FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN USE: ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL ASPECTS

збірник тез
X Всеукраїнської студентської
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(м. Хмельницький, 11 квітня 2018 року)

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Розміщені у збірнику тези доповідей стосуються таких напрямів: «Legal Aspects», «Economy and Management»,«Language Aspects. Country-Specific Studies», German Workshop».

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

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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 вищих навчальних закладів і наукових установ, які рекомендували ці матеріали до друку.

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THE DEATH PENALTY IN REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Many people think that the death penalty should be entered, while others don't agree with them. It's the problem which still causes a lot of arguments. The death penalty is the ultimate punishment. For many countries, the death penalty was a criminal justice issue and its imposition was restricted to certain crimes in accordance with sovereign law; unlike the human rights violations that continued in many parts of the world, capital punishment was not prohibited by international law. In the past 10 years, the death penalty has been imposed on an average of 27 individuals each year. During the last decade the death penalty has disappeared from many of the European criminal codes. This was done because it stated that the death penalty negated the internationally accepted penal goal of rehabilitating the offender. Belarus is the only state in Europe and the CIS that still applies the death penalty.

Article 59 of the Criminal code of the Republic of Belarus states: "As an exceptional measure, the death penalty may be imposed for certain particularly serious crimes involving wilful deprivation of life in aggravating circumstances (pending the abolition of the death penalty)". According to statistics, between 1999 and 2010, 102 persons were sentenced to death in Belarus.

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of persons sentenced to death	13	4	7	4	4	2	2	9	4	2	2	2

On November 24, 1996, a referendum was held, one of the issues being the death penalty. More than 89% of citizens supported the retention of the capital punishment in Republic of Belarus.

Many politicians and public figures cannot come to a consensus and due to that there is a division into two camps: those who support the death penalty and those who against it. My opinion on the capital punishment is ambiguous. There is no doubt that life was given from above and no one has a right to take it away. A person who committed a deliberate murder deserves to be executed and this is the way they shall be responsible for their act. Moreover, this kind of punishment is cheaper than imprisonment. Though, I believe there are a number of reasons why we should not put this into practice. Our judicial system is imperfect. Percentage of judicial mistake is very large. Sometimes innocent people serve sentences. Besides criminals, knowing that still suffer the most severe penalty kill with particular cruelty.

Moreover, I think that introduction of the capital punishment would not solve the problem of criminality, because criminals who have committed a crime hope to avoid the punishment. That is why the death penalty does not provide proper restrictive impact. There was no evidence that the death penalty deterred crime any more than other forms of punishment.

On the other hand, the death penalty is a good way to combat crime if the prisoner himself can't choose the kind of punishment. In this case, the person chooses lethal injection and will suffer only a few seconds. For example, in Belarus the death penalty is carried out by firing squad.

In my opinion, our government has to improve its judicial system by training qualified personnel, impartiality and integrity of judges and carrying out careful investigations of each case. Thus, I consider that capital punishment has to be applied only in those countries where the judicial system is well developed.

According to Republic of Belarus, the death penalty should be saved, but we must use it limitedly.

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TORTURE OF PRISONERS: MODERN DAYS

Having analysed the scientific literature, one can become interested in choosing a topic of tortures in prisons. It`s unbelievable that such a terrible and severe thing as torture still exists and is applied to people all over the world. The reason for this is that nowadays there is a significant number of various international standards which contain requirements for the treatment of prisoners and for detention conditions. These include the Revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and the UN Convention against Torture. However, many of this international treaties, conventions, and declarations are often ignored by the criminal justice system of many countries.

Torture is one of the human rights violations which is a matter of grave concern for the world community. For many centuries torture was the main method for obtaining evidence, it was widely used in investigations and regulated at the legislative level. The central task of torture was to cause the greatest possible pain for the victim but at the same time avoid the victim's death, and break the person completely destroying his or her personality.

States have an obligation not only to protect the lives and well-being of people in custody, but also provide hygiene and appropriate healthcare in prisons. Poor sanitary conditions, bad lighting and ventilation, high temperature, insect infestation and non-existent personal hygiene supplies all have a negative impact on prisoners' health.

Unfortunately, there is a large number of prisons that use torture. For example: Guantanamo Bay Prison; Camp 22 in North Korea; Rikers Island, New York; Petak Island Prison, Vologda, Russia (JeongKwang-il 2014).

Rikers Island has a notorious record of systematic abuse. Inmates often live in abject terror of abusive penitentiary officers. In one case, a guard ordered six prisoners to brutally beat two inmates, one of whom was hospitalized with a collapsed lung.

Petak Island Prison which is situated in Vologda, Russia often is referred to as the "Alcatraz of Russia". Aside from the mental torture of 22-hour-a-day lockdowns in two-man rooms, most prisoners are allowed to have just two visitors in a year. That is all the

inmates can ever hope for, as the prison itself is hopelessly inescapable, surrounded by the freezing waters of White Lake.

However, Petak Island Prison is not an exception. If you type "torture in Russian prison" into any search system, you immediately get a number of news. There will be video clips and articles describing violence. Anyone who lives in Russia will tell you that prisoners are beaten up, and that this is «normal» - it always happens and always will.

People often think of the torture as of political torture or something that is reserved for the worst, but, in fact 95% of torture today is not for political prisoners. It is for people who live in broken-down legal systems, and unfortunately because torture is the cheapest form of investigation, cheaper than having an effective legal system or having a competent lawyer and an early access to counsel.

Physical abuse of inmates has been a part of our reality for a long time, and it does not bother anyone except human rights campaigners and, of course, the prisoners themselves.

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MALE DISCRIMINATION: MYTH OR REALITY

There is no definition of discrimination in any laws, constitutions or even in the Universal Declaration of Human's Rights, so usually we use social definitions.

The term «discrimination» means any distinction, exclusion, restriction or advantage that denies or reduces the equal realization of rights (Пилипчук Р.В., 2016).

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights banned all forms of racial and other discrimination.

But now such phenomenon can be observed everywhere: discriminations acts may happen openly or secretly, they can be widespread, executed by individuals or anonymous groups, they may be single or systematic, insignificant (jokes) or serious, which causes mental, material or physical harm to victims. In everyday speech, the terms «superstition» and «discrimination» are often replaceable.

It is obvious that victims of discrimination are usually women and representatives of different ethnic-social groups, but the practice of courts is spreading around the world, when men consider themselves victims of discrimination.

Experts say that discrimination exists at all levels of society, and the problem of male discrimination is as actual as female (Малахова О., 2016).

At the level of law, men seem to be protected. Thus they may suffer from a gender stereotypes. It's accepted that, boys cannot cry, show concern, they cannot be pitied.

A child usually stays with a mother, as it is believed that a mother can take care of a child after a divorce, what proves that men rights are violated.

Other example of male discrimination can be given, for instance, when employers specify precise requirements to a potential candidate connected with gender. Such job ads contain manifestations of discrimination both for women and for men.

Another vivid example of men discrimination is retirement age of men and women.

Recently, there were many complaints that women have more privileges in the labour code than men. But since 2010, the new Labour Code eliminated discrimination against men who bring up children.

Nowadays, men and women have equal rights and similar benefits when bringing up a child.

So, modern legislation tries to protect men's equality, but still there remain stereotypes which may affect the role of men in society.

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DIE ERFAHRUNGEN EINIGER AUSLAND STRAFRECHTLICHE VERANTWOTLICHKEIT JURISTISCHER PERSONEN ZU BEGRÜNDEN

Die Frage der strafrechtlichen Verantwortlichkeit von juristischen Personen ist nicht eindeutig, es verursacht eine Menge Kritik von einigen Wissenschaftlern, die in den nationalen Rechtsvorschriften über die Abwesenheit einer solchen Verantwortung verlassen. Vor diesem Hintergrund halten wir es für notwendig, die Erfahrungen einiger Länder zu prüfen, strafrechtliche Verantwortlichkeit für juristische Personen zu schaffen und bestimmen, ob es angebracht ist, in dem Strafrecht der Ukraine einzuführen.

Insbesondere identifizierten die Rechtsvorschriften der meisten Mitgliedstaaten die Möglichkeit zu bringen, juristische Personen vor Gericht. Somit soll eine juristische Person kriminell in Belgien, Großbritannien, Irland, Ungarn, Dänemark, Malta, Niederlanden, Polen, Rumänien, Slowenien, Finnland, Schweden und anderen haftbar gemacht werden. In Anbetracht der Tatsache, dass einige Staaten neue Strafvorschriften erlassen haben. Diese Zustände sind weit vor der Ukraine über die Errichtung und Entwicklung von Marktbeziehungen, fühlte sich immer noch die Auswirkungen von juristischen Personen auf die Wirtschaft, die Entstehung neuer Formen der Wirtschaftskriminalität, des unlauteren Wettbewerbs (Грищук В.К., Пасєка О.Ф., 2013).

Niederländisches Strafrecht nicht erklären, unter welchen Umständen die Straftat begangen wird, eine juristische Person betrachtet. Es wird angenommen, dass die Entscheidung, jede Handlung zu begehen oder Nichterfüllung, und seine Genehmigung muss von der juristischen Person kommen. Sie müssen auch darauf achten, was ist das Ergebnis der kriminellen Aktivitäten des Unternehmens wichtig ist, damit es zu moralischen Verurteilung ausgesetzt ist, das Vertrauen der Kunden zu verlieren, die Möglichkeit, bestimmte Aufträge (Хрунхаюзен М., 2001).

In Slowenien gebracht strafrechtlicher Verantwortlichkeit Einheiten nur in jenen Fällen, in denen die Straftat von einer Person im Namen einer juristischen Person und seine Vorteile begangen wurde. Verantwortung beginnt Organisationen, insbesondere durch die Förderung oder kriminellen durch die Regierung zu erleichtern, das Organ zu machen illegale Entscheidung oder Ordnung oder Unterstützung, unzureichende Management-Kontrolle über die Rechtmäßigkeit der Handlungen der Mitarbeiter des Unternehmens.

In vielen Ländern Gesetze als strafrechtliche Sanktionen für juristische Personen können Beendigung einer juristischen Person innerhalb eines Jahres angewandt werden; Beschlagnahme von Gegenständen in der Begehung einer Straftat verwendet wird; Kennung bestimmter Rechte und Privilegien für bis zu zwei Jahren, die Gesellschaft unter Beobachtungsposten Satz, die Einziehung von illegalen Einnahmen zu lenken. Details in dieser Frage Raumschiff ergeben, Frankreich, nach st.121-2 Einheiten, außer Zustand unterliegt strafrechtliche Haftung in Fällen gesetzlich vorgeschrieben oder Vorschriften für kriminelle Handlungen begangen zu ihren Gunsten von ihrem Körper oder Vertretern.

Ukraine, strebend nach europäischen Standards, noch einige Schritte zur Umsetzung der strafrechtlichen Verantwortlichkeit für juristische Personen machen, nämlich vom 1. September 2014 in Kraft getreten ist das Gesetz der Ukraine "über Änderungen einiger Gesetze der Ukraine im Zusammenhang mit dem Plan Maßnahmen", um die EU-visa-Regelung für die Ukraine über die Verantwortlichkeit juristischer Personen zu liberalisieren. "Das gleiche Rechtsakt des Universal-CC wurde durch einen separaten Abschnitt ergänzt „Ereignisse Strafrecht für juristische Personen." Insgesamt sind diese rechtlichen Körperschaften der Straftat nach Artikel Verfügungen unterliegen. 258-258-5 CC
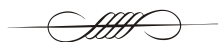
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION IN UKRAINE

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: inventions; literary and artistic works; and symbols, names and images used in commerce. Intellectual property is divided into two categories:

Industrial Property includes patents for inventions, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.

Copyrightcovers literary works (such as novels, poems and plays), films, music, artistic works (e.g., drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures) and architectural design.

Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

Intellectual property rights are like any other property right. They allow creators, or owners, of patents, trademarks or copyrighted works to benefit from their own work or investment in a creation. These rights are outlined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides for the right to benefit from the protection of moral and material interests resulting from authorship of scientific, literary or artistic productions.

The importance of intellectual property was first recognized in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883) and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886). Both treaties are administered by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Nowadays the system of intellectual property protection is entering its pre-final stage of development in Ukraine, towards compliance with the internationally accepted approaches to such protection.

The crucial role of intellectual assets in the global economy growth determined the choice of innovative strategy by Ukraine in the 21st century. The important part of that strategy is the development of the national legal framework that includes adoption of the national laws and accession to international agreements that become part of the national legislation.

The normative framework on intellectual property protection is constantly evolving.

The most important legislative effort in Ukraine was the December 2008 restatement of Article 4 "Illegitimate use of designations" of the Law of Ukraine "On Protection against Unfair Competition" allowing for more efficient counteraction to parallel import. As restated, Article 4 stipulates that the use of a commercial name, a trademark or service mark, advertising materials, and other designations by a business entity without permission of another business entity that has already been using those or similar designations in its business activities, which resulted or may result in a confusion of interested parties with regard to business activities of those entities, is illegal.

Thus, using more precise definitions trademark owners may hinder parallel import of goods, if the parallel importers use the trademarks of the manufacturers in an active way. Thus, using more precise definitions trademark owners may hinder parallel import of goods, if the parallel importers use the trademarks of the manufacturers in an active way.

Another legislative development in the sphere of intellectual property was the adoption of the Procedure of Appraisal of Intellectual Property Rights on 25 June 2008 that establishes the procedure for determination of the appraised value of proprietary rights to certain objects of intellectual property. The responsible authorities planned to draft the Procedure of Damages Calculation for Copyright and Allied Rights Violation and adopt a program of counteraction to camcording in the first half of 2010.

Ukraine is a party to many international agreements in the sphere of intellectual property.

Ukraine has a multiple system of state authorities that secure the necessary level of intellectual property protection. The legislative direction of intellectual property protection is represented by the Sub-committee on Intellectual Property in the structure of the Supreme Council Committee on Science and Education.

Judicial branch is characterized by the specialization of courts in the sphere of intellectual property. In 2000 a Chamber of the High Economic Court of Ukraine was established to adjudicate cases related to the protection of intellectual property. The relevant panels were also created in the structures of local and appellate economic courts.

The authorities of the executive branch that are entrusted with the function of intellectual property protection are the most numerous.

In 2000 in the structure of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine the State Department of Intellectual Property was established. Its main task is implementation of the state policy in the intellectual property sphere and drafting legislative instruments with regard to intellectual property protection. It also includes the Appeal Chamber that reviews the complaints on the decisions regarding applications for inventions, utility models, industrial designs, trademarks, integrated circuit designs, and goods origin designations.

Being a part of the globalized world and situated at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, Ukraine consistently moves on its way of accession to global communities. As a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Ukraine had to comply with the

accession-related obligations. So, the Supreme Council of Ukraine adopted relevant amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On Protection of Rights to Trademarks and Service Marks" and "On Protection of Rights to Goods Origin Designations" in April 2008. The amendments were aimed at harmonizing the national laws with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ("TRIPS"); in particular, they balanced the co-existence of trademarks and geographical designations.

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TRAFFICKING AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION: EUROPEAN APPROACH

Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants are two distinct crimes that frequently occur in the context of irregular migration. In practice, smuggling of migrants and trafficking overlap at times and there are several cross-cutting themes associated with both. Given their clandestine nature, and the complexities of migration flows, it is difficult to estimate how many irregular migrants use the services of smugglers, how many are trafficked or how many smuggled persons end up being trafficked.

It is also unclear to what degree certain smuggling and trafficking organisations overlap and merge their operations with one another. This is a major gap in knowledge and would warrant more research.

On 13 May 2015 the Commission released the European Agenda on Migration. The Agenda states that though migrant smuggling and trafficking are two diverse criminal activities perpetrated by criminal networks, they are also interlinked since persons who start their journeys in a voluntary manner can also be vulnerable to networks of labour or sexual exploitation.

