

reliance on poorly disciplined volunteer units and the lack of centralized command weakened Ukraine's defense.

Another significant issue was the political fragmentation and internal conflicts. The Central Rada faced opposition from various political groups, including left-wing radicals and conservative elements [2]. This division prevented the formation of a unified national movement and made decision-making ineffective. Furthermore, economic instability and the lack of financial resources played a crucial role. The government struggled with taxation, inflation, and the lack of industrial capacity, which made it difficult to support state structures and military efforts [3]. The diplomatic miscalculations of the Central Rada also contributed to its downfall. Its attempt to gain international recognition was unsuccessful, and it lacked strong allies who could provide military or economic assistance. Meanwhile, Bolshevik Russia, using propaganda and military force, managed to undermine the Rada's legitimacy [2]. 000

Finally, the low level of support among the rural population weakened the government's position. Although the Central Rada attempted land reforms, they were not implemented effectively, causing dissatisfaction among peasants, who formed the majority of Ukraine's population [1].

In conclusion, the combination of weak military structures, political divisions, economic problems, diplomatic failures, and insufficient popular support of the people led to the collapse of the Central Rada. These lessons remain relevant for understanding state-building processes in modern Ukraine.

References:

1. Грушевський М. С. Історія України-Руси, Київ, 1995. <http://litopys.org.ua/hrushrus/iur.htm>
2. Дорошенко Д. І. Нарис історії України, Мюнхен, 1957. <https://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/ulib/item/UKR0003941>
3. Субтельний О. Україна: Історія, Торонто, 1991. <http://irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/ua>

THE FUNCTION OF GERUND AND INFINITIVES IN MODERN ENGLISH BY WALTER ISAACSON'S «STEVE JOBS»

YULIYA POTAPENKO, student

ALLA M. KROKHMAL, Associate Professor, PhD in Pedagogy, Scientific Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Municipal Economy in Kharkiv

• Introduction

The English language, as a dynamic and evolving linguistic system, employs various grammatical structures to convey meaning effectively. Among these structures, gerunds and infinitives play a crucial role in syntactic organization and stylistic variation. This study examines their functions in contemporary English, focusing on their use in the biography *Steve Jobs* by Walter Isaacson. The analysis

provides insights into how these verbal forms contribute to textual coherence and stylistic expression. Understanding the distribution and function of these forms in non-fiction narratives is essential for students, linguists, and educators alike.

- **Main Body**

- 1. Theoretical Overview**

Gerunds and infinitives function as verb complements, noun substitutes, and modifiers in English syntax. While gerunds (-ing forms) often indicate ongoing actions or habitual behaviors, infinitives (to + base verb) frequently express purpose, intention, or potential actions. The distinction between the two is significant in both formal and informal registers. Previous linguistic research (Quirk et al., 1985) suggests that these structures serve as essential tools for shaping meaning and enhancing textual flow.

Additionally, gerunds are commonly used in progressive aspects and as the objects of prepositions, whereas infinitives frequently appear in modal constructions and expressions of future intentions. The complexity of their usage often poses challenges for non-native speakers, making their study valuable for English language acquisition.

- 2. Gerunds and Infinitives in Non-Fiction Texts**

Non-fiction texts, especially biographical works, use gerunds and infinitives to create engaging narratives and convey information effectively. Biographies, in particular, present both factual data and personal insights, requiring a balanced use of grammatical structures. In *Steve Jobs*, Isaacson employs these structures to highlight Jobs' innovative mindset, leadership style, and personal struggles. For example:

- **Gerund Usage:** "*Jobs believed in thinking differently.*" (Describes habitual action)

- **Infinitive Usage:** "*He strived to revolutionize the industry.*" (Expresses intention)

The use of gerunds often reflects continuity and established behavior, whereas infinitives suggest goal-oriented thinking and ambition. By employing both forms, Isaacson effectively portrays Jobs' personality as a visionary who was constantly in motion, striving for perfection and breaking conventional boundaries.

- 3. Analysis of Gerunds and Infinitives in Walter Isaacson's "Steve Jobs"**

By analyzing specific passages, this study reveals patterns in the use of gerunds and infinitives, demonstrating how they contribute to clarity, emphasis, and rhythm in narration. The findings suggest that gerunds often appear in descriptive segments, while infinitives dominate motivational and goal-oriented statements.

For instance, Isaacson frequently uses gerunds when discussing Jobs' past habits, daily routines, and persistent attitudes: "*His passion for designing products meant working tirelessly to achieve perfection.*" Here, "*working*" highlights a continuous effort, whereas "*to achieve*" underlines a specific aim. Such contrasts help structure the narrative, making it more vivid and engaging for readers.

Furthermore, the biography employs infinitives in Jobs' direct speech and quotes, reinforcing his vision-driven approach. Phrases like "*to innovate is to push the boundaries of imagination*" exemplify how infinitives frame philosophical or forward-thinking statements.

- **Conclusion**

The study highlights the importance of gerunds and infinitives in structuring sentences and enhancing textual cohesion. The findings can be applied to linguistic studies, translation practices, and English language teaching. Understanding these structures helps learners and educators improve both comprehension and production of English texts.

Moreover, this research underscores the role of gerunds and infinitives in defining character traits in biographical narratives. As seen in *Steve Jobs*, these grammatical forms contribute to an immersive and dynamic storytelling approach, allowing readers to grasp the complexities of an individual's personality and ambitions. Future studies may further explore how different authors utilize these structures to craft compelling narratives in non-fiction and fiction alike.

References:

1. Isaacson, W. (2011). *Steve Jobs*. Simon & Schuster.
2. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Longman.
3. Halliday, M. A. K., & Hasan, R. (2015). *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in a Social-Semiotic Perspective*. Oxford University Press.
4. Celce-Murcia, M., & Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). *The Grammar Book: An ESL/EFL Teacher's Course*. Heinle & Heinle.

THESES: GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETAL CHANGES

TYMUR PROTSYUK, student

ALLA I. RADU, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Definition and general characteristics of globalization. Globalization is a great worldwide process covering economic, political, sociocultural, and legal spheres. Its influence is noticeable across all countries. It transforms traditional state and societal institutions. The study of globalization has been in the focus of the scholars' attentions for the last two centuries. A significant impact on the study of globalization was made by such scholars as K. Marx, I. Wallerstein, A. Giddens, and J. Habermas. In my opinion, Jean-Francois Lyotard's definition of globalization best of all captures its main idea: "Globalization is a postmodern state of society characterized by the dissolution of traditional identities and the emergence of new transnational structures"[1].

Historical stages and the main trends in the development of globalization research. The study of globalization can be divided into several key