

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Хмельницький університет управління та права**

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



**Хмельницький
2019**

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У збірнику опубліковані тези кращих доповідей, які були оприлюднені на XI Всеукраїнській студентській науковій конференції за міжнародної участі «Foreign Languages in Use: Academic and Professional Aspects», що відбулась у Хмельницькому університеті управління та права 10 квітня 2019 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.

Організаційний комітет XI Всеукраїнської студентської наукової конференції «Foreign Languages in Use: Academic and Professional Aspects» не завжди поділяє думку учасників конференції.

У збірнику максимально точно збережені орфографія, пунктуація та стилістика, які були запропоновані учасниками конференції.

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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HOW TO RECOGNIZE A MANIAC: SIGNS AND TIPS

The serial murder or maniac is a peculiar species of multiple murders, defined by specific characteristics associated with the personality attitudes of the killer and the operational modalities of the crime. The serial murder in fact shows a clear and conscious will to kill and the crimes follow each other in a pathological circuit, repetitive and usually regular. Sometimes the victims are identified with care and planning on the basis of the peculiar habits of life or recurrent physical and biological characteristics, which the killer associates a symbolic link, most of the times a sexual matrix, while in other cases the impulse to kill is uncontrolled and the resulting choice is distracted and random (Bruno F., Marrazzi M.,2000).

A maniac is a man obsessed with mania. It can have a sexual nature, a desire to dominate, mock, kill, etc. Specialists should supervise people having this mental disorder. However, not having an adequate assessment of their behavior, maniacs often live in society until they are caught. In order not to become a victim, you need to know how to recognize a maniac. It turns out that psychologists have compiled a clear list of signs that will help to blow the lid off the obsessed person.

By behavior

It happens that an innocuous and friendly neighbor looks like an ordinary person during the day and at night literally turns into a monster. It is sometimes hard to imagine. However, there are certain signals. So, how to recognize a maniac by behavior? Imagine the situation. You agree to go a movie with a stranger. The film shows scenes of violence, murders, fights, etc., and your companion watches it indifferently. Do not rush to admire his endurance. American scientists in the course of research have found out that maniacs calmly perceive such pictures because of certain deviations in the cortex of the brain. Of course, such composure can be fake, in order to show its masculinity. However, by the expression of the face you can determine whether the person looks at the horrors with pleasure or seriousness. Such people like to consider their victim carefully without a smile or other evaluation. As long as you are nervous and tell something quickly, no muscle will tremble on his body. Maniacs do not like to attract attention. They say little, they dress modestly in dark clothes, try not to stand out from the crowd, they look after their appearance moderately. Such people are often pedantic and adhere to certain rules. This is exactly what women like to see in their home, a bit boring man, the ideal husband and father (Ayton M.,2014).

By speech

Even if you met some characteristic qualities and have begun to doubt, you still need to look for other signs of a maniac. Speech features and interesting topics for conversation will tell you how to recognize him. Obsessed people are not emotional. Even when talking about some turning points in their lives, they do not feel regret, sadness, as if this was not happening to them. Increased attention to maniacs gives

cause and effect relations. Their speech is devoid of imagery, jokes. Satisfaction of basic needs is the main goal of life of maniacs. Therefore, people with mental disorders like to talk about what they ate and how they slept. An alarming signal can be and frequent, long conversations about money. Despite the widespread opinion, the obsessive people do not always openly talk about sex, use ambiguous phrases, hints, diminutive and caressing words. On the contrary, frank topics can be banned, cause obvious protest. Therefore, in the question of how to recognize a maniac, one should rely on a holistic portrait of the individual.

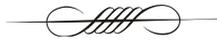
By correspondence

The age of high technology allows people to be acquainted at a distance with the help of social networks and forums. On the one hand, this is a safe way to get to know a person and after some observations decide whether to continue communication or not. On the other hand, it makes maniacs more inventive, gently creeping up to the victim. How to recognize a maniac by correspondence? Psychologists advise to pay attention to how open and simple person is in communication, which topics he likes to raise, and which ones cause tension, and he tries to "jump over" faster to others. In a conversation about hobbies, obsessive people inadvertently share information that something is going to happen. However, according to psychologists, virtual correspondence gives little information about a person. Maniacs are masters of disguise, so it is difficult to guess exactly who is sitting on the other side of the monitor (Cathy S.,2013).

What to do?

If you meet a person in the street or in social network, do not rush to confide and spread all personal information about where you live, study, work, phone number, etc. This is the first thing a maniac wants to know. It is better to appoint a meeting in a crowded place. Moreover, just in case, agree on a control call with a friend during a date. If the friend does not have suspicions, you can safely continue the communication. If in doubt, such a call would make him stop. If the fan is too intrusive and quick-tempered, do not be rude to him. It is better to laugh it off and leave politely. If you know how to recognize a sexual maniac, then do not forget that he will not let the victim go so easily and will definitely organize surveillance. It is advisable to take a taxi, indicating first different address, and then change to public transport and drive home safely.

It is important to remember that the following tips are not comprehensive and are not guaranteed to be what works best for you personally.



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POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON WOMEN'S DEPRESSION

Depression is one of the most widespread psychological disorders women suffer from at one point in their life. Women are twice more likely to suffer from this medical condition than men. The condition is accompanied with such major symptoms as inability to derive pleasure from before pleasurable activities, sleeping and eating changes, fatigue, difficulty concentrating, and in the most serious cases suicidal thoughts. Depression requires active treatment because this condition is difficult to overcome. Reproductive hormones and a different response to stress are commonly acknowledged factors leading to the development of women's depression. However, there are also political, social, and sociocultural factors that influence women's health.

Some researchers define depression as a phenomenon closely related to politics. The reason for this is that the causes of depression might be of political nature. Many think that the main problem of depression is the deficiency of effective treatment, yet it is its inadequate distribution. Women belong to politically underrepresented groups, and hence they suffer from depression because of barriers to treatment rooted in politics. Thus, depression facilitates and reinforces existing political inequalities regarding gender (Ojeda, 2015). For instance, almost one-fifth of Americans, often from underrepresented groups, experience depression during their life (Ojeda, 2015). Taking into consideration this evidence, it is difficult to deny that depression is a pressing political problem.

Besides political influence, there are also such social factors such as women's role in society and social classes. Women balance different roles in society. The stereotype that women's primary role is to be a wife and a mother is deeply rooted, and it has the most impact on a depressed individual. Women may develop a disorder due to their marriage being abusive, characterized by hostility, and a lack of affection. Marital distress can also be caused by the impact of giving birth (Chaturvedi, Prasad, Angothu, & Mathews, 2016). When a woman is pregnant, she can undergo a great variety of feelings due to the changing of interpersonal relationship with husband and the developing of a new relationship with the child. In addition, social class can also have a dramatic effect on depression. Women with children in the laboring class are more likely to have depression than women in the middle class (Chaturvedi, et al. 2016). The reason is that the labor class mother has to leave her child alone in order to work. It results in working mothers feeling worried and guilt compared to the middle-class mom, who can afford to stay at home to care about the children. The majority of women are affected by these social factors.

Such sociocultural factors as cultural imperatives and socialization also affect women's mental health. Females are expected to conform to the standards created by society they live in. For instance, women are presumed to pursue feminine of activities and occupations. As the result, parents have a tendency to push their daughters toward

a low-profile job and make them conform to the stereotype. Challenging the social norm can also contribute to the development of depression. There is evidence that the more intelligent a girl is, the more likely she is to suffer from depression (Nanema, et al. 2016). This is attributed to the fact that more intelligent girls are able to surpass the boys and get punished for doing so (Nanema, et al. 2016). Being depressed in young age eventually has consequences in terms of social functioning, career, and enjoyment of life.

The comprehension of all these factors by the collaborative healthcare team can positively influence the outcome. Even though health inequalities may be unavoidable, they can be remarkably reduced. To successfully deal with the problem, the nurse will need to apply patient-centered care for women's depression. This kind of care includes recognizing what the woman feels, providing coordination, integration, and information. While saving lives and preventing health problems are important. Political, social, and sociocultural needs of women also need to be acknowledged and addressed as a part of holistic healthcare delivery.

Consequently, men and women share many health concerns, yet women have unique health-care needs in regard to the cause of depression. If women suffer from depression, it is important to seek treatment immediately from qualified specialists. Treatment options vary but medications and therapy are the most common ones. At the same time, it is important to diminish the influence of the factors causing depression. Only this way the number of women suffering from depression can decrease.



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TOURISM: A NOTION OF CONCEPT. TYPES AND FORMS OF TOURISM

Tourism is the movement of the tourists from one place to another place. It is the temporary short-term movement of people to destinations outside the place where they normally live and work. Tourism refers to the business of providing accommodation and associated services to the people visiting places. Tourism involves two elements i.e. the journey to the destination and stay.

So, the *main characteristics of tourism* are:

- A movement of people to different destinations having two key elements. One, the journey and two, the stay, both of which come off not within but outside the normal area or place of domicile and work.
- The movement is primarily of a temporary nature and for a relatively short duration making it different from migration.
- It brings about activities dissimilar to those of the host population of the place visited.
- The prime purpose of participation in tourism is by and large recreation and certainly not the purpose of seeking permanent residence or employment remunerated from within the place visited and finally.

– Tourism in an abstract sense is basically a pleasure activity implying a use of readily disposable incomes and of free time and one's own free will.

Tourism is undertaken for recreation, sight seen, pilgrimage for medical reasons, for adventure etc. Tourism does not only mean traveling to a particular destination but also includes all activities undertaken during the stay. It includes day visits and excursions. The movement can be in your country or the tourists can also travel to the foreign destinations for the tourism purpose.

On this basis tourism can be divided into: domestic tourism and international tourism.

Following are some *types of tourism*:

1. *Recreational tourism*. Tourism is an often activity for recreational purpose. Most tourism took for a change and rest; this is the reason why package tours have become so popular.

2. *Environmental tourism*. Rich and affluent tourists are preferred to spend more visits to remote places where they get pollution free airs to breath.

3. *Historical tourism*. Tourist is interested to know how our forefather lived in a particular area. They visit heritage locations, temples, churches, museums, forts etc.

4. *Ethnic tourism*. This refers to people traveling to distance places looking to their routes and attending to family obligations. Marriage and death bring people together to their native places. Persons who are settled overseas during later part of life visit place of their birth for giving boost to ethnic tourism.

5. *Cultural tourism*. Some people are interested to know how other people or communities stay, survive and prosper. The kind of culture they practice their art and music is different from ours. So in order to acquire knowledge, understands culture well, to become familiar with the culture, they undertake journey.

6. *Archeological tourism*. It is an alternative form of cultural tourism, which aims to promote the passion for historical-archaeology and the conservation of historical sites. Like ecological tourism (or ecotourism), it is promoted to encourage the development of cultural associations, companies and cooperatives can be found that dedicate themselves to offer this type of service. Archaeological tourism can include all products associated with public archaeological promotion, including visits to archaeological sites, museums, interpretation centers, reenactment of historical occurrences, and the rediscovery of native products, festivals, or theatre.

7. *Adventure tourism*. There is a trend among the youth to take adventure tour. They go for trekking, rock climbing, river rafting etc. They organized camp fire and stay under the blue sky. This tourism is meant for people with strong nerves who can tolerate stress.

8. *Health tourism*. In recent years, health tourism has become highly popular. People visit nature cure centers and hospitals providing specialist treatment. Many foreigners visit India for treatment because similar services in their country are costly.

9. *Pilgrimage tourism*. In religion and spirituality, a pilgrimage is a long journey or search of greatmoral significance. Sometimes, it is a journey to a sacred place or shrine of importance to a person's beliefs and faith. Members of every major religion participate in pilgrimages. A person who makes such a journey is called a pilgrim.

10. *Music tourism*. It can be part of pleasure tourism as it includes moment of people singing and listening to the music and enjoying it.

11. *Village tourism*. It involves traveling and arranging tours in order to popularize various village destinations.

12. *Wildlife tourism*. It can be an Eco and animal friendly tourism. Wild life tourism means watching wild animals in their natural habitat.

13. *Agri-tourism*. Agri-tourism is a style of vacation which is normally on farms. This may include the chance to help with farming tasks during the visit. Agritourism is often practiced in wine growing regions in Italy and Spain. In America, agritourism is wide-spread and includes any farm open to the public at least part of the year. Tourists can pick fruits and vegetables, ride horses, taste honey, learn about wine, shop in land gift shops and farm stands for local and regional produce or hand-crafted gifts, and much more. Agri-tourism is developing into a large part of the tourism industry and will soon be one of the largest sectors of tourism.

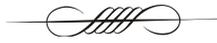
14. *Atomic tourism*. Atomic tourism is a relatively new style of tourism in which the tourists travel to significant sites in atomic history. These sites are typically those involved with either atomic explosions or the vehicles (planes, missiles, and rockets) that transport them.

15. *Disaster tourism*. Disaster tourism is the act of traveling to a disaster area as a matter of curiosity. The behavior can be a nuisance if it hinders rescue, relief, and recovery operations.

16. *Garden tourism*. Garden tourism is a type of niche tourism involving visits or travel to botanical gardens and places which are significant in the history of gardening. Garden tourists often travel individually in countries with which they are familiar but often prefer to join organized garden tours in countries where they might experience difficulties with language, travel or finding accommodation in the vicinity of the garden.

17. *Shark tourism*. Shark tourism is a form of ecotourism rooted in having communities appreciate that local shark species are more valuable alive than dead. Instead of opting for a one time economic benefit of harvesting sharks for their body parts, communities are made to assist interested tourists who may want to see live sharks.

18. *Water tourism*. Water tourism is traveling by boat while on holiday, with the express purpose of seeing things meant for the water tourist. This can be traveling from luxury port to luxury port, but also landing a boat for lunch or other day recreation at specially prepared day boat-landings also known as a boating holiday. Water tourism is very famous in Netherlands. Water travel used to be the only form of transportation in the Netherlands.



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THE FEASIBILITY OF CREATING A SINGLE CITIZENSHIP IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

First of all, while discussing citizenship, it is necessary to determine what it is.

Citizenship is a stable legal relationship between a person and a state. The EU is not a state or federation, where there should be a single citizenship.

Despite all the signs of the state of the EU (the authorities, the territory, state symbols) it is not a state and is not a union in its habitual understanding. The EU is a supra-national entity whose main task is cooperation. It is also worth noting that the EU is a multinational association, each member of which has its own history and originality (Яковлюк І.В., 2010).

And it is difficult to believe that all states will unanimously (the only way to adopt this decision) will support such an initiative. So, undoubtedly, this will strengthen the existing relations of the Member States. But there is a lot of doubtful questions:

With the appearance of a single citizenship in the European Union, the borders will become «transparent», but is it not the same situation now? Does the current status of EU citizenship as an addition to citizenship of a Member State not grant the same privileges? But it will become harder to track the movement of people who have committed crimes (which is extraordinarily relevant in connection with the policy of the open borders of some Member States).

The single citizenship of the EU assimilates such concepts as the Motherland, customs, and, in fact, it will be possible to equate the European Union with the federation state. Also, the introduction of a single citizenship will undoubtedly weaken the independence of the Member States from the EU and reduce the means of national influence on the EU.

If we are talking about the accession of a new state to EU membership, then it will mean that every state that wishes to join the EU should lose their own citizenship?

This makes impossible further enlargement of the European Union, because the probability that a referendum in a country that wants to join the EU will vote voluntarily for termination of own citizenship is very small. And if, in theory, it is still possible, then what will wait those Member States that want to leave the EU (Машталіп Х.В., 2017)?

Essentially it will be a state in which there is no legal citizenship. Such an interpretation does not make possibility for the states to leave the EU; it makes it extremely difficult and undesirable.

And finally, if we are talking about a single citizenship in all over the world, it is completely clear that this is impossible, and when the topic is the single citizenship of the EU we are thinking? After all, in essence, this is one and the same question, which differs only in scale of implementation (Івашечко О.У., 2017).

Perhaps the only clear-cut advantage is that there will be a united procedure for becoming a citizen (as each member country now solves this issue on its own discretion and issues of EU citizenship, as it may be paradoxically sound, it is not regulated by the union).

Therefore, on the basis of all the above, I believe that the creation of EU citizenship is unacceptable at this stage and in the future.

With the idea of creating a single and general citizenship we lose the essence of the European Union, as a supranational union and the creation of a single citizenship of the EU will contradict the motto of the EU «unity in diversity».



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TO THE QUESTION OF LEGAL CAPACITY IN UKRAINE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The constituent parts of legal personality are legal capacity (the ability of the subject to be a bearer of civil rights and obligations) and legal capacity (the ability of the subject to acquire and exercise civil rights by its actions, as well as to create and perform civil duties for itself). Sometimes in the literature from the category of legal capacity of participants of civil legal relations further distinguish tort (the ability of the subject to bear civil liability for non-performance of civil debt).

German law also uses terms such as legal capacity, legal capacity and tort capacity.

In France, the law does not distinguish between separate categories of legal capacity and civil capacity, the single term "capacite" (in the sense of legal capacity) is used; any citizen with the attainment of majority becomes capable of all acts of civil life. However, judicial practice and theory distinguish between legal capacity and legal capacity.

In English law, legal capacity and civil capacity are defined by the single term "legal capacity". Judicial practice distinguishes "passive legal ability", which corresponds to the content of legal capacity, and "active legal ability" and "ability to commit a legal act", correspond to the concept of legal capacity.

In accordance with part 1 of Art. 30 of the Civil code of Ukraine civil capacity has a natural person who is aware of the importance of their actions and can lead them.

Civil legal capacity of a natural person is its ability by their actions to acquire civil rights and to implement them independently, and the ability of their actions to create for itself the civil duties, to independently perform and be responsible in case of failure.

In accordance with Article 25 of the civil code of Ukraine the ability to have civil rights and obligations (civil capacity) is possessed by all individuals. The civil legal capacity of a person arises from the time of his birth.

The legal status of natural persons in all countries discussed below is regulated by law. In France - this book I FCC "about personality." In Germany, the head of the "individuals" section and the "Face" and head of "Capacity" in section 3 of "Agreement" in the NGK book and the "General part" and the NGK book IV - Family law.

In case law countries, the rule of the natural person is enshrined in laws, but there is no single act on this issue. In England, there are special laws that contain provisions on the legal status of individuals: marriage and family, legal assistance to minors, etc.

Under the law of all foreign countries, civil legal capacity inherent in man as a living being and does not depend on mental abilities, health and the like. Capacity may not be restricted, except in certain cases where it is applied by the court, usually due to where the person commits a punishable action, and is directed at the prohibition to engage in certain activities.

In the law of foreign countries there is a voluntary (contractual) limitation of legal capacity and legal capacity: refusal for a certain fee from marriage, from filing a claim in court, from engaging in a certain activity.

Under the legal capacity (active legal capacity) in all foreign countries understand the ability of individuals by their actions to acquire civil rights and obligations. The legislation of all countries establishes that a person becomes fully capable upon reaching the age of majority.