The discussion regarding smuggling and trafficking is not new. Both activities have evolved into lucrative businesses, continuously growing in size and income. In the European Union human smuggling has risen on the agenda as a critical issue in the management of irregular migration.

Irregular migration is not comprised of clear-cut categories of migrants. Global socio-economic inequality, political instability, environmental hazards, conflict and absence of safety or simply sheer poverty generate migration. The flows include forced migrants, economic migrants, asylum seekers, and vulnerable categories such as unaccompanied minors or single-parent families. Whether moving in search of safety or better economic prospects, a space has emerged that overrides national boundaries, in which various actors become involved in services (recruitment, transport, document procurement, etc.) that fundamentally exploit (and profit from) the desire to migrate in search of a better life. In this space, smuggling and trafficking meet at specific points that relate to the journey (route) and the intermediaries involved. When a shift takes place, it is from smuggling to trafficking.

Smuggling can become trafficking, depending on the nature of the business the smugglers have adopted.

Trafficking is an entirely organized criminal activity, often with pyramid-shaped structures.

Smuggling, on the other hand, has different shapes and forms. It ranges from a transnationally organized criminal network to an ad-hoc operation in border towns by smugglers seeking to profit from facilitating the passage of a few migrants. From debt bondage, forced labour conditions, usually in the agriculture, construction, and sweatshop industries, to sexual exploitation, smuggled migrants are already vulnerable due to their 'irregular' status and can be subjected to trafficking.

In both cases the relationship between demand and supply is intrinsic, while remaining ambivalent.

In the case of smuggling, the relationship is essentially based on mutual agreement, with the smuggler providing a service for which he/she will not be paid unless the migrant reaches the final destination. Thus, an element of control, albeit limited, remains in the hands of the migrants.

In the case of trafficked person, any potential element of control is an illusion, since the intent is from the beginning to exploit, thus the relationship is entirely unequal.

If trafficking is pyramid-shaped, smuggling is closer to a set of links that attach and disengage depending on the modus operandi and monetary compensation offered.

These links are the intermediaries, i.e. the individuals, who are neither bound to the smuggling or the trafficking operations but perform activities for both.

These linkages are identified across various stages, from recruitment to the monetary transaction.

Whether smuggled or trafficked, during and after their journey, migrants are often exposed to violations of their fundamental rights, abuse, crime, exploitation and even life-threatening conditions. The vulnerability of smuggled migrants, in particular debt, exposes them to traffickers and exploiters, especially during transit and at the country of destination. Paying back the debt incurred by the 'smuggling service' increases the desperation of migrants and they may end up in situations of forced labour, forced prostitution or labour exploitation.

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LONDON AS CROSSROADS OF HISTORY AND MODERNITY

For me London is a smell of fresh coffee and freshly printed newspapers, cool air, endless green parks and insane traffic of cars, huge double-decker buses and taxis. Castles and museums, always cloudy Thames, infinitely long streets, full of people under bright umbrellas, and skyscrapers of the City.

The city is in its own way beautiful at any time of the year. Madame Tussauds and Sherlock Holmes Museums, Big Ben, Tower Bridge are the most famous places in London in my opinion.

The Madame Tussauds Museum in London is the largest and most famous wax museum in the world; most of its expositions are in the capital of the United Kingdom (Marylebone district).

As of today, there are more than a thousand wax exhibits from different eras.

It should be noted that the museum has branches in ten cities, such as: Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Las Vegas, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Berlin and Vienna.

The wax figures of the Madame Tussauds Museum in London are not only historical and famous personalities. At the moment, the museum displays everything that is happening in the world. From the wax created images of many famous actors, musicians, scientists, politicians, singers, public figures. Among the well-known exhibits is Michael Jackson. Barak Obama, Bob Marlie and others.

Probably, in the world there is no person who absolutely would not hear anything about the famous detective Sherlock Holmes. And all the famous address of the house number 221b on Baker Street in London, where the great detective from the novels of Arthur Conan Doyle lived, has long been a household name among lovers of these works. Now in London at this address is **The Museum of Sherlock Holmes**. Arriving at the metro station "Westminster", you can immediately understand that somewhere nearby lived Mr Holmes. The museum was opened in 1990, when the International Association Sherlock Holmes bought a house. Change in the interior, they almost did not have to, because the situation was typically Victorian, as in the works about Sherlock Holmes.

In addition to the museum's sign, there is a memorial tablet outside the house, which is installed in those houses where historical personalities lived. On the plate in this house it appears that here from 1881 to 1904 lived the detective-consultant Sherlock Holmes.

Big Ben is one of the most favourite tourist attractions in Great Britain. It is situated in the central part of London, where most historic and architectural sights stand. The first thing that comes to mind when thinking of Big Ben is the giant clock. In fact, it's not the clock but the nickname for the great bell of the clock. Being one of the world's tallest free-standing structures the Clock Tower, formerly St Stephen's Tower, gracefully stands at the north end of the Westminster Palace. As for the clock itself, it's the world's largest four-faced chiming clock. Big Ben has often appeared in films as an internationally recognized symbol of England.

Tower Bridge was built in 1894 and it is still in daily use even though the traffic in and out of the London wharves has increased to an extraordinary extent during the course of the 20th century.

Even today Tower Bridge regulates a large part of the impressive traffic of the Port of London. Due to a special mechanism, the main traffic-way consisting of two parts fixed to two hinges at the ends can be lifted up. In this way, the entrance and departure of extremely large vessels is possible, and it allows them to reach the Pool of London.

Tower Bridge commands wide and magnificent views of both the city and the river. After Tower Bridge, the wharves of London extend until Tilbury. The gigantic port of this city, which has one of the heaviest movements of ocean-going traffic in the entire world, occupies practically the whole bank of the Thames from Teddington. It is virtually impossible to get a complete idea of its colossal extension. In fact it is one wharf after another, apparently continuing endlessly.

There is one way to form a closer idea of the grandiosity of this port: to view it from Tower Bridge on a clear day.

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LOCALIZATION AS A NEW PHENOMENON IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

The on-going effects of globalization have reached areas far-distant from economy and have affected practically all spheres in our society. We have witnessed the explosion of the Internet and its development as an informative source and a communication device used by millions of people every day. That is why translation is not "only" the basic tool for intercultural communication and a vehicle for understanding among nations, but it has turned into an essential element for the economy of every company seeking an international presence beyond the borders of its home country (Thibodeau 2000, Corte 2002).

Localization is a new phenomenon in Translation Studies, which gradually turns into a separate type of translation. Localization (shortened L10N) is adapting a product for a specific locale or market. It is not the same as translation. The difference between two terms is in the degree of work and in-depth knowledge of local markets. Translation will forever remain a big part of the localization process, although the latter requires more involvement from the translator. This is because it is no longer just translating content into a native language, but the content must fit the beliefs, practices, customs and traditions of the local targets, whose cultures make them behave differently when responding to text, even to font styles, colour schemes, page layout and multimedia content (Day Translations, 2015).

Although the term localization is often associated with software, website, multimedia content and video game localization. Sometimes this term refers to the text translation, which also implies cultural adaptation. Today, software or website localization services as well as application localization services are among the most popular. Companies that want to sell their products/services to new markets are among those who need localization services the most. Task of localization is not only to make a product easier to use by international consumers but also to ensure that they would want to use the product.

It is important to note that product localization can be used not only for countries and regions with another national language, but also in areas where the language remains the same, but it is necessary to take into account the various dialects of the country. For example, the choice of idiomatic expressions may vary in different countries where the official language is English (United States, United Kingdom, Philippines).

The localization algorithm includes several following stages: discussion of the localization project with the customer and the team of translators; special preparation and text analysis; localization process; quality control; sending the finished project to the customer; customer feedback.

Within the world of translation, localization includes a number of critical elements such as: modification of grammar, punctuation, and lexical elements; adaptation of formality and other culturally-based items of etiquette; ensuring figurative language is replaced with localized idioms and metaphors; making sure content is culturally sensitive and relevant; aligning conversions such as money, time, dates, voltages; formatting numbers, values, and so on according to local variations; verifying the text and format meet legal requirements (Ulatus, 2016).

The use of images constitutes a potential danger when adapting the text to a different locale. Special attention should be paid to the use of animals or any religious symbol that could constitute a problem in the destination country. Colors also have cultural meanings that need to be analyzed. For example, white is used in funeral pyres in China and green is a sacred color in many Arabian countries. In Africa, certain colors represent different tribes.

Directionality of the text is an issue to be addressed since some languages like Arabic are written from right to left. The Gregorian calendar has to be switched to any different format used in other cultures (Chinese calendar, Muslim calendar). Dates are expressed differently according to diverse countries and regions.

Besides the appropriate currency used in each country, the way it is expressed in the target locale should be altered: In some languages like English, the currency symbol precedes the number, while in others like Spanish the symbol goes after it (Donoso, 2002).

Space restrictions constitute one of the most important hurdles that localizers have to solve in order to have a neat final product. When we are translating from English into other languages, the resulting text usually expands.

Thus, the knowledge about cultural peculiarities, grammar rules, local beliefs and social phenomena is very essential in the process of localizers training. Furthermore, Translation Studies has many things to offer to localization. The insights and perspectives of translation theories can offer valuable foundations for a process that is also constrained by the speed of the markets. On the other hand, Translation Studies can benefit from research into localization, and collaboration with the industry would be mutually profitable.

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THE REFLECTION OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S PERSONALITY IN HIS NOVEL "THE MAN AND THE SEA"

As many authors of his time, Ernest Hemingway moved to more realistic picture in his novels through including to them his own life images. His popular novels reference his life experience: wounded on the Italian front in the First World War, he fell in love with a nurse and wrote "A Farewell to Arms" as a result; in 1930th he went to Spain to fight for the republic against Franco and described his experience about this country in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"; after the Second World War he retired with his fourth wife to Cuba, where he fished for marlins and wrote "The Old Man and the Sea". Philip Young, a literary critic and authority on Ernest Hemingway, concurs: Many of the stories … are very literal translations of some of the most important events in Hemingway's life"(Young Philip Ernest Hemingway, 1966).

Through that meaning, we can say that his bestseller and work-winner of Nobel Prize "The Man and the Sea" (1952) comes in the line with his mostly-autobiographical novels. In early beginning of 1950th Hemingway's life comes through point of stillness, that dreadful lonely stillness, which comes after sparkling firework of fame, love and writer's great achievements.

Novel "The Man and the Sea" begins with the words "The old man fished all alone in a skiff on Gulfstream. He had not caught a fish in 84 days". Such as old man, Santiago, Hemingway hadn't caught a word in a few years. His previous work "Across the river and into trees" was met by critics as "the worst of [Hemingway's] novels published during his lifetime…" (Mellow, James R.H., 1966). Than "The Man and the Sea" continues with words: "…many of the fishermen made fun of the old man? Others looked at him and were sad, and he was not angry", which we can reflect to literary critics of his time, who thought, that he "…had exhausted his store of ideas"(Elizondo, Sonny, 2000, Grade Saver, 2002).

Hands of old man "had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh", which illustrates how much life experience already had Hemingway. His works, his friend and women became the old scars on his hands. Hemingway was lonely when he wrote "The Man and the Sea" after the bleakest 10 years of his carrier. But then he wrote an answer to this problem, to the question of little boy: "But are you strong enough now for a truly big fish?" - "I think so. And there are many tricks". This words confirm also Hemingway's readiness to the new "big fish", his new literary creatures, because he is still good writer and knows "many tricks". He is like the old man in the dark - "could feel the morning coming". And he hoped that after even the darkest night comes a day, that his weakness will become his strength and fame will jump back to his hands like a fish from the water.

The isolation of Santiago comes in the line through the novel. He is lonely at home, where "once there had been a tinted photograph of his wife on the wall but he taken it down because it make him too lonely to see". Then he was all alone in the sea, "surrounded by a seemingly endless expanse of … water" (Elizondo). And even when he hooks the marlin, he says, "I wish I had a boy". But he don't. Through this pictures, in my opinion, Hemingway describes his own loneliness, because when he wrote the novel, there was nobody beside him. His marriage with Mary Welsh broke up, his Italian amorousness Andiana Ivancich, on words of James R. Mellow, rejected him (Mellow, James R.H.). He had complicated relationships with his mother, Grace, who "dressed him and his sister like twins, sometimes in dresses" (Mellow). In addition, according to Mellow, Ernest "blamed his mother for his father's suicide". That's why mane of scientists pointed out that sea in the novel represent women in Hemingway's life, like cruel natural phenomena, that cannot be trampled.

Hemingway's life certainly influenced his words and "The Man and The Sea" is not an exception. Both Santiago and Ernest have that "fixed kind of mind", when they felt that they need to prove themselves again. And both of them were struggling against the blow of the wind. They are destroyed, but not defeated, because once Hemingway said: "It's silly not to hope".

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THE PROBLEM OF SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES IN THE USA

The problem of single-parent families is actual and poorly studied not only in our country, but all over the world and here the USA is not an exception. It represents a human tragedy – for children, for women, for men, and for our society as a whole. Over one out of

four American families is a single-parent family. There are some difficulties such families come across. These are: adolescents' problems, motherhood's difficulties, fatherlessness and other aspects.

The main effect of single-parent families in the USA, to my mind, is the influence of this problem on children. Approximately 30 per cent of American's children (defined as people under the age of eighteen) live in households with one parent. African American and Latino children are more likely than white children to live with only their mothers because of high divorce and out-of-wedlock birth rates, and lower rates of marriage and remarriage (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1998a). In general, the chances are increasing that American children will live at least part of their youth in a fatherless home.

It has been proved that adolescents (persons from the ages of twelve to seventeen) who live with one parent or with a stepparent have much higher rates of deviant behavior, including delinquency, drug and alcohol abuse, and teenage pregnancy, than adolescents living with both natural parents (Dornbush et al., 1985; Popenoe, 1999). A national sample of twelve- to seventeen-year-olds indicates that arrests, school discipline, truancy, running away, and smoking occur more often in single-parent and stepparent families, regardless of income, race, or ethnic background. These figures do not point to a lack of concern in single parents as much as they show the built-in problems of single parenting. Single working parents must struggle to provide their children with the time, attention, and guidance that two parents can give. Besides, the single mother typically makes little money, she has added financial problems. Moreover, finding good child care and adequate housing in a suitable neighbourhood is often very difficult.

By far the greatest proportion of these households is headed by women. Only 10 percent of children living with one parent are in a male headed household. Why do women head the vast majority of single-parent households? Although courts today are more sensitive to the fathers' claims, women in all social classes are still more likely to win custody of their children in cases of separation and divorce. Unwed mothers or women abandoned by their husbands and/or the fathers of their children make up a large part of poor single-parent households. Finally, poor women marry (or remarry) at a very low rate. Though significantly fewer, there is an increasing number of well-educated, professional women who head single-parent households. With the stigma of unwed motherhood declining, more affluent unmarried women are choosing to have children and to care for them alone. These women have the economic resources to support an independent family. Finally, well-educated women are adopting higher standards for selecting husbands (Seligmann, 1999).

Americans have been through many social revolutions in the past three decades – sex, women's liberation, and divorce – but none more significant for society than the startling emergence of the absent father, a kind of pathological counterpart to the new father. In times past, many children were left fatherless through his premature death. Today, the fathers are still alive and out there somewhere; the problem is that they seldom see much, if anything, of their children. The main reason for contemporary father absence is the dramatic decline of marriage. Another reason is declaring fathers to be unnecessary, superfluous. And the third one means that if daddies and mommies are expected to do precisely the same things in the home, why do we need both? If single parent families are every bit as good as two-parent families does it mean that divorce is generally beneficial for children?

Though fathering is different from mothering; involved fathers are indispensable for the good of children and society. American growing fatherlessness is a disaster in the

making and its importance to society is second to none. The decline of fatherhood and cuts at the heart of the kind of environment considered ideal for childrearing. Such an environment consists of an enduring two-parent family that engages regularly in activities together, has many of its own routines and traditions. In addition, there is little concern on the part of children that their parents will break up. The decline of fatherhood and marriage in the USA really means that their society has been moving toward the devaluation of children. But nothing could be more serious for our future than children.

