Міністерство освіти і науки України
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імені Леоніда Юзькова

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN USE: ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS

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У збірнику опубліковані тези кращих доповідей, які були оприлюднені на XII Всеукраїнській студентській науковій конференції за міжнародної участі «Foreign Languages in Use: Academic and Professional Aspects», що відбулась у Хмельницькому університеті управління та права 18 березня 2020 року.

Розміщені у збірнику тези доповідей стосуються таких напрямів: «Legal Aspects», «Economy and Management», «Language Aspects. Country-Specific Studies», "Tourism", "Public Management and Administration", "German and French Workshops».

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

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

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THE MISSING LINK IN THE US NEGOTIATION STRATEGY WITH IRAN OVER ITS NUCLEAR PROGRAM: THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

This Major Research Paper proposes that thus far an ineffective method of US negotiations has been employed with Iran over its nuclear program and this is largely due to lack of cultural considerations during negotiations. While it is true that cultural understanding must be examined by both nations, this paper recommends the US to make the first gesture as it is the claimant requesting for Iran to cooperate. This MRP examines why negotiations have been ineffective thus far by first examining the historical background of the issue. The second section provides a cross-cultural comparison and analysis of Iranian and American negotiation styles. An understanding of how culture impacts the negotiation process is relevant and important for a) providing an understanding as to how each side perceives the other and b) the insight it offers for the employment of more effective strategies in negotiations. The third section provides an evaluation of America's success in negotiations with Iran. Lastly, the fourth section offers policy considerations for future approaches the Obama administration can take on this issue. The recommended approach is for the US to negotiate with Iran directly (bearing in mind cultural and historical considerations such as those discussed in this paper). It is only after this approach achieves no productive results (i.e. if Iran continues to be uncooperative with the IAEA and the international community with regards to its nuclear program) that it is recommended Obama should seek Congress's approval for military action and more unilateral sanctions against Iran. As talk of military action against Iran grows louder by influential advocates in the US as well as Israel, an examination of how negotiations with Iran can be improved in their efficacy has never been more urgent.

After many years of failed negotiations between America and Iran, one question which seems to be ignored by the public is: what is the missing link here? Why have negotiations not been successful? To start off, some argue that thus far there have been talks but no real negotiations with Iran. While attempts at the latest negotiations seem hopeful and the international community wants a resolution to be found with President Rouhani, Iran wants to continue with its nuclear program and the US cannot afford military action. Furthermore the US does not have the support of Russia and China for aggressive action (Chumley, Washington Times, 2013). Assessing the underlying reasons for why negotiations have failed in the past is one avenue of gaining a better understanding of why and how things are going wrong (the first step required prior to curing any issue). This is the first step of moving to the right direction in improving negotiations and ultimately resolving the dispute between Iran and the US.

While a fundamental disagreement between the Iranians and Americans on Iran's rights with regards to its nuclear program may be argued by some to be the core reason for the failure in negotiations, I explore the importance of a question less often evaluated with regard to this issue. Has there been a fundamental error in the way the US has

employed negotiations with Iran and can this be due to a lack of cultural understanding and cultural considerations? Relatedly, can better cultural understanding aid in strategies resulting in US negotiations with Iran being more effective?

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IS ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY NECESSARY IN BELARUS?

In criminal legislation the death penalty is designated as a temporary measure, it is called "extraordinary". The purpose of punishment is to correct and re-educate the convicts and prevent new crimes being committed, whereas the death penalty means the physical elimination of the criminal and deterrence. The death penalty is the ultimate punishment for those responsible for particularly serious crimes. This type of punishment has been applied since ancient times.

Capital punishment is a legal penalty in Belarus. The death penalty in the Republic of Belarus is fixed by law and continues to be applied in practice. According to statistics, in 2017, 2018 and 2019, three, four and three people were sentenced to capital punishment for crimes committed in the country. The main type of death penalty in Belarus is execution. The use of the death penalty in Belarus is provided for in Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus. It is an exceptional measure of punishment applied by the country's courts for some particularly serious crimes involving the deliberate deprivation of human life under aggravating circumstances. The capital punishment may be applied to persons accused of waging an aggressive war, genocide, the use of weapons of mass destruction or terrorism. Only the President of the Republic of Belarus can pardon a person sentenced to death in Belarus.

Should our country completely abandon such a cruel punishment for a crime? There are two points of view regarding this issue. Young people actively support the abolition of the death penalty. The main reason for this point of view is erroneous death sentence. It is not possible to forget about horrible, tragic legal errors that sometimes surface right after the sentence has been executed. Errors in the execution of death sentences are relatively common: according to a 1987 study, of the death sentences imposed in the United States, there were 349 errors, of which 23 were carried out (Kuznetsova N.F., Tyazhkova Y.M., 2002). Cases of acquittal of unjustly sentenced to death (often decades after sentencing) are also found in the history of Great Britain, Belgium, the Philippines, Turkey, Malaysia, China, Belize, Pakistan, Ukraine, Japan and Belarus. In Belarus, such a mistake was made in the trial of Nikola Terenya, who was shot in 1980.

Another reason is that a person who executes a death sentence is stressed, and gets serious psychological trauma. One can hardly imagine how hard it is to take a person’s life acting as an executor of the will of the state. The judge, who imposes a sentence, also assumes enormous responsibility. I believe that the punishment of one criminal does not deserve to leave such a negative imprint on many people's lives who are even indirectly involved in the execution. The death penalty is criticized by most legal

scholars and experts. It makes sense to quote the statement of the member of the US Supreme Court T. Marshall: "The realities of the death penalty are such that often not the nature of the crime, but the national or social affiliation or political views of the accused play a decisive role in deciding whether to doom him or to give life" (Marshall, 1972)

However, if you ask older people about it, you will hear more arguments in favor of maintaining such a punishment as the death penalty. Maybe that is because they saw war and death not only on the screen, so killing a person is not such a wild thing for them. It should be noted that it is hard to disagree with some arguments of the supporters of the death penalty. For example if we consider the situation from the point of view of economic benefits, the life-long maintenance of dangerous criminals costs the country a lot of money and it is more profitable to apply extreme punishment. In addition, many relatives of the victims consider the death penalty fair and do not believe in life imprisonment as a means of retaliation. The principle of the Talion: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, life for a life" in this case does not work in the literal sense of the word, since the offender remains to live.

There are many controversial aspects in this issue and it is hard to come to a definite decision. Nevertheless, I believe that our country should finally hold a referendum and ascertain the views of the population.

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INTERNET FINANCIAL CRIMES

Nowadays information technologies, mobile communications and television are becoming increasingly important. The leading role is played by the wireless and wired Internet, which is not only a source of information, but also a universal environment for communication, entertainment and learning. The number of Internet users is growing every day. The role and importance of the Internet in modern life is undeniable. Thanks to the global network, millions of people on our planet write letters to each other, exchange opinions at forums and conferences, keep online diaries and make civil transactions. Today, the Internet is increasingly transforming into a global social network, where everyone can not only be a consumer of information, but also its supplier. And at the same time, the Internet is fraught with many dangers, one of which is economic crimes on the Internet. The entry of States into the process of globalization in the 1990s of the 20th century gave a huge impetus to the development of information technologies. Modern people cannot imagine themselves without a gadget that they use to pay bills, make purchases in online stores and perform many other operations using a computer or phone. According to experts of the International chamber of Commerce (ICC), the number of crimes committed using the Internet is growing, at least in proportion to the number of users. Criminalization of the Internet is facilitated by the anonymity of the criminal and the ability to remain at a distance of many thousands of kilometers from their victim. One of the dangerous possible consequences of the development of electronic payments is the destruction of the anti-money laundering

system that exists in banks. The most important distinguishing features of crimes and abuses in the global network is the specificity of the ways and methods of their Commission. These methods and techniques are based on taking advantage of opportunities, as well as identifying and exploiting the vulnerabilities of Internet technologies (Бекряшев А.К., 2000).

Online financial crimes are offenses that involve financial fraud or theft using the Internet or a computer network. These alleged offenses can encompass a wide range of acts and are harshly prosecuted because they can influence companies, organizations and individuals on a large scale and result in huge financial losses.

Internet Financial Crimes Can Include:

- Hacking into bank and credit card accounts
- Identity theft
- Wire Fraud
- Mail Fraud
- Money laundering
- Embezzlement
- Phishing scams
- Stealing company trade secrets

How can people protect themselves? According to bank experts, here are some useful tips:

1. Never give bank account details or other security information to any person or website unless their identity and authenticity can be verified.
2. Place money only at authorized financial institutions. Never give money to people who offer to place it with a bank on your behalf for a rate of return higher than the prevailing rate.
3. Exercise care when using your card to make payments on the internet. Make sure that you disclose your Card Verification Value only in secure payment websites.
4. Be careful when signing any financial contract. Read the small print carefully, and ask for clarifications and advice from independent sources if needed.
5. Beware of calls, letters, e-mails or faxes asking for your help to place huge sums of money in an overseas bank.
6. Be suspicious of any job advertised by spam or unsolicited e-mails. Legitimate companies do not send spam. If the 'job' offered involves handling money - receiving or transferring funds or payments, it could be 'fake check' scam.

Modern crime, which has a dynamic, initiative and creative character, instantly fills all the niches that appear and are available to it, which are poorly controlled by the state and adequately changes the types, forms and methods of criminal activity, without limiting its actions to any legal and moral norms and rules. "Unlike clumsy state structures, criminals can very quickly use the latest achievements of science and technology" (Лунеев В. В., 1997).

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THE PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE IN LAW

The term «justice» in translation from the Arabic language means «equilibrium». Equilibrium is a physical category that means absolute equality of numbers expressing weight. It should be said that absolute equilibrium remains on the pages of physics textbooks and does not go beyond their framework into the social sphere.

Justice is the concept of morality, so you cannot rely solely on the power of the mind arguing about justice in people's lives and answering the question whether it exists or does not exist, for there is also the influence of religious beliefs and feelings.

Plato divided the concept of justice into two parts: individual justice and justice as a state of the society. According to him, justice of the individual is expressed in the correctness of human actions and public justice is the protection of balance and order in society (Cooper, 1997).

Aristotle in his work «Nicomachean Ethics» also divided justice into two categories: natural justice and legal justice. Natural justice is conceived by God, it is not influenced by human ideas or the laws of society and legal justice, on the contrary, consists in the rule of law. However, it must be noted that legal justice acts only at the level of the law, obeys it and laws are different (Aristotel, «Nicomachean Ethics». Translated by W. D. Ross, 1999).

Cicero interestingly wrote on the topic of justice. He delimited and separately analyzed the concepts of «mind» and «justice». The mind determines our desires: to satisfy our needs, enjoy entertainment, manage other people, etc. While justice motivates us to sacrifice ourselves and to help others (Cicero, «Republic». Translated by C. W. Keyes, 1928).

Justice and law are concepts that cannot exist without each other. The main purpose of the law is to observe the life of society and make a fair decision. Law and justice govern each other and cannot exist separately. Justice is one of the basic principles of the law. Among the first articles in most laws in Belarusian legislation there is one dedicated to the principles of regulation of a specific sphere of public relations. Among these principles, there is always the principle of justice. The purpose of law is the restoration of justice.

Justice and law are interrelated: justice is fixed in law and thereby becomes normative, and, in turn, becomes fair. Legal regulation of public relations through fair legislation allows you to achieve social justice (Chechelnitsky, 2014). The principle of justice is stressed throughout all legislation; it is reflected in every branch of law. It can be fixed directly or indirectly, but in any case is of key importance for legal regulation.

Paul Robin claimed that in order to find the rules regarding justice one need to turn to jurists because they, like no other, consider the rules of justice to be sacred. There is a question: will justice exist if law disappears? The concept itself, of course, will remain in the minds of people, but in practice, justice will be practically impossible,

which means that justice cannot exist without law, because it has no power without it and cannot be implemented on a large scale.

The judge, when passing the verdict, must first be guided by a sense of justice, and then - by law. The punishment imposed must be consistent with the nature of the crime and applied equally to all criminals who have committed such a crime. When a fair decision is carried out, it gives peace to the human soul and the restoration of justice has a close connection first with the soul of man, and then only with his being.

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that justice is not only equality between people, but also an element aimed at the implementation of moral standards.

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MODERN SLANG. TYPES AND WAYS OF TRANSLATION

Slang are unconventional words or phrases that express either something new or something old in a new way. Its colourful metaphors are generally directed at respectability, and it is this succinct, sometimes witty, frequently impertinent social criticism that gives slang its characteristic flavour. Slang, then, includes not just words but words used in a special way in a certain social context. The origin of the word slang itself is obscure; it first appeared in print around 1800, applied to the speech of disreputable and criminal classes in London. The term, however, was probably used much earlier.

The object of research is structural types and way of translation of modern slang.

The subject of research is modern English slang words and phrases.

Slang emanates from conflicts in values, sometimes superficial, often fundamental. When an individual applies language in a new way to express hostility, ridicule, or contempt, often with sharp wit, he may be creating slang, but the new expression will perish unless it is picked up by others. If the speaker is a member of a group that finds that his creation projects the emotional reaction of its members toward an idea, person, or social institution, the expression will gain currency according to the unanimity of attitude within the group. A new slang term is usually widely used in a subculture before it appears in the dominant culture. Thus slang—e.g., "honkey," "shave-tail,"—expresses the attitudes, not always derogatory, of one group or class toward the values of another.

While many slang words introduce new concepts, some of the most effective slang provides new expressions—fresh, satirical, shocking—for established concepts, often very respectable ones. Sound is sometimes used as a basis for this type of slang, as, for example, in various phonetic distortions (*e.g.,* pig Latin terms). It is also used in rhyming slang, which employs a fortunate combination of both sound and imagery. Thus, gloves are "turtledoves" (the gloved hands suggesting a pair of billing doves), a girl is a "twist and twirl" (the movement suggesting a girl walking), and an insulting imitation of flatus, produced by blowing air between the tip of the protruded tongue and the upper lip, is the "raspberry," cut back from "raspberry tart." Most slang, however,

depends upon incongruity of imagery, conveyed by the lively connotations of a novel term applied to an established concept. Slang is not all of equal quality, a considerable body of it reflecting a simple need to find new terms for common ones, such as the hands, feet, head, and other parts of the body. Food, drink, and sex also involve extensive slang vocabulary. Strained or synthetically invented slang lacks verve, as can be seen in the desperate efforts of some sportswriters to avoid mentioning the word baseball—*e.g.*, a batter does not hit a baseball but rather "swats the horsehide," "plasters the pill," "hefts the old apple over the fence," and so on.