In German (par.828 COG) and French (Art. 448 FCC) the right of majority comes on the day of the end of the 18th year of life, that is, the day that precedes the birthday; under the law of England — from the first day when he was 18 years old, that is, on the birthday.

German law establishes the concept and age limits of legal capacity, which begins in full at the age of 18, as well as a distinction between the scope of legal capacity of minors and minors, and also defines the concept of civil tort as a separate legal category.

In French law, the legal capacity of minors is regulated by various (separate) rules of the civil code. Minors under 18 years of age are considered to be incapacitated. Property of minors is managed by parents (or other legal representatives, guardians), they also conclude transactions on their behalf. Children may enter into certain transactions on their own with the consent of their parents. Upon reaching the age of 16, a minor may conclude, regardless of the parents' will, an employment contract, transactions for the disposal of wages, a Deposit in the Bank, may make a will for 1/2 of his property, as well as enter into other transactions that do not violate his interests and are not unprofitable for him.

In Anglo-American law, minors are considered to be legally incompetent (passive legal capacity) under the English law on legal aid and the provisions of judicial practice, children under 18 are minors and their legal capacity is limited regardless of age. However, minors can independently enter into transactions for the purchase of necessary things and services at a reasonable price.

The incomplete legal capacity of minors or its absence is filled in foreign law by the institution of legal representation, but it does not exist in all countries, but only in those that belong to the continental civil law family. Parents or other legal

representatives (guardians) enter into transactions on behalf and in the interests of minors, manage their property and represent their interests in public relations.

In the Anglo-American system of law there is no institution of legal representation of minors, and there is not characteristic of continental countries, the institution of trust property: in the interests of a minor manage and dispose of the property of certain persons.

Foreign legal systems provide for the limitation of the legal capacity of adult citizens. The limitation and the legal incapacity are combined into a single legal institution. The limits of legal capacity in such cases shall be determined by the court. Limitation of legal capacity is allowed only in court if there are certain grounds: mental illness, dementia, in some countries — physical disabilities, such as blindness and deafness, as well as alcoholism and drug addiction, if they have a chronic form. Excessive waste may be the basis for limiting legal capacity. Custody of such persons and their property shall be established; in England and the United States is based trust-trust.

It should be noted that in German law since 1992 there is no institution of limitation of legal capacity. Such concepts as mental illness, mental disorders, alcoholism, and drug addiction are not considered as prerequisites for disability. Social supervision may be assigned only subject to the establishment of the human need for assistance.

With regard to national legislation, if any person is legally capable, regardless of age and health status, not every person has legal capacity. Competence requires that the person understands the significance of their actions and can control them (that is, deliberately concludes the agreements, uses and disposes of property and the like).

Criteria of civil capacity depend on the age of the person and the state of his psyche. The elements of the content are: the ability of the transaction (standing); ability to bear their own property liability (tort); the ability to make a will and be a heir; ability to choose a representative and to act as a representative; the ability to engage in business activities; the ability to marry and independently acquire family rights and obligations.

The following types of legal capacity are distinguished: full; persons under the age of 14 (minors); persons between the ages of 14 and 18 (minors); persons capacity in which a judicial order is limited; persons declared legally incompetent.

According to the degree of capacity of people they are divided into: fully operational; with partial legal capacity; part-time capacity; limited capacity; incapacitated people. However, different countries have different interpretations of the concept "capacity of individuals". In some countries (mainly countries of the European Union) this concept coincides with the concept of legal capacity and is identical to it.



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EUTHANASIA: A CRIME OR NOT?

The problem of euthanasia is one of the urgent problems of modern society.

According to the Law No. 91-3 of January 11, 2002, "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Health Care" there is Article 38, which is called "Euthanasia". It states the following: "Euthanasia is the voluntary death of an incurable patient with the help of special anesthetics coordinated by the doctor".

This Law also provides that a person who consciously encourages a patient for euthanasia and (or) performs euthanasia bears criminal responsibility in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Belarus (the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Health Care").

Thus, we see that this phenomenon is prohibited on the territory of our state. However, there are countries in which euthanasia is permitted. These are countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Albania, Japan, in some US states.

Switzerland deserves special attention. In one of its cities there is a special clinic where this procedure is carried out. The movement in support of euthanasia was called "suicidal tourism" (the vote on May 15, 2011 in Switzerland).

If we take, for example, the countries of the Muslim world, they are opposed to this idea, because of the fact that this is contrary to their faith and it is immoral.

It should also be noted that there is a debate about this. There are different opinions. Let us consider some of them.

"For":

1. A person himself must choose to live or not.
2. A person should be protected from cruel and inhuman treatment.
3. A person has the right to be an altruist, that is, to think about how his relatives and close people suffer, how much money they spend on him.
4. The treatment and maintenance of the doomed deprives society of the means that could be used more rationally.

"Against":

1. The ability to recover. I mean that science and medicine do not stand still.
2. The risk of abuse by staff. This argument means that if law recognizes euthanasia, then medical personnel can take advantage of this procedure based on their personal motives. There is also an "inducement" to euthanasia.
3. Life is a value.
4. Medical error, which concerns making of a diagnosis and its prognosis.
5. Personal motives of family members who want to divide property.

Thus, the cases "for" and "against" euthanasia were considered.

If euthanasia is allowed and enshrined in the legislation, then it is necessary to establish the circle of persons and conditions under which it is possible to carry out euthanasia, as well as the procedure for conducting and monitoring the legality of its

application. Otherwise, people who suffer from depression due to any circumstances in the family or society will use the procedure for euthanasia.

In my opinion, from the point of view of a future lawyer, euthanasia should not be allowed. Firstly, as Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus provides that a person is the highest value of society and the state. Thus, this article shows that our legislation is based on the principles of humanism.

Secondly, the right to life is enshrined in the famous international act "Universal Declaration of Human Rights". This right is enshrined as inalienable; it means that no one can take a person's life.

Thirdly, euthanasia is the intentional deprivation of the life of a sick person, that is, it is a crime in its essence.

Unfortunately, euthanasia and limits of liability are not enshrined in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus. I believe that in order to solve this problem, it is necessary to adopt an appropriate regulatory legal act or include a legal provision providing responsibility for euthanasia in the Criminal Code.



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LEGAL PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN GREAT BRITAIN

We all know the famous aphorism from the story of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry "The Little Prince": "We are responsible for those whom we have tamed." This is a seemingly common truth. Everyone knows about it, but often forgets. Each of us has those whom we have tamed. These are our children, parents, friends, close people and animals that live with us. It is people's responsibility to take care of animals and I would like to pay attention to this issue in this article.

It is important to remember that animals are not a thing, and we have quite serious obligations before us such as to care, educate and respect them. Animals may suffer, however, unlike a person they cannot tell about their sufferings. Moreover, we should not be indifferent to their sufferings. On the contrary, our duty is to make their lives calm, create favorable conditions for the growth of pets, and provide walking and good nutrition. Animal life is in our hands.

The main question is what is necessary to protect animals. First, they must be free from hunger and thirst. Secondly, the proper living conditions - the animal must live in a convenient environment. I mean, you cannot get a Husky or a German shepherd if you live in a one-room apartment. Thirdly, freedom from pain - a person should take care of providing an animal with veterinary care in case of injury or illness. I am not talking about the inadmissibility of animal abuse for fun. Today, there is a common case of not a simple mockery, but sadism over animals. Such attitude towards them is morally unacceptable, and it should give rise to legal responsibility of a guilty person. Fourthly, freedom from fear and stress- animals should experience

moral suffering. If we follow these rules, we can safely call ourselves as friends of "our younger brothers".

Great Britain is one of the few countries where animals really live very well, where their rights are protected by the state. The first law on the protection of animals in the UK was adopted in 1822. Since then, it has been repeatedly changed and supplemented. Over the years, the "Law on Dogs" (1928), the "Regulation on the Control of Dogs" (1930), the "Law on the Prohibition of the Ejection of Animals" (1960) and other regulatory documents came into force.

In 2007, the Animal Welfare Act entered into force, which establishes five freedoms for all types of domestic animals: the freedom of proper nutrition, the freedom of comfortable living conditions, and the freedom to stay alone or in a company, the right to regular checks in case of abnormal behavior, the right to protection from pain, suffering, disease and injury. Violation of these rights and freedoms in respect of our smaller brothers is punishable by a fine of up to five thousand pounds sterling (Tom Regan, 1983).

Persons who have reached the age of sixteen have the right to purchase animals. When you buy a pet, you need to produce identity documents. Next, you need to issue a contract of sale, which is certified by a notary. If you want to take a pet from a shelter, then be prepared for the fact that the staff will find out how comfortable your house is and whether there is a place for walking near it (Bob Torres, 2007). There may also be questions about the number of children in a family, income and so on. In the British shelters, dogs and cats live in clean, comfortable enclosures. Animals are well fed, walked and looked after. The maintenance of one pet in the shelter costs about \$ 9 per day. In the UK, there are strict rules for keeping pets. It is forbidden to neglect their needs, and for indifferent behavior there may be envisaged not only a fine, but also imprisonment and a lifelong ban on keeping animals.

Therefore, Great Britain became the first country in the world where animal protection movements originated. The example of the British inspired some other countries to follow in this direction. The British are kind to "our smaller brothers." I would like this attitude to animals to be supported not only in Great Britain but also in some other most developed countries and be adopted by other states, including the post-Soviet space.



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THE ROLE OF A LAWYER IN THE PROCESS OF ESTABLISHING INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The first time I wondered what intellectual property was when I heard that Paul McCartney was fighting Sony for the copyright on The Beatles songs.

Intellectual property law is a sub-branch of civil law. It is a set of legal norms and legal institutions governing relations in the sphere of the emergence of the use and protection of copyright and intellectual property (Rezepova V.E.).

Intellectual property is a set of exclusive rights of a citizen and a legal entity to the results of creative, intellectual activity, as well as the means of individualization of a legal entity, its products, works and services (Dictionary of modern economics. L. I. Lopatnikov. 2003). For example, the emblem of a “bitten apple” cannot be used anywhere other than Apple products, otherwise it would be a violation of intellectual property rights.

Copyright is a set of rights of the author or copyright holder, enshrined in current legislation, directed by it and aimed at the exercise and protection of personal intellectual and property rights. However, it is worth noting that an object of intellectual property isn't a thing, it is always something intangible, even if it is a work of art like a picture, then the object of intellectual property will be an image, not a canvas and paint used for its creation. It follows that the rights to the work of art and the material of it may belong to different people.

Then it is worth finding out how the process of establishing intellectual property rights takes place. Copyright arises from the author at the time of the creation of his work. Compliance with any formalities is not required. Thus, the registration of copyright or the registration of the authorship of a work is not carried out in State bodies. After copyright has arisen, other persons will not be able, without the consent of the author, to either copy the work, or part of it. It is also impossible to redraft (for example, translate into another language) a work with the aim of creating another work without having obtained the consent of the author of the work being processed. However, in the event of obtaining the consent of the author of the work being processed as a result of the processing, an independent work will be lawfully created, the author of which will acquire copyrights.

Turning to a lawyer, the client will be able to get expert legal advice on questions related to the protection of the works created by him and will help the author to choose the most appropriate option for action in a particular situation.

In the modern world, new discoveries happen every day and science never stands still, which means that intellectual property rights are affected every minute. For the first time, lawyers were asked for help on issues related to intellectual property in the 19th century, but this issue became popular only in the middle of the 20th century, and today it flourishes. In matters related to intellectual property, a lawyer can assist in the following areas:

- preparation of legal documents on intellectual property issues (including contracts, statements, complaints, etc.);
- representation and protection in State bodies on intellectual property issues (including in the Appeal Board of the National Center for Intellectual Property; in the Ministry of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade — on issues of unfair competition related to the field of intellectual property; in the police issues of administrative and criminal liability in this area, etc.);
- representation and protection in courts on intellectual property issues (including in general courts - on issues of administrative and criminal liability in this area, as well as in the panel of judges on intellectual property of the Supreme Court of Belarus - in all civil cases involving rights to intellectual property);
- representation in negotiations with counterparties on the conclusion of transactions related to intellectual property (National Center of Intellectual Property).

From all of the above, we can conclude that not a single proceeding concerning intellectual property and the rights associated with it can do without the intervention of a lawyer. In addition, the transfer of copyright is best done after you discuss this issue with a qualified specialist.



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THE DEVELOPMENT OF MASTERY OF ILLUSTRATION IN THE ERA OF “LA BELLE EPOQUE”

The Belle Époque (1880-1914) saw the rapid transformation of society and the arts. In this period of significant cross-fertilization and collaboration among artists in different media, elegant audiences enjoyed the last flowering of Romantic theatre and opera, while Symbolists and Decadents, as well as Post-Impressionists in art, signaled the end of an era. At the same time, ebullient and iconoclastic young poets, painters, composers and choreographers worked intensely together to elaborate a new sensibility through their art, in tune with a modern world transformed by industrialization (Soos, 2013). More than the rest, this era marked the rise of art of illustration. It is impossible to look away from the grace of technique, which was developed during this period. Therefore, we will consider in more detail the influence of this era on the illustration.

The technology of mass production during the middle of the nineteenth century altered the cultural role of the illustrator, but this transition pales in comparison to the effects of the economical and efficient application of photography to visual culture during the 1880s and 1890s. Photography quickly monopolized the representation of reality and prompted the reevaluation of illustration's role in visual culture. The wider field of illustration during the nineteenth century was journalistic and concerned with topography and architecture, as evidenced by the engraving of Bourges Cathedral (ca. 1840; fig. 3), and therefore easily supplanted by photography. Yet, photography did not render illustration antiquated as printing had done to the scribe. A culture of imagination and style existed in the nineteenth century amongst illustrators such as Beardsley, Gustave Doré, Grandville, John Tenniel, Ernest Griset, Honoré Daumier, and Richard Doyle (Jones, 2009). The expression and individuality encouraged by the photographic reproduction of illustrations were out of place in the Victorian journalistic environment, but were heartily welcomed in the new field of fantasy illustration, where virtuoso displays of romantic and exotic style were embraced. In short, the illustrator had been evicted from the mundane world and became the visualizer of Europe's collective dreams and fantasies. The cult of the illustrator grew to such heights in the Belle Époque that illustrations were frequently viewed without their texts. The work of the most popular illustrators, Dulac and Rackham in particular, were collected and reprinted without any text other than their captions, which served as their titles. Original illustrations by successful illustrators were viewable in

prominent galleries, much like the longstanding practice of academic paintings illustrating absent texts by classic authors such as Shakespeare or Homer. The interest in viewing original illustrations in person and possibly buying them was made lucrative by the freedom photographic reproduction granted to illustrators (Jones, 2009).

Sometimes illustration can be the basis for changing centuries-old stereotypes. In the case of illustrations during the “La Bella Époque”, the approach to depicting women has changed. This topic is investigated in a book “A Belle Époque? Women and Feminism in French Society and Culture 1890-1910” by Diana Holmes and Carrie Tarr. This study focuses on selected Belle Époque advertising posters and suggests that they offer possibilities of identification for modern women of the time by portraying them as the active consumers of a wider range of products and activities. It analyses examples of posters that depict a mainstream 'New Woman' ('la femme nouvelle') enjoying freedoms such as walking in the city, participating in leisure and sports, occupying public spaces with ease, projecting her sexuality well beyond bourgeois constraints, or practicing professions opening to women at the time. The fact that some Belle Époque posters portrayed not merely the seductive or passive woman, but also the active modern woman, must be understood in the historical context of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Iskin, 2005).

For centuries, the fairy tale had served to teach morals and manners and to caution against sinful behavior. Illustration during the “La Bella Époque” makes fiction its object. For centuries, the status of a woman was associated with a man, the illustration of “La Bella Époque” made a woman an independent consumer, a free personality and an exquisite creature. It’s incredible how many roles the illustration tried on in this era, but it’s true. The transition to the grace of the “beautiful era” has allowed many branches of human activity to follow a powerful breakthrough, where illustration is no exception. And it is impossible not to emphasize the importance of this time for the development of illustration as an art.



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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Crime has been around us for many centuries. A crime is an illegal action or inaction for which a person can be punished by law. Modern world is in constant struggle against various crimes. Some kinds of crimes are as old as the human society (such as stealing, pick-pocketing, vandalism, assault or domestic violence, murder and manslaughter), others are a more recent phenomenon (for example, hacking into computers, armed robbery of banks, forgery of documents, drug-smuggling and so on) (Howard J. Zehr, 2002). In our fast-moving world, crimes are committed not only by mature people, but also by adolescents. Unfortunately, the problem of juvenile delinquency is relevant to the whole planet.

Many people say that our future is youth. But, looking at the tendencies of a young person's development in a modern society, the question arises: will this future be cloudless, promising and happy? Today, many minors like to drink, smoke, use drugs, and what is the most sadly - to commit a variety of crimes. Juvenile delinquency is the participation by a minor child, usually between the ages of 14 and 18, in illegal behavior or activities.

What are the causes of juvenile delinquency? The main influence on the legal education of the child makes the family, because the closest people who surround the child form his or her personality. The difficult material conditions can serve as a good motivation for committing a crime at a young age. Quite often this is manifested in the absence of the opportunity for parents to provide at least minimal conditions for life, not to mention the requests of their children. Teens become juvenile delinquents due to lack of finances. When they experience poor economic conditions, they start engaging in the wrong activities. They may start selling drugs or steal things to improve their economic conditions. Broken or disturbed families with bad relations can cause teens to go astray and become violent. Single parents are often busy working, therefore they're not able to spend quality time with their children. This causes teens to seek attention from others, especially their peers. Negative influence on the part of friends can ruin the growing child. In this case, even children from good families are at risk (Larry J. Siegel, 1988). Speaking about the causes of juvenile delinquency, it is impossible not to mention the mass media. Information from TV, Internet, radio and magazines does not always have a good effect on the psyche of the younger generation.

Some scholars argue that criminals are people who were born with certain abnormalities. For instance, Lombroso's general theory suggested that criminals are distinguished from noncriminals by multiple physical anomalies. The behavior of these people will inevitably be contrary to the rules and expectations of modern civilized society. Through years of postmortem examinations and anthropometric studies of criminals, the insane, and normal individuals, Lombroso became convinced that the "born criminal" could be anatomically identified by such items as asymmetry of the face, sloping forehead, ears of unusual size, long hands, big lips, flattened or turned-up nose, massive jaw, acute sight, less sensitivity to pain, cruelty, impulsiveness and vindictiveness (Cesare Lombroso, 2005).

Adolescents the most often commit crimes on their own. Rarely, juveniles are united into groups. Therefore, their unlawful acts can be divided into early organized and spontaneous. Young offenders commit such types of crimes as hooliganism (rioting, bullying, and vandalism), robbery, theft, deliberate murder, rape and many others. In particular, 58 teenagers committed crimes in Khmelnytsky last year. Of these, 38 are students of schools and vocational schools.