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THY MYTH OF CANADIAN BILINGVISM

In Canada, it is extremely important to study and solve the problems associated with Franco-British bilingvism, which are not only linguistic issues, but also social, political, and cultural. Mass bilingvism, deformation of the linguistic situation, conflict of speech problems can have consequences of loss of social consolidation, dangerous processes of assimilation both linguistic and national-cultural.

This topic is dedicated to work of the brothers Will and Ian Ferguson, Patrick Lygas, and Graham Fraser are devoted.

The purpose of this study is an attempt to investigate the phenomenon of bilingualism, the causes of its occurrence; to show some aspects of the problem of bilingualism, which is the key to solving the whole range of problems associated with the functioning of languages in Canada.

Some people imagine this: "Canadians" - the people are "bilingual", they speak English and French, and the linguistic situation satisfies everyone. The country is peaceful, quiet, rich and democratic. Year, Canada really democratic and developed country but the linguistic problem is not resolved. The fact is that the "bilingual Canadian people" is a myth.

First, Canadians are not bilingual: people here speak either in English or in French. Only 17% of the population knows both languages. But knows - does not mean "consuming".

Canada has 10 provinces, and the New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in Canada. This means that the provincial government is required by law to provide services to its citizens in two languages, English and French. The rest of the country in eight provinces is the official language of the English language, and in the province of Quebec, the official language is French. And the federal government, the government of the whole country, is also bilingual, that is, it also provides services in two languages. That is, any person can apply to the government for information, to parliament, to court, and she will, by law, receive an answer in French or English. In addition, the armed forces have separate English-speaking and separate French-speaking military units.

But that does not mean that you can work in your own language wherever you want. Most of the Canadian regions are considered "monolingual English" and the official working language is English only. Bilingualism is not demanded by almost anyone. You can take leading positions without knowing a single French word.

According to the theory Ottawa should be also bilingual. In order to get there on business, every Canadian citizen albeit "Anglo-", though "franko-"felt at home.

This beautiful idea has remained utopian. The two-language version is available only on public institutions and part of street signs and street signs.

Most of the private sector is English. Almost all menu in restaurants is English. Almost the whole sphere of service - cafes, taxies ... - works only in English. Bilingual dialects are, in most cases, a sign that the business belongs to the Franco-Ontarian. Bilingual servicing is mainly where Franconia workers, Quebecois, or a few immigrants from French-speaking countries work ...

Does someone like this bilingualism? Hard to say.

Quebeco, traveling to Alberta or Ontario (including "bilingual" Ottawa), feel almost as abroad. "This is not in us," they state.

English-speaking, on the contrary, it seems that they are artificially imposing French.

Secondly, in Canada there are not only one, but at least two peoples. Anglo-Franco-Canadians are not just two language groups. These are two nations, two ethnic groups. They are completely different in origin, culture, mentality. Quebecs have always known that they are not "Anglais". The Anglo-Canadians remembered that "French" was not they.

French speakers make up the majority of the population of Quebec, English - other territory of Canada. The only thing that unites them is the Canadian state.

This trait of the national composition of the population of Canada is due to the peculiarity of its historical development. After all, Canada, like the United States, is a country of mass European colonization.

The formation of the Anglo-Canadian nation began in the seventeenth century along with the first migratory movements from the British Isles, which involved English, Scots, Irish. After 1763, when Canada became British, they increased markedly. After the War of Independence and the formation of the United States, the flow of British settlers flooded here that did not want to stay in the United States and after the war crossed into the Canadian part. At the same time, assimilation of the Anglo-Canadians of various non-British ethnic groups began - primarily through mixed marriages. In our days, the number of Anglo-Canadians in Canada - 18 million people. The Anglo-Canadians form the main population in nine out of ten provinces (except Quebec). In each of them communication in English is prevalent.

The second largest nation in Canada is French Canadians. It was based on those few first French settlers (mainly from northern France) who settled here in the XVII century. After the already mentioned transition of French Canada to Great Britain in 1763, the French Canadians were in complete isolation from their homeland - France. This contributed to their particularly close internal cohesion, the interweaving of family ties and eventually the formation of a special nation that preserved the ancient dialect of the French language, national customs and folklore. Mixed marriages for the French Canadians are not characteristic, which increases their separation. In our days, the number of French Canadians in Canada - more than 7 million people.

Marie McAndrew, of the University of Montreal, believes that two communities are captive of mutual stereotypes: "English-speaking perceive the Quebec as a racist and retrograde; Quebecs believe that Anglo-Canadian multiculturalism has shown that the country is divided into ethnic ghettos, whose inhabitants hold exclusively among their "own" ones.

As for bilingualism, this is a forced compromise. For the Quebec it's "better than nothing." For Anglo-Canadians - a way to save the country.

This does not mean that bilingualism is like Canadians. Quebecs rightly consider it decorative: outside Quebec they still feel aliens and have to switch to English. Instead, many Anglo-Canadians do not really understand why they should study a language other than their own for a career in federal institutions, and why spend money on the French-language translation of laws, regulations, websites.

Even in limited cosmetic form, bilingualism helps residents of the French-speaking enclaves outside Quebec: it slows down the assimilation of the Acadians, the Francostans, and the Francophone. Slows down, but does not stop. Outside Quebec, francophones make up a smaller percentage of the population: each year Canada employs 200-300,000 immigrants, most of which teach English only. The new arrivals do not understand at all why the French-speaking "privileges". "

So, we can see that in Canada live two peoples, two languages, two cultures and bilingualism is the invention of the purpose of keeping two different nations without large-scale conflicts in one country.

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STUDENTS' SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITY AS A MEANS OF INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE DEVELOPMENT

In spite of the fact that the problem of forming the competence in intercultural communication has been studied for a long time, it remains one of the relevant and unsolved. Linguists study this process from the position of interrelation of language and culture. The ethnic and cultural analysis of language conscience is getting much wider as it has moved away from analysing and comparing only speech presentation to the discourse research, e.g. cultural communicative behaviour of a person as a member of a certain society.

Psychologists studying the problems of intercultural communication pay special attention to the cognitive resources of discourse activity and describe special features of cognition. Philosophy, culturology and ethnology argue that the values, norms, and history knowledge of different cultures and religions lead to successful intercultural communication.

All these studies have unacceptable influence on the methods and methodology of the intercultural competence development as immanent condition in solving the problem.

As it is known, the basis for the intercultural competence is the background knowledge of an educated person of a certain lingua-cultural society. Background knowledge is information that is essential to understanding a situation or problem in the course of communication.

Pointing out the significance of background knowledge home researchers mention such factors as: 1) historical background (including the main cultural life facts of a certain society in its historical development, 2) socio-cultural background, 3) ethno-cultural background (including information about everyday life traditions, feasts and holidays, rites

and rituals), 4) semiotic background (including knowledge of symbols and specific features of verbal and non-verbal communication).

But it is not sufficient to have good language and some knowledge of cultural based learning objects. People often make mistakes of behavior. The main problem is in proper interpretation of an action. Sometimes the meaning of the action is hidden in traditional notions about what is right and normal (these notions are diverse not only in different cultures, but in socio-cultural groups as well). Above all any situation of intercultural communication in whole also determines our communicative behavior with "drifting iceberg" which is not only poetic, but clearly reflects the real position. The image of iceberg shows that the larger part of our behavior models are used mechanically and our perceptions of other culture behavior models are also automatic, so our reactions are immediate and spontaneous.

As we know culture is a shared system of symbols, beliefs, attitudes, values, expectations, and norms of behaviour. It refers to coherent groups of people whether resident wholly or partly within state territories, or existing without residence in any particular territory. Hence, these principles may have equal relevance when a tourist seeks help, where two well-established independent corporations attempt to merge their operations, and where politicians attempt to negotiate world peace.

According to researches of intercultural competence development this process is very difficult even for those who study foreign languages as occupation, and as for the rest of higher students, the matter is practically unsolved. Nevertheless a group communication may be more successful if its participants try to adopt their communicative skills to the specific terms of the group. It is also important to remember that each of the parties should know and respect cultural values both sub-groups' participants. Special features of "stranger" perception, new communication mechanisms, and difficulties in adaptation make the main barrier for successful communication.

Researchers usually allocate six types of reaction on another culture: denial of cultures distinctions, protection of own cultural superiority, minimization of cultural distinctions, acceptance of existing cultural distinctions, adaptation to a new culture, integration in native and in new cultures.

Socio-cultural activity may be considered both as a sphere of non-governmental practice and a branch of didactics. Within the socio-cultural activity all the work is planned in order to give students the opportunity to go outside the classroom and "live" the language that they are learning and experience what they meet in life. The activities usually take place during free time.

We consider that communicative situation constructing in mastering art of intercultural communication will be more productive, if we try to organize this work in a group within common socio-cultural activity of different cultural sub-groups. Such multicultural group has the common aims of activity which promotes their cognizance and what is more all participants form a new community which has additional norms and traditions. Such situation helps to overcome interference of occasional factors. Thus socio-cultural activity is the best way to avoid artificial situation inherent to any training courses of mastering new cultures.

Among this leisure communication is a major factor for adjustment contacts from plan of psychology. As we know in every community there is a need – or rather a cluster of needs for the following: 1) need for public space where people can watch or do culture; 2) need for opportunities and facilities to do non-professional culture (amateur art or related leisure activities and training); 3) need for people dedicated and/or trained for catering for

the cultural needs (animators, managers etc.); 4) need for the recognition and reflection of the above-mentioned needs. The reason of this lies in the situation that within the leisure, people meet each other not as representatives of a certain organization or hierarchy step that is why this type of communication possesses openness and emotionality. Thanks to freedom and voluntariness of leisure communication students join the net of interrelations in a favourable for them form. So, the freedom and voluntariness are conditions for individual self-realization, self-education and relaxation, understanding representatives of another culture.

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SOME CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCESOF INDIGENOUS INCARCERATION IN AUSTRALIA

Geologically Australia is the most ancient of the continents. But for many centuries it was marked on the maps as "terra incognita". Later it has got another name - the prison continent.

Seeking to pre-empt the French colonial empire from expanding into the region, Britain chose Australia as the site of a penal colony. Between 1788 and 1868, about 162,000 convicts were transported by the British government to various penal colonies in Australia.

Many convicts were transported for petty crimes, while a significant number were political prisoners. More serious crimes, such as rape and murder, were punishable by death, and therefore not transportable offences. Once emancipated, most ex-convicts stayed in Australia and joined the free settlers, with some rising to prominent positions in Australian society.

It has been long established that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people die earlier than other Australians and have far worse health, educational, economic and employment outcomes.

The rates at which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are experiencing violence and being put in prison has reached a crisis point. These issues are some of the most pressing social justice challenges facing Australia. On any given day, there are around 10,000 Indigenous adults in prison (including roughly 1,000 women), 500 Indigenous youth in detention and many more Indigenous people in custody in police cells. In 2017, Indigenous men were 11 times as likely to be incarcerated as non-Indigenous men (4,136 per 100,000 compared to 367 per 100,000). This disparity has remained relatively constant since 2000 when Indigenous men were 12 times as likely to be incarcerated when compared to non-Indigenous men.

While representing only 2 % of Australian women, Indigenous women comprise 34 % of the female prison population within Australia. In 2017, the imprisonment rate for Indigenous women was 443 per 100,000 compared to 30 per 100,000 of non-Indigenous women, meaning Indigenous women were 15 times as likely to be incarcerated as non-Indigenous women.

The key drivers that lead to, or increase the likelihood of, Indigenous in carceration can be separated in to either under lying cause soradditional factors related to the justice system:

Education:

- Lack of educational access and attainment is linked to likelihood of poor behaviour, crime, and imprisonment.

- Indigenous Australians are half as likely to finish Year 12 as non-Indigenous counterparts, and perform poorer on measures of educational performance.

- Indigenous people who complete school are 14 times less likely to be imprisoned than those that do not.

Health:

- 73% of Indigenous men and 86% of Indigenous women in prison had a diagnosed mental illness vs. 20% of the general population.

- Indigenous youth in detention are more likely to have mental health problems than non-Indigenous youth (81% vs. 75%).

- Access to health and community services for Indigenous people may be limited due to remoteness and cultural appropriateness.

Disability:

- Indigenous people are 1.7 times as likely to be living with a disability as non-Indigenous Australians.

- Individuals with cognitive impairment (e.g. intellectual disability and acquired brain injury) are at greater risk of entering the criminal justice system.

- Substandard and inadequate housing can lead to poor health, which is also an underlying cause of incarceration.

- Key contributors to cognitive disability are Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorders (FASD).

Family violence and sexual abuse:

- An estimated 87% of all women in custody have been a victim of abuse either as a child or adult.

- Indigenous women are 34 times as likely to be admitted to hospital as a result of family violence as non-Indigenous women.

- Children exposed to family violence are at increased risk of becoming perpetrators themselves.

For those who are imprisoned, there needs to be greater opportunities to access and participate in programs and initiatives that improve the ability of individuals to re - integrate into the community and contribute meaningfully. These need to be tailored specifically for Indigenous people.

Mainstream services need to be culturally aware and responsive to increase access to, and the effectiveness of, services to reduce the rates of Indigenous incarceration.

Indigenous families and communities of Australia have endured gross violations of their human rights. These violations continue to affect Indigenous people's daily lives.

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BEGGING AS A SPESIFIC FORM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING: EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' VIEW OF THE PROBLEM

Begging (also panhandling or mendicancy) is defined as the practice of imploring others to grant a favour, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. A person doing such is called a beggar, panhandler, or mendicant. Street beggars may be found in public places such as transport routes, urban parks, and near busy markets. Besides money, they may also ask for food, drink, cigarettes or other small items.

Internet begging is the modern practice of asking people to give money to others over the internet, rather than in person. Internet begging is usually targeted at people who are acquainted with the beggar, but it may be advertised to strangers. Internet begging encompasses requests for help meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, as well as requests for people to pay for vacations, school trips, and other things that the beggar wants but can't comfortably afford.

Begging is not an offence in most European countries. Nevertheless, it is banned in some cases, for instance, when it implicates children or in the case of aggressive begging. This is particularly the case in France, Spain, Sweden, Scotland, and Hungary.

Furthermore, local authorities often have the power to control begging in their area (in the Netherlands or in the Czech Republic for instance, by using their police power in case of public disorder (France).

For instance, in Austria, there are no country-wide regulations concerning begging. Passive begging is therefore not illegal but every federal province is authorized to control begging geographically or according to the type of begging. Moreover, the towns and municipalities also have this power. Consequently, in certain provinces, aggressive begging, organized begging or begging with children under the age of 14 is forbidden.

In Germany too, it is the local authorities who decide where begging is forbidden or restricted. For example, in Munich, passive begging is permitted but intrusive, aggressive, or organized begging is forbidden.

In other EU countries, begging is forbidden Hence, in Greece, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Malta, begging is illegal.

In Bulgaria, both a person systematically practicing begging and a person using someone they are responsible for to beg are punishable by law. In Malta, begging is also considered a criminal offence whereas in Lithuania, it is considered a violation of the administrative provisions.

Begging is an offence in Croatia. Parents and legal guardians can be held responsible if their child begs. As for forcing a child to beg, this is punishable under the Criminal Code.

In the majority of countries, forced begging is just one of the purposes specific to human trafficking, separate to that related to labour exploitation. This is the case in France, the Netherlands, Austria, Greece, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Malta.

Germany should also soon define it as a particular form of human trafficking.

In other countries, however, forced begging is considered a form of forced labour. This is the case in Spain, Sweden, the Czech Republic, and Croatia.