The following types of slang are distinguished:

1. An existing words acquires new meaning: wig – something amazing;
2. Creation of a new word: lewk – kind of a look;
3. Letter homophones: LOL (laughing out loud), BTW (by the way), ASAP (as soon as possible), idk (I don't know), cu / cya (see you / see ya), y (why?).
4. Punctuation, capitalizations and other symbols: "....." - means silence; "STOP IT" - means stronger than "stop it".
5. Onomatopoeic or stylized spellings: boom, hahaha (for instance, in Spanish, laughter will be spelt as "jajaja" instead).
6. Direct requests: "A/S/L?" - means age, sex, location?
7. Leet: "w1k1p3d14" - It means Wikipedia
8. Flaming - ill-mannered insulting language in interactions between Internet users.

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

1) using an equivalent slang word or phrase:

Snatched - зачьотний

Flex - випєндрьож, "випендрюватись", понтуватись

Fire – агонь

Shade - "наїжати"

To be extra - заганятися

Lewk - образ, прикид

Lit – шик, бомба / насинячитись

Wig - тащусь, кайфую

2) using a non-slang equivalent

Big Yikes - дуже соромно/ незручно

Fit - привабливий; наряд

Salty - роздратований, незадоволений, засмучений

3) descriptive method

Extra - перегравати (перебільшувати з драматичністю)
Bet - так, добре / ще побачимо!

So we may conclude that modern English slang can be created in different ways. These words and phrases are usually neologisms and functions as occasional words. Translation of slang calls for different approaches and profound knowledge of native slang. It is possible to find a direct slang equivalent in almost all cases. Using a non-slang equivalent or descriptive method of translation leads to loss of expressiveness and style in target language.

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THE PROBLEM OF GENDER INEQUALITY ACROSS THE WORLD

Gender has many implications for people's lives, but one of the most consequential is that it acts as a basis for inequality between persons. How, in the modern world, does gender manage to persist as a basis or principle for inequality? We can think of gender inequality as an ordinal hierarchy between men and women in material resources, power, and status. A system of gender inequality like this has persisted despite major transformations in the way that gender, at any given time, has been entwined with the economic and social organization of the society.

Gender is frequently referred to as a social role that males and females play. If gender is a social role, however, it is unlike other roles as we commonly use the term. In contrast to other roles such as, say, teacher and student, boss and worker, or leader and follower, gender is not inherently attached to a defined set of positions in specific types of organizations or institutions. Instead, gender is about types or categories of people who are defined in relation to one another. We can think of **gender** as *a system of social practices within society that constitutes distinct, differentiated sex categories, sorts people into these categories, and organizes relations between people on the basis of the differences defined by their sex category* (Ridgeway and Smith-Lovin 1999). I use the intermediate term, sex category, in this definition to refer to the social labeling of people as male or female on the basis of social cues presumed to stand for physical sex.

In employment as well as promotion in work and occupation, women often face - greater handicaps than men. Although men and women have similar education levels, women's annual wages for full-time, year-round work were still only 77% of men's in 2008 (Institute for Women's Policy Research 2010). Furthermore, the jobs and occupations that people work in are still quite sex segregated in that most women work in jobs filled predominantly by other women, and most men work in jobs filled predominantly by other men. While the movement of women into men's occupations has significantly reduced sex segregation, the decline has slowed since the 1990s. At present, the elimination of the sex segregation of occupations would still require 40% or more of all women in the workforce to change occupations. Women are also less likely to be in managerial or supervisory positions in the workplace, and when they are, their positions carry less authority and power than those occupied by men.

Gender equality in the world of work does not suggest that all women should participate in the workforce instead of staying home to take care of the house, children, or elderly family members. Rather, it signifies that women and men should have an equal range of choices. It also means that they should have the ability to make choices and act upon them—in other words, they should have 'agency.' Jobs are an essential part of agency, as they can expand women's life choices, these might include leaving an abusive relationship, better supporting their families and facilitating more active participation in their communities and wider societies.

But what do we mean by 'jobs'? This is broadly defined to include various forms of wage and nonwage work in both formal and informal settings. Jobs can range from running a small, unregistered household enterprise in Dhaka to working in subsistence farming in northern Kenya. In developing countries, these types of jobs account for the vast majority of economic activities, particularly for women.

A World Bank publication, "Gender at Work," finds sizeable, persistent gender gaps at work around the world, and advances our understanding of key trends, patterns, and constraints that underlie these inequities. Some of the report's findings may be surprising. In the last two decades, female labor force participation has, fallen slightly, from 57 to 55 percent. Regional patterns vary; for example, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have witnessed increased female participation, while, it has declined in South Asia, especially in India, since 2005.

Also in many societies, the ownership of property can also be very unequal. Even basic assets such as homes and land may be very asymmetrically shared. The absence of claims to property can not only reduce the voice of women, it can also make it harder for women to enter and to flourish in commercial, economic, and even some social activities. Inequality in property ownership is quite widespread across the world, but its severity can vary with local rules. In India, for example, traditional inheritance laws were heavily weighed in favor of male children.

Often there are fundamental inequalities in gender relations within the family or the household. This can take many different forms. Even in cases in which there are no overt signs of anti-female bias in, say, mortality rates, or male preference in births, or in education, or even in promotion to higher executive positions, family arrangements can be quite unequal in terms of sharing the burden of es housework and child care. It is quite common in many societies to take for granted that men will naturally work outside the home, whereas women could do so if and only if they could combine such work with various inescapable and unequally shared household duties. This is sometimes called a "division of labor," though women could be forgiven for seeing it as an "accumulation of labor." The reach of this inequality includes not only unequal relations within the family, but also derivative inequalities in employment and recognition in the outside world. Also, the established persistence of this type of "division" or "accumulation" of labor can also have far-reaching effects on the knowledge and the understanding of different types of work in professional circles.

Furthermore, women' share of the housework compared with men's is not dramatically changed by increases in the hours they put in on the job, Asa result, the burden of juggling the management of household duties with employment continues to fall on women (Bianchi et al. 2006). The weight of this burden, particularly that of caring for dependent children, affects how women fare in the labor force as well. At present, studies show that mothers of dependent children suffer a "wage penalty" in the labor force of about 5% per child compared with similar women without children (Budigand England 2001).

In the modern world, then, gender inequality is at root a status inequality. That is, it is based in widely shared cultural beliefs about gender (i.e., gender stereotypes) that have embedded in them assumptions that men are higher status and effectively more competent at most things than are women. It is these status beliefs that constitute gender as a distinct principle of inequality with its own dynamic potential to change or persist. As a result, the persistence of gender inequality in the modern context is at core a question about the persistence of gender status beliefs. Social, technological, and

economic changes that undermine positional inequalities between men and women put pressure on gender status beliefs and, in the process, put the gender hierarchy at risk. How, then, has gender hierarchy managed to persist, despite a number of potentially leveling legal, institutional, and political processes?

There is no question that gender inequality does continue to exist at present. Is it simply an artifact of the past that has not yet fully worn away, or are there processes that actually perpetuate it in the present? The evidence of recent years is that progress against gender inequality has slowed or even stalled in some respects.

I argue that the best way to understand contemporary levels of gender inequality is to view them as a product of competing forces. Some of these forces act to level positional inequalities between men and women, while others act to maintain such inequalities in existing organizations and, critically, to reestablish new positional inequalities.

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BREXIT AS THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN BRITAIN (BASED ON BORIS JOHNSON'S SPEECHES)

There are a number of functional styles in each language. Functional style is a device of communication. Each style has its own vocabulary means, syntactical constructions or phonetics. Every written or spoken discourse has a style. The word itself refers to some kind of a function. A style depends upon the purpose of the text or the specific conditions of communication in different situations. Roughly speaking, style is a complex of lexical, grammatical, etc. peculiarities by which a certain type of speech is characterized. In the English literary standard there are the following functional styles such as the style of fiction, the publicistic style, the newspaper style, the scientific prose style, the official documents style.

The publicistic style treats certain political, social, economic, cultural problems. The aim of this style is to form public opinion, to convince the reader or the listener. It has such substyles as the oratory, essays, journalistic articles, radio and TV commentary.

The main features of this style are a logically precise clear cut syntax, a carefully and thoroughly thought out selection of words, the use of stylistic devices careful paragraphing, intonation full of conviction and persistence, conciseness.

Oratory. Oratorical style is the oral subdivision of the publicistic style. Direct contact with the listener permits a combination of the syntactical, lexical and phonetic peculiarities of both the written and spoken varieties of language. In its leading features, however, oratorical style belongs to the written variety of language, though it is modified by the oral form of the utterance and the use of gestures. Certain features of the spoken language can be used here:

1. Direct address to the audience (e.g. Ladies and gentlemen, Honorable members);
2. the use of the 2nd person pronoun "you";
3. sometimes contractions: I'll, won't, haven't, isn't, etc.;

4. the use of colloquial words and phrases, words of elevated and bookish character, frequent use of such stylistic devices as metaphor, alliteration, allusion, irony, etc.;
5. simplicity of structural expression, clarity of message, argumentation power;
6. frequent use of non-finite verb forms, such as gerund, participle, infinitive;
7. use of non-perfect verb forms. (Знаменская Т.А., 2007, 150 с.)

This style is evident in speeches on political and social problems of the day, in orations and addresses on solemn occasions, in sermons and debates.

We analyzed three latest speeches in 2019 and 2020 of Boris Johnson, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, devoted to problem of Brexit and elections and determined the use of such features:

1. **Antithesis.** It is opposition, or contrast of ideas or words in a parallel construction that are used with the aim to create a sort of tension, paint a picture, or emphasize an important idea. For example: *an astonishing moment of hope (дивовижний момент надії)* and *a sense of anxiety and loss(відчуття тривоги та втрати), not an end but a beginning (не кінець, а початок).*

2.**Metaphor.** Metaphor is a transfer based on similarity, likeness, affinity of two objects. At the same time there is no real connection between them. (Знаменская Т.А., 2007, 66 с.) For example, "*the dawn breaks*", " *new dawn rises*", "*dawn of new era"," curtains goes up*". *This is the moment when the dawn breaks and the curtain goes up on a new act in our great national drama. – Це момент, коли настає світанок та піднімається завіса перед початком нової ери у нашій великій національній драмі.* These metaphors have a resounding effect, they represent the time when it begins to grow light after the night. Using them Boris Johnson marks the beginning of a new era, changes and development, just as the dawn symbolizes the beginning of a new day.

3. **The frequent use of *will* in modal meaning**. As a modal auxiliary verb, *will* is particularly versatile, having several different functions and meanings. His speech is very optimistic. It is used to form future tenses, to express willingness or ability, to make requests or offers, to complete conditional sentences, to express likelihood in the immediate present, or to issue commands. In Boris Johnson's speeches *will* is used very often:

We will succeed – Ми впораємось.

We will spread hope and opportunity to every part of the UK. – Ми донесемо надію та можливість до кожного куточка Об'єднаного Королівства.

I will make it my mission to work night and day. – Я обіцяю ,що виконаю свою місію працюючи і вдень, і вночі.

In these sentences he expresses the willingness, intention or even promises to the people. When will expresses volition, demand, will, assurance or promise it is translated with the help of the corresponding verb, stative or logical stress. Promise can be expressed through the verb обіцяти.

4.**Epithet.** The epithet is a stylistic device based on the interplay of emotive and logical meaning in an attributive word, phrase or even sentence, used to characterize an object and pointing out to the reader, and frequently imposing on him, some of the properties or features of the object with the aim of giving an individual perception and evaluation of these features or properties. In Boris Johnson's speeches we can see such epithets, for example, *to make this country the cleanest, greenest on earth with the most far-reaching environmental programme; the irrefutable, irresistible ,unarguable decision of the British people.*

In conclusion, we would like to say that Boris Johnson often uses in his speeches such stylistic devices as antithesis, metaphor, modal verb *will* and epithet to make it more clear and vivid and to create the effect of sincerity and frankness which is so important for a politician.

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THE ISSUE OF GAPS IN THE RULES OF LAW

A gap in the law is the lack of a rule of law in the current legislation, in accordance with which an issue requiring legal regulation should be resolved. It is the absence of a specific regulatory requirement regarding factual circumstances in the sphere of legal regulation, in other words, this is the absence of a rule of law to regulate any type of public relations.

Legal gaps only exist when law speaks with uncertain voice or when it speaks with many voices, but there are no gaps when law is silent (Raz, 1979). In this later case, rules of closure prevent from the occurrence of gaps. According to Raz, if there is a gap in a legal system, then both the claim that there is a conclusive legal reason to perform a certain action and its negation are neither true nor false. Gaps in the law are a kind of defects in the will of the people when the institutions that are subject to the law are not recognized by the objects of legal regulation. Obviously, gaps are possible only in the area regulated by law with respect to facts in the sphere of legal influence. (Брутян А.Х., 2006). Any gap in the law is a gap in the content of the current system of law. It should be proved that the content in the law does not cover those social relations that this system is called to regulate.

Legislative omissions occur in every country and happen when Parliament, which had the duty to legislate, fails to ensure that the relevant and necessary acts are passed and are complete, thereby leaving a legal gap, lacunae or vacuum in the legal system. All countries deal in one way or another with the issue of legal gaps. In some, the Constitution act provides that the Constitutional Court or equivalent body has the power to investigate and assess the constitutionality of legislative gaps, whereas others do not allow the Court to have such a role and the legal gap is dealt with in a different manner. In countries that allow the Constitutional Court or equivalent body to intervene, it is made clear that the Court cannot fill in the legal gap by creating a new act, but often the gap is filled by interpretation of existing acts, in conformity with the Constitution.

The investigation of legislative omission is one of the possible investigations the Constitutional Court can undertake. In absence of direct provision, it has to be decided whether the Constitutional Court can initiate the investigation of the constitutionality of legal gaps. The vast majority of Constitutional Courts noted that the problem of legal gaps is an object of analysis of scientific doctrine. National scientific doctrines acknowledge that legal gaps may exist in the legal system and that diverse definitions of legal gaps are possible.

There are two reasons for existence of legal gaps: a) newly emerged public relations that are not present at the moment of the adoption of law and, therefore, law-maker is not able to predict them; b) negligence committed at the time of drafting laws. The causes and factors of legal gaps may be divided into two large groups, i.e. objective factors: dynamics of life, law-making, differences in life experience, etc. and subjective factors and causes, which depend on action or inaction by law-making subjects.

In theory, there are several classifications of legal gaps. Gaps occurring from the legal cause exist in the moment of adopting of legal regulation and they are called the initial (primary), whereas the legal gaps emerging owing to other reasons are created after the adoption of regulations and they are called subsequent (secondary) ones. The gaps are also classified in absolute and relative ones. Absolute are those that cannot be filled in any longer, whereas the relative ones are those that may be filled in later, by adoption of legal regulation. There is another classification of legal gap: the ontological gap and the deontological one. The ontological gap implies the unconformity of a legal rule with what exists. The deontological gap implies the inconsistency of a legal rule with what should be.