Of course, juvenile crime needs to be fought. The law provides for an exhaustive list of types of punishment that can be applied to a minor. There are fine, public works, corrective labor, arrest and imprisonment for a certain period. It should be noted that in the conditions of application of these types of punishments there are certain features, in comparison with similar punishments when applied to adult. In order to punish a minor, it is necessary to know not only the age of the person, the crime he or she committed, but also his or her mental condition and factors that led to the crime. In Ukraine, criminal liability comes from the age of 16, but when

committing certain types of crime, this age is reduced to 14 years. Today in Ukraine there are 10 correctional colonies for minors, where 1,800 juveniles are serving their sentences.

What are the main means to prevent juvenile delinquency? This is a quite difficult question, because all persons are individual. Delinquency prevention is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal, or other antisocial, activity. Because the development of delinquency in youth is influenced by numerous factors, prevention efforts need to be comprehensive in scope. It is necessary to carry out special events for teens and children that could develop responsibility before the law. Prevention services may include activities such as family counseling and educational support (Brandon C. Welsh, 1991). But, first of all, parents should love their children, trust and help them and show their own example of good behavior.

In conclusion, we can say that juvenile delinquency is a social issue. Our future is in our hands, so if we want to reduce the number of crimes and criminals we must begin to change ourselves and our worldview.



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SHOOTING TENANT IN THE POLISH LEGAL SYSTEM – MAIN PROBLEM

Hunting law in the Polish legal system, just like in most European countries, are a part of the environmental protection system. Hunters are entitled to hunt only in designated areas specified by the lease agreement between the authorities and hunting clubs in accordance with provisions on hunting law.

Unfortunately, jurisprudence is not able to classify the status and character of this agreement. The difficulty in defining this agreement results consists in applying both the Civil Law and hunting law to prepare a draft. What should be stressed here is that Civil Law is a branch of Private Law and hunting law belongs to Public Law.

Both Public and Civil Law operate in accordance with their own specific rules, so mixing two different types of provisions makes the correct application of the law by professional legal help, judges and authorities difficult.



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PROSPECTS FOR THE CODIFICATION OF MEDICAL LAW IN UKRAINE

Health is one of most social and legal values in Ukraine. According to the current legislation of Ukraine a health protection is priority direction in activity of society and state. Therefore, today extraordinarily important is creation of the real

legal mechanism of adjusting of public relations in a sphere of health protection. The legal and social regulators of public relations that arise up in medical activity all more often name a medical right. A medical right that was practically formed as the newest industry is right, does not have modern legislative registration, in particular of codification normatively-legal act. Also the problem of legal registration of medical right in Ukraine and systematization of medical legislation widely was not illuminated in legal literature.

From the 1st of January 2017, medical reform that is counted on three years started in Ukraine. Certainly, the attempts of reformation of medical industry were done before.

Unfortunately, none of these reforms malfunctioned properly. And an outstanding role was here in played by absence of the proper legislative base that took all attempts of transformations on it is not. Therefore together by measures that have for an object to change the Ukrainian system of health protection, necessarily there must be a legislative reinforcement of these reforms (Krus, 2015). Near-term tasks for today are development, claim of legislative acts, in the prospect of the Medical code, what would define, designed, systematized all constituents of medical relations.

A constitution of Ukraine is a main source and base for normatively-legal acts that regulate public relations in the field of a health protection, including grant of medicare. Development of the marked constitutional positions searches for the embodiment in a number of normatively legal acts among that foundation is Law of Ukraine of "Basis of legislation of Ukraine on a health protection".(The Law of Ukraine "The Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care"). In addition, there is plenty of normatively-legal documents that also regulate public relations in the field of a health protection: Law of Ukraine "On rights for patients", orders of Ministry of health, order of local departments of industry of health protection. A right on the guard of health is represented also and in the normatively-legal acts of other industries. However, not having regard to the enormous amount of legislative acts of different character, can establish, that in Ukraine the quantitative passing of present legislative acts did not take place to their quality and effective influence on the legal providing of health protection citizens. The reform the necessity of realization of systematization of medical legislation appears for Ukraine. Analysing the modern state of existent laws in Ukraine in the field of a health protection, we mark that all of them do not decide the question of the complex going near the settlement of corresponding public relations. A today's national medical legislation has large ramified, but does not have system character. It predetermines the necessity of realization of systematization of medical legislation. Under the concept of systematization legislations understand organization of laws in force, other normative acts, bringing them over in the concerted system.

The aim of systematization must be further development of corresponding branch legislation, as creation of the internal single system of acts is pre-condition of efficiency of law-making activity, assists avoidance of blanks, collisions of right (Stefanchuk, 2018). Determining the indicated problem, it follows especially to notice on that, what form of systematization can be most expedient. From the theory of right we know about such forms of systematization: incorporation, consolidation, codification. Most perfect, consequently expedient, codification can become the form of realization of systematization of medical legislation, organization of normatively

legal acts, and erection of them in an only, in worldly concerted and structured act by processing of their maintenance. In this case to the normative act bring in substantial changes, he becomes new fundamentally. Such method of systematization of legislation eliminates petitions, contradictions, maximally provides integrity, system, plenitude of the legal adjusting. Actuality and importance of creation of codification act – the Medical code of Ukraine - are explained by many circumstances basic from that necessity of complex reformation of the home system of health protection, including her legislative providing as to foundation for all other.

Certainly, it is an of long duration process, that requires bringing in of scientist, physicians, lawyers, citizens. Usually the process of codification of current legislation takes place a few years. Thus, the Medical code in further can become strong support of medical right for Ukraine are the fields of law that headily develops now in our state. It is possible to assert that medical law-industry is right, that formed practically, although at legislative level it is not executed.



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PURPOSE OF PUNISHMENT

The purpose of the punishment is the ultimate consequence of the state's desire to re-socialize the convict and prevent the commission of crimes.

The purpose of punishment can be seen in four aspects in which it manifests itself: punishment of a convicted person; justification of the convict; special warning; general warning.

When punishment is applied to a convict, the penalty is compulsory. The punishment of the convicted person is the content of the punishment - the deprivation or restriction of the rights and freedoms of the person convicted of committing a crime. This is due to society. When committing an offense by a person, it harms the society, therefore it causes fair disturbance. While protecting society and justifying its hopes the state punishes the perpetrator. Regarding the very punishment, it is important that it conforms to the principles of justice. That is, the perpetrator must understand that he pays for the wrongful acts he has committed and pays fairly, in accordance with the harm he has caused to society by his actions. The restriction of the rights and freedoms of the convicted person must be properly grounded.

A convict is required to endure those deprivations and restrictions related to the punishment imposed on him. In this case, proper protection of his legal rights and freedoms must be ensured.

Three other manifestations of the purpose of punishment are desirable, but when executed punishments are not always achieved. Proof of this is the numerous cases of crimes committed while serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment, as well as an increase in crimes committed repeatedly by persons who have already served their sentences for the crime committed, as well as the growth of recurrent

crime. This indicates the absence of the desired correction of the convicted person and preventing him from committing a new crime.

Special warning of a crime is not limited to preventing the commission of new crimes on the part of the convicted person. Educational measures concerning convicts are of great importance. Re-education (correction) of a convicted person is a certain change in his personality. Such changes turn it from dangerous to a safe member of society, tend to legitimate behavior, respect for the rules and traditions of human cohabitation. If the convicted person is on the path of correction, then a possible mitigation of the punishment which is advantageous to him may be possible. From the moral point of view, the correction of the convict is the purpose of punishment.

The court, punishing the offender, causes educational effect on society, the verdict of the court organizes public opinion on active struggle against crimes and at the same time is a warning for certain dangerous members of society. Preventing the commission of crimes by others is the so-called general crime prevention. Applying the punishment to the convict, the court thus states that the relevant acts are socially dangerous and all persons are obliged to avoid their execution. From the standpoint of security and the normal life of society, it is the prevention of crimes committed by other persons as a leading punishment. The fear of responsibility for their unlawful acts serves as a means of deterring individuals from committing them.

An example of this is the possibility of voluntary refusal to bring the crime to an end. A person who was able to complete the crime but voluntarily refused it will not be held liable for complete cooking or an unfinished crime, if the act actually committed by her at the stage of cooking or assault does not contain any other crime. In this case, the person is restrained by fear of punishment for her possible actions and she does not commit them.

An important condition in the fight against crime is the creation of a public atmosphere of an intolerant crime. A person will be afraid of the condemnation of society itself, if it becomes or plans to become a crime.

International legal acts, the Constitution of Ukraine state that everyone has the right to respect for his dignity and that no one shall be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Therefore, the punishment does not have the purpose of causing physical suffering or humiliating human dignity, although the convicted person, while serving a sentence, experiences some discomfort and is suffering from moral scruples according to the type of punishment.



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DIE WUNDERSCHÖNSTEN SEHENSWÜRDIGKEITEN DEUTSCHLANDS

Wie in jedem Land gibt es in Deutschland die weltbekanntesten Sehenswürdigkeiten. Das sind prachtvolle Denkmäler und Gebäude, malerische

Landschaften. Hier befinden sich die Sehenswürdigkeiten, die wunderbar und schön, aber nicht so weltberühmt sind. Das ist die Burg Eltz, die zu den bekanntesten Burgen Deutschlands gehört. Das Bauwerk ist eine Höhenburg aus dem 12. Jahrhundert. Sie liegt im Tal der Elz, die das Maifeld von der Eifel trennt, südlich der Ortslage auf der Gemarkung der Ortsgemeinde Wierschem in Rheinland-Pfalz. Wie das Schloss Bürresheim und die Burg Lissingen ist es eine jener Befestigungsanlagen in der Eifel, die niemals gewaltsam erobert werden konnten.

Zu solchen Sehenswürdigkeiten gehört Schloss Drachenburg. Das ist ein Schloss am Drachenfels in Königswinter, einer Stadt im Rhein-Sieg-Kreis in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Es wurde in Rekordzeit von 1882 bis 1884 im Stil des Historismus gebaut. Das ist vor allem Neofrühgotik am Außenbau, sowie Neorenaissance bei der Inneneinrichtung. Dieses Schloss war als repräsentativer Wohnsitz für Stephan von Sarter, der jedoch nie in dem Schloss wohnte.

Zu den weltbekanntesten Sehenswürdigkeiten Deutschlands gehört der Kölner Dom. Das ist eine römisch-katholische Kirche in Köln unter dem Patrozinium des Apostels Petrus. Er ist die Kathedrale des Erzbistums Köln sowie Metropolitankirche der Kirchenprovinz Köln. Der Dom ist 157,38 Meter hoch und war von 1880 bis 1884 das höchste Gebäude der Welt. Er ist nach dem Ulmer Münster das zweithöchste Kirchengebäude Europas sowie das dritthöchste der Welt.

Als Wahrzeichen der BRD gilt das Brandenburger Tor in Berlin. Es ist ein frühklassizistisches Triumphtor, das an der Westflanke des quadratischen Pariser Platzes im Berliner Ortsteil Mitte steht. Es wurde als Abschluss der zentralen Prachtstraße der Dorotheenstadt, des Boulevards Unter den Linden, in den Jahren von 1789 bis 1793 auf Anweisung des preußischen Königs Friedrich Wilhelm II. nach Entwürfen von Carl Gotthard Langhans errichtet.

Weltberühmt ist die Museumsinsel der Hauptstadt, die die nördliche Spitze der Spreeinsel in der historischen Mitte von Berlin ist. Sie ist die Keimzelle der Berliner Museumslandschaft und mit ihren fünf Museen heute ein vielbesuchter touristischer Anlaufpunkt und einer der wichtigsten Museumskomplexe der Welt. Seit 1999 gehört die Museumsinsel als weltweit einzigartiges kulturelles und bauliches Ensemble zum UNESCO-Welterbe.

Das Heidelberger Schloss ist eine der berühmtesten Ruinen Deutschlands und das Wahrzeichen der Stadt Heidelberg. Bis zu seiner Zerstörung im Pfälzischen Erbfolgekrieg war es die Residenz der Kurfürsten von der Pfalz. Seit den Zerstörungen durch die Soldaten Ludwigs XIV. 1689 wurde das Heidelberger Schloss nur teilweise restauriert.

Eine der wunderschönsten Landschaften ist der Naturpark Schwarzwald Mitte/Nord. Das ist der größte Naturpark in Deutschland. Gemeinsam mit dem im Süden angrenzenden Naturpark Südschwarzwald umfasst er das Mittelgebirge Schwarzwald.

Der Bergpark Wilhelmshöhe in der nordhessischen Großstadt Kassel ist mit einer Fläche von 2,4 Quadratkilometern der größte Bergpark in Europa und ein Landschaftspark von Weltgeltung. Am 23. Juni 2013 wurde er als UNESCO-Weltkulturerbe anerkannt. Er ist unter den Top 100 Sehenswürdigkeiten in Deutschland gelistet.

Als Speyerer Dom wird der Kaiser- und Mariendom zu Speyer bezeichnet. Offizielle Bezeichnung ist Domkirche St. Maria und St. Stephan. Er steht in der

rheinland-pfälzischen Stadt Speyer und ist die Kathedrale der katholischen Diözese Speyer und Pfarrkirche der Dompfarrei. Nach der teilweisen Zerstörung der Abtei Cluny während der Herrschaft Napoleons ist er die größte erhaltene romanische Kirche der Welt.

Der Aachener Dom, auch Hoher Dom zu Aachen, Aachener Münster oder Aachener Marienkirche, ist die Bischofskirche des Bistums Aachen und das bedeutendste Wahrzeichen der Stadt Aachen. Der Dom besteht aus mehreren Teilbauten, deren jeweilige Entstehungszeiten die Epoche des Frühmittelalters bis hin zur Neuzeit umfassen.



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DIE BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER EMOTIONALEN UND MOTIVATIONALEN FAKTOREN IM LEHR -/LERNPROZESS

Als Aus- und Weiterbildungsmethode hat sich die Suggestopädie in großen Firmen bereits seit längerem etabliert. In Schulen scheinen ihre Erkenntnisse und Prinzipien auch schon lange Zeit verstärkt Eingang zu finden. Die Suggestopädie wurde in den 60er Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts von dem bulgarischen Arzt und Psychotherapeuten Georgi Lozanov entwickelt. Auf der Grundlage seiner wissenschaftlichen Forschung zur Wirkung von Suggestionen – der „Suggestologie“ – und seiner psychotherapeutischen Arbeit entwickelte Lozanov die Suggestopädie als eine Lehr- und Lernmethode für den Fremdsprachenunterricht (vgl. Lozanov 1978). Diese löst auf vielfältige Weise die Forderungen der Motivationspsychologie ein (vgl. Riedel 2000, 31 ff.) und greift in ihrer methodisch-didaktischen Weiterentwicklung der letzten Jahrzehnte die Ergebnisse der modernen Hirnforschung auf (vgl. Riedel 2000, dies. 2001, Schiffler 2002).

Forschungen zur menschlichen Informationsverarbeitung gehen davon aus, dass „selbst bei den abstraktesten Formen intellektueller Leistung [...] emotionale und motivationale Faktoren beteiligt“ (Riedel 2000, 31) sind. In der Suggestopädie ist der Erwerb intelligenten Wissens, hier: von Sprachkompetenz, eingebettet in eine *Lernkultur*, die dem Zusammenspiel von kognitiven, emotionalen und motivationalen Prozessen beim Lernen besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenkt.

Die drei Grundprinzipien der Suggestopädie nach Lozanov lauten:

1. Lernen mit Freude und in entspanntem Zustand
2. Lernen unter Einbeziehung von bewusster und unbewusster Ebene und der Integration von Gehirnaktivitäten
3. Die suggestive Interaktion zwischen Lehrenden und Lernenden durch die Desuggestion von Lernbarrieren und die Suggestion von Lernreserven“ (a.a.O., 30).

Suggestopädisch Lehrende verstehen sich als „Lernbegleiter“, deren Ziel „die Befähigung der Lernenden zu eigenverantwortlichem Handeln“ (DGSL o.J., Anhang) ist. Laut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Suggestopädagogisches Lehren und Lernen

gem. e.V. (DGSL), dem Dachverband der Suggestopädinnen und Suggestopäden, wird darunter u.a. die Schulung aller Sinne für erfolgreiches Lernen, die Mobilisierung von Lernkapazitäten und die Entwicklung der eigenen Fähigkeiten verstanden – „auf der Grundlage der Anerkennung der Verschiedenheit und des Respekts vor einer anderen Persönlichkeit“ (ebd.). Der suggestopädische Ansatz ist so „Methode und Haltung zugleich“ (ebd.).



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JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE IN THE USA

Judicial independence serves as a safeguard for the rights and a privilege provided by a limited constitution and prevents executive and legislative encroachment upon those rights. It serves as a foundation for the rule of law and democracy. The rule of law means that all authority and power must come from an ultimate source of law. Under an independent judicial system, the courts and its officers are free from inappropriate intervention in the judiciary's affairs. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_independence]. With this independence, the judiciary can safeguard people's rights and freedoms, which ensure equal protection for all.

The concept of judicial independence, deriving in the United States from the separation of powers, means that in deciding cases judges are free from control by the executive and legislative branches of government as well as from control by the popular will of the moment. In other words, judges act free of extrajudicial controls in determining the facts, ascertaining and enunciating the law, and applying the law to the facts to arrive at decisions of cases (Wm. & Mary L. Rev. 301, 1989). Although this concept is widely believed in and supported in the United States, it does not mean an absolute and complete independence of the judiciary. That would not be tolerable in a democracy. Under democratic theory, the people are sovereign. The judiciary, like the rest of government, must be ultimately accountable to the people. However, too much accountability can unduly impair independence. The tension between judicial independence and accountability cannot be altogether resolved. What one finds among the American judicial systems, therefore, are varying degrees of independence. The key element is tenure of office.

The highest degree of judicial independence is found in the federal system. All federal judges hold office during good behavior and can be removed only through impeachment by Congress. In an impeachment, preceding the House of Representatives must prefer charges against the judge by a majority vote, and the Senate must try the judge on those charges. The judge can be removed only if the Senate finds him guilty by a two-thirds vote. Impeachment is a formidable procedure, not easily invoked (Salzberger, 1993).

At the other end of the spectrum, affording the smallest degree of independence, are those state judicial systems in which judges hold office for terms of years, at the end of which they must stand for reelection by the voters. A judge with a term as short as four or six years, no matter how conscientious he may be, can hardly be unaware that his judicial decisions could become a political issue in the next election, never more than a few years away. Even if the judge himself can perform judicial duties without regard to such considerations, public suspicion of political influence will be a lurking threat to the appearance of justice. Short terms of office and popular election seem inconsistent with the concept of judicial independence. Yet such arrangements exist in many states along with praise for the virtues of judicial independence.

Judges whose terms are substantially longer are less likely to be influenced by political concerns. Longer terms also strengthen the appearance of judicial independence. Terms of twelve or fifteen years, found in some states, provide a higher degree of independence than terms of four or six years, but not as high a degree as tenure during good behavior (Journal of Law Economics and Organization 30(1):104-137, March 2014).