As for Hungary, it makes no reference to specific purposes of exploitation in its definition of trafficking, since the key factor is the attempt to gain from abusing a victim's vulnerable situation, whether the benefit is financial or not. This definition is completed by other provisions, such as those on forced labour.

Forced begging can therefore fall under the definition of trafficking within this framework.

Most countries underline the difficulty of combating trafficking for the purpose of forced begging. In the majority of cases, the perpetrators and the victims move around, making it very difficult to monitor and prosecute the phenomenon. This particularly concerns minors (Greece). Greece also emphasized that it was difficult to establish the existence of exploitation when members of the family are involved, especially where minors are concerned. Consequently, these types of cases are dealt with as cases of negligence. Austria emphasized that children exploited by their parents would not testify.

The links between begging and forced criminal activities also sometimes make it difficult to identify beggars as victims (Spain). Furthermore, the victims often do not see themselves as victims (Austria).

The importance of advisers and specialists conducting the investigations, and even the operational involvement of liaison officers from the victims' country of origin, has also been reported as best practices (Austria).

As regards investigations, it is underlined that in cases that have resulted in convictions, the victims suffered from physical or mental disabilities. In this type of investigation, the same methods and techniques used to combat trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation should be employed (collecting information on the perpetrators, physical surveillance and camera surveillance, and phone tapping). When information has already been collected on the case, it is also easier for the victims to make statements. It is important for the police to learn to work behind the scenes.

In Croatia, the police are often present in the streets, which helped to identify the victims of trafficking for the purpose of forced begging. Furthermore, the ombudsman for minors took measures concerning child beggars. This included the publication of an information brochure.

It is difficult to combat trafficking for the purpose of forced begging. In the majority of cases, the perpetrators and the victims move around, making it very difficult to monitor and prosecute the phenomenon.

Many European countries emphasized the importance of improving awareness-raising and training at all levels.

Campaigns incorporating forced begging have been conducted by organisations in Greece, thus increasing the public's awareness and the reporting of 51 relevant cases to the authorities.

In Austria, round tables were organized in certain towns, for the purpose of analysing the problem of migrant beggars and begging families. These round tables included political representatives from the municipalities, local authorities, NGO and social services suppliers, academics, and Roma organisations.

Several projects relate more specifically to child trafficking. For instance, France organizes prevention actions in the countries of origin. In 2013, the Regional Technical Adviser led a prevention project concerning the trafficking of Roma children in Bulgaria, in partnership with the 'Children's rights' attaché for Romania, Bulgaria and Moldavia. One

project in particular focused on the prevention of child begging in Romania and raising awareness about families selling children.

Many countries consider it crucial to adopt a uniform approach to begging, especially when it comes to stating the facts. This also requires the police and judges to consider beggars, who show signs of exploitation, as potential victims, above all else, rather than people who cause a nuisance; these people must also be referred to specialized centres, which have the skills to more easily win their trust.

It is believed that judges could pay greater attention to cases of trafficking for the purpose of exploitation of begging, by giving priority to cases involving minors. As regards minors, begging is sometimes the only visible activity, revealing other forms of exploitation such as forced criminal activities.

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PROFESSIONAL TEXTS: CRITERIA OF TEXTUALITY AND STRATIFICATION

For professional texts all criteria of plain text textuality are considered to be relevant. Textual categories are conceptual features which reflect "the most essential properties, the prototype characteristics of the text, the interaction of which provides its specificity and stability as a well-defined linguosemiotic, communicative and linguistic-thinking formation" (Vorobiova O., 1993).

Considering the dominant issues in the system of text-categories, R. Boergand and V. Dressler put forward the thesis of *textuality* as the main category of the text and the main criteria for textuality as cohesion of surface texts (grammatical cohesion) and the coherence of text-internal worlds. Along with this, they consider intentionality, acceptability by the recipient, informativeness, intertextuality as other criteria of textuality (Beaugrande / Dressler, 1981).

W. Dressler and M. Halliday differentiate *cohesion* as structural-grammatical connectivity and *coherence* as semantic-constitutive, the latter provided with background, encyclopedic knowledge, interpretation of the text. Cohesion indicators of the text are the following: lexical means (repetitions, synonyms etc.); grammatical (conjunctions, pronouns etc.); syntactic (the order of words etc.) and stylistic means (Halliday 1976, Turmacheva N. A. 1973). The coherence of the text is provided by the theme and the author's idea, and corresponds to its composition. The text sequentially presents events, processes, phenomena, facts, ideas.

The coherence of the text mediates the formation of its information array, which represents the text category of *informativity*, which implies information contained in the message.

Discreteness is a text category that consists of different ways of dividing the text: graphical (for words, sentences etc.), compositional content (on content blocks etc.), communicative (actual division of sentences), cognitive (predicate-argumentative structures, frames etc.)

Researchers of the text single out the category of anthropocentricity, which refers to other text subcategories dealing with the addressant and addressee. No less important text category is *intertextuality*, the presence of other texts traces in the text.

Professional texts share some other properties, such as goal-orientation and admissibility (Roelcke, 2005). Goal-orientation of professional texts involves focusing on a specific goal in the framework of communication within a defined area of activity. Admissibility implies fulfilling the communicative requirements of the recipient within the framework of professional communication (Roelcke, 2005).

Thus, relevant for the professional text are such categories: integrity, cohesion and coherence, discreteness, informativity, anthropocentricity, intertextuality, goal-orientation and admissibility.

Professional texts of one field are heterogeneous and determined by the vertical stratification of the professional language. In her work, R. Glaser focuses on the study of criteria that allow differentiating the professional text into its various types. The researcher determines the types of professional texts as classes of texts, which have certain structural and functional features, fixed in the established samples, characterized by high frequency of use (Glaser, 1990).

R. Glaser divides all the specialized texts into two categories: the texts of the internal and external professional communication. Texts of internal professional communication are characterized by a high level of professionalism and specialization. Their main task is the representation of knowledge, and the basic requirements, which are put forward to the participants of the communication process – the corresponding professional competence.

Professional texts are differentiated into professional texts per se, derivative professional texts, introductory professional texts and quasi-professional texts. Professional texts per se include monographs, articles in scientific journals, theses etc. Derivative professional texts are represented by texts that reproduce the existing professional text in a new way, namely reviews, reviews for publication, referencing, thesis for articles and dissertations. Introductory professional texts are submitted earlier than the full copy of the text, and in a substantially reduced form, for example, a brief presentation of the subject of the report, a preamble to the dissertation, an introduction to the publication at the conference. Quasi-professional texts are represented by job descriptions, certificates, diplomas etc.

To professional texts R. Glaser also lists ones whose function is to provide internal professional interpersonal communication, namely biographies of scholars, letters of professional journals readers etc. These types of texts also to a certain extent serve as a source of dissemination of information, but differ from the actual professional text by the fact that the object of the description is an individual in the person of the author of the text or recipient (Glaser, 1990).

The texts of the external professional communication are created for non-professionals, the professionalism of such texts is simplified by the popularization of knowledge and adaptation to the level of the target audience. They are mainly represented by the texts of popular science magazines, articles of encyclopedias, textbooks (Mishchenko A.L. 2013).

Thus, professional texts are a broad spectrum of speech formations that satisfies the needs of both internal and external professional communication.

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THE STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING THE HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ALLUSIONS IN A PUBLICISTIC TEXT

The importance of this report lies in the preservation of all language meanings in translation of certain combinations, and since there are implicit allusions, unknown for target text reader, one should pay attention to the accuracy and precision of rendering the allusions while translating.

Allusion is a reference, by word or phrase, to a historical, literary, mythological, biblical fact of everyday life made in the course of speaking or writing. It is made either directly or by implication. It is left to the reader or hearer to make the connection.

In order to understand allusions, readers must first recognize them. Recognizing allusions depends on the reader's familiarity with the cultural texts that are typically evoked. And recognizing them in the text is a very important translation aspect because even experienced translators make mistakes if they do not recognize the allusion (Yemets 2014).

There are two main semantic types of allusions: *proper name allusions* and *key-phrase allusions* (Kamianets, 2010). The first one might be real-life or fictional figures, names of well-known people in the past, writers, artists etc. In D. Carnegie's book "How to win friends and influence people" there are definitely much more proper name allusions than key-phrase allusions, since the author tends to use a lot of names. Among them there are: names of politicians and prominent people of the American history, names of artists and also names of cultural institutions and organizations.

For example, *After weeks of search, **"Two Gun" Crowley** - the killer, the gunman who didn't smoke or drink - was at bay, trapped in his sweetheart's apartment on West End Avenue.*- Після декількох тижнів погоні, **Кроулі - «Два пістолети»** - вбивцю, який, між іншим, не пив і не курив, вистежили і затримали в квартирі своєї коханки на Вест-Енд авеню.

Applying slogans from films, political campaigns, various catch phrases, clichés, proverbs and popular beliefs form a group of key-phrase allusions. D. Carnegie also used a number of key-phrase allusions. In the text those are quotes of famous politicians, writers, artists and also phrases from Bible and proverbs.

For example, ***"There is nothing either good or bad,"*** *said Shakespeare**, "but thinking makes it so."*** - **«Бо нічого ні доброго, ні злого нема,»** казав Шекспір, **«а наше мислення утворює те чи те.»**

Allusions enrich the texts they are used in and they can have such functions in a text:
1. To challenge the reader to solve the puzzle.
2. To attract readers attention and encourage them to read on.
3. To achieve humorous and ironic effects of ridicule or criticism.
4. To display the writer's world knowledge, beliefs, values and wit. (Lennon, 2004)

The translation problem arises from the presence in the source text of some elements which are likely to be unknown or less known among target-text readers. A difference in

cultural background will obviously lead to translation problems. The main techniques for translating allusions using the examples from D. Carnegie's book are:

1.   The use of an equivalent or existing translation. For example, *One of His favorite quotations was **"Judge not, that ye be not judged."*** - Одним з його улюблених висловлювань було **«Не судіть і не судимі будете»**.

2.   Literal translation or calque. For example, *Like **the Druids of ancient Gaul**, I all but worship **an oak tree**, so I was distressed season after season to see the young trees and shrubs killed off by needless fires.* - Я тільки й поклонявся **священному** дубу, наче ті **друїди стародавньої Галлії**, і тому я дуже непокоївся, коли час від часу бачив, як той нещадний вогонь нищив молоді дерева та кущі.

3.   Addition of some information, including addition or explanation of an allusion in brackets. For example, *That was probably the most effusive praise **Silent Cal** had ever bestowed upon a secretary in his life.* - Мабуть, це була найщедріша похвала, яку **Мовчазний Кел (30-ий президент США Калвін Кулідж)** коли-небудь дарував секретарці.

4.   Descriptive translation. For example, *Whether his visitor was a cowboy or **a Rough Rider**, a New York politician or a diplomat, Roosevelt knew what to say.* – Був то ковбой чи **член кавалерійського полку США,** політичний діяч з Нью-Йорка чи якийсь дипломат – Т. Рузвельт знав, що саме сказати кожному з його відвідувачів.

5.   Omission of the allusion. This technique is rarely used, but some individual, culturally unfamiliar or not informative ST allusions can be omitted in translation.

The prospect of this report lies in the possibility to apply the research results to write the graduate and course papers, to teach such subjects as: Theory and Practice of Translation, Stylistics, Text Interpretation.

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THE ISSUE OF LEGALIZING PROSTITUTION IN UKRAINE: FOR AND AGAINST

Prostitution is a controversial issue in many modern societies. The "oldest" profession, it is often considered as an immoral and even shameful phenomenon. The history of prostitution dates back to ancient times when sacred prostitutes used to be women who had sex not for gain but as a ritual. Modern Western states entertain a very diverse set of approaches to prostitution, sometimes diametrically opposed. On the one side of the spectrum, there are countries like Germany and the Netherlands which allow off-street (and even street) prostitution, but at the same time introduce regulation, such as age restrictions and licensing of brothels. On the other side of the spectrum, there are countries such as Sweden that criminalize and prosecute any paid sex, with penalties for clients. Many countries, however, follow a middle way between these two extremes, when certain types of activities in the commercial sex sector are banned, but others are not.

On 23.09.2015 Ukrainian MP Andriy Nemirovsky registered a draft law that would make prostitution legal in Ukraine and consider prostitutes to be entrepreneurs who provide

sexual services for money. These services can be provided by individuals as well as organizations (e.g. brothels). The draft law requires for regulation of these services and introduces legal entry barriers (e.g. age limits and medical checks).

From an economic perspective, when analysing the commercial sex sector it is useful to think of the maximal price a client is willing to pay for sex services and the minimal price a sex worker or a brothel is willing to accept. The final price for the sex services in a particular transaction is then determined by the market structure and the bargaining powers of a sex worker/organization and a client. Any increase in price can lead to decrease in consumption and, thus, decrease negative health and social effects associated with prostitution. In this context, criminalization of prostitution and monitoring could lead to higher minimal prices accepted by sex workers as extra fees have to be paid to bribe police, evade detection, or secure semi-legal protection. These costs reduce the size of the sector, but also make the sector a part of the shadow economy with all associated negative consequences.

Legal prostitution will lead to more sex-workers and more paid-for-sex by reducing the costs, including the risks of criminal prosecution or bribe extortions both for the clients and the suppliers. At the same time, legalization will allow the sex workers, sex agencies, and clients to engage to standard market mechanisms to reduce the health risk and increase the quality of the service. In short, legalizing prostitution likely means more paid-for sex but smaller risk of sexually-transmitted diseases (STD) per sex transaction and increased barriers for entry for underaged sex-workers. It will move the powers of enforcement from police and other law enforcement agencies (think of extracting bribes for not prosecuting prostitution) to legislative and executive branches of the government (think of extracting bribes for not recalling a license). Finally, it will also allow taxing the profits of the sex industry.

What regulatory regime would fit Ukraine best? There is no simple (or single) answer to this question. Legalization of prostitution might increase the size of sex industry in Ukraine, but would allow bettering overseeing it. One factor that should certainly be taken into account is poor current performance of police and other law enforcement authorities, at least compared to many Western countries that can make de jure ban on prostitution extremely ineffective. Criminalizing prostitution like in Sweden may simply be not an option because of weak institutions. There are multiple incidents in Ukraine when policemen acted as de facto pimps, extracting part of the earnings for 'protection'.

Ultimately, legalizing prostitution can have either positive or negative effect on incidence of STDs, drug abuse, human trafficking, and corruption. One possible option is to experiment with legalizing prostitution in some areas of the country and study the empirical effects before deciding whether to legalize prostitution nationally. Another interesting possibility is to delegate the power to decide on the status of prostitution from the national government to municipalities and communities.

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UNDERAGE DRINKING AND STRATEGIES OF ITS PREVENTING

When anyone under age 21 drinks alcohol, we call it underage drinking. And underage drinking is against the law, except in special cases, such as when it is part of a religious ceremony. Why do some adolescents drink?

As children move from adolescence to young adulthood, they encounter dramatic physical, emotional, and lifestyle changes. Developmental transitions, such as puberty and increasing independence, have been associated with alcohol use. So in a sense, just being an adolescent may be a key risk factor not only for starting to drink but also for drinking dangerously.

Risk-Taking – Research shows the brain keeps developing well into the twenties, during which time it continues to establish important communication connections and further refines its function. Scientists believe that this lengthy developmental period may help explain some of the behavior which is characteristic of adolescence—such as their propensity to seek out new and potentially dangerous situations. For some teens, thrill-seeking might include experimenting with alcohol.

Expectancies – How people view alcohol and its effects also influences their drinking behavior, including whether they begin to drink and how much. An adolescent who expects drinking to be a pleasurable experience is more likely to drink than one who does not.

Sensitivity and Tolerance to Alcohol – Differences between the adult brain and the brain of the maturing adolescent also may help to explain why many young drinkers are able to consume much larger amounts of alcohol than adults before experiencing the negative consequences of drinking, such as drowsiness, lack of coordination, and withdrawal/hangover effects. At the same time, adolescents appear to be particularly sensitive to the positive effects of drinking, such as feeling more at ease in social situations, and young people may drink more than adults because of these positive social experiences.

