bist nicht allein. Du bist **es** nicht.
- o Warst du Soldat? - Ja, ich war **es**.
- o Ist das überzeugend? - Ja, das ist **es**.

Im modernen Deutsch wird "es" seltener als Ersatz für die archaischen Objektformen im Genitiv verwendet:

- o Ich bin **es** müde.
- o Er ist **es** zufrieden.

2. Das unpersönliche Pronomen "es" ist asemantisch, aber es ist ein formales Subjekt von Verben, die, auch ohne den Träger der Handlung zu spezifizieren, den Punkt vollständig ausdrücken. "Es" wird als formales Subjekt verwendet:

2.1. Mit unpersönlichen Verben für Naturphänomene und beim Ausdruck von zeitlichen Eigenschaften: **Es regnet / schneit / spannt / friert / dunkelt / dämmernt / blitzt / donnert...**

2.2. In der unpersönlichen Wendung von "es gibt":

- o "Gibt **es** denn solche Muttis?" fragte ich erschrocken.

2.3. In Konstruktionen, in denen das Prädikat durch personale Verben ausgedrückt wird, aber in Kontexten, die den Status des Unpersönlichen erhalten:  
**Es klopft / zieht / geht / steht / ...**

2.4. In den Phrasenkombinationen 'reflexives Verb + modaler Umstand':

o **Es** hört sich so an, als wäre er draußen auf dem Hof und spräche mit meinem Vater.

o Schläft **es** sich hier schlecht?

2.5. Mit Verben, die 'Mangel / Mangel an etwas', 'etwas brauchen' bedeuten:

o **Es** fehlt mir immer an Geld.

3. Das Nominativpronomen "es" ist ein Synonym für das Nominativpronomen "das" und wird nur im Nominativ und Akkusativ Singular verwendet. "Es" kann die gesamte vorangehende Aussage ersetzen:

o Weißt du nicht, wann er kommt? - Nein, leider weiß ich **es** nicht.

o Sie hatten wieder mit Tierbold diskutiert, doch diesmal hatte **es** länger gedauert.

Das Indikativpronomen "es" weist oft auf das Vorhandensein einer abhängigen Infinitivgruppe oder eines Adjektivsatzes in der Struktur hin:

o Sie hat **es** aber nicht gern, wenn man sie verbessert.

o **Es** ist wichtig, dass du mich verstehst.

4. Der so genannte "Anfang" "es" hat die Funktion einer Partikel, die den Satz einleitet. Es hat keine lexikalische Bedeutung und wird in manchen Fällen am Anfang eines Satzes verwendet, damit das Subjekt an das Ende des Satzes gesetzt werden kann:

o **Es** bestehen zwei Möglichkeiten.

o **Es** war einmal ein reicher Kaiser, der schöne Kleider sehr liebte.

#### **Quellen:**

1. Otto H. Zum Beispiel Josef: Roman. – Berlin und Weimar: Aufbau-Verlag, 1971. – S. 95-101.

2. Popov A.A. "Deutsche Grammatik von A bis Z: Handwörterbuch". Onyx, 2001. – S. 272.

3. Arkhipov A.F. "Lernprogramm Übersetzung aus dem Deutschen ins Russische". Hohe Schule, 1991. – S. 255.

4. Preußler W. Unpersönlich und subjektlos. – Berlin: Volk und Wissen, 1982. – 48 S.

## **ON LINE EDUCATION AND ITS FUTURE**

IGOR M. SHULIAKOV, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Millions of students around the world have returned to school this year, and according to recent trends, many of them have returned to full-time education. But we all see the need for the development of such a phenomenon as on line

education. The pandemic and our country's state of war have irrevocably changed the way students and teachers view on line education and cooperation.

These developments reflect similar trends in the professional world, where many companies now offer a range of in-person, remote and hybrid work options. The European e-learning market, which covers school curriculum and vocational training, was valued at USD 59.5 billion in 2021 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 12.7% during the period 2022-2027.

When it comes to education, the choice is no longer just about learning at school or at home. Now there are on line education and its hybrid models. It can be expected that on line education will develop according to the labor standards of the European approach. And as we are familiar with this way of education, we will see a fourth option emerge: a school in the metauniverse. What is the metaverse?

First, let's find out what the metaverse really is. It is an immersive environment consisting of several connected virtual environments within which users can interact with people and objects. Developers are currently working on a new learning experience using augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR). In the future, these capabilities will be seamlessly connected for the user to explore. Learning with the help of these programs, students will be able to move from a virtual classroom to a virtual museum or library - even to environments that do not yet exist in the physical world, and that only a well-developed imagination can embody. And the metauniverse will allow students to learn in environments that combine virtual and physical elements.

The vast and rich potential of the metauniverse represents what the future of on line education might look like. Today, there is a lot of criticism of on line education, an approach we all use: lessons seem more ephemeral and less concrete. Students are constantly distracted at home. Teachers may feel that they are losing control of their 'classrooms'. But we must also not to forget that these growth problems experienced by students and teachers are the result of the novelty effect of on line education in the sense of the education system as a whole. And the basic tools used today for on line education cannot match the complexity of metauniverse applications.

In the metaverse, students and teachers, although physically distant from each other, will be together and responsible for their actions in the same virtual space. On line education in the metaverse will become more practical again; and if the lesson requires observing or manipulating an object, students will be able to do these activities simultaneously, instead of passing the object from one to the other. In the Meta-universe, students will be able to truly learn by doing, going through learning topics in a more realistic and memorable environment. Time and money spent on excursions will be significantly reduced. This meta-universe experience will make learning more exciting, but also more effective. These technologies will open the door for more realistic cooperation, as well as for a deeper exploration of the wider world than it is possible in the physical classroom.

But even more, teachers need appropriate technology. They will need tools that can support AR/VR and technologies that enable real-time interaction on any device, anywhere. These tools must provide continuous operation, which means that they must be able to meet high technical demands without delays or distortions of audio or video and even when there is no Internet. It will be necessary to find solutions that provide interaction in real time, regardless of whether the student uses the most modern or the most common devices; the metauniverse should offer the same experience for everyone. To ensure that the learning experience in the metaverse is at least as stimulating as in the classroom—and teachers should begin now to imagine metaverse environments that provide more stimulation than the classroom—it must be synchronous and continuous.

Technical issues are the kind of distraction that developers and educators have to work around as we move away from on line learning as we know it today.

Teachers should also consider using blockchain technology. After all, this technology is not only about cryptocurrency. Blockchain stores time-stamped records of transactions and events that cannot be changed later without affecting recent records. In addition, this technology is decentralized; no one is "in charge". In other words, blockchain makes it very difficult to hide fraud in almost any form. In the metauniverse classroom, blockchain can increase transparency and accountability; eliminating, again, one of the main problems that teachers and students suffer from in the current distance education.

Education in the Metaverse has the potential to provide more practice and comfort for the greatest number of students. Developers strive to create metauniverse experiences with accessibility in mind with features such as avatars, soundboards, voice changers, 3D audio, vibration, etc., with the goal of creating an experience that combines the physical world/metauniverse as well as a pure metauniverse . These features eliminate classroom stress often experienced by students with special physical or emotional needs.

Educators, developers, and other interested parties in the educational process should explore what kind of educational experience they could get in the metaverse. They can refer to their colleagues, as well as to scientists of other specialties who are researching the latest technologies such as AR and VR, the world of entertainment (where viewers and listeners can interact in a virtual arena or in a concert hall) and interactive games. They then need to identify technologies and find partners that are likely to provide them with this expertise. Real-time interaction and application support for virtual reality, spatial audio, ultra-low-latency video, AI moderation, avatars, and cross-platform development will be central to the metaverse or hybrid classroom—and teachers can use it to make metaverse learning better as an alternative to on line learning or even face-to-face learning.

#### **References:**

1. Modern Technology in Education. Diana Bajraktari  
<https://itchronicles.com/education/modern-technology-in-education/>

2. R. Raja, P. C. Nagasubramani Impact of modern technology in education, Journal of Applied and Advanced Research 3(S1):33, May 2018, DOI:[10.21839/jaar.2018.v3iS1.165](https://doi.org/10.21839/jaar.2018.v3iS1.165)
3. 7 Emerging Technologies That Will Reshape Education in 2023 January 12, 2023 | Posted by admin in Career  
<https://axiomq.com/blog/7-emerging-technologies-that-will-reshape-education-in-2023/>
4. Kdyrova, I.O.;Grynyshyna, M.O.;Yur, M.V.;Osadcha, O.A.;Varyvonchyk, European Experience in Implementing Innovative Educational Technologies in the Field of Culture and the Arts: Current Problems and Vectors of Development, IJCSNS International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security. V.22. (5) 2022/5/30 – C. 39, <https://doi.org/10.22937/IJCSNS.2022.22.5.7> PDF

## **GERMAN LOANS IN UKRAINIAN ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTIONAL TERMINOLOGY**

KATERYNA SOLODOVNIK, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Today, the field of architecture and construction is developing and updating quite rapidly, as the requirements for new objects are constantly increasing, new materials are appearing, and construction technologies are being improved. In this regard, the terminology of this field is constantly replenished with new terminological names, therefore it needs normalization and standardization. This ordering of the terms of this field necessitates the analysis of the semantic, structural, genetic, and functional features of the terms, the identification of which we consider to be an urgent problem.

The problems of the formation and development of the Ukrainian terminology system of architecture and construction were the object of study by such linguists as L. Dumanska, K. Igrak, O. Kucherenko, S. Linda, O. Rudenko, G. Stepaniuk, and others. However, this terminological system is now being systematically updated, so it needs constant ordering and normalization.

The purpose of the report is to identify lexical-semantic groups of architecture and construction terms borrowed from the German language, to determine the role of the German language in the formation of the Ukrainian terminological system of architecture and construction.

The Ukrainian terminological system of architecture and construction began to form a long time ago, therefore a significant part of the terms of the architectural and construction sphere is actually Ukrainian in origin [1, p. 154]. According to our observations, among the terms of this field taken from different languages, terms of Greek and Latin origin dominate, however, we discovered a significant group of words borrowed from the German language.

We offer our own lexical-semantic classification of Ukrainian architectural and construction terms borrowed from the German language. Thus, as part of the Ukrainian architectural and construction terminology system, we have terms borrowed from the German language. They are called in the Ukrainian language: 1) structures, buildings, their complexes: *блок, кронверк, форт, шахта*; 2) elements of structures and buildings, various forms and details: *анкер, блокгауз, брандмауер, бруствер, дах, дюбель, карниз, кронштейн, ригель, цвях*; 3) names of construction materials and products: *глазур, дріт, кахель, клінкер, фарба, цегла, цемент, шифер, шпон*; 4) design elements, painting elements and ornamental compositions: *ампель, астверк, бандельверк, вестверк, лаубверк, масверк*; 5) names of territories, elements and forms of garden and park architecture: *альпінарій, ландшафт, рабатка*; 6) elements of composite construction, units of architectural graphics: *абрис, масштаб, шаблон*; 7) agent names: *майстер, маляр*; 8) types of premises: *еркер, цех*; 9) tools ( devices, appliances): *кельма, шпатель*; 10) technological processes, techniques: *цементування*; 11) engineering support of buildings (systems and elements of energy supply, lighting, etc.): *штекер, штенсель* etc. [2]. Other lexical-semantic groups (art trends, styles, currents; qualities, characteristics of buildings and other structures) have a limited number of terms taken from the German language.

We discovered that in the modern national terminology system of architecture and construction, a significant part of German borrowings functions, the presence of which testifies to the long-standing cooperation of Ukrainians and Germans in the field of construction. This can be confirmed by the fact that German terms currently in the architectural and construction terminology system have: 1) structural and word-forming connections, forming hybrid terms (*фарбоварня, фарбодувка*) or terminological nests (*кахель – кахельний, кахельник*); 2) extended semantic (hyper-hyponymic) connections (*цемент – асфальтовий, водонепроникний, високоміцний, вогнетривкий цемент*) etc. It was found that German borrowed words are completely or partially (depending on the time of borrowing and their own value for the term system) assimilated to the phonetic, morphological, word-forming and lexical-semantic norms of the Ukrainian language. All this proves that German terms are full-fledged members of the specified term system, actively participate in term creation.

So the presence of German borrowings in Ukrainian architectural and construction terminology indicates ancient Ukrainian-German contacts in the field of construction. This terminology is in a state of active development and is replenished with new terms, in particular German ones, and therefore needs further normalization.

#### References:

1. Dumanska L. B. Z istoriyi pokhodzhennya ukrayinskoyi arkhitekturnoyi terminolohiyi. *Kultura narodov Prychornomorya. Voprosy dukhovnoy kultury – fylolohycheskye nauky*. 2011. S. 153-155.

## LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

SOFIYA SOROKINA, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Supervisor

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

In the context of wartime, innovative methods of teaching languages become increasingly important as they enable students to gain essential linguistic skills that are vital for communication and understanding in a globalized world. During wartime, the need to learn and communicate in different languages becomes essential. As such, innovative methods of teaching languages become increasingly important to provide students with the necessary linguistic skills to function in a globalized world. This article explores various innovative methods of teaching languages in schools and universities during wartime.

### **Innovative Methods of Teaching Languages at Schools and Universities.**

Innovative methods of teaching languages at schools and universities involve the use of new technologies and teaching materials. Teaching languages in the context of war can be challenging, but it is also a crucial task to facilitate communication and understanding across cultures. In 2023, there are several innovative methods that schools and universities can use to teach languages in a way that is relevant to the current global situation of conflict and war. Here are some examples:

1. Integrate authentic materials: One way to teach languages in the context of war is to integrate authentic materials, such as news articles, videos, and social media posts, into language classes. This approach can help students develop their language skills while also increasing their awareness of current events related to war and conflict. Teachers can provide students with tasks and discussion topics related to these materials, encouraging them to engage critically with the content.

2. Online Language Classes: With the advancement of technology, online language classes have become an effective and popular method of language teaching. Online classes can be conducted via video conferencing tools such as Zoom, Skype, or Google Meet. This method allows educators to connect with students from different locations and provide quality language education without the need for physical presence.

3. Incorporate cultural competency: Language teaching in the context of war should also incorporate cultural competency. This means teaching students about the cultural norms and values of the people involved in the conflict. It can help them understand why certain actions are taken and how to communicate



effectively with people from different backgrounds. By fostering cultural competence, language teachers can help their students become more empathetic and open-minded, which can promote peace and understanding.

### **Teaching Languages in the Wartime.**

In times of war, teaching languages can be challenging due to the limited resources, safety concerns, and high levels of stress and trauma that people may be experiencing. However, it is also a crucial skill for communication and survival in conflict zones. Here are some methods of teaching languages that can be effective in wartime:

1. Use simple materials: Teachers can use simple materials such as flashcards, basic textbooks, and visual aids to teach language in wartime. These materials are usually easy to transport and can be used in low-tech environments.

2. Use technology: In some situations, technology can be useful for teaching languages in wartime. Mobile language learning apps like Duolingo or Babbel have gained popularity in recent years due to their convenience and accessibility. Students can use these apps to learn a language at their own pace and convenience, making it a great option for self-study during times of war.

3. Focus on survival phrases: In times of war, it's important to prioritize survival phrases such as "help," "danger," "stop," and "run." These phrases can help people communicate effectively in dangerous situations.

4. Create a safe learning environment: In wartime, people may be dealing with high levels of stress, trauma, and anxiety. Teachers should create a safe learning environment that is free from judgement and encourages students to learn at their own pace.

Language education can also play a crucial role in promoting peace and reconciliation in conflict zones. By providing opportunities for language learning and intercultural exchange, language education can help to break down barriers and foster understanding between different communities. Overall, the challenges of teaching languages during wartime require innovative solutions, and educators must be creative and adaptable in their approach. By embracing new technologies and teaching methods, we can ensure that students continue to receive a high-quality language education, even in the most difficult of circumstances.

### **References:**

1. Bucicovschi, A. (2020). Innovative methods in teaching foreign languages. *Journal of Linguistic and Intercultural Education*, 13(1), 77-90.
2. Chik, A. (2020). Digital tools for language teaching and learning. In *Handbook of Research on Engaging Immigrant Families and Promoting Academic Success for English Learners* (pp. 234-248). IGI Global.
3. Dunworth, K., & Levett-Jones, T. (2017). Language education in conflict-affected contexts: A systematic review of the literature. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 53, 33-46.
4. King, K. A. (2017). Teaching English in war and conflict zones: The importance of local agency. *TESOL Quarterly*, 51(3), 634-640.

5. Mansoor, S. A. (2018). Language education for peace: Transforming the discourse in conflict zones. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 59, 53-60.

## **ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH ARTICLE ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE LITERARY WORK BY S. BRONTE "JANE EYRE"**

YELYZAVETA STETSENKO, student

ALLA N. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Adviser  
*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv.*

In the English language, there are words that are phonetically, graphically, or semantically similar. In such cases, it is sometimes difficult for people learning English to distinguish which part of the word it belongs to or what meaning it carries in order to make a correct translation and understand the meaning of the sentence or text. Such prominent Ukrainian scientists as Yu.O. Zhluktenko, F. S. Arvat, E. I. Horot, and V. K. Shpak focused their attention on the phenomenon of the article.

The subject of this work is inversion in the English language from the point of view of its translation into Ukrainian.

The subject of this work is an analysis of the peculiarities of the translation of an English article in the process of translating a work into Ukrainian.

The aim of my work is to analyze the possibilities of using the English article in the translation process.

We compare the original English work of "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Brontë with its Ukrainian translation.

An article is one of the official parts of speech in a number of official languages, which is used as part of a nominal group to express a number of linguistic meanings of a noun, helps to distinguish them from other parts of speech, such as verbs, adjectives, pronouns, etc. Likewise, the article helps in formulating an understanding of the category of certainty and uncertainty in relation to the field of knowledge of the speaker/author and the addressee of the language. However, it should be noted that the article in English often acts as an indicator of different variants of the meaning of words.