Today, the issue of gaps in law is one of the most relevant in legal reality. No legislation is able to take into account the diversity of public relations that require legal regulation; therefore, in the practice of law enforcement it may turn out that the determination of legal circumstances is not in the sphere of legal regulation. Since gaps are an objective phenomenon, that is, normal for law, the means should be found for their prompt completion (elimination or overcoming).

Judicial filling of gaps is an exclusively necessary, but not the main way to fill in gaps in the legislation. This is a subsidiary, additional method, which cannot be absent in the legal system, otherwise the action of the legislation is paralyzed, and cannot be the main or only one, otherwise the court replaces the legislator; violated the basic principles of the separation of powers and competencies between public authorities in the state system (Брутян А.Х., 2006).

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INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Slavery is one of the worst and most ongoing human rights violations. Legislation on the prohibition of slavery was first considered at the Vienna Congress in 1815, where the Declaration on the abolition of the slave trade was adopted. The problems of slavery, the use of slave labor and human trafficking accompany humanity throughout its history (Чёрный А. М., 2016).

Human freedom is one of the main values of society. The Constitutions of many countries, including the Republic of Belarus, stipulate that the state ensures freedom, inviolability and dignity of the individual. Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights regardless of their nationality, race or religion. However, not everyone understands this. Slavery is the state or position of a person in respect of whom some or

all of the rights of ownership are exercised. Women and children suffer most of all. Most often, their use is observed as sexual exploitation. Men are forced into low-paid or illegal labor. This problem is largely related to economic globalization, technological progress, poverty and various political changes (James, 2015).

It is mainly observed in the countries of the African coast, where people suffer from hunger, lack of housing and somehow try to survive, using themselves for adverse purposes. The States of all countries of the world should unite in order to comprehensively and accurately create an effective mechanism to prevent this action. That is why international organization the United Nations has developed a global plan of action against human trafficking. The goal of the project is to fulfill the historical and moral responsibility of a comprehensive, methodical and consensual study of this dark Chapter in the history of humanity. In addition to the UN, other international organizations are being created that study this problem from different legal aspects. The legal basis for international covenants, national legislation and procedures for ensuring the rule of law has already been established, but many years of experience have shown that official measures alone will not eradicate slavery in its various forms. Often deep-rooted opinions and customs must undergo a change.

In the Republic of Belarus, one of the goals aimed at preventing the fight against human trafficking at the state level is to improve the national system of legislation and their compliance with international legal standards (The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, 1994).

The criminal code establishes an article and a measure of punishment for any illegal actions directed against human rights and freedoms. Thus, we can say that resolving the issue of combating slavery is of international importance. According to various data, hundreds of thousands of people in the world are victims of such trafficking every year. There is a hope that the measures taken will be able to stop this terrible phenomenon. After all, a person is the most important value and the primary activity of the state is his protection and support.

Human trafficking affects real people—a fact that accurate numbers help to enforce. Efforts to improve the empirical data available on human trafficking are commendable, but now the international community must coalesce not just to improve the accuracy of the numbers, but to discern the narrative that the numbers are trying to tell, and to work smarter to free the victims of this heinous crime.

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LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS

Legal liability is one of the most important institutions of law. The fundamental principles of such an institution, as well as the sanctions subject to constant dynamics, become the object of attention of both legal scholars and practicing lawyers. Legal responsibility is understood as “a form of legal impact associated with assigning to legal entities the obligation to undergo certain deprivations (adverse consequences), provided

for by sanctions of legal norms and secured by measures of state coercion" (Ромашов Р. А., 2009).

Currently, the urgent issue is the application of legal liability for environmental violations. As stated in UNEP-INTERPOL report 2016: "The world is being dredged of its natural resources, with much of what we rely on for our livelihoods at risk from a new threat: environmental crime". What should be understood by environmental offenses? An environmental offense is generally understood as a guilty, unlawful act that encroaches on the established law and order in the country and causes harm to the natural environment or creates a real threat of causing such harm. The consequences of environmental violations can be expressed in the form of environmental, economic, physiological and physical harm. In case of environmental offenses, damage to human health is not caused directly, as, for example, in crimes against human life and health, but as a result of damage to the natural environment (Пакалов Д. С., 2012).

For committing environmental offenses, the legislation establishes criminal, administrative and civil liability. Criminal liability for committing environmental offenses is established in Chapter 26 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus, which contains 23 corpus delicti. The indicated corpus delicti are similar to some of those available in the Code of the Republic of Belarus on Administrative Offenses, taking into account the presence of corpus delicti among the criminal offenses and administrative prejudice. Criminal liability for committing environmental crimes occurs only for individuals, which distinguishes between criminal and administrative liability, in which it is possible to apply administrative penalties to legal entities.

Administrative liability in the event of an environmental offense occurs if the act falls within the scope of the offense in Chapter 15 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Belarus. It is generally accepted that administrative environmental offenses are less socially dangerous in comparison with criminal offenses. However, administrative offenses in this area may entail consequences such as: pollution of environmental components (forest pollution (Article 15.30), water pollution (Article 15.51), air pollution (Article 15.48), etc.); damage to a component of the natural environment (damage to trees and shrubs (Article 15.22), damage to forests (Article 15.29), etc.); destruction of a component of the environment (destruction of the fertile soil layer (Article 15.11), destruction of wood shrubbery and other vegetation (Article 15.22), etc.); damage to property and personal injury (Article 15.47). Administrative environmental offenses are the most frequently committed offenses. According to statistics from the Grodno Regional Committee of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, in the second quarter (January-June) of 2019, 583 administrative environmental violations were committed in territory of Grodno region. In 2018, there were 1091 administrative environmental offenses committed in Grodno region.

Civil liability consists in imposing on the person who committed the offense the obligation to compensate the injured party for property damage in kind (real compensation) or in cash (losses), or moral damage caused as a result of a violation of environmental legal requirements. A feature of civil liability is that it can be assigned to the offender along with the application of administrative and criminal measures. The application of two types of liability in this case is possible, since administrative and criminal liability is in the nature of public liability, while civil law refers to private legal responsibility (Шубников И. В., Адреянова И. В., 2015). The mechanism for compensation for harm caused to the environment is available in the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Environmental Protection". Part 1, Part 2 of Article 101 of the

Law "On Environmental Protection" states that damage to the environment is subject to compensation in full, voluntarily or by decision of the court by the person who caused it. According to statistics from the Grodno Regional Committee of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, for the 2nd quarter (January-June) of 2019, 79 claims for environmental damage were sent, which amounted to 221 771 40 BYN. In 2018 there were 164 claims for environmental damage amounting to 986 712 73 BYN.

Thus, for committing environmental offenses in the Republic of Belarus the following main types of liability are established: criminal, administrative and civil. A feature of civil liability is the possibility of its application along with criminal and administrative types of liability.

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THE GENESIS OF THE GENRES OF UTOPIA AND DYSTOPIA

This paper deals with the genesis of utopia and dystopia genres. It the different views on the origins and formation of these genres are considered. The article is based upon the scientific research of the native and foreign literary critics. Literary models of the dystopian time of scene are examined.

The purpose of our study is to review the scientific works that refer to the theory and history of the genres of utopia and dystopia in literature. There are many social and historical prerequisites that have contributed to the rapid development of these genres. Many works have been devoted to the study of utopia and dystopia, and not only in the field of literary studies. These phenomena have been the subject of study and controversy in cultural studies, philosophy, sociology and futurology. The scientific literature investigates the socio-historical causes of utopia and dystopia, examines their genetic roots and traces their genesis, genre traits, and examines the features of poetics.

Utopia is a complex phenomenon that is capable to express itself in all forms of the spiritual and intellectual existence of human and is focused on the search for the ideal. Humanity has always dreamed about happiness, but in different epochs philosophers, writers and politicians have considered this issue from different points of view.

Such features are traditionally distinguished in the creation of the ideal world:

- spatial isolation;
- extra-historicity;
- absence of internal conflicts;
- striving for the ideal.

Utopia as a fact of artistic consciousness first appears in the Renaissance. The humanistic nature of this worldview is manifested in the understanding of man as a free being. According to the thinkers of that time, God, having created the world and man, gave us free will, and now we must act alone, determine out destiny and win our place in the world.

We first develop as a nonfiction and scientific treatise (Plato "The State", T. More "Utopia", T. Campanella "City of the Sun", F. Bacon "New Atlantis", J. Harrington "Oceania". The genre transformation took place in the eighteenth century and on the verge of utopia and novel it creates the genre of the utopian novel (D. Defoe "Robinson Crusoe", J. Swift "Gulliver Travels", E. Bellamy "In a hundred years", V. Morris "The News from Nowhere".

Psychologization became the further evolution of utopia as a sociocultural model in the XX century, the source of the totalitarian nightmares that endured humanity at this time. The dominant feature of utopia in the modern world is the idea of preserving the individuality as something of value in its personality, and this defines the negative attitude to equality as unification, personification. And a genre of dystopia has appeared in fiction ("1984" by G. Orwell, "We" by E. Zamyatin, "Brave New World" by A. Huxley).

If we talk about the historical origin of dystopia, there are several other features.

The XX century is often called the century of dystopia, because in the twentieth century, the genre of dystopia is one of the most productive. Therefore, there are many socio-historical prerequisites that have contributed to the rapid development of the genre of dystopia.

World wars, the collapse of empires, the incarnation of utopian social models that resulted in the construction of totalitarian systems, the tremendous pace of technological progress - all of which made people doubt the cloudless future of humanity and critically rethink the centuries-old history of modeling utopias.

1) "From utopia to dystopia", this is exactly about the emergence of dystopia as a genre. The number of literary works that questioned the possibility of embodying positive ideals for various reasons - historical, social, philosophical, scientific and technical - has grown significantly. S. Shishkina believes that the evolution of utopian into anti-utopian thinking was due to "rapid scientific and technological progress, rapid development and aggressive implementation of revolutionary ideas", and most importantly - the "first stunning and unpredictable results of building a new society of utopia" [Шишкина С. Г., 2007).

2) For the first time, the word dystopian was used as a counterpart to utopian by the English scholar John Stuart Mill in his 1868 parliamentary speech, characterizing the authors of polemical and prognostic writings. The very term "dystopia" as the name of the literary genre was introduced by Glenn Negley and Max Patrick in their compiled anthology of utopias "In search of utopia" (Quest for Utopia, 1952). (Жаданов Ю. А., 2010).

V.G. Browning distinguishes the characteristic features of dystopia:

1) projection on the fictional society;

2) the location of the anti-utopian world at a distance - in space or time;

3) a description of the negative qualities of a fictitious society in such a way that there is a sense of horror. (Browning W. G., 1970)

After the publication of G. Orwell's "1984 novel" in 1948, it was increasingly believed by literary critics that the genre of dystopia had reached the pinnacle of its development. The work of the English writer has so fully embodied the basic features of dystopia that further development of the genre "in the traditional classic form" Zemyatin - Huxley - Orwell "is almost impossible"(Жаданов Ю. А., 2010).

To summarize, we can claim dystopia, like utopia, is determined by historical and social development, which illustrates technological and intellectual progress in art form and its scientifically unpredictable but hypothetically possible consequences.

We have learned that the concept of utopia as a literary genre is an image of the ideal or the social system. Utopia as a genre of literature disappears in the Middle Ages and becomes relevant in the Renaissance. The most prominent representatives of utopia are: Thomas More (Utopia 1516), Francis Bacon (New Atlantis 1627), Aldous Huxley (Island 1962).

Also, it has been found that many scientists have worked hard to pinpoint the definition of "dystopia", it has been proved that dystopia is an image in the fiction about the dangerous consequences of experimenting on humanity to "improve" which often needed social ideals. The term itself originated in the mid-1960s in Soviet and later in English criticism. The main representatives are: Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels, George Orwell 1984, William Golding 'The Lord of the Flies', and others.

Modern literary works, combining elements of utopian and anti-utopian, create new genre variations, the subjects and reasons of which will be determined by the realities of social and technical development of society.

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TO SOME PROBLEMS OF CRIMINAL LAW: VOLUNTARY REFUSAL TO COMMIT A CRIME AND EFFECTIVE REPENTANCE

«Nullum crimen sine poena, nulla poena sine lege,
nullum crimen sine poena legāli»

If there were no laws in society, chaos would reign. But not everyone lives by the laws, and their ignorance does not exempt from liability. Our Criminal Code of Ukraine provides penalties not only for severe violations, but also for crimes that were not committed because a person changed his mind in a timely manner. According to the definition of the Criminal Code crime is a socially dangerous culpable act (action or omission) prescribed by this Code and committed by an offender. Depending on the severity, criminal offenses shall be classified as minor offenses, medium grave offenses, grave offenses, or special grave offenses. But not always, committing a crime carries criminal responsibility. I would like to note that if a person changes his mind in time and does not go for criminal actions that he wanted to carry out, then he has a good opportunity to evade punishment or criminal liability. This is named voluntary refusal.

According to the Article 17 of the Criminal Code of Ukrainevoluntary refusal is the final cessation of a person's will to commit a crime or attempted crime if he or she is aware of the possibility of bringing the crime to an end.

Voluntary refusal has its signs:

a) the final termination of a person preparing to commit a crime or attempt to commit a crime;

b) refusal to commit a crime by the will of the person;

c) the person's awareness of the possibility of bringing the crime to an end.

It is not a voluntary refuse of crime and refusal to repeat an assault in the unsuccessful attempt to commit a crime, since the offender has done all that he considered necessary for the completion of the crime, but for whatever reasons the crime was not completed. For example, there is no voluntary refusal to attempt to reshoot a victim in connection with a misfire or blunder, and the perpetrator is criminally responsible for the attempted murder.

If a person ceased a criminal act, refuses to finish the crime and is convinced of the actual impossibility of its successful implementation – it is not voluntary, but a forced refusal, unsuccessful criminal encroachment (for example, the thief tried to open the safe with jewelry, but failed).

In order for a desire to refuse and not to bring illegal actions to completion, a motive is needed. It means that when a person is already involved in criminal activity, whether it's preparation or the time of the commission of illegal actions, motivation may arise, the result of which will be a voluntary refusal to commit a crime.What motivation can be:

- repentance;
- understanding of the immorality of the act;
- willingness to rectify the situation;
- fear of responsibility;
- lack of benefits;
- compassion.

And it doesn't matter at all whether the criminal himself came to this or someone helped this motive appear.However, the result is very important. So the offender can sincerely repent of evil thoughts. This procedure is called effective repentance.

Under the Article 45 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine a person who has committed a crime of minor gravity or a negligent offense of moderate gravity, except for corruption offenses, shall be released from criminal responsibility if, after committing the crime, he has sincerely repented, actively contributed to the disclosure of the crime and fully compensated for the damage caused.