Personality Characteristics and Psychiatric Comorbidity – Children who begin to drink at a very early age (before age 12) often share similar personality characteristics that may make them more likely to start drinking. Young people who are disruptive, hyperactive, and aggressive—often referred to as having conduct problems or being antisocial—as well as those who are depressed, withdrawn, or anxious, may be at greatest risk for alcohol problems. Other behavior problems associated with alcohol use include rebelliousness, difficulty avoiding harm or harmful situations, and a host of other traits seen in young people who act out without regard for rules or the feelings of others.

Hereditary Factors – Some of the behavioral and physiological factors that converge to increase or decrease a person's risk for alcohol problems, including tolerance to alcohol's effects, may be directly linked to genetics. For example, being a child of an alcoholic or having several alcoholic family members places a person at greater risk for alcohol problems. Children of alcoholics are between 4 and 10 times more likely to become alcoholics themselves than are children who have no close relatives with alcoholism.

Environmental Aspects – Environmental factors, such as the influence of parents and peers, also play a role in alcohol use. For example, parents who drink more and who view drinking favourably may have children who drink more, and an adolescent girl with an older or adult boyfriend is more likely to use alcohol and other drugs and to engage in delinquent behaviours.

Researchers are examining other environmental influences as well, such as the impact of the media. Today alcohol is widely available and aggressively promoted through television, radio, billboards, and the Internet.

Whatever it is that leads adolescents to begin drinking, once they start they face a number of potential health risks. Studies show that young people who drink heavily may put themselves at risk for a range of potential health problems.

Brain Effects – Subtle changes in the brain may be difficult to detect but still have a significant impact on long-term thinking and memory skills. Add to this the fact that adolescent brains are still maturing, and the study of alcohol's effects becomes even more complex.

Liver Effects – Elevated liver enzymes, indicating some degree of liver damage, have been found in some adolescents who drink alcohol. Young drinkers who are overweight or obese showed elevated liver enzymes even with only moderate levels of drinking.

Growth and Endocrine Effects – In both males and females, puberty is a period associated with marked hormonal changes, including increases in the sex hormones, estrogen and testosterone. Drinking alcohol during this period of rapid growth and development may upset the critical hormonal balance necessary for normal development of organs, muscles, and bones.

Anyway, alcohol use by underage drinkers is a persistent public health problem all over the world and alcohol is the most commonly used drug among adolescents. Accordingly, numerous approaches have been developed and studied that aim to prevent underage drinking.

School strategy
– Based on behavioral theory and knowledge of risk and protective factors
– Developmentally appropriate information about alcohol and other drugs
– Development of personal, social, and resistance skills
– Emphasis on normative education
– Structured, broader-based skills training
– Interactive teaching techniques
– Multiple sessions over multiple years
– Teacher training and support
– Active family and community involvement

Extracurricular Strategies
– Supervision by positive adult role models
– Youth leadership
– Intensive programs
– Incorporation of skills building

Family Strategies
– Improvement of parent-child relations using positive reinforcement, listening and communication skills, and problem solving
– Provision of consistent discipline and rulemaking
– Monitoring of children's activities during adolescence

- Strengthening of family bonding
- Development of skills
   Policy/Community Strategies
- Excise taxes
- Minimum legal drinking age of 21
- Citizen action to reduce commercial and social availability of alcohol.

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THE NEW LEGAL PROFESSION: A CYBER INVESTIGATOR

The legal profession has always been one of the most popular and promising occupation. The services of a lawyer are used in a huge number of areas: labour sphere of activity, judicial protection, branches of taxes, consulting, investment business, insurance, real estate, construction, customs relations etc.

Experts conducted interesting studies on the development of jurisprudence and its areas of work in the future and they have come to the idea that new professions, such as network lawyer, virtual lawyer, cyber-investigator and media policeman will appear by 2030, in the field of law.

Of course, this is closely connected with the fact that the technology is rapidly entering our lives, more and more administrative services are translated into online mode, and the online format of lots of service has become most convenient for most citizens.

A network lawyer is a specialist who develops legislation for the virtual world and networks, systems for protecting human rights and property on the Internet, including virtual property. It is important for a network lawyer to be able to work with consumer inquiries, fluent in English and any other language, to understand the specifics of work in various sectors of partner countries.

A virtual lawyer manages the company's investments in new projects (start-ups), which are created for the development of a product line of the company. A virtual lawyer needs to know the rules of law, as well as the specifics of the work of his country and the one in which he is dealing, he must fluently speak English or the language of the country he cooperates.

The cyber investigator detects cybercrime, perfectly understands criminalistics, conducting investigations, searching for suspects. The cyber investigator perfectly understands criminalistics, conducting investigations, searching for suspects. In fact, the popularity of cyber investigator profession will increase significantly in future. Media policeman is a specialist who is engaged in ensuring order and security in the media.

The task of a media policeman is to look for violations of legislation in media resources independently or through special programs and tools.

So, we have to understand that our world change all the time and the human's needs are changing too. That's why, lots of spheres are developing now and the legal field is not

an exception. These legal occupations are necessary for the future and, probably, they will be the most demanded legal profession in the next 20 years.

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EUROPIAN INTEGRATION IN UKRAINE

European integration and membership in the Euro Union are the strategic goal of Ukraine – it is the best way to realize national interests, build economically developed and democratic state, and strengthen the position in the world system of international relations.

For Ukraine, European integration is a way of modernizing the economy, overcoming technological backwardness, attracting foreign investment and new technologies, and creating workplaces.

Integration of Ukraine into the EU has advantages for Ukraine and for the European Union. For our state, it`s the process of approaching to the EU, as well as the strategic result of this process - full-fledged membership in the EU.

European integration will contribute to increasing the productivity of the economy and the pace of technological modernization under the influence of European market and ensuring free access to the latest technologies, capital, information; raising the skills of the labour force in the conditions of their free movement within the single market; creating a more favourable investment environment; increase in trade volumes on the EU market; creation of preconditions for accelerated growth of mutual exchange in industries with a higher level of science and technology; improving the quality of regulatory institutions in the budget, banking, financial and corporate sectors. Economic integration will also enable the use of EU regional development funds to accelerate the entry into the higher level of economic development inherent in more developed countries of the European Union.

The social benefits of EU membership are linked to the high level of social standards, developed system of environment protection. As a result of the integration of Ukraine into the EU, changes will make the right to free employment, adequate wages and labour safety, social security guarantees, adequate living conditions for citizens, health care, education, culture, social protection and social insurance in accordance with European standards.

I believe that the disadvantages of Ukraine's integration into the EU in the short term are the transition of new member states to the single EU customs tariff and the increase of the tariff protection level for a number of Ukrainian exports.

Speaking about the factors that are hindering for movement of Ukraine to Europe, we distinguish those internal problems.

First, it is slowness in conducting economic reforms, the absence of noticeable results of domestic socio-economic transformations. Without this, joining the EU will remain an unattainable dream.

Secondly, the alarm is caused by a high level of corruption and economic crime.

Thirdly, there is the shortage of experienced specialists in European integration, first of all, among the political elite and civil servants of Ukraine.

The main directions of the integration process for Ukraine are the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the EU legislation, the development of trade relations between Ukraine and the EU, the integration of Ukraine into the EU for pan-European security, political consolidation and strengthening of democracy, strengthening of the financial component of the euro of the integration movement of Ukraine, adaptation of the social policy of Ukraine to the standards EU, cultural, educational, scientific and technical integration, regional integration of Ukraine, sectorial cooperation, cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

The main strategic document for achieving these goals is the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on one party, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their state-members on the other party, and the agenda of EU - Ukraine Association.

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SOME ISSUES OF MEDICAL INSURANCE IN UKRAINE

In theory, the Ukrainian constitution guarantees that free medical treatment will be available for all Ukrainian citizens and registered residents. In practice, however, public funds remain limited for health care; the free services can only cover basic provisions leaving patients to pay out-of-pocket for most medical services and pharmaceuticals. As a result, the promise of free medical care has increasingly been replaced by chargeable care. Some attempts have been made in recent years to improve the funding infrastructure by introducing an obligatory public health insurance scheme but such legislation remains gridlocked in parliament.

The Ministry of Health is responsible for setting national health policy and oversees the healthcare system in Ukraine. Public health services are administratively centralized and vertically organized. Most health care facilities are state owned and operated at the regional or local level and are funded through the respective tier of government with which they are associated. Financing of the healthcare sector remains unchanged from the Soviet era's tax-based approach. Health budgets are often planned according to line items and allocated centrally without taking the needs of local population into account.

The medical care base for medical insurance programs is more than 600 medical institutions in Kyiv and in more than 40 cities of Ukraine. Well-known commercial medical companies, departmental clinics, research institutes, large medical centres are among them. They are such as: The Central Hospital of MIA, the October Hospital, the Principal Military Clinical Hospital, the Military Medical Department of SSU, Clinic of Valikhnovskyi, "Alfa-Vita", the Ukrainian Medical Group, "Optima-Farm" and others.

The Medical Insurance Programs (MIP) suggests an individual approach to each of customers. This is true both during the stage of purchase of an insurance policy and within the entire period of service.

Services in medical insurance are rendered according to the system of priority service, which comprises:

1. round-the-clock service of customers by the specialized medical control service;
2. service through offices of insurance medicine;
3. monitoring of the quality of therapy;
4. making an appointment with a necessary physician;
5. arrangement of treatment process;
6. provision of services of dedicated medical experts;
7. control of the quality of medical care;
8. evacuation and repatriation;
9. provision of medical services to clients when they travel throughout Ukraine.

The USA is world famous for the quality of its superior healthcare services. One of the main reasons is the fact that hospitals and medical facilities are, for the most part, private entities that are looking for to make a profit on their services. The second reason for high healthcare costs in the USA comes from the expenses associated with pharmaceuticals and medicines. The only way to protect yourself and your loved ones from high medical costs in the USA is with a comprehensive USA international health insurance plan. They can provide international health insurance that will provide you with the highest levels of coverage available. The USA is the biggest country where medical insurance works. The second country is Germany. Most people participate in the government's healthcare plan. Private insurance is not available to everyone. Only if your gross income from employed work exceeds 53,550€ p.a. (as of 2014) can you normally choose that type of care. (German civil servants are among the exceptions to that rule, but not many expats will find employment in the civil service.)

Today, many countries practice private health insurance. In countries like Ukraine, there is still no popularity of health insurance, but European countries have the long developed field of health insurance, so we should follow them.

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LEGISLATION OF GUNS

On Dec. 15, 1791, ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution — eventually known as the Bill of Rights — were ratified. The second of them said: "A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed."

The first piece of national gun control legislation was passed on June 26, 1934. The National Firearms Act (NFA) — part of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal for Crime"— was meant to curtail "gangland crimes of that era such as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre."

The NFA imposed a tax on the manufacturing, selling, and transporting of firearms listed in the law, among them short-barrel shotguns and rifles, machine guns, firearm mufflers and silencers. Due to constitutional flaws, the NFA was modified several times. The $200 tax, which was high for the era, was put in place to curtail the transfer of these weapons.

The Federal Firearms Act (FFA) of 1938 required gun manufacturers, importers, and dealers to obtain a federal firearms license. It also defined a group of people, including convicted felons, who could not purchase guns, and mandated that gun sellers keep customer records. The FFA was repealed in 1968 by the Gun Control Act (GCA), though many of its provisions were re-enacted by the GCA.

Federal law regulates gun ownership to some degree, including placing restrictions on the ownership of certain types of firearms. The National Firearms Act (NFA), for instance, places restrictions on the sale or possession of short-barrelled shotguns, machine guns, and silencers. In order to purchase one of these "NFA firearms or devices," owners must go through an extensive background check, purchase a tax stamp for the manufacture of the firearm or device, and register the weapon with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives' NFA registry. However, it should be noted that some states, including New York and California, have prohibited the ownership of these types of firearms and devices.

State gun laws vary considerably (see "State Gun Control Laws" for a state-by-state directory). Some states have many more firearms restrictions than others. Some gun owners who visit other states will be granted reciprocity and recognition for any "right to carry" gun laws they had in their home state. Not all states grant such rights. "Right to carry" laws are federal and state constitution provisions that recognize a gun owner's right to use her or his gun for defensive purposes.

In April 20, 1999 at Columbine High School near Denver, students Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold shoot and kill 12 other students and a teacher, and wounding 24 others before killing themselves. The attack renewed debate on the need for more restrictive gun control laws.

Sadly, gun incidents have become more and more common in America. Since the 1999 Columbine High School tragedy, there have been dozens of gun incidents at U.S. schools and universities. Indeed, deadly shootings have occurred in all manner of public places - offices, shopping malls, public and private property.

About 40% of Americans say they own a gun or live in a household with one, according to a 2017 survey, and the rate of murder or manslaughter by firearm is the highest in the developed world. There were more than 11,000 deaths as a result of murder or manslaughter involving a firearm in 2016.

Just days after the February 14, 2018 mass shooting at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Florida, President Trump ordered the Justice Department and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to review bump fire stocks — devices that allow a semi-automatic rifle to be fired in fully-automatic mode. Trump had previously indicated that he might support a new federal regulation banning the sale of such devices.

"The President, when it comes to that, is committed to ensuring that those devices are -- again, I'm not going to get ahead of the announcement, but I can tell you that the President doesn't support use of those accessories," said White House press secretary Sarah Sanders in a press conference.

On February 20, Sanders stated that the President would support "steps" to raise the current minimum age for buying military-style weapons, such as the AR-15—the weapon used in the Parkland shooting—from 18 to 21.

The debate over access to guns is only likely to grow more thorny and complicated with the emergence and spread of new manufacturing technologies -- like 3-D printing -- that give more people the opportunity to create their own homemade weapons that are not yet regulated under existing federal gun laws.
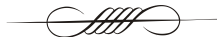
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SOME MODERN TECHNIQUES FOR INTERVIEWING WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS

There are various kinds of witnesses such as indifference witness, interested witness, hostile witness and child witness. Indifference witness is the best kind of witness for a case because the witness does not have any interest in success or failure of the case. He will always prefer to tell whatever he knows about the case without lying, whereas the interested witness may be a friend, a relative or a potential beneficiary in the case and may exaggerate the fact. As for the hostile witness, he may have close relation or friendship with the suspect and do want to lie to protect the suspect. You may need to interrogate him rather than interview him. Child is a volatile witness who does not lie but is prone to the suggestions.

It is worth to have an eyewitness to support a case but you should also know that his education, technical knowledge, physical condition, profession and emotion influence his observation. Don't expect him to tell everything of what happened when the incident took place. He does not observe as what a police officer needs to observe. His information is valuable if it corroborates to the physical or circumstantial evidence collected. Reconstruction of a case is important to verify the truthfulness of the information of an eyewitness.

Criminal investigators interview suspects in order to establish guilt and apprehend criminals involved in all sorts of crimes. Investigators use many different interviewing techniques to establish the guilty party, each of which has its own advantages and disadvantages. The use of these techniques depends on the type of crime, the age and gender of the suspect and other factors. Good investigators know how to assess the situation and use the most effective technique to achieve their goals.

Narrative Method

This technique is quite straight-forward and is used in a variety of different interviewing situations by investigators around the world. The technique involves letting the suspect tell his side of the story without any interruption from the interviewers. The suspect may be asked to repeat the story as many as three or four times in order to establish consistency, or lack thereof, in the story. The investigator may listen to the story, verify facts or inconsistencies and then re-interrogate the suspect.

Raid Technique

The Reid Technique is often criticized for convincing innocent suspects to admit crimes of which they are not guilty, but it is generally seen as an effective investigatory model. The technique involves a non-accusatory interview followed by carefully phrased behaviour-provoking questions. The interviewer approaches the suspect in a non-confrontational, understanding way in order to make the suspect feel comfortable to the point that they acknowledge and admit the crime. A series of nine steps known as the Reid Nine Steps of Interrogation are used to bring the suspect to confess the crime. The focus of the Reid Technique, a registered trademark of the legal firm John Reid and Associates, is on eliminating innocent suspects.