Judicial independence is the ability to decide court cases fairly and impartially without fear of punishment and without control or influence by the executive or legislative branches, is not a Democrat versus Republican issue. Nor is it a liberal versus conservative issue. Judicial independence is part of the DNA of American judicial systems—state and federal. In federal system, judicial independence is grounded in the structure of the national government established under the U.S. Constitution that provides for the separation of powers and allocates the “judicial power of the United States” to the judicial branch.



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THE CONCEPT AND GROUNDS FOR UNDERSTANDING OBLIGATION IN CIVIL LAW

In the modern world, the obligatory law is an integral part of the sphere of civil legal relations. It is important to mention, that a huge number of Ukrainian scientists, such as Kharitonov E. O., Kostruba A. V., Hrynjak A. B., were investigating this topic.

According to the article 509 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the obligation is a legal relationship in which one party (the debtor) is obliged to act in favour of the other party (creditor) certain act (to transfer the property, to perform work, to provide a service, to pay money, etc.) or to refrain from a certain action, and the creditor has the right to demand from the debtor fulfilment of his duty.

First of all, the obligation generates certain rights and duties of the participants in the legal relationship. It arises because of its natural tendency to end, but what is interesting, that it may be end in the various ways.

In the system of civil law, there are many classifications of grounds for termination of the obligations, but the most popular is which include the will of the parties and in circumstances that do not depend on the will of the parties.

The grounds for termination of obligations which include the will of the parties are: the performance of the obligation; the transfer of the offset; the enrolment of counterclaims; the innovation; the forgiveness of the debt.

Each of these grounds is independent and have certain features. However, they are united by such a sign as the will of the parties. Also, they have the legal nature of the transactions because they are actions aimed at terminating civil rights and obligations.

The grounds for termination of obligations, which is not depend on the will of the parties include: impossibility of fulfilment of the obligation; the combination of the debtor and the creditor in one person; the death of an individual, when the obligation is inextricably linked with the person; the liquidation of a legal body.

Actually, this type of termination of the obligations is quite important for civil law; because of their grounds are not consequences of actions of individuals. So, we have to understand, that the termination of an obligation is aimed at achieving the legal result determined by their participants in the stage of right-realization.

This ensures the fulfilment of the interests of participants in civil legal relations. Also, termination of the obligation ensures a certain balance between all the participants in civil relations - whether it is an individual, a legal body, a society, or a state.

The existence of such concept as the grounds for termination of the obligation ensures the implementation and protection of the rights and duties of the parties in the legal relationship, when they can meet their needs with a help of the realization of their rights.



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LE FRANÇAIS: APPRENTISSAGE, USAGE, MOTIVATION

La connaissance des langues étrangères est la clé du succès dans le monde moderne. L'intérêt pour l'étude des langues est traditionnellement vif, puisque, en paraphrasant le dicton célèbre, on peut affirmer sans crainte que celui qui parle les langues possède le monde entre ses mains. En général, une personne qui parle une langue devient une personnalité polyvalente et capable d'apprendre de nouvelles connaissances, plus libre et plus confiante dans la communication avec les autres.

Le vieux dicton dit: "Plus de langues vous connaissez, plus de fois vous êtes un homme". Donc, chaque langue est la raison de faire connaître quelque chose de nouveau. Parallèlement à la croissance du rôle des langues étrangères, le nombre de personnes souhaitant maîtriser le métier d'interprète augmente également. Mais étudier une langue étrangère n'est pas facile, vous avez besoin d'une motivation sérieuse.

Le français est parlé dans 43 pays du monde et il est la langue officielle de 33 pays. La France accueille le plus grand nombre de touristes au monde (75 millions de touristes par an, dont 50 millions de vacanciers à Paris en 2018). Plus de 200 millions de personnes dans le monde comprennent le français, parlent, lisent ou écrivent cette langue. Le français est la deuxième langue du monde la plus étudiée en tant que langue étrangère (après l'anglais). Le français est la langue officielle du service postal international, de la Croix-Rouge, l'une des deux langues officielles des Jeux Olympiques et l'une des langues officielles des Nations Unies. Le français est la principale langue du monde de la haute technologie et des affaires. La France offre de nombreuses bourses aux anciens étudiants des universités étrangères. Les Français ont reçu le plus grand nombre de prix Nobel de littérature (12) et de sciences sociales. La France est le producteur le plus prolifique au monde des films. Apprendre le français vous aidera à apprécier ces films sans doublage ni sous-titrage. Apprendre le français vous aidera à améliorer les compétences de communication dont vous avez besoin pour collaborer, coopérer avec d'autres pays. Le français - la deuxième langue la plus utilisée sur Internet. Et surtout: le français est l'une des langues les plus belles et les plus romantiques! Tout ce que vous dites est beau, mélodieux et tendre - on ressent un toucher doux, ça sonne comme de la musique.

Le terme „francophonie“ signifie le fait de parler français en plusieurs pays du monde, d'apprendre la langue, de coopérer dans les domaines de la technique, des hautes technologies et de la culture, de faire progresser également l'amitié entre les peuples, d'utiliser, de diffuser et de reconnaître la langue française dans divers domaines d'activité et populariser les coutumes, les traditions et l'étiquette de la France. La liste des pays où le français est la langue officielle n'inclut pas seulement les pays européens comme la France, la Belgique et la Suisse, mais aussi beaucoup de pays d'Afrique comme le Bénin, le Sénégal, le Niger, la Tunisie, le Maroc et d'autres anciennes colonies françaises. On parle le français aussi au Canada et en Guyane française.

Aujourd'hui, l'Ukraine entretient des relations étroites avec la France. À l'heure actuelle, tout le monde connaît que l'année 2019 - c'est l'Année de la langue française en Ukraine, qui vise à découvrir la langue française à travers une variété d'activités et de projets qui seront mis en œuvre dans l'ensemble de l'Ukraine.

Le réseau des Alliances françaises sert à diffuser cette langue dans le monde.

Le réseau des Alliances françaises en Ukraine est affilié au réseau des 835 Alliances françaises dans le monde. Centres culturels, écoles de langue et centres d'examens pour les diplômes DELF, DALF et les tests TEF et TEFAQ. Les Alliances françaises en Ukraine proposent toute l'année des activités culturelles autour de la langue française et de la culture francophone, en collaboration avec l'Institut français d'Ukraine

Le DELF est l'un des tests de français les plus utilisés par les ministères chargés de l'éducation dans plus de 164 pays dans le monde. Plus de 1000 centres d'examen le proposent. Être titulaire d'un de ces diplômes peut s'avérer très valorisant : que ce soit pour poursuivre des études en France, au Canada ou dans un autre pays francophone, ou pour figurer sur un CV.

Les étudiants de l'Académie Nationale du Service Frontalier d'État de la faculté des langues étrangères ont une possibilité rare de passer les épreuves d'OTAN qui,

sont importantes pour leur future carrière d'un officier, ainsi que pour leurs stages à l'étranger.

La chaire de la langue allemande et d'autres langues étrangères est fière de la coopération avec l'Ambassade de la France en Ukraine. Pendant les visites fréquentes (2 fois par an) de l'attaché Mr Jean-Luc Lomon les élèves- officiers et les étudiants de la faculté font connaissance avec les fêtes, la culture, les traditions et l'histoire de la France. L'Ambassade de la France offre une aide solide pour améliorer nos études. Nous avons la joie de les remercier pour les manuels, les livres, les matériaux didactiques et les moyens techniques modernes.

Le slogan, choisi par Mme Louise Mushikiwabo, Secrétaire générale de la Francophonie, véhicule l'image d'une langue moderne, apte à nommer toutes les réalités du monde d'aujourd'hui, que ce soit dans les domaines du numérique, de l'économie, des sciences, des médias... Il s'adresse tout particulièrement aux jeunes francophones pour leur dire : « Vous avez la chance de parler l'une des langues phares du monde moderne, saisissez-la ! Faites preuve d'imagination et de créativité, en français ! ».



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LEGAL EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE

Legal education is educational activities of the school, the family, law enforcement bodies, which aimed at the formation of legal consciousness, skills and habits of lawful behavior of schoolchildren.

The purpose of legal education of children is the formation of the basis of legal culture in them, their conscious attitude towards their rights and duties, respect for the laws and rules of human coexistence, and the readiness to observe the requirements set forth by law.

Primary notions about social norms of human behavior, of the human relationships are adopted in childhood that is in the pre-school period. Views, life positions, typical motives of personality behavior the most actively formed in the pre-school years. Understanding of the right and attitude towards it, which is being made in this period of the formation of the individual, depends in many respects on further human behavior in the legal sphere (Zaychenk, 2017). Preschool children have access to only of the most general ideas about their rights and freedoms, fixed in international and state documents, and ways of their realization in different life situations.

Legal education for preschoolers involves understanding young people with their specific and understandable rights.

The following four groups of rights are available to children:

1. The right to exist, including the right to life and health, housing, food, name, family, parental care, citizenship.
2. Rights to development, education, recreation and leisure.

3. Rights to protection from humiliation, violence and exploitation, as well as special rights of children with disabilities and orphans.

4. Rights to freedom of speech, thought and activity.

Recently, legal education wasn't an independent direction of education and wasn't included in the educational work of preschool educational institutions. But in recent years pre-school educational institutions have received significant legislative support, which is named: the Law of Ukraine "On Preschool Education", the Basic Component of Preschool Education in Ukraine, the Basis Program "I am in the World" (Pre-school educational institution, Kharkiv, 2019)

Legal education at lessons and during special educational activities, it is important to disclose the content of all branches of law, without focusing students on one of them.

And the teachers faced such tasks (Info-Library.com, 2016):

- to help the child understand their elementary rights;
- to form a sense of self-esteem, respect for the rights and rights of others;
- to develop the child's aspirations to exercise their rights without breaking the rights of the surrounding people.

What form is better to teach? In my opinion, game is the best direction. Because as practice shows, that game is the magic wand, which transforms the learning process into an interesting, exciting adventure. Using a variety of game exercises, children are much easier to learn the material, work with great interest. In terms of educational work with preschoolers, it is expedient to conduct:

- games-actualization exercises "I";
- games-exercises in which children are offered to solve situations with a certain moral and legal content;
- didactic games, for example, "Compare heroes of fairy tales", "What is right violated", "What is good and what's bad" and others;
- strategy games and story-role games.

It should also be remembered that the formation of the beginning of moral and legal culture in children largely depends on the general socio-legal situation, the level of legal culture of teachers and parents, as well as the effectiveness of the means and methods of primary legal education.



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WAR AND LAW

War... War never changes. However, conditions and rules of war are changing. For example, modern warfare completely differs from ancient and medieval warfare. Anyhow, the war still remains cruel and it knows no mercy to anybody. War is always pain, suffering and losses. So, with the development of military doctrine civilians anguish much more, than militaries, who have almost no losses.

Local special operations and using of the biological, chemical weapon and weapon of mass destruction, for instance, nuclear rockets and bombs (first were used in 1945 when US Air Forces dropped nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, Japan), come instead of the big open battles. It is not hard to guess, that these kinds of weapon mainly annihilate civilians.

Even in ancient times certain rules of behavior during the war were created. First of all, these were the codes of honour of the warriors, which prescribed what deeds were worthy, and which deeds were dishonourable for a soldier. The most famous code of honour is the Bushido, the teaching of the Japanese samurai. In development of technical progress new ways of killing appear which required regulation at the level of international humanitarian law. In the middle of the 19th century the international community tried to resolve the problem of legal relationship between combatants from different parties and resolve the question of using inhumane weapon. The St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868 forbade using of bursting charges, which weighs less than 400 grams that was done to rule out excessive suffering. Third Declaration to The Hague Conventions of 1899 prohibited using of expansive bullets. These bullets include ammo with cutting or cavities. There are many examples of usage regulation of certain types of weapons, including prohibition on the use of the chemical and biological weapon (Geneva Protocol, 1925; Convention about biologic weapon 1972; Convention about chemical weapon 1993)

In addition to the problem of armament, there is a problem of participation of non-combatants in hostilities. Non-combatants include civilians, doctors, priests, observers, journalists, Red Cross workers and workers of other humanitarian organizations. They can't be captured and cannot be subjected to a martial law court unless they openly oppose to one of the parties of the conflict. If the non-combatant commits combat with the combatant or take a weapon to his hands, he become an illegal combatant, who are very cruelly condemned by the field courts, since the illegal non-combatants have not rights of military personnel and articles of international treaties does not protect them. Also non-combatants can't to take command posts in the regular army and cannot participate in battles. An example of a violation of this rule is actions of the priest of Russian Imperial army Trofim Kutsinsky in Crimean War (1853-1856), which had taken the command of squad of Russian soldiers and with the cross in hands headed the attack. For this feat he was awarded the St. George Cross, the highest military award in Russian Empire, but later tsar Nicolay the Second has withdrawn this award, because this priest did not serve in the Armed Forces of Imperial Russia. (V. Chudov, 2016)

The theme of the participation of non-combatants in the war is actually today, whereas armed conflicts are still on-going. Nowadays there is a large body of legal norms of supra-national law that regulates legal relations during the war, establishes mechanisms for humanitarian protection of the population in the zones of warfare. They also regulate activity of humanitarian organizations and observation missions during the war. But the most important is that these rules restrict the parties of the conflict. Violation of these rules causes the condemnation of the whole world and, as a consequence, the political isolation of the offender country. All countries-member of UNO should must recognize and adhere to these rules. Contravention of these norms of international humanitarian law is called war crimes or crimes against humanity.

These crimes include the following: genocide, tortures, persecution through religion, race or other signs (if on global level).

The perpetrators of these kinds of crimes, military, officials and politicians are judged by the international tribunals. Nuremberg and Tokyo Processes, which took place after World War II, are the most vivid examples of trials over military criminals and criminals against humanity.

In any event, norms of international humanitarian law guarantee decent treatment with captives, non-combatants and civilians. War is a difficult phenomenon and all who were drawn into it forcibly or voluntarily need a law protection. The cruelty of the war must be kept within the framework; otherwise it will be meaningless and purposeless bloodshed, which cannot be admitted in the modern civilized world. Without restrictions in the war, people will turn into bloodthirsty monsters that will kill self-similar without stopping.



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YOUTH SLANG IN MODERN ENGLISH

Nowadays, the world around us is developing very quickly. There are more and more new things appeared. I would like to tell you about one of them.

To begin with, I want to inform that the topic of my research is the youth slang in modern English. Slang is one of the phenomena of modern times, which is spreading rapidly among young people. First of all, let's find out what is slang.

Slang - very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written used particular groups people. Slang is vocabulary that is used between people who belong to the same social group and who know each other well. Slang is very informal language. It can offend people if it is used about other people or outside a group of people who know each other well. We usually use slang in speaking rather than writing. Slang normally refers to particular words and meanings but can include longer expressions and idioms. Slang changes quickly, and slang words and expressions can disappear from the language. For these reasons, it is generally best for learners of English to avoid using slang.

Youth slang is constantly changing and closely related to the history and peculiarities of the country's culture. It often occurs where there is a protest youth movement against something. Slang has existed for a long time, it is constantly changing. In most cases, they are used by young people, because of their desire to separate themselves from the world of adults, and to create their social environment, with their laws and even language. As a fact, such words very often go beyond the boundaries of the youth environment and become used in society. Now, I want to list some of the main sources of slang in the language: Hollywood movies; immigrants; students, schoolchildren, teenagers; business; army and fleet; criminal world; drug addicts; ultra modern music; hippies.

The differences between English grammar and colloquial speech, you can feel immediately upon arriving in an English speaking country. Also we can attribute different words to slang elements. Here are some examples of such abbreviations:

- U – you;
- Dis – this;
- Wanna – want to;
- Cause – because;
- Ama – I am;
- Gonna – going to;
- Yep – yes;
- Dunno – do not know

But there are also such words that have two meanings - traditional and slang:

- Cool – a fairly low temperature and fashionably, attractive or impressive;
- to bless you -bless you and something you say to a person who has just sneezed.

There is also a compound slang, which is created from a combination of two words. And if you do not know their exact meaning, then it's hard to understand what's going on. For example:

- Crashy - crazy and trashy;
- Requestion - request and a question.

There is an interesting fact that the LOL abbreviation became the official word in 2011 when it was added to the Oxford English Dictionary. This word means a short way to say lots of laughs or laugh out loud.

In conclusion, I can say that slang is a rather interesting phenomenon that is constantly changing. New words and their meanings are created when generations change. I would like to conclude my speech with the opinions of the experts about my topic «Youth slang in modern English». The first is: «Using slang doesn't affect teenagers' understanding of English, but allowed them to bring a “fresh” approach to it. They know when to use slang and when to be more respectful» (Mark McCrindle). And the second: «It'd be foolish to deny technology is affecting how we communicate, but language is changing and teenagers bring creativity and innovation to it» (Simon Musgrave, a language expert at Monash University).



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NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN BRITISH AND AMERICAN MASS MEDIA: MORPHOLOGICAL AND TRANSLATION ASPECTS

Recently, a lot of new words have appeared in the English language, which require a detailed study. The growth of the number of new nominations led to the emergence of a new science – **neology**, which is engaged in searching for new words, their classification, analysis of factors and their means of their formation. Among the problems and tasks of neology are the following: identifying new words and a correct

understanding of their meaning, formulating new trends in the development of a language based on new language units, determining ways of their formation, translation and lexicographic processing. (Арнольд И.В.)

In English, the theory of neology has not been formed yet as an independent branch of lexicology. Every year there appears an average of 800 new words. Therefore, the English linguists are faced with the task of not only fixing new words, but also exploring their qualities, their specifics of creation and functioning.

The relevance of the work lies in the fact that the newest neologisms in mass media have not been classified yet and the principles of their translation have not been formulated.

The aim of the work is to classify neologisms in the language of mass media and determine the basic methods of their translation.

Neologisms are new words, word-combinations or fixed phrases that appear in the language due to the development of social life, culture, science and engineering. New meanings of existing words are also accepted as neologisms (Sayadi, 2011). Sometimes a new name is introduced for a thing or notion that continues to exist, and the older name ceases to be used. New words and expressions, or neologisms, are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. They may be important and concern some social relationships or the thing may be quite insignificant and short-lived, like fashions in dancing, clothing, hairdo or footwear (Arnold, 2012).

According to the classification offered by V.I. Zobotkina in the system of neologisms can be identified: *proper neologism, transnomination, semantic neologism* (Заботкина В.И.).

The most intense replenishment of the language is due to the following processes: *affixation, compounding, conversion, acronyms and abbreviations, borrowings, phraseologisms, telescoping* (Паршин А., 2001)

Neology is one of the many translation problems that have no standardized solutions. Translators have to render them in the target language by using quite complicated reasoning, which involves many factors, such as text type, creative traditions, literary norms and conventions that are familiar to the reader of a certain society. During the translation of neologisms, the following **types** of occasional correspondences are used: *borrowings-translation, loan-translation, analogues, lexical substitution, transcription and transliteration, descriptive translation*.

The choice of the method of translation of neologisms depends on many subjective factors. They include not only the peculiarities of the target language and culture but also the personality of the translator, their experience, the text style and the style of a particular author.