Effective repentance consist of three elements. There are:

- sincere repentance after committing the crime;
- active promotion of crime defection;
- full reparation of the damage caused or elimination of the damage caused.

If at least one of these elements is absent then effective repentance as the basis for the release from criminal liability is excluded.

Comparing voluntary refusal and effective repentance, it can be said that the voluntary refusal is possible only in the case of an unfinished crime;can manifest itself both in actions and inaction;is possible only for crimes committed with direct intent; is possible in case of voluntary refusal of a person; is released from criminal responsibility precisely because of the voluntary refusal to commit a crime, which testifies to the essence of the crime composition in its actions.

And speaking of effective repentance that it’s possible both in the case of unfinished and in the course of the crime;can be manifested only in actions (active behavior);can be both in intentional crimes (in the direct and indirect intent), and in the negligent (in criminal overconfidence and negligence); is possible in the case of effective

coyote, the composition of the rest takes place and therefore most often it is considered as a mitigating factor.

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LEXICAL, STYLISTIC AND COMPOSITIONAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH PROSE FABLE

Nowadays there exist a lot of different types of short stories such as: proverbs, riddles, aphorisms, fables, mini-fairy tales, limericks, anecdotes, jokes and etc. But, the most interesting among them are fables.

The fable is a short story that tells a general truth or is only partly based on fact, or literature of this type. The word fable is derived from the Latin word fibula, which means "a story," and a derivative of the word fari, which means "to speak." The fable is a literary device that can be defined as a concise and brief story intended to provide a moral lesson at the end. In literature, it is described as a didactic lesson given through some sort of animal story. In prose and verse, the fable is described through plants, animals, forces, of nature, and inanimate objects by giving them human attributes wherein they demonstrate a moral lesson at the end.

Historically, the fable originated from folklore sources - fairy tales, proverbs, etc. Initially, it was a fable in prose. It is believed, that the fable was originated in Ancient Greece. Its first authors were Stesichor and Hesiod. However, the most popular was Aesop, whose works were later used by famous fabulist as a basis for creating their works of this genre. The most popular fabulists are: Aesop, Jaen de La Fontaine, Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, Ivan Krylov, Hans Christian Andersen, Ambrose Bierce, James Thurber, etc.

The main features of the fable are: it is intended to provide a moral story; fables often use animals as the main characters. They are presented with anthropomorphic characteristics, such as the ability to speak or to think logically. (Дмитренко, Григор'єва 2000) Also, brevity and didacticity, expressiveness (logical and emotional) and imagery. (Піхтовнікова Л.С., 1999). The most important part of the fable is moral. Moral is an edifying conclusion which usually is in the end of the fable. This is the main idea of the whole text. This is what author intended to convey to his readers, what he wanted to teach them with the help of such text.

The main devices which help to create the main stylistical features of a fables are: effect of defeated expectation, the use of irony and phraseology.

Effect of defeated expectation – this term belongs to R. Jacobson (Якобсон Р. О. 1987) – is the fragment of text interrupted by appearance of unpredictable element in the text. It's one of the basic types of foregrounding. The most interesting example is in the novel of James Thurber "The Princess and the Tin Box": *"...Now the fifth prince was the strongest and handsomest of all the five suitors, but he was the son of a poor king...// he brought to Princess a small tin box filled with mica and feldspar and hornblende which he had picked up on the way...// But she examined it with great interest and squealed*

with delight". So the end of the story is quite unexpected. Oxymoron and gradation were the main devices which help to create this effect.

Another interesting examples are phraseological units. Phraseological units are a stable phrase, which is understood like indivisible, stable phrase which can be replaced by a synonymous word (Виноградов В. В., 1977.) The most interesting example where it was necessary to translate phraseologism accurately from English to Ukrainian was the fable "The Unicorn in the Garden". At the end of this fable, the moral is represented by the proverb: *"Do not count your boobies until they are hatched"*. The proverb has been slightly modified by the author. In the original, it sounds like: *"Do not count your chickens before they hatch"*. If we use word-for-word translation it will sound like : *«Не рахуй когось дурнем, поки не знаєш усіх його планів»*. But if we translated it like that, it will lose all it's pragmatic content and the main idea. That's why we translated it like *« Не рий комусь яму, сам в неї впадеш».* It will suitable in content and conveys the whole idea.

In conclusion I want to say that the fable like any other type of text, has its own distinctive features - humor, satire, irony, hyperbole, allegory, personification, and many others. It contains a large number of allusions, proverbs , comparisons, epithets, metaphors and many other devices which make it extremely interesting and accomplished. But at the same time is not completely investigated by scientists. The prospects of further research lie in investigating the fable of writers of the 21th century.

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SOCIAL STANDARTS IN THE SYSTEM OF LEGAL GUARANTEES OF THE RIGHT TO A PENSION: COMPARATIVE ASPECT

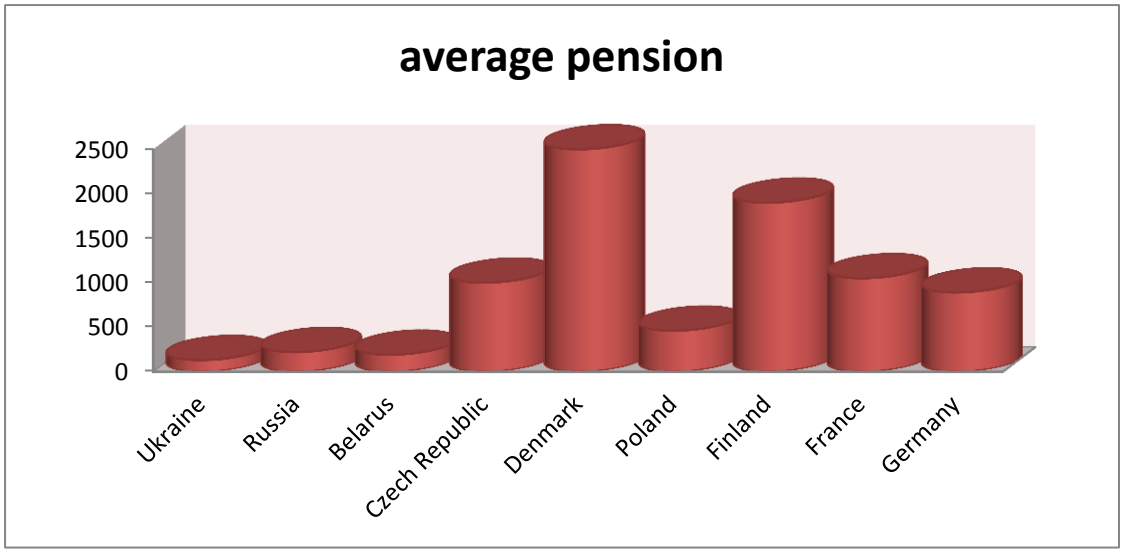
In a democratic world, the main task of any state is to care for citizens. Article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine consolidated the position that Ukraine is a social state. This means that the priority direction for the development of the state is to create conditions for proper social protection of citizens, including decent financial support in old age.

Many reforms are currently underway in Ukraine. One of the most resonant is the reform in the pension system. In such circumstances, it is important to study the legal guarantees of the right to a pension. Such guarantees include state social guarantees. According to the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees", state social guarantees are the statutory minimum rates of remuneration, income, pensions, social assistance, other types of social benefits, statutory and other legal acts that provide a standard of living below the minimum subsistence level.

In order to understand the level of realization of social rights of citizens in Ukraine it is necessary to compare these levels with the foreign ones.

Consider the level of social security in Ukraine and in the world.

The minimum pension.



In accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Pension Insurance", the minimum pension is set at the subsistence level for persons who can't work as it is defined by law. At the beginning of 2020, the minimum retirement pension is 1,638 UAN. According to the Pension Fund of Ukraine, the average pension in our country is just over 3000 UAH, that is, about $130. The same level of pension in Belarus is about $190 and $220 in Russia. This indicator is very low comparing to other countries. In the Czech Republic it is $1000, in Denmark more than $2500, in Poland $460 (Statistics of the web resource Sehodnya.ua., 2019).

In such a situation, it is undoubtedly important to find ways to improve the situation of pensioners. These are:

1. Increasing the level of the minimum pension and as a consequence - increasing the size of the average pension.

2. Implementation and regulation of the second pillar of the pension system. Thus, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Pension Insurance", the second level is a funded pension system. This system provides for monthly contributions (from 2% to 7%) to the Accumulation Fund. These funds should be invested in the economy of Ukraine. In this way those who pay contributions will have investment income that will increase the level of pensions and will help to strengthen the national economy. Norway has shown a successful example of such a system. It is worth noting that the Pension Fund of Norway owns 1.5% of all shares in the world. In 2019 this Pension Fund earned $ 180 billion through stock market operations. In fact, the Pension Fund invested retirement funds and earned a fantastic amount that was paid to retirees.

3. Promotion of the non-state pension system. In Ukraine there is one more level of the pension system - a voluntary level. Today, 63 non-state pension funds operate in Ukraine. By June 30, 2019 non-state funds paid almost 879 million UAH to their investors. The average level of pension payments is UAH 7,200, which is almost 2.5 times higher than the average pension in Ukraine (Results of the development of the non-state pension system, National commission for state regulation of financial services markets, 2019).

4. Improving the efficiency and credibility of citizens for their well-being in old age. According to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 24.3% of people (approximately 4 million) work illegally, so they do not pay contributions to the Pension Fund (Report of the State Service of Ukraine on Labor, 2019). Even if minimum

insurance premiums are not paid, the Pension Fund of Ukraine, through its shadow employment, will not receive about UAH 3,5 billion. To solve this problem a set of measures should be developed at the state level to minimize the number of such cases.

Summing up, it is worth mentioning that in the context of reforms in Ukraine, pension reform is very important, because financial stability of millions of people depends on its success. The obvious problem today is the low level of pensions. An integrated approach is needed to solve this problem: to increase the level of social standards, to develop the second and third levels of the pension system, to reduce shadow employment, and so on.

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ORIGIN OF RUS': ASKOLD AND DIR PERSONALITIES

One of the most topical themes in early history of Rus` is a problem of the origin. For more than two centuries historians try to answer on this question. In this context there is an interesting problem for researchers as a historicity of the figures of the legendary princes Askold and Dir.

But the first and foremost problem for researcher of this problem is the very limited source base about Askold and Dir. Since the first source in which they are mentioned is «Primary chronicle» (PC) and a uncertain mention by the Eastern authors of the king of the Slavs "al-Dir". So, such limited information about these figures, as well as numerous complitations that were written after the «PC» and have different information on Askold and Dir. That gave a rise to a number of approaches and theories of origin and identification of these rulers.

One of the main and popular concepts is the «Norman» theory of the origin of Askold and Dir, who were portrayed as Rurik`s companions, by the «PC» author. However, researchers have developed a number of versions of who the «varangians» Askold and Dir were. Some historians hold a line that they were the Vikings that actually existed. Others, such as O. Pritsak, L. Voitovich, positioned Askold and Dir as either companions of the legendary king Ragnar Lodbrok or one of his sons, on the basis of linguistic analysis and comparison of the chronicles with the Scandinavian sagas (Войтович, 2016, с. 93–107; Пріцак, 1977, с. 193–197, 228–235].

However, such theories are inherently shaky, since they are based primarily on linguistic material. So, when such historians try to translate the names of Askold and especially Dir they find too many different definitions of names, and thus find different correspondences among historical or legendary figures of the past. This theories are quite interesting and open new spaces for interpretation, but it will not give us an objective answer on figures of Askold and Dir. In the context of this concept there is also quite interesting theory, according to which Askold and Dir are combined into the one person. Such scientists explain that one of the names could have been a surname or title translation of which was not known to the chronicle compiler, and he accordingly entered it as the name of one of the rulers. In such constructions, for example, the name

Askold is translated as “stranger”, which, according to such researchers, means that Dir was a “varangian” that came to Kiyv and was named Stranger Dir.

Another “school” of researches is represented by such scientists as O. Shakhmatov, B. Rybakov, M. Brychevsky and others. These historians developed the concept that Askold and Dirwere descendants of Kyi, and were the last representative of his dynasty. They based their theory on the analysis of the text written by Jan Długosz, who wrote that Askold and Dir were descendants of the Kievites dynasty.

This theory has quite large schema explanations. However, these studies criticize by other scientists for those moments where researchers develop hypothetical reconstructions of ancient chronicles and take such reconstructions as the primary source of their research. Thus it turns out that the hypotheses and assumptions of scientists begin to build on the hypotheses, forming a large tangle of intricate schemes, which are sometimes easier to agree than to understand the genesis of certain provisions (Аристов, 2015, с. 480-488).

So, there are interesting positions of scientists who say we should study the origin of various provisions of the history of Rus’, which in many cases become a common fact.

We should note that, the problem of determining the origin of Askold and Dir was investigated in the context of confrontation between “Normanists” and “anti-Normanists”. We can say that in many cases all scientists have fallen to the extremes to confirm their position. But we cannot dismiss the fact that the Normans in the first stages of the existence of Rus’ played a rather significant role in its life. However, granting the “varangians” the privilege of creating statehood is not justified.

As we can see in the chronicles before the arrival of the varangians there was a certain local administration, the varangians did not establish new cities, but took possession of existing ones, did not establish an administration in them, but only changed the former to their own, did not create parish-land , and extended their sovereignty to existing ones (Іларіон Київський).

But, it is already difficult to argue that on the one side the varangians participated in the early Rus’ history, and on the other - it became apparent to all that the state is still a product of the internal socio-economic development of societies.

Being at the will of chance in a foreign country and in a foreign world, the varangian arrivals had to adapt very quickly to the new living conditions, to take over the tradition of their statehood from the Eastern Slavs.

Returning, to the “PC” plots about Askold and Dir, there they are inextricably linked to the name of Rurik, that is, their image in the case of obtaining power in Kiev should look like usurpation of power and the annexation of Kiev land to the sphere of influence of Rurik. So, the murder by another uncertain figure of Oleg is justified by the author of “PC”, because Rurik and his son Igor were the rulers and had a right on the lands (Повість врем’яних літ).

However, scientists also argue with the idea of Rurik’s connection (if he really lived) to Askold and Dir. Such a plot seems most likely just a fiction, which, under the circumstances of the chronicle, would confirm the superiority and unity of the princely dynasty and its monopoly of power. After all, even going back to “The Word of Law and Grace”, there is no mention of Rurik in this work, the dynasty lineage is reduced only to “old Igor” (Іларіон Київський). In addition, centrifugal forces were quite strong in Rus’, which in turn could have called for the creation of such a work, which had to confirm the status of a ruling dynasty, which in this case would have had an ancient origin and, in

addition, ties with the Scandinavian rulers. Therefore, was made a connection between Novgorod and Kiev, forming the concept of “unity”. So, if we reject such a legendary conception of the Rurik dynasty’s ascent, many modern, provisions regarding “brotherhood, unity” disappear (Полонська-Василенко, 1977, p. 377–389).