Bluff Method

The bluff method is an effective way of scaring guilty suspects into admitting the crime. The interviewer tells the suspect that there is unequivocal evidence of guilt that, for example, a reliable witness saw him commit the crime or that his fingerprints have been found on the murder weapon, even though this information is unsubstantiated. The tactic essentially scares the suspect into admitting his guilt. In essence the interviewer approaches the suspect by saying "we know what you did, now just admit it," and the suspect cracks. If the suspect is innocent, he will maintain his disbelief at the given facts.

How can a machine tell if a person is lying?

The key to a lie detector is that people's bodies give off signals when they try to tell lies. If you're not a very good liar, then you know what some of these signals are - you get sweaty, and your heart beats faster. Professional liars can hide some of it, but their bodies still give off subtle signals.

A lie detector is a machine that records things like heart rate, breathing rate, skin resistance (which tells you how much the person is sweating) and blood pressure. The examiner asks the subject a few simple questions to find the baseline (the standard or normal state).

Then, additional, more difficult questions are asked. The expert looks at how the person's body responds. The key, or at least the hope, is that even someone trying very hard to cover something up, won't be able to hide the physical signs of distress that go with lying.

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WELFARE PROBLEMS OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

An indicator of modern society development is the relation to people with disabilities. Social protection of the disabled is one of the most important directions of social policy. In Ukraine there are 2.8 million people with disabilities and this number increases every 5 years by 5%. They have to struggle with external circumstances for various reasons on a daily basis – someone is in a wheelchair due to mischief, someone lost his limbs in the war, someone could not see or hear loved ones from childhood.

Status Determination

In Ukraine, the legal status of a person with disabilities is provided for by the Law of Ukraine 'On Fundamentals of Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine.' Art. 2 says 'a person with disability is a person with persistent disorder of body functioning caused by the disease, the result of injuries or birth defects, which leads either to limitation of life or to the need for social assistance and protection.' According to the Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol' the aim of which is non-discrimination of persons with disabilities, the term 'disabled person' was replaced with the term 'persons with disabilities' in all legal acts of Ukrainian legislation.

Disability Identification

To obtain a status of a person with limited physical abilities a person should apply to an expert examination in the organs of medical and social expertise of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. In accordance with the Law 'On the Rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities in Ukraine,' the subject of such expertise is the Medical-Social Expert Commission (MSEC). At the same time, the functioning of the medical and social expertise is associated with many problems, including non-transparency of procedures and corruption abuses. Thus, four servicemen were convicted by a verdict of the Sikhivsky District Court in the city of Lviv, having previously united and received unlawful benefits for obtaining a disability status. This is not only a restriction of the right of people who really need protection, but also a heavy burden on the State Budget of Ukraine as well as low moral consciousness of citizens who illegally receive such status. To minimize such cases, it is effective to launch a social advertisement that accurately shows the status of persons with disabilities.

Barriers in the Physical Environment

The problem of building proper ramps, special pedestrian paths, equipped parking lots and inclusive playgrounds, the installation of signal traffic lights is very acute. In Ukraine there is the Action Plan on creating an unimpeded environment for the small-scale population groups for 2009-2015 'Free Barrier Ukraine', approved by the Cabinet of Ministers' Regulation No. 784, as well as special state building codes DBN B.2.3-17: 2006 'Accessibility of buildings for small-scale population groups, aimed at improving the infrastructure for the needs of persons with disabilities.' Despite this, most public buildings are completely inappropriate. An example is the protest action 'Taking the Poster Bastille', which took place in September 2015 in Kyiv after the reconstruction of Postal Square. As it turned out, the reconstructed part was inaccessible to persons with disabilities; in particular, ramps with a bias of 30% are unsuitable for wheelchairs. And there is a huge amount of such objects in Ukraine.

Information Barriers

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities contains the right to access to information as the most important one. There are still some attempts at solving the problems of access to information for people with disabilities in Ukraine. Positive in this aspect is the adoption of the draft Law 'On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine to Increase Access to the Blind, Visually Impaired, and Dyslexic Patients to Specified Publications', which provides with the replenishment of library collections of editions in relief-dotted font and creation of electronic libraries. Art. 23 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Fundamentals of Social Protection of Disabled Persons in Ukraine' contains the following provision 'Television and Radio Organizations (regardless of the form of ownership and departmental subordination) provide subtitling or translation of official communications, films, videos, programs and programs in order and under the conditions determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine .' At the same time, in Ukraine there is still no order and conditions for titration and the implementation of the legal translation, which was obliged to be created by government. It is also necessary to develop a draft regulatory act on the introduction of audio commentary on television programs.

Thus, an important direction of social policy is to ensure equal opportunities for any person. Today it is important to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities, including the creation of a barrier-free environment, as well as the provision of equal opportunities for personal development, which will promote the social adaptation of persons with disabilities and enable them to take active part in public life.

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USING CORPUS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Corpus linguistics is considered one of the fastest-growing methodologies in contemporary linguistics. For several years, it has become one of the most used methods of linguistic investigation among other kinds. The development of these methods is associated with the progress of computer science in the 1970s and 80s. Corpus linguistic is the study of language which based on large collections of "real life" which are storedin corpora (or corpuses) - computerized databases created for linguistic research, also known as corpus-based studies (Klimova, 2014).

This method can be used for the researching of different kind of linguistic questions, and as a result, the potential can give us interesting, fundamental information about the language. Of course, the use of computers and special software significantly changed the way of language research and greatly facilitated the work of collecting linguistic data. Nowadays it is possible to search the information in many millions of text arrays (linguistic buildings), to build concordance for any word, to receive data about the frequency of word forms, lexemes, grammatical categories, syntactic structures, to track changes in the frequency and context of the linguistic units in different chronological periods, to receive data on lexical (collocation) and grammatical (colligating) compatibility just in a few minutes. The corpus texts mean a large volume, presented in electronic form, unified, structured, marked, philologically competent array of linguistic data (Gries, 2009).

It should be mentioned that corpus is not any kind of text, it isa sample/collection which is representative with regards to the research hypothesis;it has a defined size and content. What is more, corpus is electronically stored and it is easier to obtain information on frequencies, grammatical patterns, collocations by means of computer than manually;costs of new analysis are lower in compare to manual counting;freely available (so the research results can be contrasted, compared and repeated) (Zaharov, 2005).

The great advantage of the corpus-linguistic method is that corpora always show how people really use the language. They do not provide imaginary, idealized examples; quantitative data shows what occurs frequently and what occurs rarely in the language; thank to IT-technology we can conduct fast, complex studies, process more material than by hand.

The best-known and influential types of corpora are: General corpora, such as the British National Corpus (BNC) or the Bank of English (BoE); Synchronic corpora, such as F-LOB and Frown; Historical corpora, such as A Representative Corpus of Historical English Registers (ARCHER); Learner corpora, such as the International Corpus of Learner English (ICLE) and the Cambridge Learner Corpus (CLC) (Klimova, 2014).

The programmes of corpus helps learners find out how words are used in authentic texts and thus how they may be used in one's own texts. Linguists-theorists use the cases as an experimental basis for testing hypotheses and proving their theories. Applied linguists (teachers, translators) use computer cases to teach a foreign language and solve their professional tasks. Other language specialists (literary critics, editors) refer to the corpus

data. In addition, the cases are used for the analysis of discourse, in literary criticism, translation studies, judicial linguistics. Specialists in social sciences (historians, sociologists) can also study their objects through language, using such parameters of texts as period, author or genre. Finally, cases are used to design and configure various automated systems (machine translation, speech recognition, information retrieval).

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SOME ASPECTS OF STATE LANGUAGE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

State language is the language, which is obligatory in public administration and record keeping, public authorities and organizations, at enterprises, in state educational, scientific and cultural institutions, in the spheres of communication and informatics, is fixed in the tradition or legislation.

The term state language appeared at the time of the emergence of national states. In one-nation states, there is no need for legal consolidation of the state language.

The status of the state language in multinational countries is established by law (constitution), as a rule, according to the language of the majority of the population. On the other hand, in some countries, the status of state language is given of two or more languages, regardless of the number of language minorities.

In such federal states as Canada or Switzerland, the status of the official (official) language is also determined separately at the regional level. This leads in practice to the fact that, for example, in the province of Quebec (Canada), federal companies comply with the federal language law and provide services in English and French, while provincial subordination companies are only French. Enterprises of the same municipal level execute a local municipality order and choose which federal or provincial language law to comply with. So in the Greater Montreal area, mainly under this influence of linguistic sovereignty, the city was divided into more than ten small cities that are governed by federal or provincial language law.

In countries where only one language has the status of a state, it is prohibited to discriminate against citizens on the basis of language, carriers of other languages have the right to use them to meet their needs.

However, the experience of bilingual European countries shows two patterns. The first is the high material level of development of countries with the presence of two state languages; the second is the absence of territorial claims of the neigh boring states with respect to the countries with two official languages and their friendly attitude towards such countries.

For example, Switzerland is seen as a unique case where, despite the existence of three official languages, the country retains its integrity. However, many political scientists and sociologists point out that the preservation of Switzerland's territorial integrity, in spite of multilingualism, is the result of the high standard of living of the Swiss, their self-awareness, which has been formed for many centuries, the policy of non-interference in internal affairs of Switzerland from the side of Italy, France and Germany.

The examples of Belarus testify to the contrary. Thus, in 1995, according to the results of the referendum in Belarus, the Russian language was introduced as the second state language. As a result, in the period from 1999 to 2009, the number of citizens who consider Belarusian as their mother language has decreased by 20%. But Russian was recognized as almost twice as native as in 1999.

One of the decisive factors in building a strong state of Israel was the pursuit of a tight linguistic policy. And this despite the fact that Hebrew in the early 20th century was a dead language, which nobody knew and no one spoke. However, when the state of Israel created the problem of choosing a state language (Hebrew, Yiddish, English or Ladino), a fundamental decision was made to return to the primary sources and to revive Hebrew. In this case, the so-called melting pot was used: everyone who came to Israel should have studied Hebrew. Formally, the Arabic language is recognized as the second state, but in fact it was subjected to constant harassment by the mid-1990s. Only then the language policy of Israel has changed significantly and has become much more liberal. However, one should not forget that the state itself has strengthened and proved its ability to resist external threats.

It is unlikely that today, given the events in the Crimea and the East, it is possible to speak about Russia's policy of good-neighbourliness towards Ukraine. Therefore, European examples of bilingual countries should be considered inappropriate for our state.

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DEPRESSION AS A DISEASE OF 21st CENTURY

The entire psychiatric community all over the world is saying that now we are entering into an era of borderline neuropsychiatric conditions. According to the statistics of the World Health Organization, the number of people who require psychological treatment is growing more rapidly than the number of patients with cardiovascular and cancerous diseases.

Depression is a mental disorder characterized by a low mood with a pessimistic self-esteem, the inhibition of intellectual and motor activity, and diminished motivation. In the United States, around 15 million people are suffering from this illness. The mechanisms of depression are still unknown.

Antidepressants were produced 50 years ago. In the past depression was treated with herbal infusions like Duda or Hellebore. Pythagoras recommended listening to music. The media call depression a 21st century plague. In 2020 depression will be first among all illnesses.

A state of depression can continue for months, and prolonged depression for years. One of the symptoms of depression is hopelessness, it seems that it will go on forever, and the future is portrayed in very dark colors.

There are plenty of reasons for depression: familial problems, conflicts at work, lack of faith in the future, health problems, and crucial age groups.

Depression is not a sign of weakness of character, this is a real illness that requires medical intervention, as depression is a disturbance in the biochemical processes of the body.

Depression is the disease that kills us in silence. It necessarily requires treatment and can not be cured only by the will of power. In recent years, the disease has grown, and due to rather discrete symptoms it is not diagnosed in time. Untreated, deepens and leads to patient isolation and even suicide.

Statistics has shown that one million people suffered from suffering in one year, about 40% suffer from depression. The illness seriously affects young people who are more likely to succumb to problems and also women (statistics show that depression affects twice as many women as men).

Depression may occur as a result of a brain disruption, may have genetic causes, or may result from a shock, a family tragedy, or an over-reaction to people over certain problems. Stress, financial problems or even health problems can lead to depression. Lately, young people seem to be more and more affected. Avoid Depression From Seeping Into Your Life

If you feel depressed in life, you need to take care of yourself. It is for the best to take immediate action before the depression increases. Some important tips to avoid depression are:

Exercise. Take a brisk walk every day for 30 minutes, or do something to pep yourself up. Dancing, biking, jogging are some good exercises to keep your mind fresh and active. Any kind of exercise that will relax your mind is good to follow

Express yourself. Move away from depression by expressing yourself in different ways. Your creativity may seem to be blocked, so try to paint, draw, doodle, sew, write or even compose music, according to your taste. You can even watch a funny movie and laugh. Laughter will help to lighten your mood. Play with your friend or pet to keep yourself happy.

Focus on the Brighter Side of Life . Depression affects the thoughts of a person. Everything feels negative, hopeless and dismal. So focus on the goodness of life and try to bring out the positives.

Proper Sleep

Sleep is extremely important for a balanced and healthy body. If you lack sleep, the negative thoughts may aggravate. Get enough sleep and disable negative thoughts. Don't sleep too much or too less. Have a bed time routine (you should sleep at the same time and wake up at the same time everyday). This will make a healthy sleeping cycle and your body will function properly.

Trusted Friends and Family Members

Share your feelings with the people you love and trust. Ask them for the help and support, they will always be ready to help.

Help Others

This can be a great way of dealing with your depression. Help people going through a tough time in life. This will move your concentration from your problems to theirs. You can also join a support group for depression to reduce your isolation. This will help you encourage people with depression. You can share advice, encourage each other and share experiences with one another.

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FORMING FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCES IN MONOLOGUE SPEECH OF NON- PHILILOGICAL STUDENTS

The study aims at finding out methodological grounds of professionally oriented English monologue speech of the first year cadets of Probation Faculty. Monologue speech refers to a continuous, coherent presentation of the speaker's thoughts to one person or several with defined goals in order to influence them (Nikolaeva, 2002).

According to the communicative aim and logical-syntax connections between the sentences monologue speech can be classified into the following basic types: narration, description, reasoning and beliefs. As foreign language teaching in non-language educational institutions is based upon the knowledge obtaining in general secondary comprehensive school, to develop the skills in describing, retelling, reflecting, pursuing, it is necessary to learn monologue speech in two continuing coherent levels of complexity. These are the level of extra-phrase unity (a part of speech consisting of two or more sentences, syntactically organized and communicatively independent) and the level of the whole text.

Most psychologists and psycholinguists think that the process of creating oral monologue statement involves the mechanism of comprehending, memorizing and proactive synthesis, which is considered a necessary part of each statement (A. Leontev, 1999).

To learn how to express your ideas about subjects provided by Programmes of Study (cross-cultural, professionally centered on cross-cultural level), the forming of two stages competences in monologue speech should include two stages:

During the first stage, students are engaged into the activity aimed at combining speech samples of the phrase level into the extra phrase unit, which is grammatically and lexically correct.

Here is an example of the task, which can help to develop competences in monologue speech on the basis of the topic "We Study English": Task 1) Read the advertisement of the language school and describe the courses you would like to attend using the key words.

On this stage, students learn to build the statements of their own using various visual aids (supporting tables, speech patterns, plan of narration) and on the basis of verbal communicative situation presented by a teacher.

Another priority task of this stage is to learn to express the attitudes to the facts or events using different speech patterns (For example, "From my point of view….", "It would seem that…") (S. Nikolaeva, 2002). In order to learn how to discuss it is necessary to do the tasks, which make give reasons, reflect, and explain.