A few examples of translating neologisms based on telescoping:

1. **Culturnomics** (culture + economics) – залежність економіки від особливостей культури певної країни, (історії, менталітету населення, релігії і політики).

Let's coin a term: *culturnomics*. Economic markets everywhere conform to the peculiarities of local history, social structure, psychology, religion and politics. ("Newsweek")

Давайте створимо термін: *культурономіка*. Ринки економіки у всьому світі відповідають особливостям місцевої історії, соціальної структури, психології, релігії і політики.

In this example of neologism, a telescoping is retained as in the way of transliteration.

2. **Globesity** (globe + obesity) – всесвітня епідемія ожиріння.

WHO calls obesity "one of today's most blatantly visible yet most neglected public health problems," and has dubbed the global epidemic "*globesity*" ("Christian Science Monitor").

Всесвітня організація охорони здоров'я називає ожиріння "одним з найбільш очевидних, але найбільш знехтуваних проблем охорони здоров'я", і дала назву цій глобальній епідемії "глобоожеріння".

In the translation of the neologism telescoping was preserved and used such a method of translation, as loan translation.

An example of neologism created by the process of compounding.

Dark tourism – туристичні мандрівки по місцях, пов'язаних із жахливими подіями, нещасними випадками.

This neologism can be translated as "трагічний туризм". There is used such method of translation as syntactical substitution.

So, this article is devoted to the study and research of features of translation of English neologisms and classification of neologisms in the language of mass media. The main methods and techniques of translation from English to Ukrainian are determined.



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RECREATIONAL RESOURCES AS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF THE TOURIST OFFER

Tourism consists of two basic components: tourist movement and consumption. Tourist movement is a basic spatial element while tourism consumption is the basic element of the tourism industry expressing the economic impact of tourism. Tourist movement necessarily initiates tourism consumption. In this context the question arises: what initiates tourist movement? The answer is: recreational-tourism resources are the main initiators for tourist travel and a very important tourist motive which animates the tourist movement.

The importance and the role of recreation as an integral part of tourism are especially emphasized by S. Williams, who says: "in the approach of studying tourism, we must realize that the relation or connection between rest or leisure, recreation and tourism is much closer and more intimate ... "(Williams, 2009). The same author considers recreation as a very important part in defining the different types of tourism.

Depending on the type of tourists, recreation can be a primary or secondary activity, during their travel and downtime. The primary purpose of the trip may be: business, visiting relatives and friends, and other private affairs and of course pleasure, enjoyment and recreation. According to this division with tourists who travel for

pleasure, recreation is the primary tourist activity, while with tourists traveling for business, recreation occurs as a secondary tourist activity.

The term tourism resources include attractive and cultural resources and goods, that is, elements in the spatial system that have a stimulating effect on the tourism movement by satisfying a wide range of tourist needs and creating a tourism product.

According to the effect of attractiveness tourism resources are divided into recreational and cultural, while according to the genesis they can be natural and anthropogenic. Tourist resources depending on the attractive properties can be divided into: complex, independent and complementary.

The tourism resources that have or contain recreational attributes are called recreational resources.

According to the genesis recreational-tourism resources are divided into:

- natural recreational-tourism resources;
- anthropogenic recreational and tourist resources.

Natural recreational and tourist resources are created by nature and they exist in geographical spaces independent of tourist demand and need. Anthropogenic recreational and tourist resources are created by man. The main objective for their use is tourist recreation and they are usually specially created for recreation. These resources can be built strictly for leisure tourists (example: within a hotel complex, resorts, nearby resorts, etc.). But they also can be built as recreational facilities or areas in a populated area and they can be used by the tourists which are there and they can be used by the tourism industry (example: sports fields which can be used by the locals and tourists during their stay).

According to the attractive feature recreational and tourist resources can be:

- recreational and tourist resources solely for recreation;
- recreational and tourist resources with cultural affiliations.

The first such tourism resources are the ones that meet only recreational component (example: breathing, stimulating blood circulation, metabolism, etc.). The latter except for the recreational purpose have a cultural component, i.e. despite the physiological need they satisfy some psychological needs of the tourists (ex: emotions, aesthetics, association, imagination, etc.).

According to the attractive properties recreational-tourism resources can be divided into: complex recreational and tourist resources; individual recreational-tourism resources; complementary recreational and tourist resources.

The complex recreational and tourist resources have the greatest impact and offer the most opportunities for different types of recreations, a different structure of tourists throughout the year (ex: mountains a such resource, offering the opportunity for a number of recreations: hiking, walking, mountain biking, rock climbing, paragliding, winter sports, etc.). Second, independent recreational and tourist resource is such that they have the ability to independently attract leisure tourists who especially come for that kind of recreation and those resources are (ex: golf courses, aqua-parks, recreational facilities, etc.). Complementary recreational-tourism resources are with the least attractive properties, and they are such that they do not have the power alone to attract tourists, but their evaluation is they complement and unite tourists in a tourist area (ex: sports and recreational facilities in a tourist resorts are not the underlying motive for the arrival, but they complement the tourist offer and tourists can use these facilities for recreation).

According to the geographical space the tourist resources can be divided into two basic groups:

- urban recreation-tourism resources;
- rural recreational and tourist resources.

This division of recreational-tourism resources is the simplest and it is made according to the place where they are, therefore urban recreational and tourist resources are those that are located in an urban or urban areas, while the latter are recreational and tourist resources which are located in rural areas, i.e. outside the cities.

Recreational-tourism resources as an integral element of the tourist destination have a role when choosing a destination by the tourists. Normally all recreational and tourist resources do not have the same impact. Some recreational and tourist resources are crucial when choosing a destination, while others have less impact, and are not crucial, but enrich the supply of the tourist destination.

Due to the importance of the recreational-tourism resources on: tourists, tourist movements, tourist destinations, tourist spending and especially on the tourist offer, and thus the development of tourism, it is extremely important to pay attention to them, in analyzing and assessing the resource potential for development of tourism.

Depending on the form of tourism there should be certain recreational and tourist resources. They are a basis or an additional incentive for tourist movement.



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SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

In modern conditions of democratization of the life of society and the State, as well as the active protection of human rights and freedoms, social partnership acquires special importance.

Social partnership is one of the principles of Labor law of the Republic of Belarus. This institute is a special way of interaction, the goal of which is to provide all workers with equal, decent and fair conditions, taking into account and harmonizing the interests of subjects of labor relations.

The Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus defines social partnership as a form of interaction between public authorities, employers' associations, trade unions (and other representative bodies of employees) in the development and implementation of the social and economic policy of the state, based on the interests of various sectors and groups of society in the social and labor sphere through negotiations, consultations, refusal from confrontation and social conflicts (Labor Code of the Republic of Belarus of July 26, 1999 No. 296-3).

Legal regulation of relations between subjects is carried out at four levels: republican, sectorial, local and organizational level.

In addition, based on the definition, it is possible to distinguish such forms (ways of implementation) of social partnership as negotiations, consultations, refusal of confrontation and social conflicts. They are used, as a rule, at the conclusion of collective contracts and agreements. A collective contract is a local regulatory legal act (that means it applies at the level of one specific organization), which regulates labor and socio-economic relations.

There are three types of agreements: general, tariff and local. They contain the obligations of the parties to regulate relations in the social and labor sphere. The essence of these acts is that they establish more favorable conditions for both workers and employers, promote the development of labor relations in general; when concluding, they can take into account the specific circumstances and conditions existing at the given employer or at the level of a specific industry / profession, which allows expanding the legal regulation. It should be noted that the parties independently determine the content of the collective contract, the agreement, which does not detract from their legal force in relation to the legislation (of course, only if the collective contract, the agreement does not contradict it).

Having studied this topic in more detail, one can single out the following problematic points:

1) In regulatory legal acts, the clause "... and other representative bodies of employees authorized to represent their interests in accordance with legislative acts" is often used but it does not specify what kind of bodies it may be.

2) Based on the preceding paragraph, it follows that the main representative body of workers is the trade union. It should also be noted that public associations created for these purposes can also represent and protect the interests of workers. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of January 26, 1999 No. 2 "On some measures to streamline the activities of political parties, trade unions and other public associations" establishes the number of founders (members) necessary for the creation and activities of these public organizations. For example, for the creation and activities of a trade union in an enterprise, at least 10 founders (members) working in the enterprise is required. Here emerges the problem: the predominance of small and medium-sized businesses does not allow the creation of trade unions at the organization level, thereby making it difficult to protect their rights and legitimate interests. Some authors also talk about the loss of trust in trade unions; they give examples of institutions of non-union representation, for example, in Germany and France, where the form of Employment Councils is widespread, whose existence does not exclude the presence of trade unions, but whose competence is clearly demarcated (Nushtaykina K.).

3) Lack of regulation of the procedure for the formation and activity of employers' associations. However, this year, the need for legal regulation of their activities was discussed at the state level. To date, the participation of associations of employers in the establishment of contractual relations is low. The problem is that the current legislation does not define a clear mechanism of correlation between the norms of the General and sectorial, local agreements, but only indicates: the first for the second (and third) is the basis. However, this concept is vague, and employers often do not rush to fulfill agreements reached at a higher level.

Summing up, it should be noted that social partnership is far from a minor development direction in the Republic of Belarus. The sphere of labor covers all

citizens, so its value is quite significant. Improving the legal regulation of labor and associated relations will ensure conditions for the further sustainable development of society and the state.



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FELONY DISENFRANCHISEMENT: BACKGROUND AND CURRENT PRACTICES IN THE WORLD

Felony disenfranchisement is the exclusion from voting of people otherwise eligible to vote (known as disfranchisement) due to conviction of a criminal offense, usually restricted to the more serious class of crimes: felonies (generally crimes of incarceration for a duration of more than a year and/or a fine exceeding \$1000). Jurisdictions vary as to whether they make such disenfranchisement permanent, or restore suffrage after a person has served a sentence, or completed parole or probation (Liggins D., 2019). Felony disenfranchisement is one among the collateral consequences of criminal conviction and the loss of rights due to conviction for criminal offense.

Felony disenfranchisement can be traced back to the ancient Greek and Roman traditions: disenfranchisement was commonly imposed as part of the punishment on those convicted of "infamous" crimes as part of their "civil death", whereby these people would lose all rights and claim to property (Liles M., 2007).

The United States is among the most punitive nations in the world when it comes to denying the vote to those who have been convicted of a felony offense.

In the U.S., the Supreme Court, by its ruling in the 1974 case of *Richardson v. Ramirez*, has interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment section 2 as permitting the states to disenfranchise convicted criminals. It is up to the states to decide which crimes could be grounds for disenfranchisement, and they are not formally bound to restrict this to felonies; however, in most cases, they do. Felons who have completed their sentences are allowed to vote in most U.S. states. Between 1996 and 2008 twenty-eight states changed their laws on felon voting rights, mostly to restore rights or to simplify the process of restoration. Since 2008 state laws have continued to shift, both curtailing and restoring voter rights, sometimes over short periods of time within the same state.

In several Southern states, felony disenfranchisement was implemented as part of a strategy to bar blacks from voting. Conjoint with felony disenfranchisement, these Southern states implemented Black Codes which established severe penalties for petty crimes and were used to target black Americans (Bazon E., 2018).

In 2007, Florida's Republican Governor Charlie Crist pushed to make it easier for most convicted felons to regain their voting rights reasonably quickly after serving their sentences and probation terms. In March 2011, however, Republican Governor Rick Scott reversed the 2007 reforms. Felons were not able to apply to the court for

restoration of voting rights until seven years after completion of sentence, probation and parole. On November 6, 2018, Florida voters approved Amendment 4, an amendment to the state constitution to automatically restore voting rights to convicted felons who have served their sentences (Lopez G., 2018). Lifetime bans still apply for those convicted of either murder or sexual offenses.

The Virginia legislature in 2017 debated relaxation of the state's policy that restoration of voting rights requires an individual act by the governor (Ford M., 2017).

Nine other states disenfranchise felons for various lengths of time following their conviction. Except for Maine and Vermont every state prohibits felons from voting while in prison (King R. S., 2008).

As of January 2019, Iowa and Kentucky are the only two states with lifetime voting bans for felons, regardless of the crime committed.

In the United Kingdom, prohibitions from voting are codified in section 3 and 3A of the Representation of the People Act 1983. Excluded are incarcerated criminals (including those sentenced by courts-martial, those unlawfully at large from such sentences, and those committed to psychiatric institutions as a result of a criminal court sentencing process). Civil prisoners sentenced (for non-payment of fines, or contempt of court, for example), and those on remand unsentenced retain the right to vote.

As for other democracies countries, most of them give convicted criminals the same voting rights as other citizens.

In Taiwan the abrogation of political rights is a form of punishment used in sentencing, available only for some crimes or along with a sentence of death or imprisonment for life. Rights that are suspended in such a sentence include the right to vote and to take public office, as well as the rights to political expression, assembly, association, and protest. In China, there is a similar punishment of Deprivation of Political Rights.

In New Zealand, people who are in prison are not entitled to enroll while they are in prison. Persons who are convicted of electoral offenses in the past 3 years cannot vote or stand for office. In November 2018, the New Zealand Supreme Court ruled that such restrictions are inconsistent with the nation's Bill of Rights (Hurley S., 2018).

Many countries allow inmates to vote, including Canada, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Sweden, and Zimbabwe and others.

There are many different views on this limitation. Proponents have argued that persons who commit felonies have 'broken' the social contract, and have thereby given up their right to participate in a civil society. As for me, agree with this opinion. Some argue that felons have shown poor judgment, and that they should therefore not have a voice in the political decision-making process. Opponents have argued that such disenfranchisement restricts and conflicts with principles of universal suffrage. It can affect civic and communal participation in general.



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WEAPON IN UKRAINE: LESSON IN LAW AND REALITY

Ukraine is the only country in Europe where firearms are not regulated by statute. Everything related to firearms is regulated by the Order №622 of Ministry of Internal Affairs. Citizens are permitted to own non-fully automatic rifles and shotguns as long as they are stored properly when not in use. Handguns are illegal except for target shooting and those who hold concealed carry permits.

A license is required to own firearms. Gun owners are required by Order to renew their licenses and registration of their guns every three years. Failure to comply will result in revocation as well as confiscation of guns.

Limited categories of citizens like People's Deputies of Ukraine, judges, journalists and some other may own *trauma pistols* that fire rubber bullets.

Concealed carry licenses are available, but are not normally issued unless a threat to life is present and can be proven.

Once a license is issued, all guns must be kept unloaded and in a safe.

All legal gun owners in Ukraine fall into one of a few groups:

1. Members of the army or the police.
2. Deputies, prosecutors, judges and well-connected connected half-officials/half-criminals.
3. A small group of sportsmen and people with award guns.
4. All other (The legal weapon in Ukraine we could separate to army and civil, and civil separates to hunting or sporting weapon).

You can, with great effort, get a rifle or shotgun for hunting. But a pistol for protecting yourself cannot be legally obtained. Most Ukrainian citizens have no right to buy a pistol, though in rare instance the government may award you a pistol, typically if you are well-connected. The Ministry of Internal Affairs should know how many award pistols are in the Ukraine. Yet when journalists try to get this information, the Ministry's press-office insists that such information is secret.

One reason why there are fewer than 400,000 legally owned guns and between 2-30 million illegal ones is price. All gun shops in Ukraine are owned by a small number of Ministry of Internal Affairs ex-officials. They have, in effect, created a small monopoly on firearm retailing, and thus control prices and keep them high.

Getting permission is the socially expensive part. To get a permission to buy smooth-bore hunting weapons you

- Must be 21 years old for shotguns, 25 years old for rifles.
- Go to the Ministry of Internal Affairs permission center (which is only open a few hours a day, and only three days a week)
- Complete an application form
- Provide them a copy of your ID, your photos and proof of where you live or alternately are registered (for example, I live in one district of Kiev with my husband,

but I am registered in another where my parents live – to get the registration papers, I had to get my husband, three neighbors from different flats, have them all should sign the paper stating that I lived there, and we can do it only 1 time a month)

- Buy a safe (yes, all guns have to be stored in safes)
- Visit a training center twice; first to take a number of exam questions and second (one week later) to pay and to pass a live shooting test – shoot five bullets from 22lr pistol
- Go to a medical center, where you must pay to obtain a medical certificate that states that you can own and use the gun
- Go to one of those monopolistic gun stores (not mandatory, but is highly desirable) and pay 50% of the gun value to ensure you can get the gun you want (because the permission period to actually get a gun is only three months)
- After waiting one month, go back to the permission center and pay to cover administrative fees to get written permission to buy the gun
- Go buy the gun
- Wait 10 working days register it
- In 1-3 months receive the official permission to own, keep, carry and use the gun.

In theory, in a month from your first visit to the permission center, a district police officer must come to your home to verify that you live there and that you have a safe in which to store your gun.



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CYBERKRIEG, KONSEQUENZEN VON CYBERANGRIFFEN

Im Jahre 2019 kann sich die Menschheit das Leben ohne technische Mittel der Kommunikation nicht vorstellen. Es ist daher keine Überraschung, dass Informationen und Informationsflüsse zu destruktiven Zwecken verwendet werden können.

Das Problem der Cyber-Bedrohung gewinnt an Dynamik unter den Diskussionen von Politikern, internationalen Militärorganisationen, medizinischen und sogar Luft-und Raumschiffsorganisationen. Im Allgemeinen ist der Begriff „Cyberwar“ fest in das Lexikon des Militärs, der Informationssicherheitsspezialisten und Politiker eingesetzt. Daraus kommt die Frage, mit der sich schon die bekannten Experten wie R. Clark und O. Zaporoshez im Gebiet der Cybersicherheit und Politologie beschäftigt haben, nämlich was „Cyberwar“ ist und was seine Konsequenzen sind?

Cyberwar (engl. Cyber-warfare) ist eine Computer-Konfrontation im Internet. Das heißt, dass „Cyberwar“ in erster Linie eine Art von Kriegsführung ist, die automatisierte Systeme, Radiosender, Kraftwerke, militärische und medizinische Einrichtungen bedroht usw. Mit anderen Worten, ein paar erfolgreiche „Cyberangriffe“ können die Wirtschaft und die Kampffähigkeit des Landes zerstören.

Ein Beispiel für „Cyberangriff“, das in die Geschichte eingegangen war, ist „Petya.A“ 2017, das rund 18 Millionen Internetnutzer und Tausende von Organisationen, einschließlich Verteidigungsservern in der Ukraine, Litauen, Belarus außer Betrieb gesetzt hat usw. Und seit 2014 wird ein ziemlich ernster Kampf im „Cyberspace“ zwischen der Russischen Föderation und der Ukraine durchgeführt.

Die Unternehmen „Center for Strategic“ und „International Studies“ schätzten die Schäden von Cyberkriminalität in Höhe von 445 Milliarden US-Dollars. Am meisten von Cyberkriminellen leiden USA, Deutschland, Japan, Großbritannien, China usw.