Grammatically, we can characterize an article by three indicators: state (definite *The*, indefinite *An* and zero article), quantity, and interaction of the article with other words in the sentence.

Grammatical analysis is one of the types of analysis of the English article, which consists in determining the function of the article in the sentence and includes determining the following characteristics:

1. The state of the article, i.e. through the division into the above-mentioned definiteness of "The", indefiniteness of "A/An" or null state.

2. Quantity – the article takes into account the quantitative status of the noun, that is, whether it is singular or plural. The indefinite article "A/An" is used to indicate the singular, while the null article and the indefinite article "The" can be used with both singular and plural nouns.

3. Interaction of the article with other words in the sentence, such as adjectives.

The three main functions performed by the English article are: morphological, syntactic and communicative.

There are three states of an English article;

1. The definite article The. It comes from the demonstrative pronoun That – The one that individualizes and separates a certain subject.

Example: *There is a picture on my table. The picture is very old.*

2. The indefinite article. Generalizing and indicates that it characterizes the subject as one of the representatives, any representative, of this or that class of subjects or a whole series of classes.

Example: *I need a book* (not any specific book, but any).

3. Zero article. Precisely emphasizes the lack of comparison with a certain group of phenomena or correlation, and singles it out precisely as an abstract unit.

Example: *Cheesecake. Prepare dessert according to the instructions below* (used mostly in recipes and instructions).

From all of the above, we can conclude that the grammatical analysis of the article consists in determining its state, quantity, context and interaction with other parts of the sentence, and performs such functions as: morphological, which consists in identifying a noun or a group of nouns, syntactic, which emphasizes the functioning of the article with other parts of the sentence, and the communicative one, which determines the focus in the act of communication. And also, the grammatical analysis of the article is an important step in the study of English grammar, since understanding the correct use of the article is an important part of the correct formation of the act of communication in the English language.

#### References:

1. Cambridge International dictionary of English. Cambridge University press, 2002.
2. "The Definite Article, "The": The Most Frequently Used Word in World's Englishes" – 235 – 236p.

## MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLINE TEACHING

MARIYA SVYDLO, student

LIUDMILA V. SEMENOVA, Senior Teacher, Scientific Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Today it is seen the increased number of online lessons the field of education. It is due to the development of modern society and some situations like pandemic or war.

We define multimedia technologies as a whole set of different kinds of internet-based search for the appropriate materials (audio- and video pieces included) to be used in the classroom on the part of both students and teachers. Its quite evident, though, that the traditional methods of teaching have to be integrated and coordinated with the innovative multimedia technologies as a new strategy to achieve the desired educational results.

Multimedia technologies contribute to the development of personal qualities of students and the variability of education. The inclusion of these tools in the educational process ensures active creative mastery of the subject by students, allows them to present the material at a higher quality level. Their application opens up new opportunities in the organization of the educational process, especially for university students.

Multimedia learning tools can be divided into technical means (computer etc.) as well as software and electronic educational resources (electronic training programs, electronic textbooks, simulators, encyclopedias and reference books). So, because of working via Internet we have even more opportunities to use multimedia technologies during lessons. Furthermore, the above approach also tends to remodel the teacher-oriented work into student-oriented and even team-oriented work, since students video presentations in class require further discussions and peer assessment.

Digital media used in language learning include a variety of software, digital images, digital videos, digital audiofiles (e-books, MP3), video games, web pages, social networks, databases. The advantages of digital media are that:

- .they are cheaper than paper resources;
- .motivate students through competition (games, quizzes);
- .arouse interest in learning through interactivity;
- .make information multimodal, i.e. presented in different material forms: text, graphics, video, animated images;
- .loss of writing skills, which accordingly leads to a decrease in creative abilities;
- .loss of time due to insufficient media competence of the audience;

In conclusion, the usage of various types of multimedia technologies in the educational process makes it productive and interesting in the process of learning

new material or fixing it in practice. The students who are interested, even the most disinterested in language learning are actively involved in the process of searching for knowledge.

Multimedia practical online lessons make it possible to combine an incredible number of interesting tasks in one session, involving more and more students.

#### **References:**

1. L. Xingzhen Gao, L. Jun Zhang, Teacher Learning in Difficult Times: Examining Foreign Language Teachers Cognition about Online Teaching to Tide over Covid-19. *Front. Psychol.*, 15 Sept. 2020. URL: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.549653>

2. P. Serdyukov Does online learning need a special pedagogy? *Journal of Computing Information Technology*, Vol. 23, № 1, 2015, pp. 61-74.

## **TEACHING ACADEMIC ENGLISH TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN CANADA**

OKSANA TARABANOVSKA, Assistant Professor, ESL Coordinator

*Department of Education*

*Concordia University*

*Montreal, Canada*

Canada has become a popular country for international students seeking to obtain high-quality education. They often face challenges when it comes to academic English proficiency, and this can significantly hinder their success. Therefore, teaching Academic English to international students in Canada is essential to ensure their academic success and integration into Canadian society. As developing Academic English skills is one of the key aspects of the high education system, educators have developed various methods and innovative technologies to address this challenge.

English as a Second Language (ESL) courses is one of the key methods used in teaching Academic English to international students in Canada. The content of academic English courses varies depending on institution and the level of the program. ESL courses facilitate developing English language skills in four academic areas, such as reading, writing, listening and speaking. In the reading component, students are taught how to read academic texts critically, understand complex vocabulary, and comprehend academic terminology. In the writing component, students learn how to structure and organize academic essays, develop arguments, and cite sources correctly. The listening component helps students to understand academic lectures and presentations, take notes, and engage in academic discussions. Finally, the speaking component focuses on enhancing students' presentation skills, fluency, and accuracy in academic discourse.

The approaches used in teaching Academic English to international students are varied and innovative. ESL teachers use a range of techniques aimed to engage students and enhance their language learning experience. One of the methods used in ESL classrooms is the communicative approach, which emphasizes the use of English in real-life situations. Students engage in group discussions, role-plays and debates to develop and practice their speaking and listening skills. Another approach used is task-based learning, where students are provided with specific tasks that require the use of academic language. For instance, the most widely used tasks are analyzing the text or writing a research paper, which allows them to practice their academic writing skills. Peer learning is another popular method used, where students work collaboratively to complete tasks and learn from each other's strengths and experiences.

The integration of language instruction in the curriculum is one of the methods used to teach Academic English to international students in Canadian universities. This approach involves incorporating language instruction into the content of academic courses offered at universities, thereby providing students with the opportunity to develop their language skills in the meaningful context. For example, studying History students may be required to read and analyze historical texts, write essays, and participate in group discussions in English. In addition to learning about history, students also improve their language proficiency.

In addition to methods mentioned above, technologies are increasingly being integrated into teaching Academic English. These technologies have modernized the way English is taught and learned, making the learning process more engaging, interactive, and effective. For instance, some Canadian universities use online platforms to deliver ESL courses. These platforms provide students with the access to a wide range of interactive learning resources, such as videos, podcasts, quizzes and games that help them improve and develop their English language skills.

Canadian universities and colleges also provide international students with language support services, such as writing centers, and language exchange programs. These services provide students with personalized support and feedback on their English language skills, helping them improve academic proficiency.

Moreover, Academic English courses also incorporate cultural awareness and cross-cultural communication skills. This is essential as students often come from different cultural backgrounds, and understanding the cultural context can facilitate effective communication. Therefore, professors teach students about Canadian academic culture, such as the academic writing conventions, citation styles, and academic expectations.

In conclusion, teaching Academic English to international students in Canada is crucial for their academic success and integration into Canadian society. ESL courses, innovative technologies, and language support services are some of the key methods used to teach English in Canadian universities and colleges. These methods provide students with necessary skills and resources to succeed in their academic studies and to thrive in Canadian society.

## THE VALUE OF THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION IN THE TRAINING OF PHILOLOGISTS

MARIIA TESLIUK, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Currently, scientists and teachers in Ukraine publish many textbooks and scientific articles on the theory and practice of translation. However, for some reason, little attention is paid to the problems of the history of translation. Such philologists as N. Kalnychenko, O. Kalnychenko, V. Podminogin, O. Rebrii and others reasoned about the importance of studying the history of translation. But, it should be noted the insufficient number of scientific works devoted to issues of the history of translation and translation studies. Therefore, we consider the topic of our report *relevant*.

*The purpose* of our work is to find out the significance of the course in the history of translation and translation studies in the system of training future translators.

The history of translation and translation studies is actually the history of the practice and theory of translation, which studies the origins, formation, development and process of theoretical understanding of translation as an important component of human activity.

Studying the history of translation activity is interesting and useful, because this course has an educational, developmental and edifying value in the preparation of future translators.

Of course, studying the history of translation acquaints us with the main stages and features of the development of translation work in the world. For example, we learned that translation activity has been going on for several thousand years. Translation is one of the ancient types of activity that arose simultaneously with the development of intercultural relations, but, of course, no information about it has saved in the pre-literate period. The services of oral translation, and then written translation, were very common in ancient societies in the Middle East, India, China, and Europe. Studying the history of translation activities in some countries of the world allowed us to learn a lot of new information about the history and culture of civilizations that existed many centuries ago.

Thus, the course in the history of translation told us that translation was of great importance for the formation of, in particular, European civilization, as it contributed to the overcoming of language barriers between people of different ethnicities, and the spread of certain religions, in particular Christianity, which in turn led to the creation new alphabets and the appearance of writing in some peoples. At first, literal translation was more often used because they were afraid of

distorting the meaning of religious texts. However, in Ancient Rome, adaptive translation from the ancient Greek language began to be widely used, which contributed to the formation of ancient Roman literature and the development of the translators' rhetorical skills. In other historical eras, translation activity also contributed to the development of education, the formation of European national languages and fiction etc.

So, we learned how changes in socio-political, trade-economic, cultural and other living conditions, worldview positions influenced changes in translation strategies, tactics, and techniques.

Also, in the classes on the history of translation, we tried to understand the development of translation concepts, the theoretical principles of some translators, studied the procedural and heuristic aspects of the translator's activity, and explored the specifics of translation bilingualism.

As a result of examining the historical development of translation, we began to better understand the process of translation, the shortcomings and mistakes that can occur during translation, as well as the motives for choosing one or another method of translation. In this we see the developmental significance of the course in the history of translation.

In our opinion, the edifying value of this course is that we started to respect other cultures, foreign languages, and – this is important! – the profession of a translator and national translation traditions.

Therefore, this educational course introduces students to the main facts and directions of development of the centuries-old history of translation and translation studies, gives an opportunity to understand the culture of a certain people, the ways of developing intercultural relations, the sources of translation theory, the interaction of translation with other types of human spiritual activity. In our opinion, all this will contribute to the development of the translator's personality and professional skills.

## **FUNCTIONS OF FICTION IN MODERN SOCIETY**

VALERIA TITKOVA, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Fiction is one of the forms of art that affects the human sensory sphere with the help of words. Most people are aware of the educational role of reading in their lives. However, young people today do not think about how important fiction is for the development of a person, so they practically refuse to read works of fiction in their entirety. Reading is especially important for the formation and development of the translator's linguistic personality, because thanks to fiction, students learn



about the material, intellectual, and spiritual treasures of different times and peoples. Questions about the functions of fiction in modern society were raised by such scientists as O. Bilichenko, M. Moklytsia, and N. Yablonovska [1; 2; 3]. However, the problem needs further research. Therefore, the purpose of our work is to determine the essence of the functions of fiction.

In our opinion, national and foreign literary works perform many functions. There are functions such as:

1) cognitive (fiction provide information about the world, society and human, ideas of certain ethnic groups, features of life in different countries, model real human life in art forms, create its imaginary continuation, supplement the life experience of an individual);

2) educational (presents basic information on the history of the development of world fiction, famous writers of different times and different countries, national characteristics and interrelationships of cultures; improves the skills of literary analysis of literary works);

3) axiological, or value (each culture creates its ideals and values depending on the cultural preferences of society and fixes them, in particular, in literary works through which we get acquainted with these cultural achievements; literature also preserves and transmits universal spiritual values to descendants);

4) social (the works demonstrate how people behave in society, how it should be done, thus help readers to adapt to society and records them, in particular, in literary works through which we get acquainted with these cultural achievements; literature also preserves and transmits universal spiritual values to descendants);

5) upbringing (fiction is a powerful means of ideological and moral education in the spirit of humane universal and ethical ideals, demonstrates the beauty of the native language and fosters a sense of respect to this language, and fosters a sense of respect to different cultures and representatives of different ethnic groups);

6) developmental (reading works of art develops a person's thinking, teaches him / her to reason, enriches the vocabulary of a native speaker);

7) rhetorical (teaches readers to correctly express their thoughts, create various texts);

8) communicative (with the help of their own works, authors seem to communicate with modern readers and future generations, trying to convey their knowledge, experience, feeling, impressions);

9) suggestive (with the help of fiction, certain thoughts and feeling are suggested to a person. This function is close to educational, but here art addresses the unconscious);

10) emotional (emotional impact of art on a person, when catharsis occurs – spiritual purification of a person during the perception of musical, theatrical and literary works, since emotional processes are closely connected with thinking and intelligence);

11) compensatory (reading helps a person compensate for the lack of certain knowledge and personal abilities, contributing to the harmonious spiritual development of the personality);

12) entertaining (fiction brings joy, a person gets pleasure from reading);

13) aesthetic (literature forms aesthetic ideals and tastes in the individual and in society, teaches to perceive reality according to the laws of beauty, awakens the creative spirit of the individual, the desire to change the world according to the laws of beauty and harmony);

14) language creation (writers are creators of new words and phrases that may later become part of the commonly used vocabulary);

15) prognostic (authors can predict the future: remember the ideas of prophet poets (T. Shevchenko, I. Franko), science fiction writers (Herbert Wells, Jules Verne), etc.);

16) ideological (there are well-known examples from history when works of art in a certain society became a tool of propaganda of certain political ideas). However, in our society, we talk about the fact that artistic creativity should be based not on political, but on humanistic, ethical, aesthetic principles and carry exactly such ideas into the world.

Scientists also distinguish other functions of fiction.

Therefore, fiction in general has an important social significance, as it contains a huge amount of human experience and affects the development of personality. Acquaintance with the texts of literary works also helps future translators to learn how to build their own texts with certain ideological, thematic and compositional features, to develop their individual narration style.

Today, the spread of the Internet and e-books has given all users unlimited access to the archives of scientific and fiction literature, the opportunity to read them at any time and any place on the globe. Take the opportunity! Read and develop!

#### **References:**

1. Bilichenko O. Functional features of fiction in the system of social communication. *Bulletin of the Book Chamber*. 2012. № 7. P. 1-4.
2. Moklytsia M. Introduction to literary studies: teaching. manual. Lutsk, 2011. 468 p.
3. Yablonovska N. V. Fiction in the aspect of social communications. *Scientific works. Philology. Literary studies*. Issue 247. Volume 259. P. 161-165.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PHONETIC ASPECT IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH

VALERIYA TITKOVA, student

OLENA HAVRYLOVA, Senior Teacher

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Pronunciation is considered as an integral component of learning a foreign language, as it affects the communicative and speaking competence of students. It should ensure the formation of the following competencies, namely: the ability to practically use the language system of the English language; to understand the essence of foreign phonetic phenomena of a foreign language; perceive and reproduce sound units of a foreign language using the appropriate stress, rhythm and intonation. In the process of mastering a foreign language, the relevant skills must be constantly improved and reach their highest level

A common mistake made by many students learning a foreign language is not paying enough attention to pronunciation. The underestimation of the importance of pronunciation in general is due to the fact that students tend to mistakenly think that pronunciation is less important compared to other aspects of the English language such as grammar, reading, writing.

However, it is well known that a student with excellent grammar who lacks good pronunciation will have serious difficulties communicating in English with native speakers. Communicating information without correct pronunciation is possible, but understanding can be distorted, for example, if key words are mispronounced. Incorrect pronunciation of sounds in words, as well as stress on a certain syllable, often dramatically changes the meaning and context of the word, thereby irreversibly changing the meaning of the sentence being transmitted.

Many different methods and techniques are now used to motivate students to study phonetics and to make classes interesting and exciting. Equally important is the use of various games, tests and quizzes in classes. Classes built in the form of games significantly increase the interest and motivation of students. Nowadays, many educational aids with audio and video material are offered, which is very relevant in phonetic classes. The audio material offers students a clear model for listening, repeating and practicing their own pronunciation.

There are some tips how to learn pronunciation:

1. Learn the sounds and their phonetic characters. Learn to recognize each sound – then you can learn pronunciation by ear. To learn how to pronounce a word correctly, you should know what sounds you hear.

2. Learn phonetic transcription and word stress. It is important to carefully check how a word is pronounced.

3. Choose the pronunciation model, American or British.

4. For easy learning English listen and memorize tv, podcasts, movies, audio books. It is especially useful to use material that is directly related to students' lives

and problems so that you can practice words and sentences that will be used in “real life”.

5. Practice. It is important to do this regularly – then you will notice progress. If you don't practice your pronunciation, you'll start making mistakes that will eventually become irreparable.

6. Find a suitable learning system. Despite the abundance of methods and techniques used in teaching English phonetics, you should choose those that will take into account all your peculiarities and contribute to the effective formation of basic speech and listening skills.

Giving a good foundation in pronunciation as a normal part of speaking and listening training opens up much more opportunities for communication.

## **ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF LEGAL ACTS (BASED ON THE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION)**

VIKTORIYA TKACHENKO, student

MARIA S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Translation of legal acts is a very important and relevant topic in the modern world. Legal acts are the basis of the legal system of any country, and they should be accessible to everyone, regardless of the language they speak. In today's world, where globalization is growing and international cooperation is becoming more and more important, the translation of regulatory and legal acts is extremely important. In particular, Ukrainian enterprises, institutions and organizations interact with foreign partners, which requires knowledge of legislation and rules that regulate these relationships. In addition, in connection with Ukraine's acquisition of membership in the European Union, Ukrainian legislation needs to be adapted to European norms and standards, which also requires professional translation.