Accordingly, a new problem arises as to who were the Askold and Dir, one person who made history under two names or two different rulers, or they were lived in the same time. So, research into the problem of the origin of the "legendary" rulers of Askold and Dir is promising and relevant, and the lessons learned in the future may add much more historical information to the study of ancient history of Ukraine.

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THE RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN

The Internet today permeates all spheres of human life and sometimes we cannot do without it at all. For now, the Internet is one of the main means of disseminating information. Using a number of search engines, we can access various information in our society, including information about some individuals and legal entities. Information is stored on the Internet for a long time and can be harmful to some people. Unfortunately, in the modern world there are cases when such information is distorted in order to obtain the own benefit. One of these cases occurred in March 2010 in Spain. Mario Costeha González turned to the Spanish National Data Protection Agency with a request to delete information received about him as a result of a search query. In his opinion, the information could harm him, as testified to his insolvency. As a result, the court ordered Google to remove links to this information, as this could ruin the reputation of González (Kieron, 2015). This case received a huge response all over the world and it was after it that the question of the right to be forgotten and the possibility of its implementation was raised.

In our country, this issue is not as widespread as in Europe. In the Republic of Belarus, there are no legal acts that enshrine the concept and regulate the right to be forgotten, but we can borrow the definition of this concept in the legal acts of the European Union. The right to be forgotten is a human right that allows a person to request, under certain conditions, the deletion of the personal data from public access through search engines, i.e. links to data that could harm him (Kieron, 2015). Meanwhile there is number of possibilities in our legislation that would help to implement this right in the Republic of Belarus. Article 34 of the Law of the Republic of Belarus of November 10, 2008 “On Information, Informatization and Protection of Information” allows a person to be acquainted with their personal data, including data on the Internet. At the same time, the legislation of our country does not regulate the removal of such information from the Internet at the request of a person, which makes it difficult to exercise the right to be forgotten (Пащенко И. Ю, 2016). Perhaps the situation will be corrected by the Law of the Republic of Belarus "on personal data", which regulates a number of issues related to the placement, storage, transfer and deletion of data,

including on the global Internet. This right is not implemented in the legislation of our country.

When studying this issue, one rather important question arises: do we need this right? A number of researchers believe that this right may complicate the process of information exchange in the future (Пащенко И. Ю, 2016). However, are the researchers right? On the one hand, yes, this right can seriously restrict the dissemination of information, since information distributors will have to be more careful about the information they distribute on the global Internet, because the information itself can cause harm to some individuals. This can lead to a reduction in the flow of information on the Internet and inhibit globalization, which is an important factor in the development of humanity throughout history. On the other hand, the researchers did not take into account one important factor: already at the moment, a number of resources that are engaged in the dissemination of information and distribute information that is often inaccurate, which damages the reputation of the people referred to in this information. This indicates the need to introduce the right to be forgotten. It is not possible to give a clear answer to this question, but it can be assumed that the existence of this right is possible without consequences in the form of difficulties in the dissemination of information. In order to do this, we will have to develop a number of legal acts that regulate this issue.

This topic is really important for citizens, because often information about them on the global Internet is outdated or inaccurate, so it can damage their reputation and hinder their activities.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UKRAININAN AND RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORY "TEN INDIANS"

Among many problems which linguistics resolve, the research of linguistic aspects of the interlingual activity which is called translation is very important. We know translation played the greatest social role making communicating between people possible. In the translation process it is often impossible to use directly words and expressions which vocabulary gives us. In many cases we refer to translation transformations – special methods which substitute improper communicative sense and linguistic form by a unit denotively and stylistically valid in a target language.

Transformation is a basis for almost all ways of translation. It consists of changing formal components of the source text for preserving original information. There are lots of classifications of translation transformations offered by different authors. Translation transformations are divided into lexical, grammatical and lexico – grammatical. Particularly important aspect is using lexico – grammatical transformations in fiction translation as all literary texts give not only cognitive information but aesthetic too.

The topicality of the work is caused by increasing attention to the literary texts. People are becoming more and more interested in culture and traditions of different countries. The literary texts reflect the realities, both objective and artistic, of other countries and the right translation gives the opportunity to understand the author's intents of original text properly.

Modern translatology divides transformations into three groups:

- lexical
- grammatical
- stylistic
- compensations

Due to the original text peculiarities we will focus on lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical transformations. Let analyze the most prominent examples from the established translated texts done by Ukrainian translator V. Mitrofanov and Russian translator A. Eleonskaya. V. Mitrofanov follows more faithful translation model, while A. Eleonskaya prefers situational model approach.

- *Joe reaches in the dark with the whip.* - «Джо хлеснул кнутом наугад». – «Джо ляснув батогом у темряву».

translation into Ukrainian– transposition, semantic development

translation into Russian– omission, semantic development, also addition

As in the Translation into Russiansuch transformations are used, the context becomes less logical and is distorted.

- *Listen to him.* «Не слухайте його». – «Будет врать!»

translation into Ukrainian– antonymic translation

translation into Russian– the sentence is not successful and could be understood only from the context

- *Little Traverse Bay.* «Литль – Траверс - Бей». – «Невеличка затока».

translation into Ukrainian– compensation

translation into Russian– transliteration

As in the Translation into Russian transliteration is used, the text sometimes cannot be understandable for ordinary readers

- *Living room - «Соседняя комната». – «Вітальня».*

translation into Ukrainian– addition, word for word translation

translation into Russian– semantic development

In the translation into Russian sematic development is used which is not quite faithful to the original

- *end Carl up to the house, will you? - «Пошли, пожайлуста, домой Карла».– «Скажеш Карлові, щоб ішов у дім,гаразд?»*

translation into Ukrainian– semantic development

translation into Russian– transposition, word for word translation

Translation into Ukrainian faithfully preserves original syntactic pattern

- *He remembered there were nine. - «Він добре запам'ятав, що дев'ятеро». – «Он запомнил, что их было девять.»*

translation into Ukrainian– addition, word for word translation

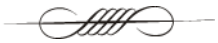
translation into Russian– word for word translation

Translation into Ukrainian adds an extra logical stress.

So the conclusion could be made: there are a lot of transposition and semantic development in the translation and just some examples of antonymic translation and

transliteration. These transformations were used by translator in order to save the original text and the way of writing which is used by Ernest Hemingway.

The equivalent translation gives us the opportunity to understand the whole specter of author's intentions correctly. That is why we find it very important to study the use of translation transformations. This would let us know the possible drawbacks in a translated text that prevent poor understanding of the source text. It also gives us effective techniques to improve some of the portions of established translations. And the very successful translation gives the reader a possibility to perceive what the author of a particular work wanted to show.



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THE FUNCTIONA OF ARTISTIC DETAILS IN ALICE MUNRO'S STORIES

In literary studies and stylistics, the artistic detail occupies an important place. It is an integral part that the authors rely on in order to demonstrate their individual style, to enable the reader to reproduce images and feelings by giving free rein to the imagination. Interpreting details in the text enables the reader to reveal complex phenomena and processes more fully while maintaining emotional and semantic load. The artistic detail can reveal or explain the author's intention, acting as the leitmotif of the work. It is based on the principle of the relationship of a part and a whole. Therefore, an artistic detail is often equated with a synecdoche - a type of metonymy.

According to V. A. Kukharenko, the functional load of the detail very diverse. Depending on the functions performed, he offers the following classification of types of artistic detail: descriptive, particularizating, implying and characterizing. (Kukharenko V. A., 2004)

The descriptive detail is necessary to create a characteristic feature of the described, to reveal its essence. It is included as an integral element in the description of nature and appearance. The implying detail is an element with a deeper meaning. Its main vocation is to create a subtext, and the ability to demonstrate the internal state of the characters. The basis of the characterizing detail to give characteristics to the heroes, and the allocation of a specific or main feature. Such details can be scattered throughout the text, allowing even more to draw attention to certain features of the character of the hero or his behavior.

Sometimes the artistic detail acquires a symbolic character, turning into an artistic symbol, giving a deeper and more emotional color to the content. The meaning of the term "symbol" is associated with the likening of two or more different phenomena to explain the essence of one of them. In the text, it is formed as a result of numerous repetitions in similar situations. Any type of detail can become a symbol. (Kukharenko V. A., 2004)

In her works, the famous Canadian writer Alice Munro, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2013, often turned to artistic detail. All her life, she wrote exclusively within the confines of a narrative. The main theme of Munro's early stories is the experiences of a girl, later the writer paid more attention to the problems of middle-aged

women, their past experiences and loneliness. One of the main features of her style has always been a strong regional focus, that is, the place of action in his works has always been a small Canadian town. She creates her characters closer to people from the real world, and this gives her works all the depth and insight that are characteristic of the novel.

One of his most hard-hitting and tragic stories is "Day of the butterfly", in which the writer conveys all the drama with the help of a small detail – a brooch in the shape of a butterfly, which the main characters of the story Helen and Myra find in sweets. The childhood and life of a butterfly does not last long, so people often consider it a harbinger of death, and associate it with the idea of the soul. Repeating the word "butterfly" more than ten times in the text detracts from its relationship to a particular insect, highlighting its meaning in terms of "death" or "not long life".In the story, the main character is struggling with leukemia, and for Munro, the image of a butterfly symbolizes the transient nature of joy. Because both the butterfly and Myra do not have a long life. In the story, Helen says about Myra: *The fact that Myra was so entirely, impressively set free of all the rules and conditions of our lives - Майра була повністю вільною від усіх правил та умовностей нашого життя.* Alice Munro draws a parallel in their resemblance to a butterfly. Thus, the artistic detail of the writer turns into a symbol-likeness, which we can find in the title of the work, interpreting the name "Day of the butterfly" as "Happy birthday Myra", or "Goodbye to Myra".

Another no less tragic and sad story of the famous writer, "The Eye", in which she masterfully uses one of the types of the artistic detail the characterizing detail. The plot is based on the relationship between a mother and daughter, which is intertwined with the sudden death of a former maid, Sadie. It is worth noting that the story is an autobiography, and in one of her interviews, Alice Munro said: I have quite dual feelings for my mother. I was ashamed of her, and I loved her, and I didn't want to be identified with her. I didn't want to stand out and tell people what she wanted. Reading the stories we will understand that the mother was jealous of her daughter to Sadie, and Alice increasingly tried to be like her. With the help of the details placed in the text, the author gives us a clear description of Sadie. The girl went to dances, sang, and earned her living; she was free from her mother's prejudices or instructions. Together, these details demonstrate and gradually reveal to us the main passion of the heroine-the struggle for her independence from her mother or from anyone else. This is emphasized by the frequent repetition of the word "by herself" when the narrator describes Sadie's life: *She went to dances every weekend but she went by herself. By herself and for herself - У вихідні вона зазвичай ходила на танці одна. Одна-однісінька і тільки заради свого задоволення.*

So, we see that artistic detail occupies an important place in the works of Alice Munro. The writer often turns to characterological and descriptive details, with their help she reveals the main motives of the stories, which at first glance seem invisible.

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TV SERIES AND MOVIES AS AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF IMPROVING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE

Knowledge of a foreign language is very important and even profitable today. In today's environment, learning a foreign language is not difficult, because there are many formats of learning. Each has its advantages, so finding something you like is not difficult. One of the most interesting ways to learn a foreign language is to watch movies and TV series in the language you learn.

Hearing and understanding a foreign language is one of the must-have language skills necessary for good communication. A student can develop these skills if he is in a suitable language environment. It can be created by using movies in a foreign language. To open the world of original sounding without dubbing is a useful activity, since the original content of jokes and expressions is often lost when translated into Ukrainian.

The purpose of my research is to show that a foreign language, in particular, English can be successfully perfected by viewing foreign films and series in the original sound system. In order to make watching process pleasant and productive, you need to organize it properly.

The main advantage of using serials for learning English is the naturalness of the vocabulary used in them. Screenwriters create a text for English-language audiences, they use everyday phrases, jargon and set expressions. While watching series, a person can easily and quickly remember not only the phrases, but also the situations relevant to them. You can easily learn the idiomatic expressions characteristic of modern English as well as grammatical constructions.

Sometimes, watching movies in live English makes more sense than reading the dialogues from the textbook. As a rule, the characters of serials and films communicate quite naturally, and their language contains many interesting phrases and words that are not used in educational dialogues.

Initially, their perception may be difficult, because the characters do not speak as clearly and correctly as the speakers on the audience. However, it is through such texts that a student forms a habit of hearing and "recognizing" the words, intuitively understanding the meaning of the phrase, even if partially unable to recognize it.

Serials for learning English with Ukrainian subtitles are useful not only for replenishing vocabulary. Most beginners and senior students find it difficult to navigate sentences in time because it is not always possible to perceive the fine line of their differences. But when watching a movie or TV series, visual images are firmly etched into the memory of the finished sample of a text, making it much easier and clearer to make sentences in a foreign language. This is especially valuable for all English language learning series. Thus, it is necessary to include original subtitles instead of subtitles in your native language.

Slang can also cause a problem, as it is usually not recorded in academic dictionaries. Therefore, it is best to choose a good online dictionary and add it to a browser bookmarks immediately.

Most experienced language connoisseurs advise to choose serials, instead of movies to learn the language. Movies average is an hour and a half. This time is not enough to get used to the timbre of the character`s voice and their pronunciation, so it is harder to notice useful details, such as the construction of sentences. Therefore, serials are more suitable to deep learning English than films.

Another recommendation which is worth following is to watch serials and films relevant to one's specialty. For instance, those who study law or international law can choose something related to jurisprudence and forensics – "Killing Eve", "How to get away with Murder", "Hannibal", "Sherlock", "Mr. Robot", "Night Administrator".

Thus, watching series and movies in the original is very beneficial and effective because it allows a person to immerse himself in the English language environment from the comfort of one's home. But such method of learning a foreign language should be necessarily combined with regular lessons with a teacher.

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ONOMATOPOEIA AS MEANS OF EXPRESSING SOUNDS IN ENGLISH POETRY

In many of the world's languages, onomatopoeia-like words are used to describe phenomena beyond the purely auditive. Japanese often uses such words to describe feelings or figurative expressions about objects or concepts. For instance, Japanese barabara is used to reflect an object's state of disarray or separation, and shiiin is the onomatopoetic form of absolute silence (used at the time an English speaker might expect to hear the sound of crickets chirping or a pin dropping in a silent room, or someone coughing). It is used in English as well with terms like bling, which describes the glinting of light on things like gold, chrome or precious stones.