Die Volkswirtschaften dieser Länder verlieren jährlich rund 200 Milliarden US-Dollars. Die Europäische Kommission berichtete, dass nach Angaben, mindestens 1 Million Internetnutzer jeden Tag „Cyberangriffe“ erleidet. Der Gesamtschaden in den Unternehmen wegen der Tätigkeit von Cyberkriminellen, nach verschiedenen Schätzungen, beträgt 89 bis 250 Milliarden Euro pro Jahr (<http://qps.ru/odR7k>); <http://www.dailycomm.ru/m/27316/>); <http://www.dw.de/госучреждения-германии-страдают-от-хакерских-атак/a-16691699>).

Fazit. Im Jahre 2019 muss die Bedrohung im Cyberspace berücksichtigt werden und in Bezug auf die Sicherheitsbedrohung nicht nur für Länder, sondern auch für die Menschheit im Ganzen betrachtet werden. Daher erfordert dieses Problem eine rasche Lösung und Regulierung auf internationalem Ebene. Eine der Problemlösungen könnte die Erstellung eines Reaktionsplans für „Cyber-Bedrohungen“ sein.



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EUROPEAN LANGUAGE PORTFOLIO AS A MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGY

Every year, the educational process in Ukraine is being improved and enriched by the country's entry into the world scientific space. This leads to the approximation of domestic educational standards to meet the standards of the world community, as well as to use the most effective system of measures to encourage pupils to a large range of international educational technologies.

Undoubtedly, it is possible to notice, that the scientific knowledge, technologies and various systems undergo frequent reforms, are updated and refined in the modern world. In such conditions the main requirement is a quick adaptation to a changing world, the choice of effective ways of self-realization and self-affirmation in the society. It is also important to be able to independently widen and refine their knowledge and skills in order to provide effective, promising and advanced activities in various fields.

The focus on the student's personality, taking into account modern life requirements, is a key point in the overall process of modernizing our education.

Today, in the approach to the assessment of academic achievements, there has been a certain shift: the role of self-esteem, participation of the student is increasing not only in obtaining the result, but also in its analysis. Over the past 15-20 years, an effective assessment tool has been introduced in school practice, which provides an active and responsible role for the pupils themselves and provides continuous monitoring of their individual achievements – language portfolios. In the traditional sense, a portfolio is a collection of representative evidence (documents) of someone's professional (business) qualifications and achievements (Almazova, 2003). In pedagogical practice, the portfolio is viewed as a collection (work) of a pupil's work demonstrating their knowledge, achievements and progress in training for a certain period. In modern practice, the portfolio also contains sections devoted to the assessment of the results achieved by the student himself and the planning of future stages and forms of learning, for example, the choice of profile training courses.

Language portfolio is a modern pedagogical technology in which the student independently records and evaluates his or her own achievements and experience while studying one or more languages in school and out-of-school education. The European Language Portfolio, developed and tested by the Language Policy Board at the Council of Europe in Strasbourg in 1998-2000, is a personal document that allows students to evaluate their own linguistic competence in mastering different languages and their contacts with other cultures (Goullier, 2007).

Such student-oriented idea of learning places a special emphasis on the experiences, achievements and gained skills of learner. Therefore, ELP is a new, effective way for assessment, which is compatible with a current lifestyle and actual learning environment of the student. Language portfolio becomes more and more popular because of being not only an estimating pedagogical method, but also as essential part of the learning process.

While compiling their portfolios, students learn to develop their working methods and to assess their work. When learners select material, follow their progress and get feedback, they gradually develop a skill for assessing their own learning and demonstrating their strengths (Linnakylä, 1994).

By collecting and analysing their practical accomplishments using the portfolio method, the student applies acquired knowledge and, based on his experience, evaluates and overestimates his activities. Moving slowly, but confidently at an intermediate stage, the student reveals new goals and new perspectives.

The most important argument in favour of the use of IP is the possibility of regular, systematic monitoring of cognitive activity by the algorithm: the problem of planning the process of studying and solving the problem (strategy and tactics), the practical result of the work (test, abstract, project, etc.). It means that key competencies are introduced into the learning process by the algorithm: knowledge – skills – the development of competence (Karpyuk, 2008).

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that the language portfolio is a personally oriented form of work, an authentic kind of assessment addressed to the student, designed for him, aimed at identifying and developing the creative abilities of each learner. Students learn a great deal about their learning process while working on a portfolio, selecting the most suitable material for it and assessing their own learning (Linnakylä 1994).



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TEACHING PRODUCTIVE WRITING

A problem of teaching writing is one of the most important in the methodology of teaching foreign languages, since communication and information technologies provide modern means of communication to society. Today, the attitude to writing and teaching students, the ability to express their thoughts in writing, has changed significantly. Written communication and oral communication in the modern world are equally important.

The main purpose of writing is to express ideas, thoughts and to convey messages to the reader in a very correct spelling, punctuation, grammatical structure and selection of vocabulary. In J. Withrow's point of view, written broadcasting has the following features, which are not in oral speech, namely: absence of the interlocutor and his reaction to the expressed opinion; impossibility to use paralinguistic means (intonation, facial expressions, gestures, etc.); deploying a statement in connection with the lack of a situation of communication (the use of different types of sentences); observance of the communicative qualities of speech (expressiveness, accuracy and logic) in the production of a statement that corresponds to situationality in oral speech; taking into account the relationship between writing and reading (Withrow, 1987).

According to D. Byrne the main key features of successful writing are: having a reason; communicating a purpose; integrating skills; implementing variety; providing models; employing knowledge (Byrne 1988).

Writing and written broadcast is carried out according to certain requirements, which are covered in the curriculum. The curriculum is a framework, and so intermediate results in classes are determined by teachers, focusing on the final result. Ukrainian curriculum requires coming up a level B1 of the studying a foreign language at the end of grade 9.

Analysing the requirements, we came to the conclusion that Ukrainian Curriculum and CEFR have similar points in written production (overall written production, creative writing and reports), written interaction (overall written interaction, correspondence and notes messages and forms) and online interaction (overall online interaction, online communication and discussion, goal-oriented online collaboration).

According to the Ukrainian Curriculum and CEFR requirements, we build up our teaching plan of developing writing skills which consist of 5 components: spelling, punctuation, sentence structure, layout and paragraphing. This skill has differences with speaking in such way that writing communication doesn't happen in real time, the response comes later, it usually planned in advance and it stays as a permanent recorder.

Writing skill is a productive skill. This skill has significant role because it provides opportunity to practice it in real life. Moreover, the teaching of writing is important in the learning process because it is an important skill and an effective way to strengthen what it has been studying.

Before teaching writing skills, teacher should take into consideration some aspects of effective writing. They are grammar, spelling, vocabulary layout, linking, punctuation and style. Correctness and accuracy are needed in the following areas.

To teach writing skills, teacher can hold such writing activities as letters, diary, creative writing, discursive essays or dictation.

For effective writing in EFL/ESL classroom, ELT practitioners suggest three approaches: product, process and genre. In EFL/ESL classrooms, product and process approaches have dominated much of the teaching of writing over the last 20 years (Wenden, 1987).

A product approach is a traditional approach in which students are encouraged to imitate a model text. The approach is focused on the genre features highlighted (Steele, 1992). The main purpose of the product approach is to get end product of student's individual work. The aim of a process approach is to achieve the best product possible. Text serves as a resource for comparison (Kroll, 1990). The process approach is more global than the product approach and it is focused on purpose theme, text type. A teacher emphasizes on creative process of writing.

Students' success in learning writing is determined by the productivity of the teacher and teacher's interest in it. Therefore, in order to improve the student's progress in writing, the teachers should perform following tasks before, during, and after the process of writing (Harmer, 2004): demonstrating, motivating and provoking, supporting, responding and evaluating.



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PECULIARITIES OF HORROR FICTION TRANSLATION BASED ON LITERARY WORKS BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

Close ties between countries and nations in the modern world make cultural heritage accessible and open to one and all. This fully applies to classical literature. But the problem is that it is impossible to read each work in the original. In such a case, there is a need for literary translation.

Literary translation deals with literary texts, i.e. works of fiction or poetry whose main function is to make an emotional or aesthetic impression upon the reader. Literary translation serves as a bridge between the original text and the translated one. The way the text is transformed and the use of special language tools creates a holistic perception of the entire work. In this case the translator becomes a co-creator. Due to Komissarov V., the literary text should be translated not from sound to sound, from word to word, from phrase to phrase, but from the link of the ideological and

figurative structure of the original to the corresponding link of the translation (Комиссаров В.Н., 2002).

Special place in this area is taken by the translations of horror fiction. Edgar Allan Poe is one of the most famous representatives of this genre. He is well known for poetry and short stories full of mystery and lugubriousness. Plenty of readers around the world admire magnificent literary works of Edgar Allan Poe. That is why there exist a large number of translations of his works into a vast variety of languages.

Special attention should be paid to the translation of Edgar Poe's poetry. It demands a titanic and creative work. The translators should be poets themselves in order to render the full sense and the stylistic beauty of a poetical masterpiece and to make the message of the author clear as well. In Ukraine, a lot of specialists were engaged in translating masterpieces by Edgar Poe. Among them Hrabovskiy P., Hordynskiy S., Onyshko A., Kochur H., Petrushevych I., Karmanskyi P., Mysyk I., Johansen G. and others. Talking about poetries we consider Onyshko A. to be the only Ukrainian translator who fully took into account the dominant alliteration and assonance features of the works.

Let's consider the translation of «Nevermore» by Edgar Allan Poe (2016, p.77) performed by A. Onyshko (2004, с. 30). It is named «Дарма» and better than all the others, transmits the sounds that the raven naturally makes. The dominant sound in the poem «Raven» is a long [ɔ:], creating a certain melody, the mood of sadness:

Ah, distinctly I remember it was in the bleak December; – And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor (Poe E. A., 2016, p.77).

Ах, у пам'яті упертій – грудня зимні круговерті; – Кожний вогник перед смертю клаптик мороку вийма (Онишко А., 2004, с. 30).

Onyshko's translation is full of inversion:

Thrilled me – filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before (Poe E. A., 2016, p. 77).

І наповнює тривога, душу трепетом пройма (Онишко А., 2004, с. 30).

Onyshko A. manages to convey the alliteration and assonance abundance of strings. The poem «The Sleeper» by Edgar Allan Poe performed by Onyshko A. «Заснулий» is full of such figures of speech:

Looking like Lethe, See! The lake (Poe E. A., 2016, p. 50).

На Лету схожий сонний став (Онишко А. 2004, с.172).

Oh, lady bright! Can it be right – This window open to the night? (Poe E. A., 2016, p.50).

О чарівна! Чия вина, Що не зачинено вікна? (Онишко А., 2004, с. 172).

The lily lolls upon the wave (Poe E. A., 2016, p. 50).

Лілею там леліє хвиля (Онишко А., 2004, с. 172).

The translator also reproduces the inner rhyme:

Like ghost the shadows rise and fall! Oh, lady dear, has thou no fear (Poe E. A., 2016, p. 172).

Мов чорний птах, навколо страх, і повні шалу, так зухвало (Онишко А., 2004, с. 50).

We consider A. Onyshko's translations to be masterfully and skillfully performed having taken into account all lexical and semantic peculiarities of the creative manner of Edgar Allan Poe.

Therefore literary translation has many different peculiarities and problems encouraging us to continue the research in this area.



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RIGHTS OF ANIMALS IN THE MODERN WORLD

Animals are in many ways the same as human beings. We consider them as our best friend, sibling, child, or to put it simply, we view them as being part of our family. For these reasons, I strongly believe in the rights of animals and the need to provide them full protection from violence and danger. Today, the danger to our natural world is increasing and many species are becoming extinct. We need to do something soon or else many creatures won't survive.

The growth of world's population, technological progress and other human activities greatly affect the environment and biodiversity. The destroyed balance in the diversity of biological species means that some animals are endangered and therefore need to be protected. All this means that if the cornerstone species are removed from the ecosystem, whether these are plants or predators, this can entirely destroy the whole environmental system. Furthermore, endangered species are also an indicator of the state of human health (Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley, 2002).

When something goes wrong in the ecosystem, it also affects the humans in this way or another, which means that endangered species give an important warning to the humanity. It would be a good idea to educate people about the danger of extinction. As a result, more people might do voluntary work protecting endangered species.

Another aspect related to animal extinction is that many species that have become extinct are considered as a kind of cultural symbol. An example of such symbols is elephant ivory that has caused a real epidemic in terms of poaching. The same refers to tiger pelts that have long been considered a valuable symbol across the world.

There are the Law of Ukraine "On the protection of animals from ill-treatment", but, in my opinion, we need to make sure that there are stricter laws that protect endangered species. If long prison sentences for illegal hunters were introduced, then people would be discouraged from harming these animals.

New type of zoos is a magnificent example of how nature can be protected and appreciated at the same time. These zoos have created natural environments where the animals are happy to live. They use water and other natural barriers as well as hidden fences to separate the animals from each other and from the visitors.

These new role of zoos involves the breeding of endangered species in captivity. They try to maintain the animals' health as well as increase their numbers. By doing this, new zoos can become a time capsule, preserving and increasing the numbers and life expectancy of much of our wildlife. What is more, Ecotourism has become a successful attraction for people. The adventures that one can experience in Safari definitely bring much money to the world economy. Due to ecotourism, people

can see some rare and exotic species that they would never be able to see anywhere else. Various species introduced in national parks across the world attract numerous tourists and consequently, bring much money to their owners at the same time contributing to the research on endangered species. This proves that animal protection is nevertheless important despite numerous contradictions that continue to arise across the global community (Virginia Evans-Jenny Dooley, 2002).

Many people may not realize that the majority of products in their own home have been tested on animals; from lipstick and shampoo to dish soap and foot powder. Even the white ink on an M&M has been tested on animals. To some, this statement may be alarming and even disturbing – to others it may not mean much at all. Animal testing has been done since at least 500 BC; even Aristotle experimented on animals for scientific reasoning. It is cruel and inhumane to put animals through such an agony, they can feel pain and suffering too, just like humans; they just cannot speak to stand up for themselves (Northcott, 2012).

Recently, a monkey was photographed saving a puppy from a tsunami in Japan. The image just proved how much the monkey cared and knew what was happening, and knew that he/she had to save the puppy and get away. Animals are smarter than most people think - they feel love, fear, and pain. Many religious traditions say that people should care for animals, treat them with respect, and try not to cause them harm or suffering.

The problem of the environment and preserving in dangerous species is much spoken about on TV, the Internet, in the newspapers and magazines. There are a lot of Wildlife organizations, which fight for animal's rights, like WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY, PAWS, GORILLA DOCTORS and AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.

In conclusion, I can say, that you don't necessarily have to be a member of Wildlife organizations or wait for some environmental program to be carried in your area. We should remember that every individual can make a difference!

The sooner we take action, the better the future will be for all endangered species as well as for all of us.



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SAVE YOUR INTERNET

Article 13 of the EU's new copyright directive has sparked huge controversy online, with YouTube campaigning against the proposal. Article 13, would require online platforms to filter or remove copyrighted material from their websites. In the next few months, the European Parliament will vote on the final version of a controversial new copyright directive that could change the shape of the internet forever. Let me try to boil it down for you in a few simple questions. First, what is Article 13? This is part of the proposed copyright law in the European Union, designed

for better protection of creativity. The article seems to be finding effective ways for copyright holders to protect their content online. However, the current proposal of Article 13 written by European Parliament will have large unintended consequences. It threatens hundreds of thousands of creators, artists and others employed in the creative economy.

So, why should you care for it? As currently written by European Parliament Article 13 could mean that YouTube is forced to block millions of existing and new videos in the EU. It could severely limit the content that you can upload to YouTube in Europe. This would be especially difficult for creators and artists as many types of videos could be blocked. Those include educational videos, lots of official music videos, fan music covers, parodies and more. So, what would happen with Article 13? The proposed version would eliminate our existing notice and takedown system. This would make platforms like YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, SoundCloud, Reddit and Snapchat responsible, at the moment of uploading for any copyright infringement in uploads from users, creators, and artists. Platforms including YouTube would be forced to block the majority of uploads given the uncertainty and complexity of copyright ownership (Müller, 2018).

Google and YouTube already have similar systems and they get 100,000 delete requests every hour. Of course, they cannot handle this amount of data manually, so they use machine learning to decide if it is copyright infringement or not. However, these filters make mistakes. They remove everything from documentation of human rights violations, lectures about copyrights and search results that point to criticism of the new Article 13. In addition, they also remove many other things (Kocsis, 2018).

So, what does it mean for me as a creator or artist in the EU? If you are in any of the twenty-eight Member States, YouTube and other platforms may have no choice but block your existing videos and prevent you from uploading new ones in the European Union, unless you can prove that you own everything in your videos, including visuals and sounds. So what does it mean for me as a creator or artist who is not in the EU? YouTube and other platforms will likely block your videos, including existing ones to users in the European Union if there is partial or disputed copyright information. Has the Article 13 been approved? Back to September 12, the Parliament voted to move forward with Article 13. However, it hasn't been a law yet (David Kaye, 2019).

The language is being drafted and revised between representatives from the three key groups: the European Commission, the European Parliament and the European Council. The language could be finalized by the end of the year and EU Member States may have up to two years to make the directive national law.

So, what is new under Article 13? On February 13, European lawmakers agreed on the final text of the EU copyright Directive, which includes Article 13. The text will go back to the European Parliament for a final vote in the week of March 25. Is the final version of Article 13 good enough for creators? Several lawyers and police experts examine the text. The good news is that the latest text has been improved over the version written by the European Parliament last September. At the same time, while there have been improvements I believe the final version of Article 13 will still cause problems, not help European creators. So, what is the issue? The final text leaves a lot of ambiguity on what happens to content before YouTube receives notice from rights holders. This will result in online platforms like YouTube blocking content

because they need to remain on the side of caution and reduce their legal risks (Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market, 2016).

Specifically, the text is unclear under three things. First, the role of rights holders in providing the necessary level of detail to determine their content. Second, it is unclear what kind of content platforms like YouTube need to have licenses for. Images? Paintings? Photos? What else? Given that is unclear there is no way of being sure of 100% whether all the rights are covered at the moment of uploading. Lastly, it is unclear if there are any new legal responsibilities for creators. So, what can you do next? Make your voice heard on this important topic by voting on [change.org] or by Tweeting about it and joining to our movement to save our Internet.



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WAYS OF INTEGRATING SKILLS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NEW UKRAINIAN SCHOOL

The strongest arguments for an integrated skills approach are that it prepares pupils best for what they will encounter outside the classroom, and it allows more variety as a way of approaching language learning. You cannot learn to write without reading, and you cannot learn to speak without listening. If you want to take an exam in listening, you will almost certainly have to read some questions, write the answers, and maybe even speak about the passage you heard (Jeremy Harmer, 2007).

For a few years there have been many opinions reinforcing the idea of language as a whole and proposing that the integration of the four skills is the key for creating a classroom environment as authentic as possible in order to teach English in a way close to a real communicative situation. They propose that the English language should be taught in a way that mixes reading and listening comprehension with oral and written expression. The language teacher should give the proper emphasis to the specific ability that is being studied, but combining it with the others in order to create a communicative classroom environment that engages students to improve their language abilities.