At present, the English-Ukrainian translation of normative legal acts is very important for strengthening international cooperation. Correct translation helps Ukrainian legislators to implement European standards and norms, as well as to implement international treaties and obligations. That is why there are quite a few scientists and specialists engaged in the translation of legal acts, including N.V. Artykutsa, S.P. Kravchenko, A.S. Tokarska, O.F. Yurchuk, N.E. Koval and others [3, p. 4]. These scientists have great assets in this field of translation and have made a significant contribution to the development of English-Ukrainian translation of normative documents.

The peculiarities of the translation of legal acts require special knowledge and skills on the part of the translator, as these documents have their own terms,

concepts and writing style. Therefore, a high level of qualification of translators is required, who must be able to faithfully and accurately reproduce the content of regulatory and legal documents, taking into account the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the countries that interact with them.

Considering the complexity and demanding nature of legal translation, the following features should be noted. From the point of view of legal vocabulary, a distinctive feature of legal translation is the complex and unique vocabulary found in different languages. The legal vocabulary of each language is usually large. It is the result and reflection of the particular legal system in question. In translation, due to differences in legal systems, many legal terms in one language do not have corresponding terms in another, creating the problem of non-equivalence – a major source of difficulty in translation. In addition, each legal vocabulary also has its own characteristics, and they do not always match in different legal languages [2, p. 20].

The text of legal acts has a number of features that must be observed both by their drafting and their translation. The document that regulates the most important social relations should be as precise and clear as possible, the subject of its legal regulation should be clearly defined by law. In order to comply with these requirements, the following rules must be taken into account: the terms used are clear and unambiguous, these terms are natural to the legal system of the country in which this document is concluded or the legal system of the country into which the translation is made, and none of them contradicts terms that are familiar to the recipient and that have been used in the language for a long time. Therefore the body that concludes normative documents should pay special attention to the terminology of the legislative act when defining normative legal instructions and ensure a clear understanding of the terminology that is used not only on at the stage of drafting the law, but also at the following stages of its application [1, p. 1-4].

The translation of legal acts belongs to a special type of translation, the main purpose of which is to convey normative provisions by means of another language in oral or written form. The translator, performing this type of translation, must be aware of all the peculiarities and difficulties that may arise in the process because any inaccuracies and mistakes can lead to a conflict between the parties in the legal discourse, lawsuits or termination of cooperation. Translation of legal texts is considered a difficult task due to the complex nature of legal terminology and the specifics of legal language. The difficulties arise when translating between different legal systems and languages. A number of factors can lead to difficulties with legal translation, including differences in legal systems, language and cultural differences. These factors are interrelated, and even the slightest flaw or inaccuracy can cause significant difficulties for the translator [2, p. 23].

In view of the complexity of legal acts translation mentioned above, it is also worth considering the issue of non-equivalence. The issue of non-equivalence is one of the most difficult issues when translating legal acts from English to

Ukrainian. This is because different legal terms and concepts may exist in different cultures and legal systems, as well as different ways of expressing them. Non-equivalence can arise in various aspects, for example, in terms of semantics, stylistics, terminology and grammar [2, p. 32]. For example, the term "social convergence" in the English legal system has a certain meaning, which does not have an exact equivalent in the Ukrainian legal system but can be conveyed by means of different translation transformation.

It is also important to consider legal terminology and legal concepts that may have different meanings in different legal systems. For example, some English terms may have different shades of meaning, which are expressed by different words in Ukrainian, or there is no exact equivalent in Ukrainian. Therefore, in order to successfully translate legal acts, it is necessary to have deep knowledge not only of the language, but also of legal terminology and legal concepts in both cultures and legal systems.

#### **References:**

1. Borbynjuk O. O. The linguistic aspect of legal acts: the issue of legality // International Legal Scientific and Practical Internet Conference "Relevant jurisprudence" – Kyiv, 2012. –P. 1-4.
2. Cao, Deborah Translating Law / Deborah Cao // Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data, 2007. – P. 20-82.
3. Savchenko, Elizaveta. The Translation Aspect of English legal texts // Linguistic research. – Sumy, 2021. – P. 4.

## **QUELLEN VON SCHWIERIGKEITEN BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG NORMATIVER RECHTSAKTE**

VIKTORIJA TKACHENKO, studentin

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Die Übersetzung von Rechtsakten kann aufgrund verschiedener Quellen von Schwierigkeiten, die sich aus den einzigartigen Merkmalen der Rechtssprache, der Komplexität von Rechtskonzepten, den Unterschieden zwischen Rechtssystemen und -kulturen und der dynamischen Natur der Rechtsterminologie ergeben, eine herausfordernde Aufgabe sein. Rechtsakte wie Gesetze, Verordnungen und Verträge haben erhebliche rechtliche Konsequenzen und erfordern eine präzise und deutliche Übersetzung, um sicherzustellen, dass die beabsichtigte rechtliche Bedeutung gewahrt bleibt. Das Verständnis der Herausforderungen ist für Übersetzer und andere an juristischen Übersetzungen beteiligte Akteure von entscheidender Bedeutung, um qualitativ hochwertige und rechtlich korrekte Übersetzungen zu gewährleisten.

Die Übersetzung normativer Rechtsakte gehört zu einer besonderen Art der Übersetzung, deren Hauptzweck darin besteht, normative Vorschriften mittels einer anderen Sprache in mündlicher oder schriftlicher Form zu übermitteln. Der Übersetzer, der diese Art von Übersetzung durchführt, muss sich aller Besonderheiten und Schwierigkeiten bewusst sein, die im Prozess auftreten können, da Ungenauigkeiten und Fehler zu Konflikten zwischen den Parteien im Rechtsstreit, zu Gerichtsverfahren oder zur Beendigung der Zusammenarbeit führen können.

Tatsächlich tragen die Natur des Rechts und die Rechtssprache zur Komplexität und Schwierigkeit der Übersetzung von Regulierungsdokumenten bei. Solche Probleme treten bei der Kombination zweier Sprachen und zweier Rechtssysteme während der Übersetzung auf. Zu den Ursachen für Schwierigkeiten bei der juristischen Übersetzung gehören daher systembedingte Unterschiede in Gesetzgebung, Sprache und Kultur. Alle sind eng miteinander verwandt [2, S. 74].

Zunächst einmal ist die beim Verfassen des Textes eines normativen Rechtsakts verwendete Sprache die Rechtssprache und die Rechtssprache wiederum die Fachsprache. Die Rechtssprache ist jedoch keine universelle Fachsprache, sondern eine auf eine nationale Rechtsordnung bezogene Sprache, die sich von der Sprache der Wissenschaft oder Belletristik unterscheidet. Recht und Rechtssprache sind systemgebunden, d. h. sie spiegeln die Geschichte, Entwicklung und Kultur und vor allem das Recht einer bestimmten Rechtsordnung wider. Recht als abstraktes Konzept ist universell, weil es sich in Gesetzen und allgemein anerkannten Verhaltensnormen in verschiedenen Ländern widerspiegelt. Bestimmte Rechtssysteme sind jedoch nur den Gesellschaften eigen, in denen sie gebildet wurden. Jede Gesellschaft hat unterschiedliche kulturelle, soziale und sprachliche Strukturen, die sich separat entsprechend ihren eigenen Bedingungen entwickelt haben. Rechtskonzepte, Rechtsnormen und Rechtsanwendung unterscheiden sich in jeder Gesellschaft und spiegeln die Unterschiede in der jeweiligen Gesellschaft wider. Bei der juristischen Übersetzung handelt es sich um die Übersetzung von einem Rechtssystem in ein anderes. Anders als die reine Wissenschaft bleibt das Recht ein nationales Phänomen. Jedes nationale Recht stellt eine eigenständige Rechtsordnung mit eigenem Begriffsapparat, zugrunde liegender Begriffsstruktur, Gliederungsregeln, Rechtsquellen, methodischen Ansätzen und sozioökonomischen Grundsätzen dar. Dies spiegelt sich in der juristischen Übersetzung wider, wenn in unterschiedlichen Sprachen, Kulturen und Rechtsordnungen kommuniziert wird [1, S. 54].

Hinzu kommen sprachliche Schwierigkeiten bei der Übersetzung aufgrund der Unterschiede, die in mannigfaltige Rechtskulturen und Rechtsordnungen bestehen. Juristische Übersetzungen unterscheiden sich von anderen Arten technischer Übersetzungen, die universelle Informationen vermitteln. Die größte sprachliche Schwierigkeit bei juristischen Übersetzungen ist das Fehlen einer gleichwertigen Terminologie in verschiedenen Sprachen. Dies erfordert einen

ständigen Abgleich der Rechtsordnungen der Originalsprache und der Übersetzungssprache [3, S. 231].

In Anbetracht aller Aufgaben und Schwierigkeiten, denen sich der Übersetzer bei der Wiedergabe des Textes normativer Rechtsakte mit Hilfe der Übersetzungssprache gegenüber sieht, ist anzumerken, dass die Übersetzung der Terminologie die Hauptquelle der Schwierigkeiten ist. Dies wird durch Unterschiede in den Rechtssystemen verschiedener Staaten und dementsprechend durch das Fehlen von Wörtern in verschiedenen Sprachen zur Bezeichnung von Begriffen belegt, die für das Rechtssystem der Übersetzungssprache nicht charakteristisch sind, sowie durch das Vorhandensein spezifischer Merkmale von Rechtsbegriffen, die in verschiedenen Sprachen nicht dieselbe Bedeutung haben.

Kulturelle Unterschiede sind eine weitere Quelle von Schwierigkeiten bei juristischen Übersetzungen. Recht ist ein Ausdruck von Kultur und wird durch die Sprache des Rechts ausgedrückt. Rechtsübersetzer müssen kulturelle Barrieren zwischen den Ausgangs- und Zielsprachlichen Gesellschaften überwinden, wenn sie die Zielsprachliche Version eines Rechtsdokuments wiedergeben, das ursprünglich für die Zielsprachenbenutzer geschrieben wurde. Die Existenz unterschiedlicher Rechtskulturen und -traditionen ist der Hauptgrund, warum sich Rechtssprachen voneinander unterscheiden. Das ist auch der Grund, warum die Rechtssprache nicht in jeder nationalen Rechtsordnung mit der Umgangssprache identisch ist und sein wird [3, S. 234].

#### **Literatur:**

1. Cao, Deborah. Rechtsübersetzung // Katalogisierung der Kongressbibliothek in Publikationsdaten, 2007. – S. 53-56.

2. Osadcha M. O. Merkmale der Übersetzung englischer Rechtsterminologie // Sprachforschung – S. 73-77.

3. Susan Sarcevic. Neuer Ansatz für juristische Übersetzungen // Kluwer Law International. – Niederlande, 2000. – S. 229-235.

## **FOREIGN VOCABULARY IN THE COLLECTION “THREE HUNDRED POEMS” BY LINA KOSTENKO**

YARYNA TSOBA, student

IRYNA SHAINER, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

Foreign vocabulary is one of the most productive ways of enriching the Ukrainian lexical fund. Changes in different social areas continue to be the main reason for entering foreign vocabulary in the Ukrainian language [2, p. 86].

The study of foreign vocabulary has its history of gains and achievements. There is still no clear classification of the vocabulary of foreign origin. Therefore, the problem of systematization of foreign language units remains opened. The



topic of writers' creativity often requires the wide use of foreign vocabulary that is needed for naming certain concepts and realities. Moreover, foreign vocabulary study of Ukrainian poems and novels language is an actual issue among linguists. Such special words take on various semantic shades, carry out several stylistic functions, and become original means of the author's speech.

The dominance of words of foreign origin among all lexical means is a peculiar feature of Lina Kostenko's poetry language. During the linguistic analysis of foreign language lexemes in the collection "Three hundred poems" by Lina Kostenko it was established that one part of foreign language words are general names denoting various concepts and phenomena, and the other part is foreign proper names.

The descriptive method enabled identification of 11 lexical-semantic groups of common words:

1. The names of various spatial communications, structures and buildings, and their parts, e.g. (*альков, фойє, навільйон*)

2. The names of abstract concepts, processes and feelings, e.g. (*експікація, фантазія, гонор*)

3. The names of geographical and natural concepts, e.g. (*фіорди, оаза, зеніт*)

4. The names of plants, e.g. (*женьшень, бергамот, гінкго*)

5. The names of animals and other living organisms, e.g. (*фламінго, дельфін, іволг*)

6. The names of designation of literary concepts, e.g. (*мемуари, епілог, ритурнель*)

7. The names of occupation and type of activity, e.g. (*магараджа, євнух, конквістадор*);

8. The names of terms from the art fields, e.g. (*спектакль, оркестр, тарантела*)

9. The names of specific concepts, e.g. (*шлагбаум, жирандоль, респіратор*);

10. The names of colours, e.g. (*пурпурний, індиго*)

11. The names of rocks and substances, e.g. (*гіпс, граніт, мазут*)

The main function of these words in the literary text is the nominative function, which aims at naming reality subjects.

Among the individual words in the poems by Lina Kostenko there were found lexemes of foreign origin which were formed with the help of Ukrainian affixes. These words most often have a suffix way of creation, e. g. *арфістка* (-іст- та -к-), *хокеїст* (-іст-), *пурпурний* (-н-), *готелик* (-ик-).

It has been established that most foreign words come from French, Latin and Greek. This happens because Lina Kostenko uses many terms from the fields of science, technology, politics, culture and art, which have Latin and Greek origins. Foreign words in Lina Kostenko's poetic speech have different stylistic shades. Most of such lexical units were found in metaphor constructions, in particular in

personification metaphors, e.g. (*лезгинка гострить; ходить па-де-грас*); open metaphors, e.g. (*декорації – жасмин, троянди і бузок*). Stylistic load is peculiar to foreign lexemes in the composition of comparative constructions, e.g. (*берег грав вогнями, як факір; лотоси білили, мов піали*) and epithets, e.g. (*бутафорський плід; рубінові розсипища*). The functioning of foreign language lexemes in other stylistic figures is seen less often.

Thus, Lina Kostenko's poetry is absolutely unique since there are no stereotypes and stamps. This is due to the use of various groups of foreign vocabulary taken from different fields. A wide spectre of foreign vocabulary indicates her individual author's style. The use of foreign language lexemes in poetry is absolutely justified since they depict the reality of a foreign language much better and name objects and phenomena of reality that do not have specific counterparts. The introduction of foreign language units into the language of a literary text is not always understandable to a wide range of readers. Therefore, such a reception can be considered a certain intellectualization of the language of poetry, an effective means of attracting the reader to the world of possessions and searches.

#### References:

1. Костенко Л. В. Триста поезій /Серія "Українська Поетична Антологія". – Київ, 2012: А-БА-БА-ГА-ЛІА-МА-ГА. 415 с.
2. Сучасна українська літературна мова: Лексикологія. Фонетика: підручник / А.К. Мойсієнко, О.В. Бас-Кононенко, В.В. Бондаренко та ін. — К: Знання, 2010. — с.86 “

## CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND CENSORSHIP IN TRANSLATION

OLEG TULUPOV, PhD student

IRYNA Ye. FROLOVA, Professor, Doctor of Science in Philology, Scientific Adviser

IULIIA Yu. SHAMAIEVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Kharkiv*

Since the 1980s, with the beginning of the "cultural turn" and the transition to an anthropocentric approach in Translation Studies, a lot of studies have been concentrated on the influence of culture and ideology on translation and vice versa, but the potential for further research has not yet been exhausted. This could not but affect the very focus of Translation Studies, which investigates various aspects of the manifestation of cultures and intercultural differences in a variety of translations. Certainly, the concept of "cultural turn" is extremely complex, multidimensional and comprehensive, just like the concept of "culture" itself.

Culture and subcultures in the most of the nations, implement similar functions (informational, communicative, integrative, socializing, cognitive,

regulatory, value-based, semiotic, etc.) and have common traits. Among other traits, culture is collective (always related to a certain society), symbolic (operates with symbols, signs or codes, both linguistic and nonlinguistic), historical (dynamic, viewed both synchronically and diachronically), ideological (creating certain norms and shaping values, etc.).

Taken in a broad sense, culture is defined as "a shared mental model or map of the world...a system of congruent and interrelated beliefs, values, strategies and cognitive environments which guide the shared basis of behavior...". [1, p.17] while ideology is broadly described as "a set of beliefs and values which form an individual's or institution's view of the world and assist their interpretation of events, facts, etc" [2, p. 86]. As most of the scientists agree, these two notions have solid interrelation, are interwoven and inseparable and ideology is a part of any culture.

The sociocultural revision of the linguistic model of translation has led to significant changes in the translation field. Researchers started looking upon translation as a means of transferring the layers of source language culture into the corresponding layers of target language culture. This approach emphasizes the influence of various types of cultural factors on the translation process as well. Taking into account that the ideology is a part of a culture, the transfer of cultural layers brings the ideological components thereof to the corresponding layers of the target culture.

In its turn, studying the influence of ideology on translators and translation is impossible without considering censorship, which can be both external and internal. The variety of functions performed by censorship (controlling, regulating, protective, repressive, manipulative, preventive, sanctioning, standardizing, regulative, communicative, etc.) predetermines the maintenance of the dominant ideology in a particular culture. The role of the translator in this case is important, because acting under the influence of a certain ideology, which they share or which is imposed on them, the translators consciously or subconsciously act as intercultural mediators who conduct a certain ideology and its elements of the source text to the target text. External censorship is established and exercised by government, private institutions and other controlling bodies which also concerns translations. Internal censorship (self-censorship or autocensorship) is provided for by translators themselves. It is "an integral part of any translation act" and "even in modern democratic countries, there is always a certain censorship pressure that leads to self-censorship" [3, p. 134-135].