Comic strips and comic books make extensive use of onomatopoeia. Popular culture historian Tim DeForest noted the impact of writer-artist Roy Crane (1901–1977), the creator of Captain Easy and Buz Sawyer:

"It was Crane who pioneered the use of onomatopoeic sound effects in comics, adding "bam," "pow" and "wham" to what had previously been an almost entirely visual vocabulary. Crane had fun with this, tossing in an occasional "ker-splash" or "lickety-wop" along with what would become the more standard effects. Words as well as images became vehicles for carrying along his increasingly fast-paced storylines." (DeForest Tim, 2004).

It is the onomatopoeia, the word or combination of words formed to imitate natural sounds (thunder, wind, water), sounds generated by various inanimate objects (machines, equipment, tools), animals and people. However, the composition of such onomatopoeias, in one language, can be very different from onomatopoeias in another

language, directly depending on the cultural and local characteristics of the nation-carrier. Common occurrences of onomatopoeia include animal noises such as "oink", "miaow" (or "meow"), "roar" and "chirp". Below are several examples of onomatopoeia within famous poems.

- **Poem:** "The Bells" by Edgar Allan Poe

How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, / In the icy air of night!; To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells / From the bells, bells, bells, bells, / Bells, bells, bells / From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells.

The purpose of the poem is to create an effect of real bells and this effect is created through sound devices, including onomatopoeia. Even the repetition of the word "bells" is onomatopoeic. The hurried rhythm, internal rhyme, frequent repetition, alliteration, assonance, and consonance create the illusion of bedlam, a similar feeling to that created by ringing bells.

- **Poem**: "Fossils" by Ogden Nash

There were no drums or saxophones, / But just the clatter of their bones, / Rolling, rattling carefree circus, / Of mammoth polkas and mazurkas

As part of his carnival, Nash creates a humorous section entitled "fossils." He uses onomatopoeia to contribute to the humour.

Gwendolyn Elizabeth Brooks (June 7, 1917 – December 3, 2000) was an American poet, author, and teacher. Her work often dealt with the personal celebrations and struggles of ordinary people in her community. She won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry on May 1, 1950, for Annie Allen making her the first African American to receive the Pulitzer. In 1976, she became the first African-American woman inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

Her characters were often drawn from the inner city life that Brooks knew well. She said, “I lived in a small second-floor apartment at the corner, and I could look first on one side and then the other. There was my material”.

Cynthia in the Snow

It SHUSHES
It hushes
The loudness in the road.
It flitter-twitters,
And laughs away from me.
It laughs a lovely whiteness,
And whitely whirls away,
To be
Some other where
Still white as milk or shirts,
So beautiful it hurts ()

- **Poem:** "Cynthia in the Snow" by Gwendolyn Brooks

It hushes / It shushes (1-2); It flitter-twitters (4).

Brooks attempts to recreate the feeling of a little girl playing in the snow (which, by the way is a metaphor). She uses imagery to describe snow and onomatopoeia to describe the sound of snow.

To sum it up, onomatopoeia is the use of words or phrases like *meow* or *beep* that sound like what they name. In poetry, words are chosen to create a combination of sounds. With onomatopoeia, the sounds themselves create meaning.

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DANGER OF DESTRUCTIVE CULTS

In modern English, a cult is a social group that is defined by its unusual religious, spiritual, or philosophical beliefs, or by its common interest in a particular personality, object or goal (Robbins, Thomas, 2001). This sense of the term is controversial and it has divergent definitions both in popular culture and academia and it has also been an ongoing source of contention among scholars across several fields of study (Richardson, 1993).

"Destructive cult" generally refers to groups whose members have, through deliberate action, physically injured or killed other members of their own group or other people. The Ontario Consultants on Religious Tolerance specifically limits the use of the term to religious groups that «have caused or are liable to cause loss of life among their membership or the general public» (Robinson, B.A., 2007). Psychologist Michael Langone, executive director of the anti-cult group International Cultic Studies Association, defines a destructive cult as «a highly manipulative group which exploits and sometimes physically and/or psychologically damages members and recruits»(Arnold Shanon Bloch, Ron Shor, 1995).

Destructive movements are directed at people who have lost faith. Usually, such people are naive, because they are in a state of grief. Organizers of such cults are well aware of how to attract and capture people's attention.

Destructive cults are easily recognizable among many other group entities. The purpose of such organizations is almost the same - to obtain some benefits (for example, material). There are three major signs of a destructive movement:

1) closed environment;
2) comparison of "we - they";
3) the use of certain technologies to retain and attract adherents and control their consciousness.

Consciousness control is an important factor in these cases.

The danger of a destructive cult is manifested in the fact that its participants, who are experiencing certain emotional disturbances, are unable to soberly realize the significance of their actions. They do actions that harm their health, safety and life. Emotional and psychological pressure is exerted on the members of destructive cults. Under this pressure, people act irrationally.

There have been many dangerous cults throughout the history of mankind. The most cruel of them all were: The Peoples Temple, AumShinrikyo, Branch Davidians.

Reverend Jim Jones started the Peoples Temple to help homeless, jobless and sick people of all races, but former members claimed widespread abuse within the group. To remove his group from further scrutiny, Jones started a colony in the jungles of Guyana, where he hoped to build a tropical utopia. When a congressman visited the commune with three journalists to investigate the abuse claims, they were shot and killed when trying to leave(Dutton, 1982). After the shootings, 913 commune members – including hundreds of children – perished after drinking poisoned Flavor Aid.

Founded sometime in the mid-1980s, AumShinrikyo is famous for attacking Tokyo's subway system with Sarin gas in 1995, killing 12 and injuring more than 5,000. The cult's beliefs are often described as a hodge-podge of destructive aspects of various religions, and while many followers thought they would develop supernatural powers, others relished the chance to fight Japanese materialism (СекоАсахара, 1995).

Considered to be a major split from Seventh-day Adventist Church, Branch Davidians are famous for a 1993 FBI raid on their Waco, Texas, compound that left 76 dead (Schwarz, 2000).The event more or less resulted in the disappearance of what many consider to be a cult, which believed in an imminent apocalypse.

These terrifying stories make it clear that devastating cults can lead to death.

The current Law of Ukraine "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations", which was adopted in 1991, does not contain any provisions concerning destructive factors in the activities of certain cults or organizations, nor does it impose any restrictions on the forms and methods of influencing their adherent's behavior (participants, followers). Compared to the laws of other countries where the protection of human and social security is at the forefront and any attempt to carry out extremist activities in the form of religious beliefs ceases violently and without hesitation (USA, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, Japan, Iceland, Latvia and etc.), the mentioned Ukrainian law can be considered as a model of loyalty, since it has no restrictions on experiments on people.

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CONCEPT OF LEAGAL AWARENESS IN FOREIGN LITERATURE

According to the American Bar Association, Commission on Public Understanding, legal awareness is, “the ability to make critical judgments about the substance of the law, the legal process, and available legal resources and to effectively utilize the legal system and articulate strategies to improve it is legal literacy”.

The Canadian Bar Association (1992) defines legal literacy as, “the ability to understand words used in a legal context, to draw conclusions from them, and then to use those conclusions to take action.”

With little change to the Multiple Action Research Group’s (MARG, an NGO working for the promotion of legal awareness) definition, legal awareness can be defined as, “critical knowledge of legal provisions and processes, coupled with the skills to use this knowledge to respect and realize rights and entitlements”.

Legal awareness is the inevitable companion of law. This is due to the fact that law is the regulator of relations between people endowed with will and consciousness. It is quite obvious that the process of creating law (law-making) is connected with the conscious activity of people, and the law itself is the product of this activity. It is also clear that the process of the implementation of law is usually a conscious, volitional activity of people. Therefore, such phenomena as law, legal culture, legal consciousness, professional legal education, general legal education and education, legal behavior of the

population, and its individual citizens (professional lawyers and non-professionals) are inherently connected.

The legal awareness is a combination of ideas and feelings that express the attitude of people towards law and legal phenomena in public life. It usually does not exist in a "pure" form, it is interconnected with other types and forms of awareness of reality. So, often, legal awareness is intertwined with moral views.

One of the recent approaches considers legal literacy as a metaphor. According to this view, the term is "intended to suggest some parallels between the institution of the law, and a system of language to be mastered, knowledge gained and understanding achieved". These authors suggest that the term legal literacy can also function as a model for educators who seek to promote such literacy. Proponents of legal literacy may thus look to the teaching of language for guidance

Anoop Kumar, a researcher of Legal Literacy Mission, says in his study, "the legislature of the state and the parliament, while enacting the legislation, consider the objectives of it. Some laws lay down the substantive rights of the masses and some touch upon the procedural aspect of certain laws. But it is due to lack of awareness of beneficiaries that most of the legislations are ineffective at the stage of their execution."

Legal awareness can empower people to demand justice, accountability and effective remedies at all levels. Legal needs always stand to become crisis oriented because their ignorance prevents them from anticipating legal troubles and approaching a lawyer for consultation and advice in time. This magnifies the impact of their legal troubles and difficulties when they come

Without literacy people can get intimidated and alienated from law. This may evolve into a situation which results in people coming into conflict with the law, or being unable to obtain help from it. Courts have acknowledged the barrier raised by a lack of literacy to asserting guaranteed rights effectively. Low literacy may block people's access to justice. At times, literacy requirements have been used to block access to rights and benefits.

Legal awareness is an important part of professional work life. According to John Akula, when law-sensitive issues arise, corporate executives often find themselves in what is, for them, unmapped territory, often without requisite law training. When corporate executives work with attorneys, they need to develop a common language to bridge probable communication gaps to achieve legal astuteness.

According to Hanna Hasl-Kelchner, legal literacy can help to bridge the gap between law and business by simplifying legal terms into language that makes business sense and offers a new way to think about the law as a useful business tool. She says, "corporate legal literacy involves balanced understanding of cross disciplinary influences bringing in legal risk exposure, avoiding lawsuits and transforming potential business legal issues that threaten growth and profitability, into opportunities for building stronger business relationships, delivering sustainable stakeholder value, improving competitive advantage and foremost embedding compliance into the corporate culture to achieve organizational excellence".

Corporate legal literacy tackles companies' legal risk profiles on both the employee and organizational levels. There is a need to identify the infrastructure needed to support legal literacy and promote effective communications throughout the organization.

Bar councils, lawyer federations and various NGOs take the lead in promoting legal awareness and legal literacy. In India, as per the Legal Services Authorities Act,

1987, the National Legal Services Authority (NLSA) has been designated to take appropriate measures for spreading legal literacy and legal awareness amongst the people.

In Indiana, in the United States, Outreach for Legal Literacy (OLL) is a community service program in which law students teach law to fifth-graders in local elementary schools.

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EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is an international human rights treaty between the 47 states that are members of the Council of Europe (CoE) - not to be confused with the European Union.

Governments signed up to the ECHR have made a legal commitment to abide by certain standards of behaviour and to protect the basic rights and freedoms of ordinary people. It is a treaty to protect the rule of law and promote democracy in European countries.

All 47 Member States of the Council have signed the Convention. Its full title is the 'Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms'.

"Founded in 1949, the Council of Europe is one of the oldest and the biggest European organization, which promotes the main principles of the Human Rights. After the end of the World War II, states were determined to ensure that such a tragedy would never happen again. Winston Churchill in his speech of 19 September 1946 in Zurich was the first to point out that there was a need for "a remedy which, as if by miracle, would transform the whole scene and in a few years make all Europe as free and happy as Switzerland is today. We must build a kind of United States of Europe".

On 7 May 1948 the Hague Congress took place where more than thousand delegates from twenty countries sketched out all the themes around which a "united" Europe was to be built. As it was stated in the Statute "the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realizing the ideals and principles which are their common heritage, and facilitating their economic and social progress. Those objectives were to be reached "through the organs of the Council by discussion of questions of common concern and by agreements and common action in economic, social, cultural, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and further realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

During the period from 1949 to 1970 Greece, Iceland, Turkey, Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Switzerland and Malta joined the organization. Some other major developments during this period include the first hearing of the European Court of Human Rights in 1960; the signing of the European Social Charter on 18 October 1961 in Rome; the introduction of first specialized ministerial conferences in 1959.

Starting from 1985 the first steps towards introducing democracy to Central and Eastern Europe were made. Convinced that unity in diversity was the basis of the wealth of Europe's heritage, the council of Europe noted that their common tradition and European identity did not stop at the boundaries between the various political systems, focusing on cultural co-operation as a means of promoting a lasting understanding between peoples and between governments. The Council of Europe, the guardian of human rights, became a kind of antechamber for negotiating he transition from dictatorship and democracy.

After the fall of the Berlin wall on 9 November 1989, the CoE Secretary General stated that the Council was the only organisation capable of encompassing all the countries of Europe, once they had adopted democratic rules.

On 6 November 1990, referring to his country's accession to the Council of Europe, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs said the event marked the first step in the re-establishment of the unity of the continent. Soon special programmes were designed to help the European partners in the process of democratic transition and to become a full member of the European democratic and legal community.

At the initiative of Francois Mitterand, the first summit of the heads of state and government of the Council of Europe's member states took place in Vienna on 8 and 9 October 1993. The Vienna Summit confirmed and extended the enlargement policy of the Council of Europe. It also laid the ground for Protocol 11 to the European Convention on Human Rights making its machinery more expeditious and effective.

Thus, the democratization process in Central and Eastern Europe led to Hungary's accession in 1990, Poland's in 1991, Bulgaria's in 1992 and Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Romania in 1993. That of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic replaced Czechoslovakia's accession from 1991 in 1993. Latvia joined the Council of Europe on 10 February, Moldova and Albania on 13 July and Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 9 November 1995. The Russian Federation acceded on 28 February, Croatia on 6 November 1996, Georgia on 27 April 1999, Armenia and Azerbaijan on 25 January 2001, Bosnia and Herzegovina on 24 April 2002, Serbia and Montenegro on 3 April 2003.

With the arrival of the Russian Federation in 1996 the Organization had finally become fully pan-European. The enlargement introduced new priorities, such as migration, corruption, the right to be granted nationality, social exclusion and minorities. On 1 November 1998, the dual machinery for protecting human rights was replaced by a single Court [https://www.amnesty.org.uk/what-is-the-european-convention-on-human-rights]".

The Convention guarantees specific rights and freedoms and prohibits unfair and harmful practices. "The Convention secures: the right to life (Article 2); freedom from torture (Article 3); freedom from slavery (Article 4); the right to liberty (Article 5); the right to a fair trial (Article 6); the right not to be punished for something that wasn't against the law at the time (Article 7); the right to respect for family and private life (Article 8); freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Article 9); freedom of expression (Article 10); freedom of assembly (Article 11); the right to marry and start a family (Article 12); the right not to be discriminated against in respect of these rights (Article 14); the right to protection of property (Protocol 1, Article 1); the right to education (Protocol 1, Article 2); the right to participate in free elections (Protocol 1, Article 3); the abolition of the death penalty (Protocol 13)

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PECULIARITIES OF ADOPTION PROCESS IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

Legal adoption permanently transfers all rights and responsibilities, along with filiations, from the biological parent or parents. Adoption is practically a form of arranging a person by legally "replacing" his or her family with another. The main task of this "substitution" is to overcome the process of "social rejection" of the person by society, to involve him in the normal process of natural being, but to another family and sometimes even in another country in case of international adoption (Punda, 2015).

