

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.

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THESES: GLOBALIZATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETAL CHANGES

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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

stages. In the 19th century, early mentions of global processes appeared in the works by K. Marx and Alexis de Tocqueville. They analyzed the development of market economies and democracy. In the 20th century I. Wallerstein and R. Robertson formed their globalization theories. In the 21st century, increasing attention has been given to digital consequences, such as jurisdictional conflicts and the regulation of transnational corporations.

Scholars' perspectives on globalization. In the 19th century K. Marx analyzed globalization through the lens of economic determinism and international capital. He believed that the expansion of production and trade would lead to breaking down national barriers and the establishment of a unified global economy [2]. His ideas were later developed by neo-Marxist scholars, who focused on the influence of capitalist relations on global politics.

I. Wallerstein proposed the world-systems theory. According to this theory globalization results from the development of capitalism. He also divides the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery regions. He highlighted the disproportionate distribution of wealth and power, significantly impacting the legal systems of states, particularly those in peripheral economies: "Globalization is a historical process of the development of the capitalist world-system, which deepens economic inequality between the core and the periphery" [3].

A. Giddens focused on modernization and the transformation of power structures in a globalized society. According to him, globalization leads to the reshaping of state institutions, because traditional legal mechanisms lose their effectiveness in dealing with global challenges: "Globalization is the intensification of worldwide social relations linking distant localities in such a way that events occurring in one place significantly affect those in another" [4].

J. Habermas studied the lack of democracy in global governance. He argued that globalization reduces national sovereignty and creates new power structures, which often lack democratic legitimacy [5].

Foundational scholarly works. Among the fundamental works that explore globalization, notable examples include "The Modern World-System" by I. Wallerstein, "The Consequences of Modernity" by A. Giddens, and "Legitimation Through Communication" by J. Habermas. These studies provide a detailed analysis of globalization's impact on political and legal institutions.

Legal aspects of globalization. In practice, globalization influences legal systems through the unification of international legal norms, the signing of international agreements, and the increasing influence of organizations such as the UN, WHO, IMF, and WTO. These institutions help align national laws and create common standards in human rights protection, economic regulation, and environmental protection.

The modern world faces a range of legal challenges caused by globalization. For example, transnational corporations frequently evade national legal regulations by using complex international tax schemes. Additionally, digital globalization introduces jurisdictional challenges in cyberspace, requiring new approaches to international legal cooperation.

Prospects and conclusions. To effectively regulate globalization, international law must be reformed, international judicial mechanisms must be expanded, and national sovereignty must be reinforced. This may involve developing new forms of international cooperation, improving corporate accountability, and implementing unified digital regulatory standards.

Globalization is an unstoppable process that has led to significant changes in national legal systems. While it promotes the unification of legal norms and strengthens international cooperation, it also presents new challenges, particularly in cybersecurity, corporate regulation, and jurisdictional conflicts. Managing global processes effectively requires further development of international law and improved legal cooperation among states.

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ARGUMENTATION IN THE DECISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF UKRAINE: GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC

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The **aim** of my research is to comprehend the importance of legal argumentation and learn more about the specificity of reasoning in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. The most important point of research is to describe and analyze how argumentation affects the court ruling in the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. Legal argumentation serves as a means of justifying the decisions made by the Constitutional Court, explaining how specific provisions of the Constitution are interpreted and applied to concrete cases. This process contributes to the development of constitutional law, guiding legislatures, public authorities, and citizens in understanding the scope and limits of their constitutional rights and obligations.

The Constitutional Court of Ukraine plays a crucial role in ensuring the compliance of laws and legal acts with the Constitution of Ukraine. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine, as the guarantor of the supremacy of the Constitution, employs various forms of argumentation in its activities. In particular, it refers to legal analogy, precedents, the principle of proportionality,