One of the factors of censorship/self-censorship is the commercialization of all dimensions of our social life. Commercialization is a kind of censorship filter, which implicitly or explicitly triggers and can both support and restrain the development of progressive ideas, thoughts, inventions, artworks, translations, as within this trend the decisive factor is their monetization, but not their essence.

Thus, it becomes obvious that ideology is an integral part of culture; they are inseparably interconnected and have influence on the process and results of translation.

## References:

1. Katan D. (2004). *Translating Cultures: An Introduction for Translators, Interpreters and Mediators*. Manchester : St Jerome. 2. Mason I. (2010). *Discourse, ideology and translation. Critical readings in translation studies*. New York: Routledge. 3. Rudnytska N.M. (2013). Samotsenzura perekladacha [A Translator's Self-Censorship]. *Visnyk Zhytomyr'skogo derzhavnogo universytetu imeni I. Franka*, [Ivan Franko Zhytomyr State University], V.2. p. 134-137. (in Ukrainian).

## FUNCTIONS OF TRANSLATION

SOFIA VAKULENKO, student

TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Today, translation activity takes place in the information society, and its importance is constantly growing. Recently, scientists continue to actively study the importance of translation in the life and development of society, its impact on society. Such Ukrainian and foreign scientists as R. Zorivchak, I. Kolegayeva, G. Kuzenko, A. Lilova, O. Rebriy, V. Radchuk, O. Cherednychenko analyze the problems of translation functions, however, experts name a different number of such functions, which causes urgency of the problem. We think that the functions of translation should be characterized in more detail in connection with the importance of such activity for society.

It is known that translation conveys information and knowledge, promotes communication between people and nations, affects human development, enriches national culture, i.e. performs various functions.

We believe that translation performs the following functions in society:

1) socio-cultural: translations ensure a dialogue of cultures, enrich the culture of different ethnic groups, translations of texts of various genres contribute to the formation and development of the literature of one's country, introduce people to the life of other countries, their way of life, customs, way of thinking, history, etc., i.e. bring peoples together;

2) communicative: translation is a means of overcoming the language barrier, a means of intercultural communication, which facilitates the exchange of messages, is a means of implementing language contacts in various spheres of human activity, and forms the skills of human relations;

3) cognitive: translations help to learn about the surrounding world, share new discoveries and inventions to improve the conditions of human existence;

4) evaluative and educational: thanks to translations, a person learns universal human values, ethical ideals, translations foster respect for different peoples and their languages, accelerate artistic and ideological influences;

5) developmental: translation activity develops society, man and his logical thinking, memory, imagination, self-analysis skills and self-evaluation of his activity;

6) rhetorical: the translation process forms the skills of using literary language, teaches to monitor one's speech, avoid mistakes and imperfect vocabulary, choose the most apt words and phrases, artistic means (epithets, metaphors, similes, etc.);

7) language-creative: translators are creators of new words and phrases, as they borrow foreign language names or create words based on native language resources, i.e. enrich the lexical composition of a certain language, support the status of the language (more translations - higher status of the language). From the course on the history of translation, we learned that translators became creators of alphabets and writing in some languages (Wulfila, Cyril and Methodius, Mesrop Mashtots, etc.);

8) entertaining: translation brings joy, pleasure, a person gets pleasure from communication and reading or watching plays or films based on translated works;

9) aesthetic: translation forms aesthetic ideals and tastes in the individual and in society, teaches to perceive reality according to the laws of beauty, awakens the creative spirit of the individual, the desire to change the world according to the laws of beauty and harmony, the desire to speak the correct, aesthetically perfect language.

In our opinion, these are the main functions of translation. It should be noted that it is often impossible to draw a clear line between these functions of translation, as they are intertwined and complement each other.

Therefore, translations are valuable for the development of humanity, as they unite ethnic groups in the world community, help different countries exchange achievements in the economy, trade, science, technology, preserve national cultures, and contribute to the rise of the translator's status in our time.

#### **References:**

1. Kuzenko G. M. Translation functions and their role of the translator. *Research Journal of Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University. Series "Philology" (Linguistics)*. 2016. N 6. P. 84–86.

2. Radchuk V. D. Functions of translation. *Universe*. 2006. N 11–12. P. 149–159.

### **THE FORMATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BY MEANS OF IDIOMS TO DENOTE HUMAN QUALITIES**

VERONIKA VARETSKA, Student

IRYNA A. SALATA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific Adviser  
*Kyryvi Rih State Pedagogical University*

The modern realities of life in the 21st century outline new requirements for specialists in various fields. Students today want to receive a quality education,

thorough knowledge that includes knowledge of a foreign language, and also acquires the necessary competencies for fluency in a foreign language. One of the strategic tasks of school Ukrainian-language education is the acquisition of socio-cultural experience embodied in a linguistic form. The quality of the performance of this task largely depends on social factors, as well as the state of development of mechanisms for acquiring sociocultural experience at school.

Over time, changes in social views and orientations have been reflected in the vocabulary of the language, phraseology in particular. As evidenced by scientific studies, the phraseological system is inextricably linked with the linguistic and cultural component.

In this aspect, the formation of students' sociocultural competence deserves close attention. The use of phraseological units to indicate human qualities in order to form sociocultural competence is one of the optimal ways due to the presence of certain features, imagery and stylistic potential.

The study of idioms in general and idioms to denote human qualities is necessary for understanding the specifics of the language being studied, its cultural and social features. The ability to freely use idioms in speech and understand their meaning brings the communication process closer to a more natural one and contributes to increasing the level of formation of students' sociocultural competence, since the formation of social and sociocultural skills will improve the overall level of foreign language proficiency. The process of language acquisition is successful and effective only under the conditions of integration and combination of language and linguistic phenomena with aspects of country studies. All this confirms the relevance of our research [1, p. 49-51].

The urgency of the problem, the insufficient level of development of practical recommendations for the formation of sociocultural competence of students using idioms to denote human qualities led us to research how to form sociocultural competence of secondary school students by means of English idioms to denote human qualities.

The purpose of our research is to study what English phraseological units to denote human qualities we can use at the English lessons to broaden students' vocabulary and make them sound authentically.

Sociocultural competence is defined as the possession of information about the direct connection of language with society and culture, awareness of roles and place in society, one's involvement in the processes of language development, affirmation of its positions, demonstration of socially approved norms of behavior, attitudes through the prism of values and a certain sub-object experience, readiness to perform social roles and responsibilities. In the hierarchy of competences, it is justified that it belongs to branches. It was found that the components of sociocultural competence are interconnected through the concept of cultural and social contexts. The cultural context involves knowledge of the realities common to the host nation, and the social context is determined by two components – social consensus and the value system [2, p. 224-225].

In the structure of sociocultural competence, the following key components are distinguished: cognitive (the system of knowledge about the society and culture of the people, in the process of assimilation of which sociocultural competence is formed), value-motivational (valuable perception, motivation of actions and deeds), emotional (expression of emotions, the ability to control them), behavioral (demonstration of behavioral norms adopted by society, humane attitude). For the acquisition of sociocultural experience, we attach great importance to social roles that combine a wide spectrum of human behavior: from situational to life roles that have become stable forms of social behavior and, in fact, a manifestation of personality, and the social "I" of an individual [4, p. 463 - 474].

An important and significant place in the educational process is played by the socio-cultural competence of students, which is completely connected with the sphere of cultural norms and values of society. Modern multicultural society requires the education system of Ukraine to train a creative personality - sociocultural competence. Providing students with not only linguistic and communicative training, but also the development of communicative skills in the use of language in life situations significantly increases the level of formation of their socio-cultural competence. Knowledge of such language elements as idioms adds naturalness to communication and enlivens speech, brings communication closer to the level of native speakers. In addition, using the example of studying English phraseological units, which are called idioms, students get to know and deepen their knowledge of the culture, peculiarities of the traditions of the peoples of Great Britain and the USA, and enrich their vocabulary and outlook [3, p. 29-32].

Learning a foreign language, namely the English language, is directly related to modern life, therefore the main task of foreign language teachers is the formation of socio-cultural competence, i.e. providing students with not only communicative training, but also orienting them to the practical use of the English language in life and future professional activities.

So researching the possibilities of using idioms to indicate human qualities in the process of forming the sociocultural competence of elementary school students we can state that idioms have a certain potential and occupy a clear place in the system of formation of sociocultural competence due to their imagery, expressiveness, emotional color, which brings communication closer to real sociocultural conditions of native speakers.

#### **References:**

1. Bozhok N.O. Sociocultural competence in learning a foreign language. Science and practice. 2008. P. 49–51.
2. Golovan M. S. Competence and competence: a comparative analysis of concepts. Pedagogical sciences: theory, history, innovative technologies. 2011. No. 8 (18). P. 224 - 234.
3. Kravtsova I. I. Phraseologisms in the modern English language: definitions, approaches, classifications. Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University. Philological series. 2016. No. 20. P. 29-32.

4. Nishchenko M. Formation of sociocultural competence of students in the New Ukrainian school / M.E. Nishchenko. All-Ukrainian scientific and practical journal Director of school, lyceum, gymnasium. 2018. No. 6. Book 2. Volume IV (82). P. 463 - 474.

## **EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE**

ANGELA VERBENETS, student

VALERIIA V. USTYMENKO, Teacher, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser  
*Kriviy Rih State Pedagogical University*

The European community has recognized the need for the formation of a multilingual personality, accordingly the formation of communicative competence acquires special importance and relevance in the educational space.

In the conditions of the transition to a competency-based approach in education, the teacher needs new methods and technologies that allow identifying the student's existing knowledge, updating it, structuring the educational material, teaching not just to memorize and reproduce the studied material, but also to apply knowledge in practice. The teacher must possess such methods and technologies of teaching foreign languages that will help to develop the student's critical and creative thinking abilities, form communicative competence, the ability to interact in a multicultural society.

In the process of learning foreign languages today, both traditional and innovative teaching methods are used. Among the modern methods of teaching foreign languages, we will consider the most effective, in our opinion, for the development of communicative competence: the project method and the method of mind maps.

The project method is able to develop not only communication skills, but also organizational and reflective skills, promotes the development of students' independence, and teaches them to evaluate their activities objectively. The project is a creative reproduction of the learned material by students; it is an opportunity to express their own ideas in a creative way. The project can be in the form of announcements, interviews, making collages, research work.

There is a certain algorithm for applying the project method to achieve the goal of the project and for the successful implementation of this method:

1. Determination of the topic and purpose of the project;
2. Selection and learning of necessary lexical and grammatical units;
3. Search for sources of information;
4. Selection of necessary information;
5. Design;
6. Presentation of results.



In foreign language classes, project work helps to develop initiative and creativity; increases motivation; actualize and consolidate the acquired knowledge, which directly affects the formation of communicative competence. The student can choose the topic of the project independently according to his interests. The teacher helps to set goals, choose sources of information, determines the term and volume.

A condition for successful intercultural dialogue is not only highly developed linguistic competence, but also knowledge of traditions, customs, understanding and respect for the ethno-cultural essence of the interlocutor. That is why it is expedient to use culturally oriented projects.

Mind-map method is an effective way of structuring and visualizing educational material to facilitate its perception and memorization. The author of this method is Tony Buzan, who created a way of making notes using only keywords and images. Mind map is a visual graphic representation of a person's thoughts around a key concept. It helps to structure the large amount of material, to remember each block of the reference outline presented in a concise form, and to select meaningful information for one's own statement. Mind map is a multifunctional means of forming productive lexical speaking skills at different levels of foreign language learning.

Lexical mind maps can be created both for a separate lexical unit and for studying a specific lexical topic. Such intelligence maps can help in the systematization of the learned vocabulary, as well as sum up the educational activities, while revealing gaps in knowledge. It is important, having created mind map, to use it in oral speech immediately. The development of grammatical competence is also important. As the grammar of any language has a certain structure, the use of mind maps is appropriate when studying various grammatical topics because traditional tables are not able to contain the entire volume of grammatical phenomena. In the formation of socio-cultural competence, the method of mind maps can also come to the rescue. The map, which includes information about the country, allows you to retain large chunks of information in memory and build logical statements. In the formation of speech competence, mind map can become a support for retelling the text. Then the name of the text and its main idea are written in the center [1].

Whatever innovative method for learning a foreign language the teacher chooses, it is important to remember that the student must feel comfortable and free, be motivated to learn and use a foreign language. Student must act as an initiator, be an active participant in the educational process and realize that learning a foreign language depends on himself, on his interests. It is important for the teacher to stimulate the student's speech, cognitive and creative abilities.

#### **References:**

1. Король С. Розвиток іншомовної комунікативної компетенції майбутніх вчителів іноземної мови за допомогою методу інтелект-карт / С. Король // Молодь і ринок №3 (170). – 2019. С. 86-90.

2. Phillips D., Burwood S., Dunford H. *Projects with Young Learners*. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999. – 160 p.

## TRANSLATION IN ENGINEERING

ANASTASIIA VIETROVA, student

MARIYA. S. OSINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Scientific Adviser and Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is modern educational and research institution, which is famous in its urban development projects. With the amount of 12000 students, the University annually produces a big number of high qualified staff in different fields including the engineering one. Futhermore, the University is engaged in international scientific researches and publishes its own international scientific engineering journal, what makes the topic of our research relevant.

While in our previous research we highlighted the peculiarities of teaching English to architectural engineering students, this paper deals with the translation process in the engineering area [4].

So, at the beginning it is important to define the meaning of engineering translation. Engineering translation is the process of translating engineering manuals and documents from the source language into the target one. This kind of translation can be related to architecture, mechanics, agriculture, science, where technical drawings, operating manuals, reports, engineering specifications and safety manuals are required. Despite the fact that engineering translation can cover such huge number of areas, there are some common features of engineering translation, which can be identified and applied to all of them.

First and foremost, for engineering translator it is crucial to possess knowledge in the particular field of engineering and know specific technical vocabulary in order to understand the subject matter and convey the right meaning in the target language. “Subject-matter knowledge is not just “important” to translation. It’s the very essence of translation.” said Kevin Hendzler in his article “Translation is Not About Words. It’s About What the Words are About” [3]. In its turn, Ying Shen claims “Generally speaking, translators learn foreign language and translation skill in the university but they fail to engage in professional knowledge. Whereas, most of translators have to face different discipline in different translation project, such as from mining to metallurgy, from ceramic to plastic injection and so on. Therefore, translators, whose nature should be curious, have to love their job, adhere to long-term study and good at sum up the previous experience” [6]. In engineering translation the lack of knowledges, and as a result even a small misinterpretation, can lead to dire consequences. Therefore, it is

common to see the experienced native translator, who is able to recognize the ambiguities and convey the meaning in the correct way from source language to the target one, involved into engineering translation process. But since even the most knowledgeable translators can be uncertain in some aspects it is also significant to consult other specialists to ensure that made translation is accurate [1].

Chiara Grassilli in “Engineering translation techniques” highlights such important elements of engineering translation as clarity and consistency [2]. The main objective of translator is to adapt the source text to a target audience. That requires the understanding of polysemous nature of languages and proficiency in translation. For that translator should possess and be able to apply such translation techniques as borrowing, modulation, adaptation, reduction, compensation, equivalence, simplification, etc. For example, simplification and avoidance of complicated lexical and grammar structures provide readable and comprehensible text for foreign audience. As for equivalence, Xiang Yinhua claims that without equivalence of certain degrees or in certain aspects, the translated text cannot be regarded as a successful translation of the original text [5]. And even while meeting obstacles such as multivalued words in the source language or lacking the word equivalent in the target language the translator must be able to convey the meaning by choosing the appropriate method of translation in the first case and by creating a relevant neologism in the second one.

With technological development, more and more technologies have been implemented into bigger amount of spheres, including translation. In this area such a concept as machine translation, which is based on algorithms sets and computer software, has appeared. But it can't provide a qualitative engineering translation by itself because it's likely that incorrect terminology and inappropriate style will be used. Therefore, up-to-date translation technologies can be applied as a helpful tool by a human translator. Due to Translation memories and Cat tools translator can reduce the amount of time needed for translation and focus on document proofreading, which increases the efficiency of the translation process. In general accurate and reliable translation of documents is always crucial. Thus saving some time due to modern technologies can help not only the translator but the whole translation team, which includes such specialists as linguists, editors, project managers and desktop publishing team. Altogether they can meet all predetermined standards of quality and provide a high-level translation.

To sum up, engineering translator must choose certain engineering areas in which he/she specialises in, know specific technical vocabulary and translational techniques and be able to use cutting-edge translation technologies. The main priorities in translation are accuracy and readability of the target text, which is provided by the whole translation team.

## References:

1. Gacksterrer Nichols E., The mechanics of success in engineering translation. The importance of having the right expertise, knowledge and resources, 2018.
2. Grassilli Ch., Engineering translation techniques in Technical Translation, 2015.
3. Hendzler K., Translation is Not About Words. It's About What the Words are About, 2012.
4. Vietrova A. V., Teaching English for architects and urban planners in Ukrainian universities in The Sixth International Scientific Multidisciplinary Conference of Students and Beginner Scientists «Modern Technologies: Improving the Present and Impacting the Future», 2022. 95p.
5. Xiang Yinhua, Equivalence in Translation: Features and Necessity, 2011.
6. Ying Shen, How to Perfect the Interpretation and Translation in Engineering Projects in International Journal of Marketing Studies, 2009.

## **BODIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE AND FORMS OF THEIR INTERACTION**

IVAN VOVK, student

NATALIYA V. YANYUK, Associate Professor, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser

ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

*Ivan Franko Lviv National University*

The bodies of public administration in Ukraine face challenges in their interactions, which hinder effective governance and decision-making. The complex and often overlapping roles and responsibilities of these bodies can create conflicts and delays in the implementation of policies and laws.

Furthermore, corruption and political influence also affect the functioning of these bodies, leading to unfair or biased decision-making. The lack of transparency and accountability can undermine public trust in the government and hinder the country's economic and social development.