Today, after decades of the research in language teaching and learning, it seems clear that, in many cases and for many purposes, the separation of the four macro skills is likely to be less effective than integrated instruction simply because, in reality, communication does not take place in terms of discrete linguistic skills.

The goal of the integrated instruction is to advance learners' language proficiency required for communication in various contexts. In general, the learning of language for communication in both speaking and writing entails achieving mastery in discourse, language strategies, sociocultural and interactional norms, and the communicative culture of the people who use the language.

That is why we have different approaches that are structured so that the four skills can be used simultaneously: the focal skill approach, content-based instruction, task-based instruction and the project-based approach.

The goal of the *focal skill approach* is studying in the SL in order to acquire it. This second language curriculum stresses the balanced development of listening, speaking, reading and writing by measuring competency in each skill and then focusing on the development of the weakest skill. Resources like those developed by the International Centre for Focal Skills (ICFS) use placement tests to identify weak skill areas.

We can emphasize that *content-based* and *task-based approaches* can definitely help teachers to integrate four fundamental skills.

The focus of a content based instruction lesson is on the topic or subject matter. During the lesson students are focused on learning about what interests them from a serious science subject to their favourite pop star or even a topical news story or film. This is thought to be a more natural way of developing language ability and one that corresponds more to the way we originally learn our first language (Barbuzza, 2008).

At the same time task-based approach implies several integrated skills in its focus on language in the real world. Most real world situations demand simultaneous use: two or more skills. While content-based instruction focuses on subject-matter content, task-based instruction focuses on a whole set of real world tasks themselves.

Skill integration also happens when students are involved in project work (*project-based approach*), which may well involve researching (through reading or listening), speaking (e. g .in discussions or when giving a presentation) and writing (e.g. submitting a report).

This approach concretizes the integration of not only the four skills but also language, culture, experience and learning strategies. With the careful selection of a final project that requires learners to demonstrate what they have learned through both oral and written production, the teacher plans backwards to identify what aspects of language, culture, experience and learning strategies are required to complete the end project.

The activities for integration skills are self-introduction, reading and retelling, a short story, visual perception activities,an add on.

Engaging learners in these collaborative tasks promotes self-esteem, team spirit, and cooperation. While doing the tasks the learners are engaged not only in activities which enhance their skills of reading, writing, speaking and listening but also in analysis, evaluation, making connections, application of information to daily life and personalizing it. Thus, integration of multiple skills is enabled (David Nunan, 1989).

Thus, the current models of integrated teaching of the four language skills have the objective of developing learners' fluency and accuracy, as well as their sociocultural communicative competence requiring adapting the language from context to context and from genre to genre. In light of the educational reform in Ukraine and introduction of New Ukrainian School, integrated language teaching also can be highly motivating to students of all ages and backgrounds.



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TEMPTATION TO EMIGRATE – SOLUTION OR PERIL

Currently more and more Ukrainian people express intention to leave the native country in search of better perspectives. This is caused by various reasons: political instability, economic crisis, depopulation. Some citizens claim that the easiest way to solve such unpleasant situation is to start a new life with better conditions abroad. But before leaving it is necessary to calculate each nuance in each personal situation not to be broke in a month.

The work does not highlight the importance of patriotism for the countryprosperity. The purpose of the article is to show the pluses and minuses a person will have going abroad.

The most important cause which pushes a person to a foreign country is to get a better high paid job. Thus, to be hired officially abroad is rather complicated. A recruiting company with good reputation can arrange documents; find an employer; advice on details. Often companies need about six months to get everything done. If to work unofficially, get prepared to work under hard conditions and at least a 10hour workday.

Cultural awareness and language skills will combat cultural shock and overcome language barrier. In order to avoid problems with a national tax system and law system, it is recommended to find a legal adviser.

Psychological problems such as nostalgia, melancholy, depression are also negative aspects of emigration.

The abovementioned facts prove that before taking a serious stepone should not be impulsive and make well-thought decisions.



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WHAT IS THE INVESTIGATION AND WHAT MAKES AN INVESTIGATOR?

An investigation is a process of searching for the truth by the use of many arts. The field of investigation is manifold. Volumes have been written on the complex scientific aspects of subjects like ballistics, handwriting, fingerprinting, microscopy, blood analysis and ink analysis. The fields of criminology are so varied that they are divided into specific categories in which specially trained experts function. The degree of the investigation and the methods employed vary with the type of work the prospective employee is to do, and the amount of importance attached to the job. Volumes could be written on the multifarious investigative specializations required by

this process. Among those, for instance, automobile accidents, fires and thefts, arson, burglary, health, property damage and so on (Simonok V., 2005).

According to the national criminal legislation all criminal cases pass through the stage of preliminary or pre-trial investigation before they are heard in court. The Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine, Security Service of Ukraine, Ministry of the Interior and Tax Police have their own investigation departments and each of them has well-defined competences:

- investigators from the Prosecutor's Office have the right to investigate any case, but actually they carry out inquiries into the gravest crimes, such as murder, embezzlement on a large scale, banditry, malfeasance, crimes committed by workers of law-enforcement bodies;

- investigators from the Ministry of the Interior have the right to institute proceedings against persons who have committed any crime. For example, burglary, theft, swindling, disorderly conduct, economic crimes, etc;

- investigators from the Security Service of Ukraine conduct pre-trial investigation in crimes committed against the national security of the state, for example treason, espionage, contraband, drug trafficking, organized crime, acts of terrorism, and also crimes against peace, security of mankind and international law and order;

- investigators from the Tax Police investigate crimes related to avoidance of taxes, illegal use of foreign currency accounts abroad and so on (Brovina O., 2005).

The investigator's job is to detect crimes, to disclose and expose persons guilty of them. Every person who commits a crime shall suffer a just punishment. While fulfilling his duties the investigator has the right to detain a person suspected of a crime, make a requisite search and inspection, question citizens and officials as witnesses of a crime, order an expert examination, etc. The investigator's job is to prepare the materials of the case for court hearing. The investigation is called upon to help to the objective and comprehensive administration of justice (Kartseva N., 2006).

No investigator should embark upon an investigation without a thorough analysis of all the facts. He should analyze the problem presented, and he should place himself in the subject's position as much as possible in order to anticipate his mores.

A good investigator should be a communicative person to receive information he needs for the investigation. Persons voluntarily give information for many reasons. There are persons who will volunteer information about shady characters because they are simple, honest citizens doing what they believe to be their civic duty. Still another group will be good sources of information because the subject of the complaint is a business competitor. Others will give the investigator information because they consider him a friend. There are many other motivating factors and the investigator should study them in connection with the informants so that he can utilize their knowledge to the best advantage (Simonok V., 2005).

When the investigator first meets his subject, he should not arm himself immediately with notebook and pencil and start taking down information given by the subject. He should first introduce himself, at the same time explaining the reason for the visit. The investigator should train himself to be a good listener and be patient. An investigator should never gossip about what he knows, because he is often the confidant and repository for family secrets. (Kostiuchenko T., 2007).

The investigator should not be unsure about the tackling these complex cases presenting unsolvable problems. The investigator should know that all humans are different. And differences in blood counts, fingerprints, physiognomies and cellular structure prove that. In the same way, no two cases are identical. The investigator must be eternally alert, attentive and open-minded to new developments and should remember that he has a certain standing in the community. How high he goes and how much he is respected depends on him.

In conclusion, it should be said that Investigation is quite complex and diverse process and person who investigates (an investigator) should have features of character, such as attentiveness, patience, intelligence and so on.



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PC-EINSATX IM SCHREIBUNTERRICHT

Unter der Annahme, dass man Schreiben – nicht nur, aber doch ganz wesentlich – durch Schreiben lernt, ergibt sich daraus die didaktische Frage, wie der PC für die Schreibförderung im Unterricht eingesetzt werden kann. Welche technischen Voraussetzungen werden benötigt um den PC im Sprachunterricht sinnvoll zu nutzen? Es ist hier nicht den Platz, die technische Ausstattung im Detail zu klären; hier hilft der Leitfaden von Vaupel/Hoffmann (2001). Grundsätzlich gilt jedoch, dass Medienecken im Klassenraum Vorrang vor einem zentralen Medienraum haben. Zunächst sollte jedes Klassenzimmer mit mindestens zwei Multimedia-Computern ausgestattet werden, die über einen Farbdrucker, einen Scanner, einen Internet-Anschluss sowie eine Digitalkamera verfügen. Das ermöglicht differenziertes Arbeiten mit dem PC etwa in Freiarbeits- und Projektphasen, ohne dass zusätzliche organisatorische Fragen (Raumbelegung, Aufsicht) zu klären sind. In einem zweiten Schritt kann ein Multimedia-Raum eingerichtet werden, der dann beispielweise für größere Projekte zur Verfügung steht. Wegen der rasanten technischen Entwicklung erscheint es wenig sinnvoll, mit gebrauchten Geräten zu beginnen, weil diese oft mit aktueller Software oder neueren Zusatzgeräten nicht kompatibel sind. Übrig bleibt Elektroschrott, der kostenpflichtig zu entsorgen ist.

Welche konkreten Einsatzmöglichkeiten gibt es für den PC im Schreibunterricht? Ich gehe hier nicht auf den Einsatz im Rahmen des Schriftspracherwerbs ein, das erforderte einen eigenen Aufsatz. Eine erste und einfache Möglichkeit bietet das Verfassen von Texten aller Art – von den eigenen Geschichte bis zum Sachtext – mit einer Textverarbeitungssoftware. Ich plädiere für einen möglichst schnellen Einsatz von Standardsoftware aus den Office-Paketen. Sie bietet die Möglichkeit, die Oberfläche (Symbolleisten u.Ä.) den jeweiligen Bedürfnissen anzupassen und damit auf das je nötige Minimum zu reduzieren. Ein

solches Vorgehen hat den Vorteil, dass die Lerner auch andernorts auf ihnen bekannte Programme treffen.

Wenn die Studenten und die Studentinnen mit der einfachen Textproduktion am PC vertraut sind, d.h. Texte eingeben, korrigieren, minimal layouten und ausdrucken können, ist der Zeitpunkt für größere Vorhaben gekommen. Hierzu zählen etwa Zeitungsprojekte, also die gemeinsame Herstellung eines Textes, zu der jeder etwas beiträgt. Neben der reinen Textproduktion werden nun auch Bilder und Zeichnungen integriert, die mit der Digitalkamera aufgenommen oder über den Scanner erfasst wurden.

Im Fremdsprachenunterricht bietet sich für die Recherche neben den bekannten Suchmaschinen auch der Einsatz der wissenschaftlichen Variante von Google ein, die nur wissensbezogene Seiten abfragt (<https://scholar.google.de>). Hier wird es insbesondere darum gehen, die Studenten durch gezielte Projektaufgaben zu befähigen, aus der Vielzahl an Informationen die relevanten und zuverlässigen herauszufiltern. Neben technischen Fragen der Archivierung und Speicherung von Quellen tritt eine spezifisch, sprachliche, nämlich die schriftliche Zusammenfassung und Bewertung von externen Quellen. Grundlegende Hinweise liefern hierzu Borrmann/Gerdzen (2001).

Eine weitere Möglichkeit bietet das Erstellen von PowerPoint Präsentationen, die Studenten und Studentinnen aller Entwicklungsniveaus wegen der vielen kreativen Gestaltungsmöglichkeiten in besonderer Weise reizen. Und schließlich sei noch auf E-Mail-Projekte zwischen Lehrgruppen hingewiesen, die ebenfalls das Schreiben am PC in einen authentischen Kontext stellen (Chabrie, 2003).

Zusammenfassend bleibt Folgendes festzuhalten: Wegen der Vielzahl an sprachlichen, technischen und organisatorischen Aufgaben, die ein projektorientiertes Arbeiten mit neuen Medien bereithält, sowie der Möglichkeit, zunächst nur kleine Aufgaben zu übernehmen bietet sich die neuen Medien für einen differenzierten, kooperativen und aktivierenden Unterricht an, in dem die Studenten weitgehend selbst tätig sind. Damit gewinnen die Lehrpersonen die nötige Freiräume für individuelle Beratung und Hilfestellung.



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MANAGEMENT STYLES IN TOURISM

The formation and development of value system and corporate culture within the tourism companies is to a large extent determined by the respective management style and the climate created on that basis. The management style is an original characteristic expressing the peculiarities of the manager's activities. The issue of the appropriate management style in tourism is largely disputed and therefore should be reviewed in details. The following styles of management in the sphere of tourism are most widely described: authoritarian style, democratic style, liberal style, cooperative

style, liberal style, paternal style, charismatic style, autocratic (despotic) style, bureaucratic style.

Authoritarian style The manager intervenes very often in work; the employees have purely performing activities. They are given directions by their immediate supervisor and they should observe them. And this is a matter of proper understanding, not of cooperation or independent thinking. There is a clearly outlined distance with regard to the subordinates. Employees' behaviour is being influenced through forcing, despotism and destructive criticism. This management style regards people as a resource that should be linked to other resources as efficiently as possible. Individuality is oppressed. The tasks are performed because this is the will of the manager. In the absence of control no work is done.

The authoritarian style is determined as directorial and directive style, as it is characterized mainly by: division, decision making, performance; restricted contacts with employees; status symbols and information restrictions.

Democratic style. The manager intervenes more rarely in the work of employees, and in the presence of convincing arguments shows compliance. Innovations and non-traditional solution are stimulated. Conditions for in-company competition, ingenuity and creativity in problem solving are established. The major means to make employees exert maximum efforts is the stimulation system, not the control of fear of punishment. In the absence of control work continues. This style appreciates people as the most essential condition for the company success. The manager strives to contribute to revealing employees' capabilities and to allow freedom of action within the framework of the functions performed. Motivations, ability to take decision and assume responsibility are characteristics of employees.

Based on the representations herein it can be summarized that apart from the provision of better relationships between managers and subordinates the democratic management style gives the subordinates better opportunities of manifestation, and this is closely related to their greater motivation.

Liberal style. This management style is similar to the democratic one and the degree of employees' independence in actions and decisions is more expressed. It is the most appropriate management style for the companies of innovative orientation, in which the employees' educational level and the nature of business require freedom of actions. The liberal style is bound up with the danger of development of anarchy at an insufficient level of conscious motivation of employees.

Cooperative style. This management style is defined as participative, democratic and non-directive, as it features an active participation of employees, discussion among employees instead of issue of orders, and the control from someone else becomes a self-control. It is developed in the modern management of the companies and is applied with different management models, and namely: management through agreement for the purposes of the so-called management by objectives; management by delegation; management by motivation.

Paternal style. This is a positive amendment of the authoritarian style of management. It is typical for Japan and is related to the system of paternalism. The manager plays a dominant and yet paternal role and is looking for a closer contact with his/her employees.

In general, it is the manager who takes the decision but giving the orders in a tone that is not imperative, and sounds kindly. The major characteristics of the paternal

government style are: authority of the father of the family; exercise of domination; allowing only the subordinates; loyalty to collaborators and obligations to assure their security and well-being.

Charismatic style (by vocation). It is characterized by an air of individualism, self-control in exclusive, dangerous situations and absence of an obligation of cares or patronage.

Autocratic (despotic) style. Typically the institution comes to the fore, the decision making is in the hands of only one person; hierarchical, the decision making and its implementation are separated processes.

Bureaucratic style. Its major distinctive features are: absence of a leading person, guidance by laws or rules; provision for the whole life; non-business formalism.

Tourism company manager's behaviour is defined not only by the above mentioned management styles studied. The managers have to be flexible and to stimulate every positive deed, every sign of positive development of his/her subordinates and this way to contribute to the full manifestation of the capabilities of every employee. Multiple researches have undoubtedly proven that there is no such management style that is universally applicable to every situation and towards all the people. It is very important for the managers in the tourism industry to find the right management style.



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EIGENSCHAFTEN DER DEUTSCHEN WERBETEXTE UND IHRE ÜBERSETZUNG INS UKRAINISCHE

Bis heute wird die Werbung "die stärkste Kraft" genannt. Man gebraucht die Werbung um die Waren günstiger zu verkaufen und nur die positiven Seiten der Waren zu zeigen. Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Ukraine und dem Westen impliziert den gegenseitigen Verkauf von importierten Waren und deshalb ist das immer wichtiger die passende Werbung zu gebrauchen und die richtige Variante der Übersetzung zu bewerben (Велика І. О., 2005; Соловей-Змієвська О.М., 2013).

Die Werbung hat in allen Ländern der Welt, einschließlich in Deutschland, einen starken Einfluss auf die Menschheit. Die Werbung in der deutschen Sprache kann jedoch einen großen Unterschied zu unserer inländischen Werbung haben. Deshalb bleibt das Thema der interkulturellen Kommunikation zwischen den beiden Ländern relevant (Marco Holtz, 2008).

Die bestimmten Regelmäßigkeiten der deutschen Werbung werden auf folgende Weise festgestellt:

1. Häufig verwendete Frage/Antwort-Anzeigen mit dem Imperativ:

"Noch kein frisches Auto? Dein Volvo kann dich kaum warten". - "Ще не придбали нової автівки? – Тоді вперед! Ваш Вольво вже чекає на Вас!" - пер

2. Die Konstruktionen, in denen Adjektive in der höheren oder höchsten Steigerungsstufe verwendet werden:

"Brennstoff sparen - dynamischer fahren". - BMW: "Менше пального – більше динаміки".

3. Eine spürbare Betonung der Zukunft, in der das Thema Werbung notwendigerweise vorhanden sein muss.

"Evolutionsfahrt"- "Перлина еволюції".

"BMW für heute - BMW für morgen - BMW für immer". - "BMW - Після БМВ можна їздилише на БМВ"

4. Die Metapher des Charakters von Geschwindigkeit, Dynamik und Führung, die beiden Werbebotschaften innewohnt ist. Das ist ein besonderer Empfang, der häufig in Werbebotschaften verwendet wird, um das Interesse des Käufers am Thema Werbung zu steigern.

"Ford Mondeo. Schatze mal die Freiheit" - "Для тих, хто вільний у своїх поривах".

5. Ein direkter Verweis auf den Autor der Nachricht befindet sich normalerweise in der ersten Person des Plural.

"Land Rover. Das Leben bietet fürwahr genügend Untiefen - wir haben dafür die passenden Autos." - "Життя ставить багато перешкод. В нас є натомість гідна зброя".

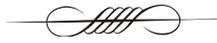
6. Eine Vielzahl von Phraseologismen, von denen im Automobilwerbediskurs folgende Gruppen unterschieden wurden:

- Verbale Phraseologismen (*aus allen Wolken fallen*);
- Idiomatiche Formationen (*fix und fertig, Hand in Hand, Zeit, Muhe und Geld, Angebot und Nachfrage*);
- Umschlossene Ausdrücke (*Sein oder Nichtsein, das ist hier die Frage*);
- Phraseologie der Werbung (*Lexus - Verbindung von Ruhe und Dynamik*).