The example is Task 2) You will hear some people talking about the reasons they decided to start learning foreign languages. A) Listen and write down main information (their names, the language they learn) in the column. B) Listen again and complete the text.

The second stage includes the activities aiming at reproducing logically and communicatively motivated sayings of different functional types. The improvement of grammar structures use is also intended on this stage. It is recommended to use

communicative productive exercises of higher level that include communicative tasks (L. Panova, 2012).

For example, Task 3) You are a potential language school owner. Work individually. Create your own advertisements to attract as many students as possible to these courses. For law students it may be the task to find out what an escort service and a language school have in common (e.g. illegally employment).

Task 4) You are going to tell the other students about your ideas how to attract people to your courses.

Task 5) Work in pairs or in small groups. Tell other students about the most useful and interesting ways to learn English. Your partner can ask questions.

Thus, the practical aim of monologue learning is to develop monologue speech competence, that is the skills of producing correct, logically and comparatively motivated monologues of different levels in accordance with the communicative situation.
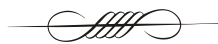
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WHAT IS THE AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE UK?

What is meant by 'criminal responsibility'?
When a criminal act takes place in the UK, the individual who committed the offence will be held criminally responsible for their actions or omissions. This means they will be charged under the criminal law and come before the criminal courts. If convicted, they will be served with an appropriate sentence.

However, there are exceptions to the rule that an individual will be held criminally responsibility for their criminal actions – notably, in the case of children. To be treated as responsible for a criminal act implies that the perpetrator must understand what they are doing and that it is wrong. Children under a certain age are presumed not to have sufficient knowledge and maturity to bear criminal responsibility.

The age of criminal responsibility
The age of criminal responsibility in England and Wales is 10. In Scotland it is 8, but legislation is on the table to raise the age of criminal responsibility in Scotland to 12 years of age.

Children under the age of 10 who commit criminal acts cannot be arrested or charged with committing an offence – the law treats them as not criminally responsible. Instead, they can be subjected to a Local Child Curfew or a Child Safety Order.

Whilst children above the age of 10 can be arrested and charged, they are treated differently to adults – for instance, they may be dealt with in the youth court.(The age of criminal responsibility By Terry McGuiness, 2016)

What about elsewhere in the European Union?
The age of criminal responsibility in the UK is the lowest in Europe with other EU Member States having an age of criminal responsibility between 13 and 15, for instance:
- France – 13
- Germany – 14

- Italy – 14
- Denmark – 15
- Spain – 14

If the age of criminal responsibility is 10, are any children are being given a custodial sentence?

Custodial sentences for children under 18 are only ever used as a last resort and in relation to the most serious, persistent and violent offenders. In the year ending March 2016, just 6% of young people sentenced in England and Wales were given a custodial sentence. Usually, different forms of punishment are ordered, such as:

- Child Safety Orders;
- Curfew Schemes for certain areas;
- Anti-social behavioural orders.

What is the position in relation to children under 10?

For children under the age of 10, child safety orders are a useful and effective tool. The order has the effect of placing the child under the supervision of a social worker of the youth offending team, and it may require the child to comply with certain conditions such as curfews. This is a measure aimed first and foremost at the protection of the child.(Dwyer, C., & McAlister, S., 2017). Raising the age of criminal responsibility: endless debate, limited progress. ARK Feature, (3), 1-3.)

Possible reform

There have been arguments on either side, as to whether the legal age of criminal responsibility should be lowered or increased.

Increasing the age of criminal responsibility

There have been (and continue to be) vocal calls to raise the age of criminal responsibility in the UK to bring it in line with the rest of Europe, citing international standards such as the UN's *Convention on the Rights of the Child*.

Successive UK governments have so far resisted calls to increase the age of criminal responsibility. In August 2016, the Government's position was that "children aged 10 and above are, for the most part, able to differentiate between bad behaviour and serious wrongdoing and should therefore be held accountable for their actions. Where a young person commits an offence, it is important they understand that it is a serious matter. The public must also have confidence in the youth justice system and know that offending will be dealt with effectively."
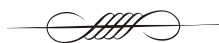
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PECULIARITIES OF JURY SERVICE IN UKRAINE

Under the Constitution of Ukraine, justice is exercised by judges, and in cases determined by law, it is carried out with the participation of jurors.

Juror is a person who solves cases in the court together with a judge or involved in the administration of justice.

Citizen of Ukraine can be a juror, if he/she gains age of 30 and permanently resides on the territory on which the jurisdiction of appropriate district court spreads.

A court enlists jurors to realization of justice in order of priority on a term no more than one month a year, except the cases when continuation of this term is caused by a necessity to finish a trial, begun with their participation.

Work of juror is paid in percents to the post salary of judge of district court, where the juror works taking into account exhausted time.

The previous job is kept after the person who performs the duty to be a juror during the implementation.

If juror was included in jury list but won't appear in court to perform his duty because of some circumstances, he must inform the court necessarily.

Also, guarantees of inviolability are spread on people who perform the jury duty.

Juror has no permission to collect information about the case outside the court session and to disclose it.

Cases in civil law are solved by college which comprises of one judge and two jurors.

A court composed of one judge and two jurors shall consider cases concerning:

1) restriction of civil capacity of a person, recognition of a physical person incapacitated and renewal of civil capacity of a person;

2) recognition of a person missing or declaring his\her dead;

3) adoption;

4) provision of psychiatric help to a person in a forced order;

5) forced hospitalization to an anti-tuberculosis institution.

In order to be sworn not necessarily to be a specialist of law.

And after this phrase someone will have a question 'Must a person without legal education decide cases in court or not?'

It is enough controversial questions and there is no single meaning.

Most of experts, including judges, deny the need of jury's existence. They think that this institution is archaism and even harmful to justice.

But, I think that jury is important, because direct participation of people in the administration of justice is widely recognized as one of the features of legal state, corresponds to the historical traditions of the Ukrainian people, in particular, the customs of the Cossacks, and is an important component of the development of civil society in Ukraine.

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VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS' CRIMINAL LIABILITY PROBLEMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE

Since the beginning of the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine and carrying out the anti-terrorist operation, the question of revealing and investigating the facts of creation of paramilitary or armed formations, which are not provided by law, became extremely relevant.

Such activities in our legislation are recognized as criminal offenses and enshrined in the Article 260 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. According to statistics, from 2001 to 2014 this article was almost unused. However, in connection with the beginning of hostilities in eastern Ukraine, the number of crimes has sharply increased. 457 criminal proceedings were registered in 2014, in 2016 this number increased to 3626. And despite the fact that in 2017 the number of crimes decreased to 2962, this crime is still extremely widespread.

A great number of paramilitary forces, including armed groups, operate in Ukraine nowadays. Some of these formations specialize in different acts aimed at forcible or other unlawful changes in the constitutional order, the change of the boundaries of the territory or the state border of Ukraine, violations of public security, provoking a military conflict, etc.

Others, on the contrary, shed blood in order to protect interests of Ukraine, its sovereignty, territorial integrity, rights and freedoms of its citizens. Volunteer battalions in March 2014 became the point of support, which gave Ukraine an opportunity to push itself off, mobilize and prepare a professional replacement for volunteers. Ukrainian volunteer battalions are a unique phenomenon in modern Ukrainian history. That's why modern legislation does not provide proper legal regulation of their status. They don't have any state guarantees, they can't receive state financing, and they are actually outside the law. In accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution, the creation and operation of any armed formations not provided by law is prohibited on the territory of Ukraine.

Nowadays in Donbass, 37 volunteer battalions fight against terrorists and Russian troops. Most of them are part of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (like 131 Separate Reconnaissance Battalion «UNCO») or part of National Guard (like "Donbass" or "Azov"), or act as battalions of territorial defence, subordinated to the Ministry of Defense (like "Kievan Rus" "Aidar"). But there are also independent entities that don't subordinate neither to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine nor to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A striking example is Ukrainian volunteer corps 'right sector'.

The Chief Military Prosecutor of Ukraine Anatoly Matios called Ukrainian volunteer corps 'right sector' an illegal armed formations. He claimed this in the interview with the Hromadske Radio. Prosecutor said: 'According to all legal constructions, signs and the Ukrainian Constitution, the 'Right Sector' is an illegal armed formation on the territory of the state'.

In its articles of association, the "Right Sector" sets itself the task of liberating Ukraine from the Kremlin's outer and clan-oligarchic inner occupation. However, there is a great difference between carrying out this confrontation by legal political means and using the forces of the "Right Sector" for solving banal economic disputes, or even, 'gangsters' showdown'. A striking example of this is the Shooting in Mukachevo. According to the investigation, on July 11, 2015, five employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and five civilians were injured in Mukachevo during the shootout. Also, this formation has a specific feature. They illegally possess suitable for use firearms and / or explosive weapons. In this case, the principles of criminal law that imposes liability for the illegal handling of weapons and ammunition should be applied (Article 263 of Criminal code of Ukraine).

Everything mentioned above allows us to make a conclusion about expediency and necessity of maximum legalization of volunteer paramilitary or armed formations' fighters in order to prevent their involvement in committing crimes. And in this context Ukraine can go in two ways.

The first one is to make amendments to the Constitution and adopt a special law that actually legalizes such formations in the form of private military companies (PMC). So did the US. It is considered not only normal but also profitable business over there. In total,

there are more than 3,000 such companies in the world offering their services in more than 60 countries.

It should be noted that attempts to legalize it were also made in Ukraine. A draft law "About Ukrainian volunteer corps" was submitted to the Verkhovna Rada for consideration in 2015.

The second way is to conduct negotiations with volunteers and include them in the Armed Forces, National Guard of Ukraine, or other legal formations.

And before that, courts and law enforcement bodies can use already existing criminal-law institutes, such as the necessary defence, the extreme need, the detention of a person who committed a crime. It would be quite good in our opinion to include in Criminal Code a special reason for exemption from criminal liability.

So, for today the problem of determining the legal status of volunteer battalions has not been resolved. Moreover, volunteers are actually outside the law and are not protected from criminal prosecution at all. The existence of such kind of legal uncertainty affects negatively not only Ukrainian society, which, incidentally, entrusts volunteers more than to court and the prosecutor's office, but also undermines the authority of Ukraine in the international arena. Therefore, in our opinion, the priority direction for the legislator is the quickest solution of this problem. Otherwise, Ukraine may lose one of the most loyal and motivated forces - volunteers.

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LAWS ON GAMBLING BUSINESS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Gambling is legal in Belarus, unlike in many of the countries surrounding it. Situated in Eastern Europe and bordering Russia, Belarus legalized gambling to boost its tourism. This has proven to be very beneficial, especially due to Russian ban on gambling.

It began to develop after the declaration of its independence on August 25th 1991. The first piece of legislation regulating gambling «On the procedure of giving out special permits (licenses) for certain activities and state registration of enterprises conducting business without creating a legal entity» was released by the Belarusian Council of Ministers on October 16th, 1991. With the approval of the President of Belarus, special program on the development of the gambling industry, casinos began to spread throughout the country (Casinos and gambling Belarus [Web resource]. – Access mode: http://www.worldcasino.expert/casinos-and-gambling-belarus/5).

There are 25 legal casinos in Belarus. The first slot machines in the Republic of Belarus were installed in the late 1980s, and in 1992 the first casino was opened. Nowadays, about one thousand companies are involved in the gambling business in the territory of the country.

In accordance with Regulation №1377 implementation of activities in the industry of gambling has the following services and activities:
− work on casinos;
− work on the content of the hall with slot machines;

- work on the content of the sweepstakes;
- work on the content of the bookmakers (How to Open a Gambling Establishment In Belarus? [Web resource]. – Access mode: http://e-playonline.com/2018/01/05/open-gambling-establishment-belarus/).

Besides that, it is also allowed to organize and conduct six types of gambling: bookmaking, cards, bones, slot machines, tote and roulette.

Entrepreneurial activity in the sphere of gambling business is regulated by decisions of the President of the Republic of Belarus, laws and other normative legal acts. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus approves the provisions on the order of maintenance of bookmaker office, casino, tote, gambling machines hall, as well as rules for organizing and conducting gambling in the territory of the Republic of Belarus (Указ Президента РБ от 10.01.2005 г. № 9 «Об утверждении Положения об осуществлении деятельности в сфере игорного бизнеса на территории Республики Беларусь»)

Activities in the field of gambling business are carried out by legal entities of the Republic of Belarus on the basis of a special permit (license) issued by the Ministry of Taxes and Duties. The main documents that regulate the procedure for obtaining a license (special permit) on gambling are the «Regulations on licensing of activity in the industry of gambling business», which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus No. 1377 of 20.10.2003, as well as the Presidential Decree of 14.07.2003, «On licensing of certain types of activities» (Указ Президента РБ от 01.09.2010 г. № 450 «О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности»).

A decision to issue a license or refusal to issue a license is made after considering the application for a license. The license is valid for 10 years. Also, suspension, termination and cancellation of the license may occur.

The Ministry of Taxes and Duties, in accordance with the established procedure, can restore the validity of the license. This happens if an earlier illegal decision was made to suspend, terminate or revoke the license (Указ Президента РБ от 01.09.2010 г. № 450 «О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности»).

The Ministry of Taxes and Duties and its territorial bodies, as well as the bodies of the State Control Committee, monitor the activities and compliance with legislation in the sphere of gambling business. The current regulations on gambling are included in the Presidential Decree No. 450 «On licensing certain activities» from September 1st 2010.

The Code of the Republic of Belarus on Administrative Offenses contains Article 12.1 «Violations of Legislation in the Sphere of Gambling Business». The offenses envisaged by this Article can be conditionally combined into four groups, depending on the severity of the punishment provided.

The organizers of gambling shall be prohibited:
- to allow physical persons under the age of eighteen to enter a gambling establishment;
- to allow individuals to enter the gambling establishment, who have self-limited themselves to the right of visiting gambling establishments;
- to hire a person under the age of eighteen to work in a gambling establishment.

The organizer of gambling shall provide:
- the legality of gambling;
- timely payment of tax on gambling business;
- competence and professionalism of employees involved in the organization and conduct of gambling;

– payment of winnings and refund of unplayed bets;

– verification of the documents of the visitor certifying his identity;

– personal safety of visitors to a gambling establishment, protection of a gambling establishment, its direct equipment (Постановление Совета Министров РБ от 31.12.2014 г. № 44 «Об утверждении Типовых правил внутреннего контроля, осуществляемого организаторами азартных игр»).

The president of the Republic of Belarus sees the development of the gambling industry as an advantage to the country's budget. Gambling, therefore, is not restricted and casinos in the country are multiplying very fast.

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AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION AS A MODERN TYPE OF TRANSLATION IN GLOBALIZED INFORMATIONAL SOCIETY

In the age of globalization, communication is becoming increasingly complex, multilingual and multimedia, and plays an important role in modern society. On May 23, 2017 the Ukrainian parliament adopted the Act which introduces amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine concerning the language of audio-visual (electronic) mass media. The above mentioned amendments caused the necessity of foreign mass media products translation into Ukrainian. Thus the demand on translators and quality translation has sharply increased in the country.

It turned out that there is a lack of professional linguists specializing in audio-visual translation in Ukraine. Therefore this field is not well researched.

Audio-visual translation (AVT) is a specialized branch of translation which deals with the transfer of multimodal and multimedia texts into another language and/or culture and which implies the use of a multimedia electronic system in the translation or in the transmission process (Perez-Gonzalez, 2009).

Main types of audio-visual translation:

1) Interlingual translation

The interlingual translation can be either visual which is known as subtitling, or oral which can be known as dubbing or voice-over. In case of oral translation, the whole soundtrack is replaced.

2) Intralingual (monolingual)

In this kind of translation the source language is the same as the target language. There are three main types of intralingual audio-visual translation: subtitling for the hearing impaired, audio description for the blind, live subtitling and subtitling for the opera and theatre (Serban, 2006).