The objectives related to the bodies of public administration in Ukraine and their interactions are:

1. To improve coordination and cooperation among the different branches of government: there should be effective communication and collaboration among the executive, legislative, and judicial bodies to ensure the efficient implementation of policies and laws.

2. To strengthen transparency and accountability: the government should take measures to increase transparency and accountability in the decision-making process, including the disclosure of information and public access to government records.

3. To combat corruption and political influence: the government should implement effective anti-corruption measures and strengthen the rule of law to prevent corruption and political influence in public administration.

4. To enhance public participation: the government should encourage public participation in the decision-making process through consultations with civil society organizations and the media.

5. To promote economic and social development: the government should ensure that its policies and decisions support economic and social development in the country and that the benefits are distributed fairly across society.

Overall, these objectives aim to improve public administration's effectiveness in Ukraine and build public trust in the government.

The results of research on the bodies of public administration in Ukraine and their interactions include the identification of challenges: the research identifies the challenges faced by the bodies of public administration in Ukraine, including overlapping roles and responsibilities, corruption, and political influence. The research provides insights into the public's perception of public administration in Ukraine, including their level of trust in the government and their perceptions of the government's performance. Overall, the results of the research provide valuable insights into the bodies of public administration in Ukraine and their interaction.

To sum up, the bodies of public administration in Ukraine are responsible for ensuring the government functions effectively and serves the needs of the Ukrainians. While there have been challenges and concerns, efforts are being made to improve transparency, accountability, and the rule of law in Ukraine's public administration.

#### **References:**

1. Джафарова О. В. "Дослідження органів публічної адміністрації в системі суб'єктів дозвільної діяльності в Україні. "
2. Кіцул Ю. С., Лиса Р. О. "Функції органів публічної адміністрації."
3. Джафарова О. В. "Дозвільна діяльність органів публічної адміністрації в Україні."

### **PHRASEOSEMANTIC GROUP “HUMAN CHARACTER”: LINGUODIDACTIC ASPECT (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE DICTIONARY OF TARAS BEREZA “MOVA NE KALKA”)**

JULIA YATSYSHYN, student

IRYNA SHAINER, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser  
*Ivan Franko National University of Lviv*

The Ukrainian language is rich in idioms, they make the language vivid, imaginative and add expression. The mental traits of Ukrainians, culture, history, customs, thoughts and beliefs were reflected in phraseology [5, p. 1].

Phraseology was studied by such well-known Ukrainian scientists as: T. Bereza, O. Levchenko, I. Hnatiuk, V. Vinnyk, A. Ivchenko, V. Uzhchenko, V. Bilonozhenko, V. Kalashnyk and others.

In recent years, the Ukrainian language is gaining more and more popularity abroad. That is why there are many willing people who want to study it. To understand a language you need to know its vocabulary. Phraseology is an important aspect of learning Ukrainian as a foreign language, because without it full communication is impossible. Thanks to Ukrainian scientists, the process of learning Ukrainian as a foreign language becomes much easier, manuals are created and new materials are developed [3, p. 120-129]. The following Ukrainian philologists dealt with the issue of the Ukrainian language as a foreign language: Z. Matsiuk, N. Stankevych, O. Turkevych, O. Palinska, H. Kuz and others. However, phraseology still needs deeper investigation in the aspect of linguistic didactics.

Linguistics as a science is aimed at helping to master the language [2, p. 4-9]. Such methods of linguistic didactics as the method of observation and analysis of linguistic phenomena, the method of coherent presentation of the material, the method of exercises, various methodological techniques (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization, abstraction) can help in studying phraseology as a foreign language [4, p. 1]. Phraseologisms are a source of studying a person's worldview. In order to master the vocabulary, it is necessary to know and understand idioms, they help to navigate in various topics, in particular, such as: a person, a person's portrait, features of appearance and character. Phraseologisms that relate to such topics can facilitate and influence communication skills in oral speech.

Dictionaries of various types are important when learning new vocabulary and phraseology. The lexicographic work "Language is not a tracing paper" by Taras Bereza, in addition to words with normative counterparts, is extremely rich in phraseological units [1, p. 1-664]. During the analysis, 322 phraseological units which denote human character traits were recorded. Three main groups of phraseological units were also distinguished by meaning: "Human appearance", "Negative character traits" and "Positive character traits". The group "Human appearance" consists of the following subgroups: "Tall person"; "Beautiful, handsome person"; "Neat person"; "Thin man".

The group "Negative character traits" is the most numerous and consists of the following subgroups, which are negative traits of a person's character: indifference, talkativeness, characterlessness, lying, stubbornness, vulnerability, forgetfulness, thoughtfulness, arrogance, anger, frivolity, laziness, lack of talkativeness, insecurity, impatience, inattention, rudeness, insincere person, naivety, treacherous person, grumpiness, avarice, grumpy person, squeamishness, boastfulness, cunning.

The group “Positive traits of character” contains phraseological units that are divided according to such traits as: frankness, energy, humor, caution, hard work, principledness, experience, courage, cheerfulness, luck.

Various exercises were developed on the basis of this phraseological material, which can be used as material for learning Ukrainian as a foreign language. It should be noted that in order to learn phraseology, you need to master the language at a high level, not lower than C1-C2.

A total of 12 exercises were completed. These exercises are different in direction. They are designed to understand the semantics of stable compounds, to know antonyms and synonyms. Exercises with a creative task were also developed, such as: composing dialogues, writing texts, creating mini-projects, as well as tasks with alogisms. The use of visual materials, as well as communicative practice, are no less important when studying phraseology.

Therefore, this material can be used for compiling Ukrainian language textbooks, and can also be used in the development of lessons, courses on the Ukrainian language, seminars in foreign language classrooms. The exercises will be useful for both students and teachers.

#### References:

1. Береза Т. Мова – не калька: словник української мови / за ред. Т. Берези, І. Зубрицької, Ю. Зеленого. Львів : Априорі, 2015. 664 с.

2. Вашуленко М. С. Методика навчання української мови в початковій школі: навч. посіб. Київ : Літера ЛТД, 2011. 364 с.

3. Кузь Г. Лінгводидактичний вимір української ономастичної фразеології *Теорія і практика викладання української мови як іноземної*. 2021. Випуск 15. С. 120–129.

4. Новохатько В. В. Вивчення фразеології в шкільному курсі української мови: веб-сайт. URL: <https://vseosvita.ua/library/embed/010076uf-e535.docx.html> (дата звернення: 05.02.2023).

5. Хомич Т. Українська ментальність : веб-сайт. URL: [http://mentalnist-2016.blogspot.com/p/blog-page\\_17.html](http://mentalnist-2016.blogspot.com/p/blog-page_17.html) (дата звернення: 05.02.2023).

## USING CHATGPT IN LEARNING ENGLISH

YEHOR YEHOOROV, student

SVITLANA V. MIKHNO, Senior Teacher, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Adviser  
*Sumy State University*

Nowadays we are being bombarded by new technologies that help us live, study and work. Since ChatGPT became available in Ukraine, learners and teachers of English, and not only, have been exploring its opportunities in learning a foreign language, English in particular. In this work we will dwell on the possibilities of ChatGPT for learning English and provide an example of its usage for creating tests, as well as helpful tips on giving effective instructions to it.

To begin with, let's consider what ChatGPT is and what it is capable of. ChatGPT is a chatbot with artificial intelligence developed by OpenAI. It is based on a large language model GPT-3, which is trained on 570 GB of text data from the internet. Having such a huge amount of information at its disposal and accessibility for ordinary users, ChatGPT is used by more than 100 million users today, despite the fact that it was launched only a few months ago. AI can give answers and share information on any topic, find and analyze information, conduct constructive dialogues, write code and much more. Moreover, the neural network is absolutely free and communicates in many languages [1].

With a correctly entered prompt (task) ChatGPT can help you with learning English in the following ways: explain the material in simple words in your language; draw parallels and give examples; prepare a list of words for learning on a specific topic depending on your level of English, generate text for better understanding of these words as well as translate them into your native language with practical examples of usage; select synonyms and antonyms for different words; create a test to determine your knowledge on a specific topic and give advice and personalized material to fill in gaps in knowledge based on its results; give and check homework assignments, point out mistakes [1; 3].

And now let's consider the example of using the ChatGPT to create tests for studying a specific topic. First of all, the prompts must have precise instructions, because ChatGPT gives an abstract answer to an abstract request, and the prompt «make up a test in English» is not enough to get the desired result. Secondly, you need to treat ChatGPT as a tool, i.e. you need to explain the task in detail to the neuronet. Thirdly, if you are not satisfied with the answer, explain to ChatGPT what is wrong and ask him to ask you clarifying questions if he does not understand the request. Fourthly, give only one problem at a time [4].

Here is an example structure of the prompt for creating a test in English: 1) action (create); 2) result of the action (a test); 3) specification of the result (in this case it is the test): a) test type – test on vocabulary, grammar, reading (indicate the text on which the test should be taken if you choose reading option), etc.; b) the form of the test – a test for matching, for choosing one or more correct answers, for inserting words, etc.; c) the size of the test – the number of questions; d) the topic of the test (e.g. ecology); e) the tested knowledge (words, grammatical structures, etc.)

Prompt example: create a vocabulary test for choosing one correct answer on the topic of ecology using these words: global warming, toxic waste, greenhouse effect, gas emissions, solar power plant. The test should include 5 questions.

ChatGPT replies:

Here's a vocabulary test on the topic of ecology using the given words:

What is the term used to describe the process by which the Earth's atmosphere traps heat and warms up the planet's surface?

a) Global warming; b) Toxic waste; c) Greenhouse effect



What is the term used to describe materials that are harmful to living organisms and the environment?

a) Global warming; b) Toxic waste; c) Greenhouse effect

What is the term used to describe the release of harmful substances into the air, such as carbon dioxide and methane?

a) Global warming; b) Gas emissions; c) Greenhouse effect

What is the term used to describe a facility that generates electricity by harnessing the energy of the sun?

a) Global warming; b) Solar power plant; c) Greenhouse effect

What is the term used to describe waste material that is harmful to living organisms and the environment, and must be disposed of carefully?

a) Global warming; b) Toxic waste; c) Greenhouse effect

Answers: 1. c) Greenhouse effect; 2. b) Toxic waste; 3. b) Gas emissions; 4. b) Solar power plant; 5. b) Toxic waste [2].

Among the main advantages of using this AI are its availability, ability to conduct analysis and long constructive dialogues. Among the disadvantages are possible errors, high load on chatbot and difficulty explaining task for ChatGPT. It is also worth noting that AI is constantly improving and becoming smarter and smarter every day. On March 14, 2023, a new version of chatbot was released which is better than the previous one by every criteria [1; 3].

A striking example of the effectiveness of using ChatGPT for learning English is its integration into the learning process on the online platform Duolingo. Here chatbot plays the role of a teacher and helps users learn a language. It adapts to the student's level and helps him with advice and tips during learning.

Overall, ChatGPT is a powerful and versatile artificial intelligence that can help users learn English in many ways. It can play the role of a teacher and partially replace him with the right requests. Also, AI is improving every day, so we are sure that in the future its role will only increase.

### References:

1. Abdu Al Kadi et al. Exploring the dimensions of ChatGPT in English language learning: a global perspective / ResearchGate. 2023. URL: <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.30549.50406> (date of access: 26.03.2023).

2. ChatGPT. URL: <https://chat.openai.com/> (date of access: 29.03.2023).

3. Folkes D. How does CHATGPT influence language learning? Dartmouth, 2023 URL: <https://faculty.dartmouth.edu/artsandsciences/news/2023/03/how-does-chatgpt-influence-language-learning> (date of access: 26.03.2023).

3. Yesilyurt Y. E., Kartal G. ChatGPT: a step-by-step guide for language teachers, learners, teacher trainers and researchers contents. ResearchGate. 2023. URL: <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.14219.57124> (date of access: 26.03.2023).

## CHALLENGES FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES IN UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN WARTIME

DARIA ZADOROZHNA, student

DMYTRO ZAYARNIY, student

YEVGENIYA S. YEMELYANOVA, Associate Professor, PhD in Phylology

*State Biotechnological University*

Wartime represents a period of high tension and instability in people's lives. This time requires us to focus on the problems of safety and survival. Under such conditions, students face a number of challenges that can seriously affect their academic performance and emotional well-being. Uncertainty about the future, danger to life and health, and a number of other factors greatly affect students' emotional state, which can lead to decreased concentration and make it difficult to learn. Since February 24, 2022 a large-scale war began in Ukraine and many Ukrainian students were forced to leave their homes and move to safer territories of Ukraine and beyond. Being in Ukraine or currently in one of the European countries, the issue of studying a foreign language, which can be accessed by attending courses or working with a teacher online, at school or university. The priority activities during wartime during an online lesson should be oral communication between the teacher and students in dialogic and monologic forms, explaining new material. Reading and translation of texts, performance of written tasks should be offered for independent work of students. During teaching in wartime conditions, work should be focused on four types of speech activity: Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing. In today's world, where communication and international cooperation are becoming increasingly important, language learning is becoming a necessity. Schools and universities are trying to prepare their students for these challenges by introducing innovative methods of language teaching.

One such method is technology-assisted instruction [6]. Nowadays, with almost every student possessing a cell phone or computer, teachers can use various apps and programs to enhance language learning. For example, there are language learning apps that use voice synthesizers and artificial intelligence to communicate with students in their native language. Another innovative method is language games. Students usually find games more engaging than regular lessons. Using games to teach language helps students develop their language skills, including vocabulary and grammar, in an easier and more fun way. There is also a method called "real-time learning." This method involves the use of webcams and video conferencing software to create a language communication environment. This allows students to get a chance to practice their language skills in real time with native speakers, which helps improve their pronunciation and understanding of the language. Another innovative method is the integration of cultural aspects. Learning a language involves not only learning grammar and vocabulary, but also

understanding the cultural aspects of the countries where the language is used. Teachers can use various materials such as movies, music, food, etc. to help students better understand the culture of the country where the language is used.

Overall, innovative language teaching methods can make learning more interesting and effective, help students better understand the language and culture of the country where it is used, and prepare them for successful communication in the international community. The current state of teaching methods at schools and universities shows that teachers are increasingly using innovative methods in the work process. Language and translation studies are important and interrelated disciplines that play a key role in international communication and knowledge exchange. There are a huge number of languages in the world, each with its own grammar, vocabulary, phonetics and stylistics. Learning languages allows people to understand and communicate with people from different cultures and countries. Language competence is the ability to understand, use and adapt language forms in different contexts and situations. Language learning not only helps people understand other cultures, but also broadens their own horizons and knowledge. However, when it comes to communication between people, especially those from different cultures, there are difficulties associated with translation. Translation is the process of transferring the content of a message in one language to another language while preserving its meaning, emotional coloring and style [4;5]. It is not just a simple substitution of words, but also the transfer of nuances, cultural specificities and other factors that affect the meaning of the message. eper, teachers resort to a combination of traditional and modern methods. The modern socio-economic development of society requires the use of new innovative methods and technologies for teaching students at different educational institutions, which will allow future specialists to be more competitive in the labor market.

Today, innovations in the field of education are divided into psychological and pedagogical innovations in the educational management process/ Innovative technologies in an educational institution are characterized as technologies based on innovations: organizational (related to the optimization of the conditions of educational activity), methodical (aimed at updating the content of education and improving its quality); which allow: Students: to effectively use educational and methodological literature and materials; acquire professional knowledge; develop problem-searching thinking; form professional reasoning; to activate research work; to expand the possibilities of self-control of the acquired knowledge. For teachers: promptly update educational and methodical literature; implement modular learning technologies; use simulation learning technologies; to expand the possibilities of monitoring students' knowledge; in general: to improve the quality of existing technologies for the training of specialists.[2; 3] Today, the most popular innovative learning methods that allow the use of new teaching technologies are: contextual learning, simulated learning, problem-based learning, modular full assimilation of knowledge, distance learning [1]. Contextual learning is based on the integration of various types of student activities: educational,

scientific, practical; Imitation training basis is simulation-game modeling in the conditions of learning processes occurring in a real system; Problem-based learning is carried out on the basis of the initiation of the student's independent search for knowledge through problematization (by the teacher) of the educational material; Modular training is a type of programmed learning, the essence of which is that the content of the educational material is rigidly structured with the aim of its assimilation as fully as possible, accompanied by mandatory blocks of exercises and control of each fragment; Distance learning is type of (quite independent) correspondence education based on the use of the latest information and communication technologies and tools. You may have heard a few terms describing how schools operate in a social distance and limited movement. There is no "one-size-fits-all" way to solve all school problems and successfully implement one or another combination of distance, hybrid, and/or face-to-face education. But it is already clear, what exactly should not be done. Fortunately, researchers have been researching these models of learning in schools for decades. Of course, none of the research has been done in the context of shutting down entire schools. Nevertheless, we can already draw some conclusions. Distance learning has become widespread in our time. However, in addition to its advantages, it also has a number of problems that can hinder the learning process and affect its effectiveness. One problem is the lack of direct contact between the student and the teacher. Unlike traditional teaching methods, in distance learning, students cannot ask questions and get answers from the teacher directly. This can cause students to misunderstand the material or be left without help when questions arise. Also a problem with distance learning can be limited access to necessary resources. Students may not have access to the internet, computers, or other necessary technology to learn online. These problems are very common due to the current war. Another problem with distance learning is student motivation. Students may feel disconnected from the learning process or not get enough support from teachers. These same problems arise not only during a pandemic, but also during war.

In conclusion, we note that despite all the challenges, the war cannot cancel or postpone the educational process. Therefore, the most effective tools for language learning will provide opportunities for the development of natural abilities and training of education seekers. The recommended methods of language learning, in particular observation of language and language facts, research, situational, creative implementation, projects and methods of their adaptation to the conditions of martial law will contribute to the formation of worldview beliefs, creative imagination and creative abilities in students, the development of logical thinking, the strengthening of positive emotions, belief in one's own strength, the cultivation of moral qualities, the development of skills in complex problem solving and overcoming the challenges of war.