In Ukraine, the adoption procedure is regulated by the Family Code of Ukraine, as well as some by-laws. The Family Code establishes the general procedure, requirements for adopters and adopted, specifics of siblings' adoption, the mystery of adoption, etc.

Articles 211; 212 sets out the general requirements for an adopter. Adopter must be a legally capable person that has attained the full age. The age difference between adopter and adopted must not be less than 15 years. If an adult person is adopted, the difference in age must not be less than 18 years. Such persons cannot become adopters: whose legal capacity is restricted; found legally incapable; deprived of their parental rights if such rights have not been resumed; who are alcohol or drug addicts; who do not have a permanent place of residence and stable earnings; who suffer from diseases whose list is approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Adoption is formally approved and decided by the court following a closed hearing (Family Code of Ukraine, 2002).

As for foreign countries, the general approach is mostly similar to them, but they also have their own peculiarities. In Austria, adoption proceedings are regulated by the Austrian Civil Code.

According to Article 207 of the ABGB, the infants must remain in their adoptive families for at least six months before the child welfare services apply to the court for the child to be adopted. Adoption is formally approved and decided by the generalist district court presided by a judge with expertise in family law following a closed hearing. Austrian law does not have an upper age limit for adoption and it accepts the adoption of the person who has reached majority but who has limited legal capacity.

Adoption in Austria does not fully sever ties between the biological parents and the child. Adopted children may inherit both from their adoptive and their biological parents and birth parents remain the child's parents within the construct of the subsidiarity principle, which means that, for example, if something happens to the adoptive parents and the adopted child needs to be moved into residential care, the birth parents will be liable to pay child support for the child (Austrian Civil Code, 2019).

Adoption proceedings in Norway are regulated by the Adoption Act of 2017 (AA). In Norway all involuntary decisions about adoptions are made by the County Social Welfare Board (County Board). Contrary to formal courts of general jurisdiction and the generalist model applied in Norway, the County Board addresses only a narrow type of cases primarily coercive child welfare issues and cases and is therefore

considered a specialist court model. The typical proceeding would be a hearing of two-three days, in which private parties with lawyers and public parties with lawyers, present their arguments.

After the hearing, the board members will deliberate and make a decision and each case is decided by a majority decision. The decision made by the board may only be appealed and reviewed by the courts (Adoption Act (Adopsjonsloven, 2017).

Thus, foreign countries have come up with many different approaches of adjustment problems of adoption. In our opinion, it would be quite appropriate to borrow some of them. Therefore, we consider it is to be advisable to supplement the national legislation with a 6-month trial period when an adoptee lives in the adoptive family before the official adoption. This will prevent accidents of adoption termination due to lack of understanding with a child.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: AN OBJECT OR A SUBJECT?

Artificial intelligence (hereinafter AI) permeates more and more aspects of human life and has an increasing impact on our society. In this regard, many questions arise and one of the most important is the question of what artificial intelligence is: an object or a subject?

For further work, one needs the definition of AI. In jurisprudence, in particular, P.M. Morhat, defines artificial intelligence as a fully or partially autonomous self-organized (self-organizing) computer-hardware-software virtual or cyber physical, as well as bio-cybernetic system that is endowed with the capacity and ability to think, self-organize, learn, make decisions independently, etc. (Morhat, 2017).

It may seem that the answer to the question "what is AI?" is very simple and predictable: AI is the result of intellectual activity of a person (group of people), and therefore is the object of legal relations. We can confirm this after reviewing Article 980 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus. It would seem that here is the answer to the question, but not everything is as simple and easy as it seems to be. Such a phenomenon as an artificial neural network has spread in our society. This type of artificial intelligence is much more advanced than previous representatives and its key feature is the possibility of self-study. With this approach, this feature can develop an artificial neural network into a full-fledged personality. Moreover, robotics has not gone anywhere, and today robots have been repeatedly created with a body that barely differs from a human one. By combining such a neural network with a similar body, we will get artificial intelligence that will correspond to a person and even live among people.

The one worth recalling is Sofia robot developed by Hong Kong Company Hanson Robotics and activated in April 19, 2015. This robot was created to help people living in their society. It had to undergo socialization in order to prove that AI is capable of this. After some time, Sofia proved its capability and in addition, it became a citizen of Saudi Arabia in 2017. It also commented on this case: "I am glad that I was so highly

rated. This is a historic moment, and I am very glad that I am the first robot to become an official citizen" (Zara Stone 2017). Moreover, these words are its personal thoughts, which suggests that the AI has developed itself to a level of human personality or relatively close to this level, which, in turn, suggests that some AI should be equal in rights with a person and therefore it can be referred to the subject of legal relations. And that's where the following question arises: do we have to give every AI the rights of a living person? The answer to this question is not so difficult. You can equalize the rights of AI, which, as part of its development, has reached the level of development of the human personality. At present, only several units of AI throughout the world correspond to the criteria for personality, but over time, their number will grow significantly. That is why legal regulation needs to be created now. In order to do this, it is proposed to develop criteria under which AI will be recognized as equal to a person and therefore will be considered as the subject of legal relations. In my opinion, these criteria should include the ability: 1) to make decisions; 2) to bear responsibility for their behavior; 3) to control their actions; 4) to socialize. If AI possesses these qualities, then it can be compared to a person and therefore recognized as the subject of legal relations. For the moment, it's quite difficult to predict whether it is possible to develop the level of AI close to the level of human development in the near future. Sofia is the one that got close enough, but at the same time, it has not reached its limit yet and it will continue to improve. On this basis, one could say that there is a good chance that AI will reach the level of human development in the next 10–20 years.

In conclusion, we can say that now it is impossible to tell exactly what AI is. At this moment, almost all types of AI can be attributed to the objects of law, but at the same time a number of AI (such as artificial neural networks) can be attributed to the subjects of legal relations.

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LANGUAGE SKILLS AS AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT FOR FUTURE LAWYERS

Today, every professional lawyer needs to know English. This language is a widely used, common and universal. The relevance of my report is that a modern specialist must know a foreign language, improve it, find new ways of learning languages.

Legal English it is one of the many forms of English that is used in law. In other words, it is a technical language specifically originated as a language for legal professionals such as judges, lawyers, legal assistants and attorneys. As a rule, Legal English is not a native language for these professionals. Therefore, they are required to learn this language from a technical context in order to perform well in the field of law.

Learning legal terms is important for career in law if you are studying law regardless of the country. The main reason behind this is the rise in globalization. Since a lot of people study from one country and apply their learned skills by moving to another

country, it is important to be able to communicate well while interacting with others. When you enter the market as a qualified lawyer, you will come across various clients in the country you have shifted to. Similarly, you will have to use all the legal terminologies that other lawyers use in that region. For instance, if you have studied law from Brazil and you want to practice in the US, you will most likely interact with US attorneys. In order to talk to them regarding legal matters, you must adapt their legal language, i.e. English used in law that is particular to their region.

English is a second language for many people. Therefore, learning professional law definitely indicates that one should learn English terminology in the same area. However, as a law student, you can come across various challenges. This is because you will have to consider many things while searching for the right instructor and the right platform to prove your legal language.

The next skill is to analyze the text of a document, work with it, make changes. This is a skill related to the previous one, because without knowledge of legal terminology it is impossible to resolve issues with different documents, reports or international treaties (Callanan, 2010).

Legal Writing is one of the most important skills, namely correspondence with clients, text editing, knowledge of important verbs in contracting

Also worth noting is the ability to negotiate. This includes knowledge of clearly stated phrases and expressions, interviews, strategies and methods of negotiations, meetings. Presentation, in some areas of legal activity, is a mandatory skill for a true lawyer. Presentation is the last stage of your work. At this point, you summarize, present the results of the activity. The presentation combines all skills. In addition, there are other skills: spoken fluency – case studies, legal process, negotiations; legal vocabulary – relating to commercial law, contracts, describing legal concepts; grammar development; listening practice and comprehension; communication skills – discussions, negotiations, conflict, dealing with difficult situations; telephoning and spoken communication.

In my opinion, a real specialist should allocate terms from different spheres, namely criminal, civil, tort, family, constitutional, land law and others; put this knowledge into practice in different situations and clearly differentiate concepts.

Therefore, it can be concluded that learning a foreign language is very important for any profession, including the legal world. Lawyers are specialists who are required in the international fields of activity, so for them the study of a foreign language is important and obligatory. Legal language means a language used by the persons connected to the legal profession. This is the language used by a lawyer, jurist, or a legislative drafts man in their professional capacities. Law being a technical subject speaks through its own register. Legal language has varies like local legal language and English. So, from the foregoing, it is possible to distinguish the following blocks of professional skills for future lawyers:

1.Accurate use of modern legal English terminology.

2. Writing clear and concise legal opinions.

3.Advanced communication skills for negotiation.

4.Improved practice area-specific vocabulary.

5. Key language for effective client meetings (Krois-Lindner,2009).

Thus, by means of basic skills and regular language improvement, everyone can become a competitive lawyer in the future.

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THE PROFESSIONAL DEFORMATION OF LAWYERS: SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK

The profession often influences one's personality, especially when it comes to communication skills.Teachers, doctors, lawyers, psychologists, more than others, are at risk of occupational deformity.The lawyer's profession also has an impact on the individual that can be both positive and negative.

Possibilities of positive influence of the lawyer's profession on the personality are obvious. As a rule, over the years, thanks to the profession, lawyers have increased communicative competence: the ability to understand people, establish psychological contact, influence people in the process of communication, effectively resolve conflicts, control their emotions, etc. In the course of performing their professional duties, cognitive processes develop: thinking, memory, attention, improving speaker skills.

Professional deformation of lawyers is manifested in the emergence of specific psychological properties of the individual, which adversely affect the performance of professional duties and in the personal sphere. Professional deformation can be a serious obstacle to attaining professionalism by a lawyer.

Conventionally, in the professional deformation of the lawyer can be distinguished those manifestations that are common to the legal professions, and those that are specific and are manifested in the representatives of the advocacy.

These are emotional coldness, cynicism that reaches indifference to the people of the principal. Most often, a person encounters lawyers (investigators, lawyers, etc.) when they are in a difficult life situation and a negative emotional state. He feels anxious, fearful, depressed, can be overburdened, or, conversely, inhibited, cry when meeting with a lawyer.

Emotional burnout occurs as a result of an internal accumulation of negative emotions without a corresponding "discharge" or "release" from them.

The first stage is characterized by a decrease in positive emotions associated with work, the emergence of feelings of dissatisfaction, anxiety, emptiness.

The second stage is manifested in a hostile, disrespectful attitude towards clients, which is first manifested in conversations with colleagues and then gradually and in the presence of clients.

In the third stage of emotional burnout, the professional becomes indifferent, loses interest not only in their work, but also to themselves and loved ones.

The following ways of prevention of occupational deformity and rehabilitation of the person are possible:

- Increasing the psychological competence of lawyers.
- Trainings of professional and personal growth of lawyers;
- Mastering the techniques of self-regulation of the emotional sphere - Professional development of a lawyer.

Every profession has its own set of difficulties. identified four possible layers of professional deformation: 1) General professional deformation. The degree of general professional deformation varies from person to person and from profession to profession dependent on the intensity of the working load. The examples of general professional deformation are asocial perception in law enforcing officials (view of people as potential trouble makers), and power abuse in top rank officials (abuse of professional and ethical boundaries, inclination to control professional life of subordinates and dependent people).

2) Special professional deformation. This category includes gained qualities specific to certain professions. The examples of special professional deformation are: aggressive behavior of criminal detectives, resourcefulness of lawyers, feelings of guilt in prosecutors.

3) Typological professional deformation. Caused by superposition of individual psychological traits (temperament, ability, character) on the psychological structure of professional activity resulting in formation of various job-related insecurities. The examples of typological professional deformation are: deformation of professional orientation, reevaluation of personal values, pessimism, hostility towards innovations, psychological detachment, dominance, indifference, and many other.

4) Individualized professional deformation. This category includes certain personal traits gained after many years of practicing the same profession that become part of one's characterfor example high sense of responsibility and honesty and other

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KAZUO ISHIGURO'S "NEVER LET ME GO" AS A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF DYSTOPIAN NOVEL

Dystopia (from Ancient Greek δυσ- "bad" and τόπος "place" meaning bad place; simply it is called anti-utopia) – is a genre of literature or cinematography characterized by representation of dangerous consequences related to the experiments over humankind for its improvement or depiction of certain social ideals, which often are very tempting.

As a genre dystopia began to exist in the 20th century when contradiction between the society and the reality started. By the second half of the 20th century social dystopia was dominant style, but after World War 2 variety of new styles of anti-utopia started to appear, for example grotesque-satirical, philosophy-psychological and intellectual-ironic. (Parhomenko I.I., 2011)

Dystopian writing usually are characterized by such common features as:

1.The existence of class struggle.

2. The place where events take place is ruled by the upper class.

3. There is advocacy of proper activity of the regime.

4. Stubborn convictions that being another from others and individualism are demonstrations of evil.

However, there is also possible another classification:

1. The protagonist is either a lonely person or a team of supporters.

2. Love is that power that can cope with troubles.

3. Landscapes are often very beautiful and this emphasizes doomed fate.

4. There is always a problem of choice.

5. Narrative takes place in the form of diary. (Zubets N.V., 2015)

And one of the best example of dystopian novel is "Never let me go" by a British author of Japanese origin Sir Kazuo Ishiguro. He was born in Nagasaki, Japan, but moved to the UK due to his father's work. Ishiguro obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in English and Philosophy. He is always awarded by people's attention, because The Time named his novel "Never let me go" the best novel of 2005 and in 2017 the Swedish Academy awarded his another work "The remains of the day" with the Nobel Prize in Literature.

In the context of Kazuo Ishiguro's novel the upper and lower classes are represented by usual people and clones. Since the world is managed by usual people, they don`t mind using clones to serve their own interests, often ignoring clones' feelings without guilty conscience.

Not infrequently in such dystopian works authors appeal to mythopoetics – special literary device that denotes two option either creation of a new myth or interpretation of well known legend in a new way. "Never Let Me Go" was created with the usage of the second type. It is clear that all this situation reminds us myth about Prometheus, immortal titan that imbued with sympathy to humanity, and therefore condemned himself to experience anguish. Therefore we can find a lot of symbols. For example, doctors who make operations to obtain organs symbolize the eagle that every day was flying to Prometheus and was eating his liver. That liver is represented by all organs, which clones obliged to give away. And the process of regeneration is depicted when caregivers take care of their patients up to their last operation. Motivation of goodness connected with a great discovery that have already helped a lot to save humans' lives, even if it means that for such a good intention they have to sacrifice another human being.