Bei der Übersetzung von deutschsprachigen Anzeigen treten folgende Umwandlungen auf:

1. Hinzufügen von Wörtern, Sätzen und Sätzen;
2. Auslassung lexikalischer Elemente;
3. Lexikalische Bereitstellung;
4. Lexikalische Einschränkung;
5. Stilistische Neutralisierung;
6. Stilistische Spezialisierung;
7. Versatz;
8. Ganzheitliche Transformation;
9. Antonymische Übersetzung.

Als Abschluss können wir sagen, dass die Werbung daher eine wichtige Rolle in der interkulturellen Kommunikation spielt. Die Werbung für jedes Land hat bestimmte Merkmale, und Deutschland ist keine Ausnahme. Um den Zweck des Werbetextes zu erreichen, werden verschiedene Stiltechniken verwendet: Metapher, Betonung der Zukunft, Fragensätze und Phraseologismen. Darüber hinaus werden die lexikalischen Transformationen betrachtet, die am häufigsten bei der Übersetzung von einer Sprache in eine andere verwendet werden. Die Wichtigkeit einer angemessenen Übersetzung liegt in der Notwendigkeit, die Grundidee des Autors der Anzeige genau zu vermitteln.



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LABOUR LAW CONTRACT IN EXERCISING LEGAL PROFESSION OF SOLICITOR – SELECTED ISSUES

Under the provisions of the Article 40.1. of the Act of 6 July 1982 on Legal Advisors and in connection with Article 17.2 of the Act of 2 April 1997 – Constitution of the Republic of Poland, the self – government of solicitors and trainees is independent in executing the tasks and is subject exclusively to the provisions of the binding law. Taking into consideration the fact of the independence of the self – government, it is necessary to consider if it is possible to sustain the independence in the activities undertaken by the solicitor who acts under the Article 8 of the Act on Legal Advisors as an employee. Although such a form of organization of business led by the legal advisor is legally acceptable, there are serious doubts on the independence issue. The aforementioned focus on the elements of the labour law contract. These may disrupt the process of the activities undertaken by the legal advisor or even conflict with the practice mentioned. The Author is to discuss the problem of that form of leading legal profession in Poland and other EU countries.



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MANAGEMENT THEORIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

There are many management theories floating around in the business world. Some are old and some are new. But pretty much all of them are based — in one form or another — on one of the six management theories.

Success in running small business depends, in large part, on the way you lead your employees. That's why management theories are so important: they give you concrete ways to inspire greatness in your team. The most common theories are as following:

1) Systems Theory

The premise of general systems theory is that a system is composed of interacting elements that are affected by their environment. Because of this interaction, the system as a whole can develop new properties and correct itself.

Systems Theory encourages you to realize that your business is a system and is governed by the same laws and behaviors that affect every other biological organization.

2) Principles of Administrative Management

Miner and engineer Henri Fayol (1841-1925) developed his principles of administrative management as a top-down approach to examining a business. He put himself in his manager's shoes and imagined what situations they might encounter when dealing with their team.

From this, he concluded that his managers — and indeed management in general — had six responsibilities when it came to managing employees: organize; command; control; coordinate; plan; forecast.

With those responsibilities in mind, Fayol developed 14 principles of administration that influence how managers should lead their teams. These principles, which range from the importance of maintaining a clean facility to the value of initiative and teamwork, are the foundation for many of today's most successful businesses.

3) Bureaucratic Management

Many today see Bureaucratic Management as an impersonal style that can become overwhelmed by rules and formalities. That said, it can be very useful for new businesses that are in need of standards, procedures, and structure.

4) Theories X and Y

Theory X posits that employees are apathetic or dislike their work. Managers who adhere to Theory X are often authoritarian and will micromanage everything because they don't trust their employees.

Theory Y posits that employees are self-motivated, responsible, and want to take ownership of their work. Managers who adhere to Theory Y include their employees in the decision-making process and encourage creativity at all levels.

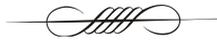
In practice, small businesses tend to operate on Theory Y while large businesses tend to operate on Theory X.

5) Human Relations Theory

In the first quarter of the 20th century, psychologist Elton Mayo (1880-1949) was tasked with improving productivity among dissatisfied employees. Mayo attempted to improve worker satisfaction by changing environmental conditions like lighting, temperature, and break time. All of those changes had a positive effect.

Mayo then tried changing variables that he perceived would have a negative effect on satisfaction, like the length of the workday and quotas (he increased both). What he observed was that regardless of the change — good or bad — worker satisfaction always increased. This led Mayo to conclude that performance was a result of the attention the researchers paid to the workers. In other words, the attention made the workers feel valuable. These findings gave rise to Mayo's Human Relations Theory, in which he states that employees are more motivated by social factors — like personal attention or being part of a group — than environmental factors, such as money and working conditions.

Implementing changes to your management theory and style is difficult. But when you commit to accommodating the attitudes and natural habits of your employees, your business will reap the rewards both now and in the future.



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UPCYCLING AS ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND USEFUL FASHION TRENDS

According to statistics, 40% of the world's waste is ending its "life" in landfills, which poses a serious threat to human life and health. 4-7 percent of the landfills are textiles. 2720 litres of water is required for the production of one shirt. The same amount of water a person drinks for 3 years. 20% of industrial water pollution is a consequence of the processing and colouring of tissues (Chuprina, 2017).

Such disappointing figures have led many eminent companies to join the programs for the processing of used raw materials.

Ecodesign is not a new and widespread design trend aimed at developing technologies for energy conservation and waste management. One of the main areas of eco-design can be identified with an upcycling, the main concept of which is the combination of the idea of hand-made, as a desire to stand out, and preservation of the environment in a useful and profitable way.

The mass-market representatives were no exception. So, the well-known brand H&M today pays attention to the processing of polyester, glass and plastic for obtaining microfiber fibers. In 2017, the company released a large collection of clothing which is marked with a green badge. Eco-clothing for children of this company has become a symbol of the protection of the environment and the life of a growing generation.

Nike has also introduced ecotechnology into its production. Thus, the manufacturer of sports products has successfully processed over 2,000,000 plastic bottles over the last 6 years, from which various goods were later created, including shorts and mitts for the Women's World Cup (USA, 2015).

It is also possible to note the successes of the Hungarian company SegraSegra, which creates jackets and t-shirts from recycled bicycle pillars.

Zara, ASOS and another 60 companies have pledged to introduce their own ecological production by 2020.

Ukraine also has workshops for the production of original products, accessories and articles of things, which, at first glance, need to be in a landfill.

For instance, Pavlo Suslyakov for the past seven years creating designer notebooks made of old shirts and jackets under the brand "Papynarubashka".

SLightStone is the brand of Alexander and Igor Sokolovsky. They create the author's lighting using bottles.

Armchairity - a project of restoration of old armchairs from the Kyiv designer Nastya Zherebetskaya. The girl finds vintage chairs, completely recycles them, leaving only a wooden frame, and gives them a new life.

In 2013, designer Julia Kordiukova founded the UliUlia brand. Things for recycling the brand buys in second hand and stores, which left the old unwanted

goods. Now the brand is mainly engaged in tailoring backpacks and bags (Gabruh 2018).

Also we can see upcycling in other areas of our lives.

In music. A prominent example is the Recycled Orchestra, created in 2006 by the program Sounds of the Earth, is an orchestra composed of children from Asunción, Paraguay who play musical instruments made from scrap materials collected from landfill of Asunción.

In libraries. The Titusville Public Library has Roses made from upcycled library books. An organization called ScrapDC led Upcycle classes at the District of Columbia Public Library. One of their more popular projects was turning old books into boxes.

With a food. Billions of pounds of food are wasted every year around the world, but there are good ways that people reuse the food and find a way to upcycle. A way that is used very often is to feed it to animals because a lot of animals, such as a pig, will eat all the scraps given. Food waste can be donated homeless and restaurants can save all the food customers don't eat.

Another form of upcycling food would be to break it down and use it as energy. Engineers have found a way to break the food down into a reusable bio-fuel by pressure cooking. Else ways is just to break it down and use it in compost, which will improve the soil.

If we test our forces in this direction asupcycling, we will not only preserve the environment but also get some advantages:opportunity to rid the house of old and unnecessary things;a great chance to save family budget;possibility to show personal fantasy.

In conclusion, upcycling makes it possible to realize itself as a person capable of creating a beautiful. Everyone can find something to do according to personal preferences - wood, glass, paper, food, fabric, plastic etc. We hope that in the near future, eco-design and in particular upcycling will become a priority area for the development of the world design and part of being of each of us.



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GROUPE D'INTERVENTION DE LA GENDARMERIE NATIONALE

Le Groupe d'intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN) est une unité d'élite de la Gendarmerie Nationale française, spécialisée dans la gestion de crises et les missions dangereuses demandant un savoir-faire particulier, notamment dans les trois domaines suivants : l'intervention (contre-terrorisme, libération d'otages, retranchement de forcenés et arrestations à haut risque dans la lutte contre le grand banditisme), l'observation-recherche (surveillance, collecte d'information et de preuves sur des individus dangereux dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et le grand banditisme), la

sécurité-protection (protection des personnes et/ou des sites particulièrement menacés).

L'unité dispense également de nombreuses formations dans ces domaines, en France et à l'étranger.

Le GIGN dépend directement du directeur général de la Gendarmerie Nationale qui, en cas de crise majeure, traite directement avec les autorités gouvernementales. Dans ses missions les plus courantes, l'unité est engagée en support de la Gendarmerie départementale sur le territoire national où elle dispose d'une douzaine d'antennes locales réparties en métropole et en outre-mer mais elle intervient également à l'étranger en coordination avec les forces armées françaises et notamment le commandement des opérations spéciales.

En réponse à la multiplication des prises d'otages au début des années 1970 (notamment à la centrale de Clairvaux (10) en 1971 et lors des Jeux olympiques de Munich en 1972), un premier GIGN est formé le 11 octobre 1973 au sein de l'escadron parachutiste de Mont-de-Marsan, tandis qu'une équipe commando régionale d'intervention est formée le 1^{er} décembre de la même année au sein du groupe d'escadrons I/2 de Gendarmerie mobile de Maisons-Alfort. Le commandement de l'ECRI est confié au lieutenant Christian Prouteau et l'unité devient opérationnelle le 1^{er} mars 1974. Sa première opération a lieu dès le 10 mars 1974 pour neutraliser un forcené retranché dans un appartement avec une mère de famille et son fils à Ecquevilly: cette opération est un échec car le commando doit attendre pendant 17 heures pour avoir l'autorisation d'intervenir par le préfet.

Le 16 avril 1974, le GIGN de Mont-de-Marsan devient le GIGN n° 4 tandis que l'ECRI de Maisons-Alfort devient GIGN n1. À cette époque, le GIGN n° 1 opère sur le territoire des 1^{re}, 2^e, 3^e et 6^e régions militaires, tandis que le GIGN n° 4 opère sur les 4^e, 5^e et 7^e régions militaires. Unité parachutiste, implantée sur la façade atlantique le GIGN n° 4 est également plus orienté sur la problématique maritime et comporte un groupe de plongeurs, mais commandé à tour de rôle par les officiers de l'escadron, ses membres restent assujettis aux priorités de ce dernier et il est moins sollicité que l'unité de Maisons-Alfort.

Le 31 mai 1976, les deux GIGN 1 et 4 sont dissous et rassemblés le 1^{er} juin de la même année en une seule unité parachutiste basée à Maisons-Alfort, dénommée GIGN. Après son déménagement à Satory (à Versailles) en 1982, le GIGN est intégré en 1984 au sein d'une nouvelle formation appelée Groupement de sécurité et d'intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale. Il y est rejoint d'abord par l'escadron parachutiste de Mont-de-Marsan, qui devient à cette occasion Escadron parachutiste d'intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale, puis en 1986, par le Groupe de sécurité de la présidence de la République.

En 2015, le GIGN est engagé simultanément pour la première fois avec le RAID, unité d'élite de la Police Nationale, lors de la double prise d'otages du 9 janvier faisant suite aux attentats de janvier 2015 en France.

Il arrive que le GIGN soit envoyé à l'étranger pour des missions de formation et de coopération à la demande de pays étrangers, mais le groupement accueille également des unités qui viennent se former en France. Chaque année, environ 100 stagiaires issus d'une vingtaine de pays différents viennent se former aux techniques

élémentaires utilisées par les membres du GIGN en mission. Ces contacts bilatéraux entre le GIGN et les autres unités d'intervention étrangères sont très forts. Il s'agit d'échanges tactiques et techniques, mais aussi de retours d'expériences après certaines interventions spécifiques.

Le GIGN collabore avec la Delta Force américaine et forme plusieurs de ses agents. Le groupe d'intervention autrichien, GEK Cobra, ainsi que l'Escadron Spécial d'Intervention belge (ESI) ont également bénéficié d'une formation du GIGN.

De nos jours, les séries d'attentats qui ont eu lieu en Europe et en Amérique du Nord depuis quelques années ont encore plus rapproché les unités d'intervention étrangères du GIGN.



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GREEN TOURISM AS A KEY TYPE OF NEW TOURISM AND A STEP TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY

By the end of the 20th century dramatic changes in the global economy laid aside traditional economic resources, agriculture and industrialization, to be replaced by different services industries, telecommunications, information technology, banking and travel and the tourism industry - our prestigious field which, currently leads the world economy. Tourism is no longer the activity undertaken by people, in which they go out for a particular period to spend leisure time, but a huge services industry that has grown and developed around the world over the past 25 years by 500%. Local tourism has expanded dramatically simultaneously and the world tourism traffic has reached the point of no return in terms of its increasing growth since the mid-fifties of the twentieth century. In spite of difficulties and crises, tourism has managed to deepen its roots in the contemporary culture by the end of the twentieth century.

As a result, the world is going through a dramatic period of social, cultural, civilizational, economic and environmental development which led to a so-called "new tourism era" with its special features and own trends.

Green Tourism satisfies the requirements of environment and its protection from pollution through programmes in which entertainment and protection complement each other. It is described as sustainable tourism, alternative tourism as well as balanced tourism.

Environmental protection is the cornerstone for the continuity of tourism in the long term and consequently creation of new job opportunities. However, tourism policies should not only take into account economic and technological considerations, but also preserving the needs of hosting citizens in general and those of tourism staff in particular. The type of tourism that meets such requirements is named sustainable tourism, alternative tourism or balanced tourism.

Green Tourism has become the center of the world interest and the specialization of many tour operators; there are a lot of tourists who look for accommodation at eco-friendly green hotels, as a requirement. It is a responsible eco-friendly type of tourism attracting well-educated and clean, natural, environment

lovers, levels of tourists. Environment is the backbone of tourism activity and clean environment is a guarantee and a key factor of tourism attraction.

Tourism and environment are two sides of the same coin, paying more attention to environmental protection and developing environmental resources result in the continuity, sustainability and growth of tourism activity. A tourist destination's reputation is tarnished by the lack of environment protection, as it is unlikely to achieve sustainable tourism development unless environmental resources are well protected.

Due to the close relationship between tourism and environment, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Tourism Organization have signed in 1982 joint declaration and established a permanent committee on tourism and environment in a bid to spread environment awareness among peoples of the world.

Environmental protection has become the world's concern and, a big challenge to humankind, as it is a matter of concern for both, today's and the future generations. Sacrificing the future generations' right in a clean environment means that we destroy a truth stated by scientists: "We Do Not Inherit This Earth from Our Ancestors, We Borrow It from Our Children".



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STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING LEARNER'S SPOKEN PRODUCTION AND SPOKEN INTERACTION SKILLS

The need for effective oral communication is paramount for managing and manipulating information, for communicating effectively to exist within our information society. Teaching spoken production and interaction skills is an integral part of English teaching process as it helps to prepare students to communicate effectively in culturally diverse environments.

Some aspects of spoken production and interaction were investigated by G. Brown, G. Yule, R. Gower, D. Phillips, J. Scrivener, S. Walters, J. Harmer, S. Thornbury, M. Levy, N. Murgatroyd and others.

Speech production is the process by which thoughts are translated into speech. This includes the selection of words, the organization of relevant grammatical forms, and then the articulation of the resulting sounds by the motor system using the vocal apparatus (Harmer J., 2010).

Spoken production involves producing an oral text for one or more listeners, for example giving information to the audience in a public address. This may involve speaking from notes, acting out a rehearsed role, speaking spontaneously, improvising etc. In spoken production activities the language user produces the oral text which is received by an audience of one or more listeners (Khan S., 2010).

Some aspects of spoken interaction were investigated by J. Harmer, G. Roger, D. Phillips, S. Walters, S. Thornbury and H. Widdowson.

Spoken interaction involves the ability to use language in order to satisfy particular demands. Reception and production strategies are employed constantly during interaction. There are also discourse strategies and cooperation strategies

concerned with managing cooperation and interactions such as turntaking and turngiving, proposing and evaluating solutions, recapping and summarizing the point reached, and mediating in a conflict. In interactive activities the language user acts alternately as speaker and listener with one or more interlocutors so as to construct conjointly, through the negotiation of meaning following the cooperative principle, conversational discourse (Harmer J., 2010).

Examples of interactive activities include: transactions; casual conversation; informal discussion; formal discussion; debate; interview; negotiation; co-planning; practical goal-oriented cooperation (Khan S., 2010).

Development of speaking and especially speaking fluency demands the use of activities which involve students in active speaking as much as possible, which can be solved in large lower secondary classes by incorporating different organizational forms of work, such as pair work, group work or whole class speaking activities.

Pair work is probably used in all English language classes, especially in those with a lot of learners in class, which is at basic schools. Group work usually consists of more pupils, usually four to six, and has similar advantages as well as disadvantages as pair work so these two organizational forms of work are discussed together. In both forms the pupils are those who are responsible for work and the teacher takes the role of an observer (Levy M., Murgatroyd N., 2009).

In pair work students can practice language together, study a text, research language or take part in information-gap activities. They can write dialogues, predict the content of reading texts, or compare notes on what they have listened to or seen. Group work gives students opportunity to develop spontaneous speech, because they have big amount of practice time. Speaking spontaneously, students develop their imagination, quick thinking, reduce their level of anxiety and wide their active vocabulary (Richards J., 2006).

In accordance with all effective factors of developing spoken production and interaction skills, there were developed methodological recommendations for student teachers for organizing pair and group work:

- Be sure to fully explain the procedure before splitting the class up.
- Always demonstrate either yourself or with the help of a volunteer exactly what they have to do.
- Ask them to tell you what they have to do before they do it (in their mother tongue if need be) to check their understanding.
- Have fill in activities ready for the quick finishers – but be sure that they have completed the task correctly first and haven't just finished early because they misunderstood what they had to do.
- Don't forget to have feedback time after pair work so that the students don't feel that they have been wasting time.
- Set a clear time limit.
- Control who works with who so students are not always being dominated or dominating others.

Methodological recommendations are based on practice experience and include suggestions for pair and group work activities facilitating spoken production and spoken interaction.

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НАУКОВЕ ВИДАННЯ

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

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