## References:

1. Жук Л. Я., Ємельянова Є. С., Ільєнко О. Л. Academic and Professional Communication: навч. посібник для студентів, магістрів та аспірантів вищих навчальних закладів // Х.: Міськдрук. – 2011.

2. Anastasieva, O., Yemelyanova, Y., Sukhova, A., Rudenko, S., & Martakova, A. (2022). The expediency of implementation of project work into the English for Specific Purposes course. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 18(S1), 80-89.

3. Distance learning. How to organize your studies at home and not go crazy / D. Hattie - Alpina Digital, 2021 - 250 с.

4. Kokorina, L. V., Potreba, N. A., Zharykova, M. V., & Horlova, O. V. (2021). Distance learning tools for the development of foreign language communicative competence. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S4), 1016-1034.

5. Konovalenko, T. V., Yivzhenko, Y. V., Demianenko, N. B., Romanyshyn, I. M., & Yemelyanova, Y. S. (2021). The possibilities of using distance learning in the professional training of a future foreign language teacher. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S2), 817-830.

6. Trubitsyna O. M. et al. Professional Foreign-Language Training as a Component of Higher Vocational Education //International Journal of Higher Education. – 2020. – Т. 9. – №. 7. – С. 187-195.

## LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LITERARY PROSE

ANASTASIIA ZAKHARCHENKO, student

CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, English Language Fellow

MARYNA RYZHENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Language Adviser

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv*

Translation is a complex and multifaceted type of human activity. In fact, in the process of translation, there is a clash of different cultures, different ways of thinking, different traditions and customs. Translation is a manifestation of the translator's literary and writing talent, and not only the selection of appropriate words and phrases for the interpretation of the text. With the help of the text, the translator conveys not only the worldview of the author of the original text, but also his vision of the world.

Literary translation plays a very important role in literature, because the overall perception of this work by the reader depends on the quality of the translation. The translation of a work of art will be of high quality only if the translator is able to reproduce all artistic techniques, as well as preserve the atmosphere of the plot and the author's style.

Studying the nature of the perception of a literary text of another culture with the help of translation makes it possible to identify significant cultural differences. It is necessary to determine whether one culture can generally understand another at the level of artistic translation, and to systematize the factors and conditions that ensure the cultural adequacy of the translation of artistic texts.

The importance of studying the issue of reproduction of artistic means in works of fiction is also determined by the need to reproduce the stylistic effect of the original in translation.

The relevance of the work lies in the fact that every year the number of literary works increases, and therefore, readers have the right to read a high-quality translation of fiction in their native language. The equivalent translation of artistic means in the native language is an important factor in the perception of the author's ideas by a foreign-language reader.

The translator's goal is to create a speech work that is able to have an artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader. The analysis of translations of literary works shows that they are typical deviations from the maximum possible semantic accuracy in favor of the artistry of the translation.

The translation of a literary text is a self-portrait of the translator. It is an important type of human activity because it helps people to share cultural heritage, regardless of language affiliation.

Languages, regardless of their degree of kinship, differ both in terms of grammar and cultural national context, and in this connection certain difficulties arise during translation.

To understand the concept of artistic translation, it is necessary to first study the definition of the term "translation". This is an important stage due to the fact that translation is an integral part of the process of intercultural communication.

When considering the term "translation", it is impossible to give it an unequivocal definition and scientifically interpret it without taking into account its social nature, social essence. The emergence, existence and functioning of translation is impossible separately from society. The range of activities covered by the term "translation" is quite wide. Poems, prose, popular science books, and many business documents and others are translated.

Translation is a very important component of the spiritual culture of each country and its people, the spiritual culture of the entire planet. Translation cannot be perceived, let alone scientifically defined, if it is not investigated from the point of view of its linguistic essence, if it is not revealed what lies at its base, on the basis of its linguistic nature, since translation is, first of all, a linguistic activity.

The foundation for translation is language. A translation can be understood in the absence of revealing its ability to reflect and recreate the original. The translation is a kind of reflection of the original. With the most correct and complete display, the qualitative characteristics of the translation are increased. The translation should not just reflect, but also transform the original text, not just copy its content and form, but reproduce them using the means of another language for another reader who lives in the conditions of a completely different culture, era, society.

Translation is a creative process, the result of which is the creation of a work in another language. The emergence, existence and development of translation occurs together with the development of social, cultural and other processes. If we

add to this the complex external and internal interactions embedded in translation, it becomes clear that it is wrong to simplify a one-sided approach to translation. In this regard, it is impossible to unambiguously interpret the term translation.

## **INNOVATIVE METHODEN DES SPRACHUNTERRICHTS AN SCHULEN UND UNIVERSITÄTEN**

ANASTASIIA ZAKHARCHENKO, student

VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO, Außerordentliche Professorin, Doktorin der Philologie, Sprachberaterin

*O. M. Beketov Nationale Universität für Stadtwirtschaft in Charkiw*

Inhalt:

1. Einleitung
2. Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts
3. Innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts
  - 3.1. Sprachenlernen mit digitalen Medien
  - 3.2. Sprachenlernen mit Gamification
  - 3.3. Sprachenlernen mit interkulturellem Ansatz

1. Einleitung

In den letzten Jahren hat sich die Art und Weise, wie Sprachen unterrichtet werden, stark verändert. Traditionelle Methoden, die auf Grammatik, Vokabeln und Übersetzung konzentriert sind, sind immer noch weit verbreitet, aber innovative Methoden gewinnen immer mehr an Bedeutung. In diesem Beitrag werden einige innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts vorgestellt und diskutiert.

2. Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts

Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts haben sich im Laufe der Jahre kaum verändert. In der Regel sind sie auf die Vermittlung von Grammatik, Vokabeln und Übersetzung ausgerichtet. Diese Methoden konzentrieren sich oft auf das Lernen aus Lehrbüchern und sind wenig interaktiv. Schülerinnen und Schüler werden oft passiv in den Lernprozess einbezogen und haben wenig Gelegenheit, ihre Sprachkenntnisse in der Praxis anzuwenden.

3. Innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts

Innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts haben das Ziel, Schülerinnen und Schüler aktiv in den Lernprozess einzubeziehen und ihnen mehr Gelegenheit zu geben, ihre Sprachkenntnisse in der Praxis anzuwenden. Es gibt verschiedene innovative Methoden, die im Sprachenunterricht eingesetzt werden können.

3.1. Sprachenlernen mit digitalen Medien

Digitale Medien wie Smartphones, Tablets und Computer bieten zahlreiche Möglichkeiten für das Sprachenlernen. Es gibt eine Vielzahl von Apps, die das Lernen von Vokabeln, Grammatik und Aussprache unterstützen. Darüber hinaus

können Schülerinnen und Schüler mit digitalen Medien auch in virtuellen Klassenräumen zusammenarbeiten und miteinander kommunizieren.

### 3.2. Sprachenlernen mit Gamification

Gamification bedeutet, Lerninhalte in spielerischer Form zu vermitteln. Beim Sprachenlernen können zum Beispiel Spiele wie Quizze, Memory oder Kreuzworträtsel eingesetzt werden, um das Lernen unterhaltsamer und motivierender zu gestalten.

### 3.3. Sprachenlernen mit interkulturellem Ansatz

Ein interkultureller Ansatz bedeutet, dass nicht nur die Sprache selbst, sondern auch die Kultur des Landes, in dem die Sprache gesprochen wird, im Fokus des Unterrichts steht. Schülerinnen und Schüler sollen nicht nur die Sprache, sondern auch die Kultur verstehen und erleben können.

#### **References:**

1. Gerhard Bach / Susanne Niemeier Bilingualer Unterricht: Grundlagen, Methoden, Praxis, Perspektiven. Kolloquium Fremdsprachenunterricht.

## **LANGUAGE AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL MEDIA**

OLGA ZELINSKA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology  
*Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University*

Social media has become the largest and most convenient area of communication, people can explore the technologies together and develop their digital skills while learning English. Social networking sites not only have a profound impact on our social structure and intra-social interaction, but also affect education in general and learning the English language in particular.

Through social media students learn, connect and share. Young people have to learn how to be good digital citizens and apply the communication devices wisely and responsibly. The benefits of social media influence learning English for professional purposes for future lawyers.

Using media in a language classroom with law students enhances all basic skills, develops other language competences, helps focus on different aspects of society and culture, cross-cultural communication, stimulates discussions on the legal aspects of media functioning.

The most important skills for successful and safe work with social media are critical thinking skills referring to our ability to analyze, interpret, infer, and problem-solve. These skills typically present themselves in the order of identifying a problem, gathering the data relevant to that problem, analyzing the information we gathered, and making a decision or coming to a solution. For all these skills development students need to evolve gradually good command in English.



While working with the materials from social media students are surprised to know that a lot of words they use in their everyday communication are borrowed from the English language, they learn the almost familiar vocabulary eagerly, and enriching their vocabulary is an important step to better understanding and employing the media resources.

The students mastering law would be interested in the current development of new legislation concerning social media. The issues of human rights, freedom of expression, control of big media companies over what their users see or hear on daily basis, the transparency of decision-making on taking down the content are currently being discussed in legislative, policy and academic circles around the globe. The information on those discussions can be offered in the form of exercises and speaking, research, and writing tasks.

The future lawyers should be aware of the fact that the Internet can be unsafe environment with abuse, hate speech, censorship, bias, and disinformation so they should be armed with the tools which can help them navigate this field of communication. Young people are usually interested in the basic rules of how the Internet is governed, how to protect their rights from the lawless rule of tech, what the future of our shared social spaces looks like. The discussions on the virtual dangers with the examples found by the students and shared in class can be beneficial. The research on legal aspects of social network can benefit students' language skills.

While working with the social media materials and the legislation on it students decipher credible sources, analyze and compare, and make a wide step to improving their media literacy. The law students can be given the tasks to find different materials concerning the same event or fact, compare different perspectives, find out the nature of information: facts vs. opinions, primary vs. secondary as for its importance. When students work with media they have to learn how to evaluate the source and information, extract key ideas, use examples to support their opinions, then they can make up their minds about the information based on the background knowledge.

The UK Government adopted the Online Safety Bill that is a new set of laws to protect children and adults online. It makes social media companies more responsible for their users' safety on their platforms. The law students can work with the main documents of the Bill and should be aware that a lot of responsibility comes with using the Internet besides the opportunities of their language skills development and future professional growth.

### **References:**

1. A Guide to the Online Safety Bill. Gov. UK. URL: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/a-guide-to-the-online-safety-bill>
2. Learn English through social media. URL <https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/learning-english/parents-and-children/your-childs-interests/learn-english-through-social-media/>
3. Social media: How do other governments regulate it? - retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-47135058>

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF ENGLISH FOR ACADEMICS IN UKRAINE**

DMYTRO ROSLAVTSEV, Associate Professor, PhD (Transport Systems)

MARIIA OLKHOVA, Associate Professor, PhD (Transport Systems)

*O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv, Ukraine*

English is the world's most widely spoken language, with some 1.5 billion speakers even though it's native for fewer than 400 million. English accounts for 60 percent of world internet content and is the lingua franca of pop culture and the global economy. All 100 of the world's most influential science journals publish in English. Across Europe, close to 100 percent of students study English at some point in their education [1]. These are facts of visual figures of English that present the scale of the influence.

It is impossible to imagine the development of science without knowledge of the English language in the modern academic community. Language unites different scientists and enables collaboration. The most powerful option for cooperation is the implementation of joint projects.

Thanks to the motivational policy of the university in promoting the development of English language skills among the teaching staff, it is possible to expand the circle of partners, participate in international proposals and implement international projects.

As a result of a long-term and purposeful policy of increasing the level of English language proficiency, unique educational and scientific projects are being implemented at the Department of Transport Systems and Logistics of O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv. The Erasmus+ KA2 project for the opportunity to develop the new Master program "Smart Transport and Logistics for Cities" was a good start [2]. The continuation of the implementation of this project is the project Erasmus + Jean Monnet Module "Sustainable Urban Transport Policy in Europe". The general objective of the module is to enhance awareness of the European Union's sustainable urban transport policy and spread the new mobility approach through education and dissemination of project results [3].

Work on the implementation of the first project in Ukraine EIT Urban Mobility project is currently underway through the summer schools and training course [4]. The project team consists of Lukasiewicz Research Network, O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv and Poznan Institute of Technology. The general idea is to provide summer schools and training course presenting innovative urban mobility solutions and EU implementations. The main aim of the project is to close the knowledge gap and to raise awareness about green, safe, and inclusive mobility solutions for people and goods by means of providing Summer Schools and training courses for students, young specialists, and academics in fields of city logistics and urban mobility.

The authors acknowledge the support of the EiT Urban Mobility project “CL Summer School and &UM training courses for EU&UA participants” and the partners for their activity in developing and implementing the project.

**References:**

1. Amy Chua (2022) How the English Language Conquered the World. The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/01/18/books/review/the-rise-of-english-rosemary-salomone.html>
2. URL: <http://smalog-2017.uniroma2.it/>
3. URL: <https://k-tsl.com/nasha-kafedra/sutran-eng/>
4. URL: <https://tsl.kname.edu.ua/index.php/uk/proiekty-kafedry/mizhnarodna-diyalnist>

# CONTENTS

## SECTION 1

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT. DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW. CHALLENGES FOR DEMOCRACY IN WARTIME

<b>YULIA ANDRUSIV, IHOR FURYK, LILY KUZNETSOVA</b> ANNUAL BASIC LEAVE AND ITS LEGAL REHULATION.....	3
<b>ROMAN BABANOV, ALLA. I. RADU</b> PRINCIPLES OF THE TENDER PROCEDURE IN CIVIL SERVICE: CONCEPT, TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICATION.....	5
<b>OLEKSANDR BABYCH, ALLA I. RADU</b> INTERIM MEASURES IN CASE LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS : GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	7
<b>KHRYSTYNA BAH LAI, NATALIYA V. YANYUK, LILIYA R. KUZNYETSOVA</b> EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL REGIMES: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	9
<b>DMYTRO BAKAIEV, NATALIYA S. SKRYPNYK</b> VOLUNTEERING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME.....	11
<b>NADIA BALOH, IRYNA VAKULA, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> VOLUNTARY RENUNCIATION IN AN UNCONSUMMATED CRIMINAL OFFENCE: THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES.....	13
<b>SOPHIA BAZYUK, KHRYSTYNA KMETYK-PODUBINSKA, LILY KUZNETSOVA</b> THE WAYS OF PROTECTING PATENT RIGHTS (BASED ON CASE LAW MATERIALS).....	16
<b>OLHA BEILA, YAROSLAV SYVAKIVSKYI, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> CHANGES IN MEDIA POLICY DURING WARTIME.....	17
<b>NATALIA-ANDRIANA BOBYK, ALLA I. RADU</b> THE PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT IN CRIMINAL LAW.....	19
<b>TARAS BONCHAK, SOLOMIYA T. ONUFRIV, OLENA B. IVASYUTA</b> THE PLACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM IN ECOLOGIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.....	20
<b>ANASTASIIA BREUS, ALLA I. RADU</b> PROHIBITION OF UNREASONABLE REFUSAL IN EMPLOYMENT....	23
<b>SOLOMIYA BRYNDZIA, YULIYA M. KOVALYK, LILIA R. KUZNETSOVA</b> «VERTICAL» CLASSIFICATION OF OBJECTS OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND ITS CRIMINAL LAW SIGNIFICANCE.....	25

<b>DIANA CHUPIL, VOLODYMYR GORDIENKO, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> APPOINTMENT OF PUNISHMENT FOR COMPLEX CRIMINAL OFFENSES: LEGAL REGULATION AND FEATURES OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COURT PRACTICE.....	27
<b>OLEKSANDR DAVYDIUK, ROMAN S. SHANDRA, LILIA R. KUZNETSOVA</b> COMPLIANCE OF FINANCIAL LAW NORMS OF UKRAINE WITH INTERNATIONAL-EUROPEAN STANDARDS: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS.....	31
<b>IRYNA FOSTYAK, VICTORIA DUBAS, ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA</b> COMMITTEES, TEMPORARY INVESTIGATORS AND TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS OF PARLIAMENT.....	33
<b>VALENTYNA HALINHER, ALLA I. RADU</b> THE PROBLEMS OF CONTRACTUAL REGULATION OF SURROGACY IN UKRAINE.....	35
<b>BOHDAN HAMLIIUK, DMYTRO SHVETS, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> LOCAL LEGAL REGULATION OF REMUNERATION.....	38
<b>KRISTINA HOSHOVSKA, RUSLAN BODNARCHUK, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> REAL AND UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF THE VALIDITY OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN SPACE.....	40
<b>VIRA HOT, YURIY-ANTONIY Y. ZBORIVSKI, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b> THE DONATION AGREEMENT.....	43
<b>MARTA HRUSCHAK, ALLA I. RADU</b> DECLARING PHYSICAL PERSON'S DEATH BECAUSE OF MILITARY ACTIONS.....	44
<b>ALINA HRYTSENKO, ALLA I. RADU</b> ABUSE OF A MONOPOLY POSITION ON THE MARKET.....	47
<b>RUSLANA IVANIUK, PAVLO ALEXANDROV, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> UKRAINIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION BOOSTS DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY IN HOST COUNTRIES.....	49
<b>ANASTASIA KADNIKOVA, PAVLO ALEKSANDROV, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> QUALITY OF SEX EDUCATION AS A PROBLEM OF UKRAINIAN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.....	51
<b>OKSANA KHOMUTNYK, IRYNA SEN, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> RAPE (ARTICLE 152 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): CRIMINAL-LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CORPUS DELICTI...	53
<b>VLADYSLAV KOSHELNYK, OLEKSANDR A. FISUN, NATALYA M. SAVCHENKO</b> DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UKRAINE.....	55