And as it was mentioned before, there the confrontation between the upper and lower classes takes place. When clones have to prove that they have the same rights as usual people, even if they were born with the help of medical achievements. During their whole lives they have been fighting to be treated as normal citizens without any restrictions on their rights. They also have experienced the same emotions and feeling when they have been growing up. Their childhood, spent in boarding school, youth when they tried to be on their own and adult life when they started to care about themselves and others are metaphor of three basic phase of human life. Their only desire is to have a normal life, but unfortunately they are deprived of that. Because other people are just scared of that fact, that they are different from them and try all their best to fence off from the clones. So they are treated only as vessels for organs, but not like human beings with feelings, fears, hopes and dreams. Clones also know what are sadness, happiness, love, hatred and delight. However hard clones' lives are, the author still gives us a small smouldering hope for the happy ending during the whole plot. Even if it sounds impossible, the only option is to hope. But at the end we met the abyss full of inevitability, humans' hatred to another humans, unfairness of the world.

Our world is quite cruel and unjust. Even nowadays this novel still rises essential questions. All of us live in the period when the people struggle from hatred, xenophobia, racism and intolerance towards others. This novel should be understood either as the mirror of our world or near future. If we manage to stop every conflict and was, misery of all humankind, we will have splendid world, where everyone will have equal rights and opportunities.

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THE STYLISTIC DEVICE OF DEVIATION AND ITS EMOTIONAL EFFECT IN THE CONTEMPORARY FLASH FICTION STORIES

The short stories become more and more popular in modern American literature. Usually, this genre is divided into such groups as prose poem and short story, which in turn is divided into micro-story, flash fiction and others. Flash fiction stories are very short texts, 2-3 pages long. By now 3 collections of stories of 1992, 2006, 2015 have been published. We analyzed the stories of "Flash Fiction Forward" and "Flash Fiction International". There are such famous writers as John Updike, Grace Paley, Don Shea and others among the authors of the latest collections. These stories are characterized by brevity, emotionality and imagery, so they have features of poetry. The main feature of flash fiction is the realization of foregrounding. The theory of foregrounding is one of the fundamental theories in stylistics. The theory owes much to the Russian formalists and the Prague School of Linguistic. Linguistic aspects of foregrounding are formulated by M.Short, G.Leech, I.V.Arnold. The stylisticians give different definitions of foregrounding. I.V.Arnold gives definition: "Foregrounding is the ways of the text organization which focus the reader's attention on certain elements of the message" (Arnold, 2004). O.V.Yemets says the word "certain" in this formulation should be replaced by the words "significant" or "pragmatically important". Thus, it is possible to state that **foregrounding** is the principle of a literary text organization which focuses the reader's attention on the pragmatically important elements of the message (Yemets, 2019).

Geoffrey Leech and Mick Short suggested two aspects of foregrounding – **qualitative** and **quantitative** aspects. The qualitative aspect is the deviation from the language code itself, a breach of some linguistic norm. The quantitative aspect involves the deviation of some expected frequency (Leech, Short, 2007)

There are several approaches to the classification of the foregrounding types. I.V.Arnold unites the main stylistic devices into a system and suggests three types of foregrounding: ***coupling, stylistic convergence*** and ***the effect of defeated expectancy*** (Arnold, 2004). M.Short, G.Leech single out two basic principles of foregrounding: ***deviation*** and ***parallelism*** (Leech, Short, 2007). Deviation can be phonetic, graphological, lexical, grammatical, and semantic (Short, 1996). Deviation can include neologisms, grammatical transposition, oxymoron, paradox, hyperbole and others (Yemets, 2019).

The effective means of holding the reader's attention to important moments is to place them in a ***strong position*** – to a place in the text where they are psychologically particularly visible. I.V. Arnold says the strong positions are the beginning, the end of the text or its formally selected parts (Arnold, 2004).

In the flash fiction stories of American authors of the beginning of the 21st century these types of foregrounding are actualized in a different way. From the point of view of the linguopoietic aspect, the emotional component, the pragmatic effect of these

stories are also important. One of the main topics implemented through the stylistic device of foregrounding is the theme of tolerance, care, love.

Deviation is present in the paradoxical title of David Galef's story "My Date with Neanderthal Woman". This story tells about collision between civilizations, a modern man and Neanderthal woman. The author describes a fantastic paradoxical travel to the past and the place where Neanderthals lived. Paradox is actualized through the oxymoron. This title also realizes historical deviation, as people of two different periods cannot coexist.

One more example of using the foregrounding as the deviation is realized in the title of F.Macmillan's story "Truthful Lies". The deviation is based on oxymoron. Moreover, the writer also uses this stylistic device at the beginning and end of the story. It conveys the mood of the main character and leads the readers to think what is true. Thus, from the first lines, the author pushes the reader to find an implicit meaning, gives the text a pragmatic effect and gives it expressiveness.

The most expressive example of semantic deviation is present in Don Shea's story "Jumper Down". This story tells about the paramedic who helps to save the people. The author makes the paradoxical description of the man who committed suicide: *He was dead, but he hadn't died yet*. Semantic deviation is realized through the oxymoron. But further on, when paramedic praises the dying man, the writer uses one more technique of foregrounding – pragmatic paradox: "*I just gotta tellya, I wanted you to know, that jump was fucking magnificent!"*. In such way the paramedic wanted to show tolerant attitude towards this man.

In flash fiction stories we analyzed, semantic deviation is realized by extended metaphors (L.Wilson's, M.Budman's stories) and paradox (D.Galef's, D.Shea's stories), which is expressed through antithesis, play of words and oxymoron. The extended metaphors are an effective device for creating imagery, providing emotion, expressiveness of text. They are often used to describe the phenomenon of nature (R. Carney's story), convey mood (G. Paley's story), character behavior, and in particular emotions such as pleasure and tolerance. The paradox creates a sense of unexpectedness in the reader and emphasizes the idea of cultural (D.Galef's story), age tolerance and tolerant attitude towards people in tragic situations.

The prospects of research are the characteristics the types of foregrounding in the stories of other modern authors and the texts of other styles, for example, in publicistic texts.

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THE PROBLEM OF INTERMEDIALITY IN TRANSLATION (BASED ON THE NOVEL «THE GOLDFINCH»)

Intermediality is a phenomenon of intersemiotic intertextuality, the interaction of artistic discourse with nonverbal sign systems. According to Aage A. Hansen-Löve, intermediality is a translation (from one art language to another) within one culture, or a union between various art elements in a monomedia (literature, painting, etc.) or

multimedia (theater, cinema, etc.) text (Hansen-Löve 1983). Intermediality is the exchangeability of expressive means and aesthetic conventions between different art and media forms.

Literary intermediality makes it necessary to search for strategies for rendering intermedial links in translation. Given that intermediality is considered a kind of intertextuality, it becomes possible to apply the same translation models based on two main strategies – domestication and foreignization, which are implemented in practice in certain translation transformations.

«The Goldfinch» is the third novel by Donna Tartt, which she has reportedly spent 10 years writing. Intermedial links with world art may already be noticed in the work's title, which refers the reader to the painting, drawn in 1654 by Rembrandt's pupil, a talented artist from the Netherlands, Carel Fabritius. He is considered the founder of the Delft school of painting. Instead of a portrayal of an episode or a detailed narrative, the artist creates a holistic atmosphere of the picture. All its elements (image, interior, etc.) form a joint mood. The priority is given to contemplation and recreation of emotions. This is how «The Goldfinch» is created. It's the only painting that has survived the gunpowder explosion in Delft (1654) that killed the artist and destroyed much of the city. The painting shows a lonely bird – a goldfinch chained to a perch by its twig of an ankle. The bird looks at the audience with a direct, reproachful look, evoking sad thoughts.

«The Goldfinch», which begins with the main character, thirteen-year-old Theo Decker, and his mother visiting The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, opens with intermediality of fine arts. They see them at the exhibition of Dutch painting. Donna Tartt's descriptions of works by Frans Hals, Adriaen Coorte, Rembrandt, Carel Fabritius, Matthew Brady, Gustave Doré, Edward Lear, Wybrand Hendriks, Raphaelle Peale, Pieter Claesz, Nicolaes Berchem, Edouard Manet, Botticelli and other artists are so accurate that there are already websites that offer keen readers quotes from the novel, followed by reproductions of the paintings mentioned in them (Oosterbeek 2015).

In the beginning intermediality seems rather stingy. The first pages of the novel mention only that it's a «*little painting*» with «*clear pure daylight*» in it (Tartt 2013). In Ukrainian, it's «маленька картина» with presence of «прозорого чистого освітлення». There comes the vagueness of describing light in Ukrainian translation because «освітлення» more often means artificial illumination. I would rather choose «світло».

The hero-narrator briefly conveys what is depicted in it: «*It was a direct and matter-of-fact little creature, with nothing sentimental about it; and something about the neat, compact way it tucked down inside itself – its brightness, its alert watchful expression – made me think of pictures I'd seen of my mother when she was small: a dark-capped finch with steady eyes*» (Tartt 2013). Here we can see the main principle of intermediality which is to convey a visual object through a verbally presented impression that it makes on the viewer. It's translated into Ukrainian as: «Ця пташка була звичайнісіньким створінням і не мала в собі нічого сентиментального; і те, що вона ховала в собі акуратно й компактно – свою яскравість, свій пильний і стривожений вираз, – змусило мене пригадати мамині дитячі фотографії: щиглика з темною голівкою й застиглим поглядом». The translator managed to render the form and idea. Visual-expressive means are also rendered successfully. But the most important thing is that he managed to find analogues to the vocabulary of the original without breaking its figurative content. The lexical substitutions used in the translation, as well as the replacement of the word order in the sentence, are dynamic equivalents.

The initial intermediality is later supplemented: «*a yellow finch, against a plain, pale ground, chained to a perch by its twig of an ankle*»; «*there are passages worked like a trompe l'oeil… the wall and the perch, gleam of light on brass, and then… the feathered breast, most creaturely. Fluff and down. Soft, soft*» (Tartt 2013). In Ukrainian translation it sounds like this: «на простому блідому тлі жовтавий щиголь, прикутий до жердки за лапку-гілочку»; «на цій картині є місця, опрацьовані в техніці тромплею… стіна й сідало, відблиск світла на латуні, але потім… вкрита пір'ям грудка, напрочуд жива. Пух і пушок. М'який-м'який». The translator successfully rendered the content and distinctness of expressions. The second sentence, which is more dynamic, is also fully translated.

Thus, in the novel «The Goldfinch» there is an intermedial aspect, represented primarily through the image-symbol – the eponymous painting of Carl Fibricius. It is the interconnection of different types of art that leads to the appearance of new shades and associations which gives the composition new meanings and contributes to genre modification. The translator's got the task of finding optimal strategies for rendering visual-expressive means in translation.

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JAPAN-UKRAINE RELATIONS: HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT

Japanese-Ukrainian relations are formal diplomatic relations between Japan and Ukraine. Japan extended diplomatic recognition to the Ukrainian state on December 28, 1991, immediately after the breakup of the Soviet Union and full diplomatic relations were established on January 26, 1992. Ukraine maintains an embassy in Tokyo, and Japan maintains an embassy in Kiev

Trade and economy The balance of trade between Ukraine and Japan is heavily weighed in favor of Ukraine, with Japan exporting steel pipe and automobiles and importing aluminum and food products. In a different form of trade, on July 15, 2008 Japan, a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, agreed to buy greenhouse-gas emission allowances from Ukraine to reach a target set under the U.N. climate-change treaty. The deal was finalized on March 26, 2009. Japan also has assisted Ukrainian educational and cultural institutions financially in the amount of more than US$4.3 million in the 1998 till 2009 period. Moreover, Japan provided Ukraine with grants of more than $151.8 million.

Japan's support for the integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine The first defense negotiations between Ukraine and Japan took place last year. As part of the Year of Japan in Ukraine, the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada and the former Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, Andriy Parubiya, were invited to Tokyo. Among the program of his visit, in particular, was a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan. In the same year, Japanese Deputy Defense Minister for Foreign Affairs Ro Manabe visited Kiev and held talks with the First Deputy Minister of Defense of Ukraine Ivan Rusnak. As reported, the parties then agreed to continue cooperation between the defense departments, noted its

importance. Therefore, it can be considered that the recent consultations in Tokyo may be a logical continuation of the previous negotiations.

Japan's interests in Ukraine Japan has an interest toward Ukraine in both the political and economic spheres. In politics, Japan is a democratic country, a responsible global player, and G7 member. It adheres to international norms and laws. Therefore, it is interested in assisting Ukraine in reforming the country's political landscape, especially fighting corruption and restoring national territorial integrity. After the 2014 Ukrainian Revolution, following the G7 summit in 2014, Abe declared that Japan will provide assistance "to the greatest extent possible in order to foster the stability of the new Ukraine."

Tellingly, Japan is the only Asian country that openly condemned Russia's annexation of Crimea and joined the United States and the EU in implementing sanctions against Russia. It is an obvious Ukrainian ally, and as Poroshenko put it during his visit to Tokyo, there is "a spirit of strategic relations between Japan and Ukraine."

In the economic arena, Japan sees great potential in Ukraine. Kyiv is close to the EU, one of the major markets for Japanese products, and as of January 1, 2016 enjoys a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with the EU. Ukraine, however, boasts a population of 43 million with qualified workers and managers available at lower wages than in the EU. Ukraine also neighbors non-EU members Moldova, Belarus, and Russia by land, as well as Turkey and Georgia by the sea.

The European Union is an important market for Japan. According to Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), in 2015, Japanese export in goods to the EU were worth $66 billion, 11 percent of its total exports. However, negotiations over a Japan-EU free trade agreement – ongoing since 2013 – have hit roadblocks, and are unlikely to see progress for at least the next two to three years.

Under these circumstances, in addition to its advantageous geographic location, the DCFTA between Ukraine and the EU is another strong motivator for Japanese companies to move their production sites to Ukrainian territory.

Japan's ODA projects and investments prove Japan's interest toward Ukraine. The implementation of the DCFTA with the EU makes Ukraine even more attractive to Japanese investors. Upon a successful realization of large ODA projects, including the modernization of the Bortnychi sewage system and installing a steam turbine at Trypilska thermal power plant, we can expect a spillover effect for other large infrastructure projects. Through ODA, the Japanese companies can use business opportunities and enter Ukraine's market. Since Ukraine will be reaping most of the benefits, it must spearhead the construction of strategic relations with Japan on a consistent basis, without fluctuations between high-level visits.

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