<b>DMYTRO KOVALCHYN, ALLA I. RADU</b> SOFT LAW ACTS IN THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SOURCES.....	57
<b>SOPHIA KRUCHININA, LILIA IMBIROVSKA-SYVAKIVSKA, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> MEDIA INDEPENDENCE ISSUES IN WARTIME.....	61
<b>DIANA KUHARSKA, DARIA HURMACH, MAKSIM I. PRIKHNENKO, OLGA O. ODINTSOVA</b> TRANSFORMATION OF CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.....	63
<b>SOFIIA KUNANETS, ALLA I. RADU</b> LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF UKRAINE.....	65
<b>DANA KYRYCHUK, YURI V. OLIYNYK, LILIIA R.KUZNETSOVA</b> UNIFICATION OF ZUNR AND UNR IN A UNIFIED UKRAINIAN STATE	68
<b>MARIIA LAKHTINA,OLENA M. RYM, LILIYA R.KUZNETSOVA</b> LABOUR COURTS AND THE EXPEDIENCY OF THEIR CREATION IN UKRAINE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EU COUNTRIES).....	70
<b>MARKIIAN LYBA, IRYNA GRYNCHAK, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> COPYRIGHT ON COMPUTER PROGRAMS.....	72
<b>TARAS MAMCHUR, RUSLAN O. BODNARCHUK, LILIA R. KUZNETSOVA</b> THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN EXTREME NECESSITY AND NECESSARY DEFENSE AS CIRCUMSTANCES THAT EXCLUDE CRIMINAL UNLAWFULNESS OF CONDUCT.....	75
<b>SOFIIA MARCHENKO, IRINA I. SHPUGANYCH, ANETTA L. ARTSYSHEVSKA</b> NON DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT.....	77
<b>YULIIA MUSIIEVSKA, VOLODYMYR GONCHAROV, ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA</b> WOMEN'S RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTICS..	79
<b>VIKTORIIA NIKOLAICHUK, ALLA. I. RADU</b> INHERITANCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.....	80
<b>JULIA NOS, VOLODYMYR S. KOBRYN, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b> FEATURES OF THE EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES BY HEAD OF THE TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY IN UKRAINE IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL STATE..	83
<b>YULIA NOSENKO, ALLA I. RADU</b> THEORIES OF COMPLICITY IN THE CRIMINAL LAW SCIENCE: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	85

<b>DIANA NYKYFORCHYN, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
FEATURES OF THE TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS WITH WHISTLEBLOWERS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION OFFICERS.....	88
<b>OLENA OKHABSKA, IRYNA SEN, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b>	
EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY: CONTROVERSIAL ISSUES	89
<b>PAVLO ORDYNSKYI, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
SALARY AS A COMPONENT OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY IN THE PRACTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	93
<b>YULIA PANTELIUK, KHRYSTYNA I. KMETYK – PODUBINSKA, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b>	
ORPHAN WORKS: PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION.....	96
<b>YULIANA PETRENKO, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
UKRAINIAN JUDICIARY IN THE CONTEXT OF MATIAL LAW.....	98
<b>YURIY PLOTYTSIA, HALYNA MYKHALCHYSHYN, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
OVERCOMING CHALLENGES FOR UKRAINE'S FUTURE AS A TRUE DEMOCRACY: A REFLECTION ON ASSERTIVENESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS DURING WARTIME.....	100
<b>VLADA PONOMAROVA, YAROSLAV SIVAKIVSKIY, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE CHOICE WITHIN THE CONTEMPORARY MEDIA MILIEU IN UKRAINE.....	102
<b>ROSTYSLAV PONUROK, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ON THE CRIME OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE: MAIN LEGAL ISSUES.....	104
<b>MAKSYM POPELCHUK, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
ANTI-CORRUPTION RESTRICTIONS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.....	106
<b>ANASTASIIA PYLYPENKO, VITALIY CHORNENKYY, ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA</b>	
THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL PROTECTION IN UKRAINE.....	109
<b>MARIIA-ROKSOLANA PYNDZYN, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
THE PRINCIPLE OF FORMALITY AND APPLICATION OF THE PRICIPLE OF FORMALITY BY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION...	110
<b>IRYNA SHAROVA, NATALIA GABOR, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
HOW UKRAINIAN BOOK MARKET HAS CHANGED ITS STRATEGY IN RESPONSE TO RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR TO PROTECT UKRAINIAN BOOK, LANGUAGE AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.....	112
<b>OLENA SHCHUPLIAK, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC POWER DECENTRALIZATION IN UKRAINE.....	115

<b>DARYNA SHEREMETA, BOHDAN MARKEVYCH, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
POSITION OF DEMOCRACY WITHIN THE LEFT-RIGHT POLITICAL SPECTRUM.....	117
<b>NAZAR SHESTOPALOV, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN UKRAINE: CURRENT LEGAL ISSUES.....	119
<b>MARIIA SIRKO, OLENA MUSAKOVSKA, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
ADDRESSING SOCIETAL CHALLENGES: ENSURING VALIDITY IN ASSESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS.....	122
<b>TETIANA SOMAK, OLGA ZELINSKA</b>	
FEE-BASED PRACTICE OF A LAWYER: PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS.....	124
<b>YULIANA SOMAR, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b>	
THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION AS A PERSONAL NON-PROPERTY RIGHT.....	127
<b>OLEH SOROKIN, YURII T. PIKH, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b>	
THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND ENSURING THE RIGHT TO DEFENCE UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS.....	129
<b>OKSANA STADNYK, MAKSYM O. SUKHANOV, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b>	
PROBLEMS OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF OBJECTS CREATED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.....	131
<b>SOFIA STASIUK, IRYNA TABINSKA, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
PRINCIPLES OF MEDIA FREEDOM IN DEMOCRACIES.....	133
<b>ANASTASIA STETSYK, NATALIA LYTOVCHENKO, OLENA IVASYUTA</b>	
LINGUISTIC AND AXIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF MEDIA MINI-DISCOURSES OF THE GREAT WAR.....	136
<b>MARIA SVEREDA, ALLA I. RADU</b>	
TYPES OF COURT DECISIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS	138
<b>IRYNA SYZENKO, IRYNA VAKULA, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b>	
TYPES OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES FOR WHICH STAGES OF PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY ARE NOT POSSIBLE.....	140
<b>ALISA TRYTIACHENKO, BOHDAN M. MARKEVYCH, OLENA B. IVASYUTA</b>	
IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBLE AND ACCURATE RESOURCES FOR CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION: ADDRESSING CHALLENGES FACED BY UKRAINIAN REFUGEES.....	142
<b>MARIIA TURCHENKO, VITALIY SERYOGIN, IRYNA TKALIA</b>	
LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE.....	144



<b>VIKTORIYA TVERDOKHLIB, MYKOLA V. BAGRII, NATALIYA O. HRYNYA</b> PROCEDURAL STATUS OF THE SUSPECT AND THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.....	146
<b>KHRYSTYNA VASYLTSIV, BOHDAN HUDZ, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> PECULIARITIES OF THE PROOF PROCESS IN CASES OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENCES.....	148
<b>STANISLAV VASYURKO, NATALIYA VOITOVYCH, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CINEMA AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.....	150
<b>OLEKSANDR VERSHYGORA, YEVHEN O. MICHURIN, IRYNA A. TKALIA</b> CIVILIAN AGREEMENT AS ONE OF THE MEANS OF THE EXERCISE OF CIVIL RIGHTS REGARDING VIRTUAL BENEFITS.....	153
<b>MARIA LOURDES VERTELETSKA, IRYNA SEN, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> COMPLICITY IN A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND PROVOCATION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE: PROBLEMS OF CORRELATION.....	155
<b>TYMUR YAKYMENKO, DMYTRO LUKIANOV</b> AUTHENTIC INTERPRETATION OF LAWS. RISK TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SEPARATION OF POWERS AND NON- RETROACTIVITY?.....	157
<b>IRYNA YAREMKO, MYKOLA OPRYSKO, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> THEORIES OF LEGAL ENTITY.....	159
<b>MARTA YUR, OLENA MUSAKOVSKA, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> LONELINESS AMID CONFLICT: UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT AND CONSEQUENCES IN WARTIME.....	162
<b>VICTORIA ZAVERUHA, KHRYSTYNA KMETYK-PODUBINSKA, LILIA KUZNETSOVA</b> IMAGE RIGHTS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE.....	164

## SECTION 2

### INNOVATIVE TRENDS OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

<b>KYRYLO BALAKLEIETS, ALLA KOVALEVSKA, GANNA GUSEVA</b> ACTUALIZATION OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE MARKETING ACTIVITIES OF COMPANIES.....	167
<b>NATALIYA BLAHODYR, IRYNA A. TKALIA</b> NORMCORE ADVERTISING AS AN ELEMENT OF THE MODERN ERA OF METAMODERNISM.....	169

<b>OLHA BULHAKOVA, VALERIY V. RYEZNIKOV, NATALIYA M. STUPNITSKAYA</b> DEVELOPMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN-SWISS INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC DIALOGUE WITHIN THE WAR IN UKRAINE: REALITIES AND PERSPECTIVES.....	171
<b>TETIANA GUDKO, OLENA V. REVENKO</b> INNOVATIONS AS DRIVER OF DEVELOPMENT FOR ENTERPRISES IN UKRAINE.....	173
<b>ROMAN V. GUMENIUK, OLEG M. PIDKHOMNYI, OLENA B. IVASIUTA</b> WAYS TO ENSURE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF CO-INVESTORS.....	176
<b>YELYZAVETA HRYMASHEVYCH, HANNA V. LUKIANOVA</b> THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	178
<b>ANASTASIYA KOMPANIETS, HANNA V. LUKIANOVA</b> FEATURES OF STATE BUDGETING IN UKRAINE.....	180
<b>VIRA KORNIYENKO, NATALIYA VOITOVYCH, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> IS OUTSOURCING BETTER THAN IN-HOUSE?.....	182
<b>OLHA KULIESHOVA, OLENA S. PARKHOMENKO, IRYNA A. TKALIA</b> GRAIN MARKET OF UKRAINE AS THE BASIS OF GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY.....	184
<b>NAZAR LAUKHIN, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> INNOVATIVE TRENDS OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.....	186
<b>DENYS MELNYK, ANDRIY V. STEPANOV</b> ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS IN THE SYSTEM OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT.....	188
<b>VALERIYA NAHORNA, NATALIA V. DRIL, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> BUSINESS IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR.....	190
<b>SOFIA NEPOMNIASHCHA, ANNA I. RYBAK, IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA</b> GLOBAL PROBLEMS OF THE MODERN ECONOMIC DIMENSION.....	192
<b>ANNA OSTAPUK, ANDRIY V. STEPANOV</b> INNOVATIVE TRENDS IN ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF GLOBALIZATION.....	193
<b>ROMAN PAVLII , IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA</b> BARACK OBAMA’S PLAN TO FIGHT THE 2008 CRISIS.....	196
<b>ELVIRA PELEKH, NATALIA V. DRIL, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> ACTUAL ISSUES OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATION IN MODERN CONDITIONS IN UKRAINE.....	198

<b>IHOR SERHIEIEV, IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA</b> PECULIARITIES OF FINANCIAL CONTROL IN WARTIME.....	200
<b>ANGELINA SIRENKO, IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA</b> US FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PRESENT STAGE.....	202
<b>YAROSLAV STROGANOV, ANNA I. RYBAK, IRYNA A. KAMIENIEVA</b> MONOPOLIZED MARKET.....	204
<b>SOFIIA TARASENKO, NATALIA V. DRIL, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> PROBLEMS OF FINANCING STARTUPS: UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE.	205
<b>VLADYSLAVA VASYLEVA, NATALIA V. DRIL, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS IN UKRAINE.....	207
<b>DARIA ZAIKO, NATALIA V. DRIL, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> THE MAIN GOAL OF THE BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.....	208
<b>ARYNA ZAMORA, OLHA HNATYSHEVA</b> BLEISURE TRAVELS AS A NEW REQUIREMENT FOR HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY.....	210

### SECTION 3

#### MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ENGINEERING

<b>KSENIYA ABELTSEVA, ANNA KOTOVA</b> SIMULATION OF SOLAR COLLECTOR OPERATION SPHERICAL SHAPE.....	212
<b>OLEKSANDR BARANOV, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> MODERN ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR BENEFITS...	213
<b>ANASTASIIA BOTSMAN, OLENA ILIENKO</b> OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL APPROACH TO THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY.....	215
<b>MYKYTA CHERNIAIEV, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ENGINEERING.....	217
<b>ELIZAVETA DANKO, SVITLANA V. USHAKOVA</b> FLYING HOUSES AGAINST EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.....	220
<b>OLEKSII HUBARKOV, OLENA O. CHEVYCHELOVA</b> VEHICLE THEFT PREVENTION.....	221
<b>ANDRII ISTOMIN, OLGA SLATOVA, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES OF THE FUTURE GENERATION.....	223
<b>ANNA KALINA, EVGENIY I. KUSH, OLENA ANISENKO, MARTIN HORN</b> MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR TRANSPORT SYSTEMS.....	225

<b>ANASTASIA KINDINOVA, PYLYP HOVOROV, OLENA ILIENKO</b> AUTOMATION OF PROCESSES AS A DIRECTION OF ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY SAVING IN CITY LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS.....	227
<b>ANDRII KOLODEZNYI, KOSTIANTYN VIATKIN, OLENA ILIENKO</b> FEATURES OF AGGLOMERATIONS FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF POST-WAR CHALLENGES	229
<b>VLADYSLAV KOSHELNYK, OLEKSANDR A. FISUN, NATALYA M. SAVCHENKO</b> DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF INFORMATION SECURITY IN UKRAINE.....	232
<b>GENNADII LOKTIONOV, VLADISLAV PLIUHIN, OLENA ILIENKO</b> ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF DESIGNING AUXILIARY DIRECT CURRENT POWER SUPPLY SYSTEMS FOR ENERGY FACILITIES IN UKRAINE..	234
<b>VOLODYMYR LYKHATSKYI, KONSTANTIN MIAGHKOKHLIB, ANNA KOTOVA</b> HYDRAULIC REGIME CHARACTERISTICS OF BRANCHED DISTRICT HEATING NETWORKS.....	237
<b>ILLIA LYSAK, NATALIIA S. SKRYPNYK</b> PRODUCTION OF MECANUM WHEELS USING A 3D PRINTER.....	239
<b>DMYTRO MORHUL, OLEKSIY P. NARIEZHNI, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> WAYS OF MITIGATION DATA BREACHES FOR GLOBAL ENTERPRISE COMPANIES.....	241
<b>ARSENIY NORKOV, YURIY V. PAKHOMOV, RADUL G. MAKOVIEI</b> APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDUSTRY .....	243
<b>TETIANA PODSTIEVAIA, VOLODYMYR V. SEREDA, SVITLANA M. MOISEIENKO</b> MODERN ACHIEVEMENTS OF DESALINATION.....	245
<b>SERGIY POTAPOV, OLENA ILIENKO</b> DEPENDENCE OF THE STRESSED AND DEFORMED STATE OF CONCRETE ON TEMPERATURE INFLUENCE IN EUROCODE 2....	247
<b>OLEXSANDR PUKHOVOI, OLGA P. KROT, OLENA ILIENKO</b> CLEANING METHODS OF EMISSIONS FROM WASTE INCINERATORS	249
<b>VALERIIA RYCHAHOVA, IVAN G. SLYUSAREV, ANNA V. KOTOVA</b> INVESTIGATION OF ASTEROID 4 VESTA SPECTRAL PROPERTIES BY IMPLEMENTATION OF PHASE- AND COLOR-RATIO TECHNIQUES...	251
<b>VLADYSLAV SHAPKA, OLENA O. CHEVYCHELOVA</b> ENVIRONMENTAL EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF A BATTERY ELECTRIC VEHICLE.....	252
<b>DMYTRO SHLIAHA, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> INNOVATION FROM AMBERSEMI: SILICON CHIP CAPABILITIES FOR PATENTED DIRECT DC AC POWER TECHNOLOGY.....	254

<b>BOHDAN SHPAK, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> MODERN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICAL DEVICES, APPARATUS AND CARS.....	257
<b>OLEH SNIEOSIKOV, OLEKSII P. NARIEZHNI,</b> <b>IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> PROTECTING THE CORPORATE INFRASTRUCTURE FROM CYBER THREATS: AN INNOVATIVE RESEARCH APPROACH.....	259
<b>ANNA SVERGUNENKO, DMYTRO DIADIN, OLENA DROZD</b> OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF PLANT-MICROBIAL FUEL CELL USING.....	260
<b>DMYTRO TANANAEV, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> DEVELOPMENT OF AI AND ML NOWADAYS.....	262
<b>NATALIIA YELNIKOVA, EVGENIY I.KUSH, OLENA ANISENKO,</b> <b>MARTIN HORN</b> DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGIES IN UKRAINE.....	263
<b>NIKITA ZARUBIN, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> MATERIALS, MANUFACTURING, AND MORE: A LOOK AT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN ENGINEERING.....	265

#### SECTION 4

#### LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION, ECOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

<b>OLEKSANDR ANTONOV, YULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> RESEARCH OF BASALTOIDS PETROPHYSICAL PARAMETERS IN A CARBON DIOXIDE ATMOSPHERE.....	267
<b>MYKHAILO BAHIN, YULIYA RADZYNSKA, OLENA ILIENKO</b> THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF LAND USE OF THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS.....	269
<b>TARAS BONCHAK, SOLOMIYA T. ONUFRIV, OLENA B. IVASYUTA</b> THE PLACE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM IN ECOLOGIZATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY.....	271
<b>HEORHII BONDARENKO, YURIY G. GAMULYA,</b> <b>VIKTORIIA M. SERDYUK</b> THE CHALK FLORA NEAR OHIRTSEVE VILLAGE (CHUHUIV DISTRICT, KHARKIV REGION, UKRAINE): SYSTEMATIC, ECOMORPHIC AND COENOTIC ANALYSES.....	274
<b>ALISA BOROWINSKA, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> BIOBETON IM BAUWESEN.....	276
<b>SERHII CHEKHOV, KATERINA YU. SEHIDA, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS IN KHARKIV.....	278

<b>JELISAWETA DANKO, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> NEUE IDEEN IN DER ARCHITEKTUR.....	280
<b>SVIATOSLAV DMITRIIÉV, SVITLANA RÉSHETCHENKO, IULIIA SHAMAIEVA</b> CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES DANS LE BASSIN DE LA RIVIÈRE SIVERSKY DONETS ET LEURS CONSÉQUENCES.....	281
<b>DARIA DUDKO, MARYNA S. KOLIENKINA, OLENA ANISENKO</b> FAMOUS CHURCHES OF UKRAINE.....	284
<b>AMIN FARES, SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA</b> THE GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AS A FACTOR IN THE FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF SURFACE RECREATION CENTERS.....	285
<b>ROMAN HONCHAROV, SVITLANA C. CHEPURNA, RADUL G. MAKOVIEI</b> THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IN LARGE CITIES.....	287
<b>MYKOLA HORODETSKYI, IULIIA V. SYDORENKO, SVITLANA M. MOISEIENKO</b> GROWING TREND TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND ECO-FRIENDLY CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES.....	289
<b>YELIZAVETA IVANOVA, IRINA I. KREISER</b> REUSE OF MATERIALS IN CONSTRUCTION.....	291
<b>VITALII IVASENKO, OLEKSANDR ZAVALNIY, OLENA ILIENKO</b> PREDICTING TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS METHODS IN URBAN PLANNING	293
<b>ANASTASIIA KAPLUN, OLHA I. PERELYHINA</b> INNOVATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION.....	295
<b>VLADA KARAHODINA, SAAKSHI SHAH, MARYNA S. KOLIENKINA, OLENA ANISENKO</b> ROMAN ARCHITECTURE OF THE 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	297
<b>POLINA KLIMENKO, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> HUMANITÄRE AUSRICHTUNGEN UNSERER ZEIT.....	298
<b>YEHOR KONONENKO, YEVHENIY P. SUYETNOV</b> MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS AS AN OBJECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.....	300
<b>WIKTORIJA KOROSCHTSCHUP, JAROSLAW NASARENKO, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> VERBUNDWERKSTOFFE AUFGRUND DER BÖDEN UND BIOSCHLAMM.....	302
<b>WIKTORIJA LAWRIK, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> DEKORATIVE BETONARTEN.....	304
<b>MYKOLA LIESNIAK, IGOR V. UDALOV, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> RESEARCH OF THE STATE OF THE WATER ENVIRONMENT IN THE REGIONS OF THE LOCATION OF OIL AND GAS DEPOSITS.....	305

<b>MARYNA LOZOVA, OLHA I. PERELYHINA</b> 3D TECHNOLOGY IN CONCRETE PRINTING.....	307
<b>MARIA MASS, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> ERNEUERUNGSMETHODEN VON ABWASSERNETZEN.....	308
<b>DANIL POLENOK, OLEXANDER W. RACHKOVSKYI</b> TIFBAU IN DEUTSCHLAND UND IN DER WELT.....	309
<b>YANA SELIKHOVA, TETYANA ZHYDKOVA</b> METHODS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN TERRITORIES FOR ORGANIZATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENT ECOLOGICAL SETTLEMENTS.....	310
<b>OLEXANDR SKALYHA, FRANCESCA GULDEMOND, SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA</b> WHAT WILL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE?....	313
<b>DARIA SUK, GANNA S. RYABOVOL</b> HOUSES BY A 3D-PRINTING.....	315
<b>DMYTRO SULIMA, O. V. BARTASHCHUK, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> PROSPECTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SHALE OILS FROM THE RUDOV BEDS OF THE DNEIPER-DONETSK DEPRESSION.....	317
<b>ANASTASIYA SVYSTUN, IHOR ROZHKO, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> MANAGING FORESTS IN SKOLE BESKYDY NATIONAL PARK: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES.....	318
<b>ALISA TKACHENKO, GANNA S. RYABOVOL</b> WOODEN ARCHITECTURE FOR A CARBON-NEUTRAL FUTURE.....	320
<b>VENHRYN D.V., L. M. NIEMETS, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> URBAN UKRAINE.....	322
<b>ANDRIY YAROSHENKO, IULIIA I. SHAMAIEVA</b> COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH OF THE GEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR THE SAFE STORAGE OF CARBON DIOXIDE GAS.....	323
<b>POLINA YUDKINA, SAMMY LO, SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA</b> WHAT IS MODULAR CONSTRUCTION?.....	325

## SECTION 5

### LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES. INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES AT SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES. TEACHING LANGUAGES IN THE WARTIME

<b>DIANA ALEKSEEVA, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> TYPES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER AND JOURNALISTIC TEXTS AND FEATURES OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN.....	329
<b>OLENA ANISENKO</b> TEACHING ENGLISH DURING THE WAR.....	331

<b>OLEKSII BANDURA, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION AS A SPECIAL AND SPECIFIC STYLE OF TRANSLATION ACTIVITY.....	333
<b>ANNA BELIANINOVA, ALLA N. KROKHMAL</b> AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION OF NEWS MEDIA.....	335
<b>ANZHELIKA BILYK, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> DER ENTSTEHUNGSPROZESS DER AMERIKANISCHEN VERSION DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE.....	338
<b>ANZHELIKA BILYK, ALLA N. KROKHMAL</b> GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THR VERBS OF THE AMERICAN VARIANT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN COMPARISON WITH STANDARD ENGLISH.....	340
<b>OLENA CHERNOMORD, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO INTERIOR DESIGN STUDENTS.....	342
<b>OLENA CHERNOMORD, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> FREMDSPRACHENUNTERRICHT IN GRUNDSCHULEN.....	344
<b>ALINA DARAGAN, SVITLANA M. DONETS</b> PECULIARITIES OF BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.....	346
<b>DIANA DEBERDEEVA, CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> SPECIFICITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL TRANSLATION IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE AND CITY PLANNING.....	348
<b>POLINA DENCHYK, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> THE FUTURE TENSE CATEGORY OF ENGLISH VERB: LINGUISTIC ASPECT.....	350
<b>POLINA DENCHYK, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> ADRESSIERUNG IN DEUTSCH.....	352
<b>ANASTASIIA FEDORENKO, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> SOME PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.....	354
<b>ALINA FESENKO, MARIA OSINSKA</b> TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN COMMUNITY INTERPRETING.....	356
<b>YANINA V. GURTOVA</b> MODERN APPROACHES OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES.....	358
<b>LILIIA HASANENKO, LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO</b> ON THE PROBLEM OF EXPRESSING MODALITY IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES.....	360
<b>OLENA HAVRYLOVA</b> METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING PHONETICS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS.....	362



<b>ANASTASIIA HRYTSAL, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> ÜBERSETZUNGSTECHNIKEN IN DER JURISTISCHEN ÜBERSETZUNG	364
<b>ANASTASIIA HRYTSAL, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND TRANSFORMATIONS IN LEGAL TRANSLATION.....	366
<b>TETIANA IRTUGANOVA, OLENA YU. MATUSHEK, YULIIA YU. SHAMAIEVA</b> TRANSLATED COLLECTIONS OF MIRACLE STORIES IN THE 17 <sup>TH</sup> - CENTURE UKRAINE.....	368
<b>EGOR IWASCHENKO, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> SPRACHE UND ÜBERSETZUNG LERNEN. INNOVATIVE METHODEN DES SPRACHUNTERRICHTS IN SCHULE UND UNIVERSITÄT. FREMSPRACHENUNTERRICHT IN KRIEGSZEITEN.....	370
<b>KATERYNA KRYVONIS, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> STRATEGIES IN VIDEO GAMES LOCALIZATION.....	371
<b>BRUHT WARNAR, LILIIA R. KUZNETSOVA</b> SUSTAINABLE EDUCATION IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES	373
<b>LILIIA LIALIUK, CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES INTO UKRAINIAN.....	375
<b>ANASTASIIA LISHCHENKO, MARIANA STRUK, OLENA IVASYUTA</b> UTILIZING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY.....	376
<b>RADUL G. MAKOVIEI, OKSANA M. MAKOVIEI</b> FEATURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MODERN CONCEPT OF CORRECT ONLINE ASSESSMENT.....	378
<b>ELMIRA MAZUR, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> FEATURES OF USING GENDER-FAIR LANGUAGE IN ENGLISH AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN.....	381
<b>ELMIRA MAZUR, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> TERMINOLOGIE UND FACHVOKABULAR BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG VON FACHTEXTEN AUS DEM DEUTSCHEN INS UKRAINISCHE.....	383
<b>AFRUZA MELIKOVA, LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO</b> LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN AND BRITISH ENGLISH.....	385
<b>LIUBOV MOLOCHII, IRYNA SHAINER</b> O. POTEBNIA'S PSYCHOLINGUISTIC CONCEPT OF A LITERARY TEXT: BASIC PRINCIPLES.....	388
<b>ANDRIANA MYKHALIO, IRYNA SHAINER</b> MAKSYM RYLSKYI DURING THE THIRD BLOSSOMING ERA.....	390

<b>KSENIA NESTERENKO, KADIR ÇEŞITLI</b> FROM LOCAL CONCEPTIONS TO GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING: IDEAS OF UKRAINIAN AND TURKISH EDUCATIONALISTS ABOUT LEARNNG.....	392
<b>POLINA NIEMCHENKO, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> TRANSLATING TITLES OF NOVELS.....	393
<b>SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA</b> THE SPECIFICS AND METHODS OF EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS.....	395
<b>DIANA NIMYLOVYCH, IRYNA SHAINER</b> MEANS OF INTELLECTUALIZATION OF POETIC SPEECH BY M. DRY-KHMARA.....	397
<b>BOHDAN OVSIANNIKOV, OLENA V. EL KASSEM</b> OCCASIONALISMS AS A MEANS OF AUTHOR'S SELF-REALIZATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION.....	399
<b>YULIIA V. PANASIUK</b> BILINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION IN EUROPE.....	401
<b>VALERIA APALKOVA, OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL</b> CHALLENGES FOR CHEMISTRY IN UKRAINE AFTER THE WAR.....	403
<b>ANASTASIA KONKOVA, YAROSLAV M. KUNDENKO</b> HISTORY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT.....	405
<b>ALINA KOROLKOVA, OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL</b> POST WAR URBAN RECONSTRUCTION IN UKRAINE.....	407
<b>ANASTASIYA LYSKA, OLEKSANDR V. SHEPEL</b> IMPACT OF RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR ON THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY	409
<b>MARGARITA POSTEVKA, LIUDMYLA SHUMEIKO</b> THE WAYS OF TRANSFERRING ENGLISH COMPUTER TERMS INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE.....	412
<b>MARGARITA POSTEVKA, DMYTRO YURCHENKO</b> DIE DEUTSCHE SPRACHE IM ZEITALTER DER GLOBALISIERUNG...	413
<b>VALENTINA PRYANITSKA</b> SOME SUCCESSFUL WAYS OF INFLUENCING STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING.....	415
<b>YELYZAVETA PRYKHODKO, CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATION OF JOURNALISTIC ARTICLES.....	419
<b>VERONIKA RATISHNA, CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH HUMOROUS VERSES INTO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE.....	421

<b>MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> FLIPPED CLASSROOM METHOD IN TEACHING ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS OF PHILOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.....	422
<b>HANNA SADOVSKA, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> LINGUISTIC PURISM AS AN OBJECT OF SOCIOLINGUISTICS.....	424
<b>OLEKSANDRA SAMSONENKO, ALLA N. KROKHMAL</b> PECULIARITIES OF INVERSION TRANSLATION IN JANE AUSTEN'S WORK "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE".....	426
<b>OLEXANDRA SAMSONENKO, IRYNA VARAVA</b> LA PROFESSION DE TRADUCTEUR ET LA PROFESSION D'INTERPRETE: PRINCIPAUX CHAMPS D'ACTIVITE.....	428
<b>VALERIIA SEMKIV, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.....	431
<b>VALERIIA SEMKIV, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> DEUTSCH LERNEN IST WICHTIG.....	433
<b>MARHARYTA SERDIUK, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> LEXIKOLOGIE DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE.....	435
<b>ANASTASIIA SHANSHEROVA, SVITLANA NIKIFOROVA</b> LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH TEXTS IN THE FIELD OF IT.....	437
<b>OLEKSANDR SHEPEL</b> HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH WITH TV SERIES? SOME TIPS FOR LEARNERS.....	439
<b>DARIA SHYPOLOVA, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> DIE FUNKTIONEN DES WORTES „ES“ IM DEUTSCHEN.....	442
<b>IGOR M. SHULIAKOV</b> ON LINE EDUCATION AND ITS FUTURE.....	443
<b>KATERYNA SOLODOVNIK, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> GERMAN LOANS IN UKRAINIAN ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTIONAL TERMINOLOGY.....	446
<b>SOFIYA SOROKINA, ALLA M. KROKHMAL</b> LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES.....	448
<b>YELYZAVETA STETSENKO, ALLA N. KROKHMAL</b> ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH ARTICLE ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE LITERARY WORK BY S. BRONTE «JANE EYRE».....	450
<b>MARIYA SVYDLO, LIUDMILA V. SEMENOVA</b> MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLINE TEACHING.....	452

<b>OKSANA TARABANOVSKA</b> TEACHING ACADEMIC ENGLISH TO INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN CANADA.....	453
<b>MARIIA TESLIUK, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> THE VALUE OF THE HISTORY OF TRANSLATION IN THE TRAINING OF PHILOLOGISTS.....	455
<b>VALERIA TITKOVA, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> FUNCTIONS OF FICTION IN MODERN SOCIETY.....	456
<b>VALERIIA TITKOVA, OLENA HAVRYLOVA</b> THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PHONETIC ASPECT IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH.....	459
<b>VIKTORIIA TKACHENKO, MARIA S. OSINSKA</b> ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF LEGAL ACTS (BASED ON THE EUROPEAN UNION LEGISLATION).....	460
<b>VIKTORIIA TKACHENKO, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> QUELLEN VON SCHWIERIGKEITEN BEI DER ÜBERSETZUNG NORMATIVER RECHTSAKTE.....	462
<b>YARYNA TSOBA, IRYNA SHAINER</b> FOREIGN VOCABULARY IN THE COLLECTION “THREE HUNDRED POEMS” BY LINA KOSTENKO.....	464
<b>OLEG TULUPOV, IRYNA YE. FROLOVA, IULIIA YU. SHAMAIEVA</b> CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND CENSORSHIP IN TRANSLATION.....	466
<b>SOFIA VAKULENKO, TETIANA V. MIKHAILOVA</b> FUNCTIONS OF TRANSLATION.....	468
<b>VERONIKA VARETSKA, IRYNA A. SALATA</b> THE FORMATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS BY MEANS OF IDIOMS TO DENOTE HUMAN QUALITIES.....	469
<b>ANGELA VERBENETS, VALERIIA V. USTYMENKO</b> EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE.....	472
<b>ANASTASIIA VIETROVA, MARIYA. S. OSINSKA</b> TRANSLATION IN ENGINEERING.....	474
<b>IVAN VOVK, NATALIA YANIUK, ANETTA ARTSYSHEVSKA</b> BODIES OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE AND FORMS OF THEIR INTERACTION.....	476
<b>JULIA YATSYSHYN, IRYNA SHAINER</b> PHRASEOSEMANTIC GROUP “HUMAN CHARACTER”: LINGUODIDACTIC ASPECT (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE DICTIONARY OF TARAS BEREZA “MOVA NE KALKA”).....	477
<b>YEHOR YEHOOROV, SVITLANA V. MIKHNO</b> USING CHATGPT IN LEARNING ENGLISH.....	479

<b>DARIA ZADOROZHNA, DMYTRO ZAYARNIY, YEVGENIYA S. YEMELYANOVA</b> CHALLENGES FOR TEACHING LANGUAGES IN UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES IN WARTIME.....	482
<b>ANASTASIYA ZAKHARCHENKO, CHARLES SIENKIEWICZ, MARYNA RYZHENKO</b> LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LITERARY PROSE.....	485
<b>ANASTASIYA ZAKHARCHENKO, VICTORIA O. OSTAPCHENKO</b> INNOVATIVE METHODEN DES SPRACHUNTERRICHTS AN SCHULEN UND UNIVERSITÄTEN.....	487
<b>OLGA ZELINSKA</b> LANGUAGE AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL MEDIA.....	488
<b>DMYTRO ROSLAVTSEV, MARIYA OLKHOVA</b> SIGNIFICANCE OF ENGLISH FOR ACADEMICS IN UKRAINE.....	490

*Електронне наукове видання*

**ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ТА ОСВІТА  
У ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОМУ СВІТІ:  
ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ**

**ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ ПРАЦЬ МІЖНАРОДНОГО ФОРУМУ МОЛОДИХ  
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ**

(12 травня 2023 року)

*Матеріали форуму подаються за авторською редакцією  
мовою оригіналу*

Відповідальний за випуск *О. Л. Ільєнко*

Підп. до друку 02.06.2023. Формат 60 × 84/16.  
Ум. друк. арк. 29,6.

Видавець і виготовлювач:

Харківський національний університет міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова,  
вул. Маршала Бажанова, 17, Харків, 61002.

Електронна адреса: office@kname.edu.ua

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи:

ДК № 5328 від 11.04.2017.