The most popular and numerous audio-visual products are films. Their translation involves extra-linguistic accountability, which requires additional efforts and specific techniques. In many countries, subtitling is considered to be the most prevalent type of film translation.

Subtitling is the translation of the spoken source language text of an audio-visual product, generally movie dialogues, into a written text, which is superimposed onto the image of the original product, usually at the bottom of the screen (Luyken, 1991). Among the advantages of subtitling we can find cheapness, rapidity of its making and preservation of its original soundtrack. Also, it may help to learn languages and is useful for hard-of-hearing and deaf people. To the disadvantages of subtitling we can include: it contaminates the image, it causes greater loss of information due to compression; also while reading subtitles, the attention is split between image, soundtrack and subtitles.

Due to the limited space and time, there are some technical peculiarities of subtitling. There must not be more than 2 lines of text on one still. Also, subtitles should be placed at the bottom of the screen in order not to interrupt the image action. The majority of sources state that there should be maximally 35 – 40 characters in each line. A full two-line subtitle should remain on the screen for 6 seconds, but at the same time it should not exceed this time, because viewers would immediately start to reread it (Karamitroglou, 1998).

In making of subtitles, translators usually apply compression. It reduces the size of subtitles, which is very important because of the lack of space on the screen and time for its reading. Characters` speech is simplified and often paraphrased. Such transformations as full rearrangement, logical development, generalization, omission and grammatical replacement are used to reduce the amount of text. In most cases the following elements are omitted: a) repetitions; b) names in compilation constructions; c) internationally known words ("OK", "yes", "no"); d) exclamations ("oh", "wow"); e) incorrect start of the statement (the speaker begins the sentence and does not finish it, rebuilds the statement, using other words or grammatical constructions); f) grammatically incorrect constructions; g) constructions without semantic load ("well", "you know").

To conclude, the translation of audio-visual products requires translators to be good culturally, linguistically and technically educated, and to have creative approach to the translation. Each type of audio-visual translation has its peculiarities and requires specific approach. Subtitling being one of the most commonly used type is rather unique. In case of written translation, the written text of the source language is transformed into a written text of the target language, and in case of verbal interpretation, the oral text is rendered into another language in oral form. But as for subtitling, we need to translate the verbal text into a written one. Such specificity predetermines a number of problems connected with the difference in the perception of oral and written speech.

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THE UNO REPUTATION

Over the last 60 years, the UN has changed and developed, along the way it has permanently changed the environment of the international community, through its work in peacekeeping, creating and developing international law, the establishment of human rights, the list goes on. However, in all this change some negatives have arisen, the decision making process is often very slow and many institutions like the Security Council are

reactionary, and very easily caught up in power politics, rendering them useless at critical moments. This raises the question that this debate is focused around has the UN failed?

Internal problems

The United Nations is no more corrupt than any large organization, much less national governments, and far more transparent than many comparable institutions.

It is true that the Human Rights Council contains some nations with bad records on civil liberties but it is surely better to engage with such regimes and shame them into slowly improving their human rights standards, than simply excluding them from UN organs and losing any influence over how they treat their citizens.

The United Nations has allowed sexual harassment and assault to flourish in its offices around the world, with accusers ignored and perpetrators free to act with impunity, the Guardian has been told.

Dozens of current and former UN employees described a culture of silence across the organization and a flawed grievance system that is stacked against victims.

Of the employees interviewed, 15 said they had experienced or reported sexual harassment or assault within the past five years. The alleged offences ranged from verbal harassment to rape.

Seven of the women had formally reported what happened, a route that campaigners say is rarely pursued by victims for fear of losing their job, or in the belief that no action will be taken.

"If you report it, your career is pretty much over, especially if you're a consultant," said one consultant, who alleged she was harassed by her supervisor while working for the World Food Programme. "It's like an unsaid thing."

One of the women, who alleges she was raped by a more senior UN staff member while working in a remote location, said: "There are no other options to get justice, and I have lost my job too."

She said that despite medical evidence and witness testimonies, an internal investigation by the UN found insufficient evidence to support her allegation. Along with her job, she says she has lost her visa and has spent months in hospital due to stress and trauma. She fears she will face persecution if she returns to her home country.

External problems

Main purpose of the UN, to prevent war, has clearly not been achieved.

It is unfair to say that the United Nations has failed just because conflict has not been eradicated from the world. The causes that drive nations to war with one another often cannot be resolved by diplomatic means; to set global peace as the test for the UN's efficiency is clearly unfair. Nonetheless the UN has served as an effective forum for behind the scenes diplomacy in many international crises. It has come to the aid of countries when attacked, as in the examples of [South] Korea and Kuwait in 1950 and 1990 respectively; it has also kept the peace in, for example, the former Yugoslavia, Cyprus and East Timor. The fact that armed conflicts around the world have become less common since 1990 is, arguably, at least partly down to the good offices of the United Nations

An Associated Press investigation of U.N. missions during the past 12 years found nearly 2,000 allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation by peacekeepers and other personnel around the world — signaling the crisis is much larger than previously known. More than 300 of the allegations involved children, the AP found, but only a fraction of the alleged perpetrators served jail time.

Legally, the U.N. is in a bind. It has no jurisdiction over peacekeepers, leaving punishment to the countries that contribute the troops.

The AP interviewed alleged victims, current and former U.N. officials and investigators and sought answers from 23 countries on the number of peacekeepers who faced such allegations and, what if anything, was done to investigate. With rare exceptions, few nations responded to repeated requests, while the names of those found guilty are kept confidential, making accountability impossible to determine. Without agreement for widespread reform and accountability from the U.N.'s member states, solutions remain elusive.

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THE VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

While the field of juvenile delinquency stands as a monument to social science, one of its most mature, theoretically and empirically developed domains, the topic of juvenile victimization-the opposite pole of the offender-victim equation- has been comparatively neglected. It is true that one can find substantial research on specific child victimization topics like child abuse or child sexual assault, but there is nothing like the integrated and theoretically articulated interest that characterizes the field of juvenile delinquency.

This neglect is ironic for a variety of reasons. For one thing children are among the most highly victimized segments of the population. They suffer from high rates of the same crimes and violence adults do, and then they suffer from much victimization relatively particular to childhood. Second, victimization has enormous consequences for children, derailing normal and healthy development trajectories. It can affect personality formation, have major mental health consequences, impact on academic performance, and also is strongly implicated in the development of delinquent and antisocial behavior. It is clear that because of several factors such as children's special developmental vulnerability to victimization its differential character during childhood, and the presence of specialized institutions to deal with it (like child protection agencies) the victimization of children and youth deserves both more attention and specialized attention within the larger fields of criminology justice studies and even developmental psychology.

Children suffer more victimizations than do adults, including more conventional crimes, more family violence, and some forms virtually unique to children, such as family abduction. On the basis of national statistics, these victimizations can be grouped into 3 broad categories: the pandemic, such as sibling assault, affecting most children; the acute, such as physical abuse, affecting a fractional but significant percentage; and the extraordinary, such as homicide, affecting a very small group. They can also be differentiated by the degree to which they result from the unique dependency status of children. A field called the victimology of childhood should be defined that adopts a developmental approach to understanding children's vulnerability to different types of victimizations and their different effects.

This study examined a large spectrum of violence, crime, and victimization experiences in a nationally representative sample of children and youth ages 2 to 17 years. More than one half (530 per 1,000) of the children and youth had experienced a physical

assault in the study year, more than 1 in 4 (273 per 1,000) a property offense, more than 1 in 8 (136 per 1,000) a form of child maltreatment, 1 in 12 (82 per 1,000) a sexual victimization, and more than 1 in 3 (357 per 1,000) had been a witness to violence or experienced another form of indirect victimization. Only a minority (29%) had no direct or indirect victimization. The mean number of victimizations for a child or youth with any victimization was 3.0, and a child or youth with one victimization had a 69% chance of experiencing another during a single year.

In summary, In terms of victimological positions the today characteristic is the fact that many of crimes are committed by juveniles towards their family members and other relatives. It is also the nature of criminal behavior – are increasingly dominated by violent and selfish motivation. The problem of victimological prevention of juvenile delinquency should be viewed in two dimensions: a) in ensuring an effective system of registration and reporting crimes, which reduces the latency of factors; b) in ensuring the rights of crime victims, based on generally accepted international norms and standards.
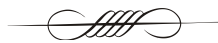
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SOMETHING ABOUT HEALTHY LIFE IN NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand is fascinating and totally unique in the world. New Zealanders believe life is for living. It's about balancing a good day's work with time for family and friends. New Zealand has a world-class recipe for better living.

They go jogging every morning, eat only healthy food and hate drunken behavior. It's true, NZ is also pretty vigilant about drunken behavior. They don't let belligerent people in bars and will kick them out without a second thought.

Also, New Zealanders spend a lot of time searching the Net. Ups. It is not true. Actually, NZ has the worst internet in the entire world, which is why locals go in for sports. Sporting opportunities are numerous and there are plenty of facilities around. In winter they focus on Rugby, Rugby League, Netball and Football (Soccer). Having an abundance of lakes and rivers means there are plenty of rowing and kayaking opportunities. Rugby football is the most popular spectator sport in New Zealand, with the legendary All Blacks recently winning the Rugby World Cup. Though the sport has public school beginnings in England, in New Zealand, rugby is definitely the grass-roots sport of the 'average bloke'.

In fact NZ has one of the best health care service in the world. New Zealand has since developed a dual health system with those able to pay, or those with insurance, guaranteed quicker access to specialist care provided in the private sector.

New Zealand's comparatively high GP part-charges (up to £25) also pose an access barrier, especially to the less well off (public hospitals are free). A public-private mix with GPs (mostly private) and hospitals (mostly public) has meant integration has largely been an aspirational goal, while hospitals and personal health services have continued to dominate at the expense of preventive services.

Over the years, New Zealand governments have experimented with health system designs aimed at promoting competition, national equity and democratic governance.

Virtually every organisational and funding model has been tried. The most recent model – alliancing – provides hope that the 1938 goals may be rejuvenated.

Alliance members, a mix of clinical leaders and senior management, sign a charter which binds them to building trust in one another, focusing on the whole system, not the specific interests of the sector they may work for, and agreeing to help one another to achieve alliance goals.

These goals include redesigning services considered to be an alliance priority, such as integrated services for older people with chronic care needs, or access to GP-referred specialist services (which an alliance may decide should be provided in primary care settings rather than hospitals). Underpinning all decision making is a first principle of what the system should look like from the patient perspective. Very importantly, equity, access, integration and prevention – core goals from 1938 – are the overarching goals as they make sense to patients and professionals.

Alliancing provides a different incentive set from the current clinical commissioning group (CCG) model in the English NHS, yet GPs are at the heart of New Zealand's current arrangements. The model could be useful for visionary CCGs to embrace if basic NHS principles of equity and universal access are to be protected.

All in all, New Zealand has a broadly similar healthcare system to Britain's, but New Zealand uses alliancing to promote a whole system approach. (PS Queen Elizabeth II is officially Queen of New Zealand. She is represented in New Zealand by a Governor General, who ratifies all laws put before him or her by the elected parliament of New Zealand.)
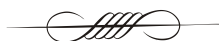
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LEXICAL AND STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF NOVEL THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY BY OSCAR WILDE

Today English literature is not so popular. But many poems are the most popular in the world. My curiosity was caused by my interest in research of the creation of Oscar Wilde, so I chose such theme for my work as Lexical and stylistic analysis of novel The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde.

European literature in the late nineteenth century, and particularly drama, had eradicative changes. The writers of this period tried to develop new approaches to the content, form and purpose of fiction. Probably because of it in England in the late XIX century, such trend as aestheticism appeared in the literature.

Aestheticism was a counterweight to realism, which paid attention to the social problems. One of the world's most famous British authors, whose leading principle of outlook and art was aestheticism, is Oscar Fingal O'Flaherty Wills Wilde. The first representatives of this movement John Ruskin and Walter Pater had the great influence on the formation of his aesthetic views.

The main position of Wilde's aesthetic was the correlation of art and morality. He denied an influence of moral and ethical laws of society on the artist and on his works and

considered that art was beyond morality. We trace this opinion in the novel "The Picture of Dorian Grey" and it we think is the relevance of this science work.

Summarizing everything, we set a goal to research the features of the Oscar Wilde's style after the example of his novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" and determine how these features are realized in the speech and vocabulary of the novel.

Purpose defined range of tasks:
− Justify the concept of style in literature and linguistics;
− Give the definition of the individual style of the author;
− Identify the definition of individual style of Oscar Wilde;
− Consider the stylistic features of the novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde;
− Investigate the features of vocabulary in the novel "Portrait of Doreen Gray".

This work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and list of used literature sources.

In the introduction it is defined the purpose of the disquisition, the range of tasks, object and subject of research as well as novelty and of work. Also it is defined the scientific subsoil and indicated the structure of the work.

The main attention was paid to the theoretical foundation of the novel and to the definition of the concept "style" from the viewpoint of literature and linguistics. Also, we isolated and substantiated the concept of individual style of the author, and features of the manifestation of style in writing. We concluded that "style" is the internally united set of methods, which fulfil other functions in the linguistic practice of every nation; every style is developing and improving; individual style of writer - his individual manner of speech activity.

The second presents the study of scientific and philosophical orientation, which manifests itself in the paradox of the impact of art on ethics but the author realizes the inevitable victory of life over art. It was identified and presented structural and compositional characteristics of the novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray", which are in the numerous using of metaphors, epithets and comparisons for describing people and their behavior, psychological phenomena.

We investigated lexical and stylistic features of the novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray", which are in skilful using by the author of various stylistic techniques that emphasize the importance of beauty and luxury. Analysing the images of the main characters and their language personification in the novel, we indicated that although the writer built images, plot episodes, in accordance with his aesthetic beliefs, the development of the plot revealed the mendacity of all these people.

So, as a result of conducted research, we concluded that some of the most frequently used techniques for creating the images by the author are the devices of metaphors, comparisons and epithets that create a unique style and recognition of Oscar Wilde.

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DANGER OF DESTRUCTIVE CULTS

Nowadays religion in the world plays one of the main roles. It is an active and integral component of social and political sides of life. One of the most important indicators of development of civil society is the availability of independent, voluntary civic associations. Religion organizations take special place in this huge system. Religion organizations are composed of cult organization and non-cult organization. Cult organizations include religion groups and monasteries. Non-cult organizations are divided into religion centres and administrations, religious educational institutions, religious brotherhoods and missionary societies.

Legal basis of religious policy is formulated in the Constitution of Ukraine which contains the right of everyone to freedom of conscience. This right includes freedom to profess any religion or profess no religion, participating in religious ceremonies and ritual, and implementation of religious activity.

Ukrainian government pursues the policy of non-interference concerning religious organizations as well as in the case of associations and political parties. This policy provides neutrality in matters of belief and religion, as well as the obligations of guaranteeing the freedom of religion. Moreover, it creates different conditions to protect the rights and freedoms of all citizens. However, this policy involves some measures by which freedom is not turned into uncontrolled permissiveness. Permissiveness leads to violation of rights of other citizens or public order.

A demonstration of uncontrolled permissiveness is the creation of destructive cults. Generally destruction means disturbance of normal structure of something. There are a lot of destructive cults beside legal religion organizations. The priority of this type of organizations is formation of classical religious fanatics. Destructive cult is the group or movement that shows profound commitment to person, idea or thing and use different methods of manipulation. This power of persuasion is aimed at realization ultimate aims of leaders of group or movement.

Destructive cults have some specific characteristics, so we can identify a lot of parasitic sects:

1)   Firstly, religion marketing. Sects always spread their creed among people and try to attract more and more victims. Sectarian propagation is addressed not to the heart or mind, but to the subconscious.

2)   Secondly, psychological pressure. Newcomer is always surrounded with special attention and care. His consciousness must be rebuilt immediately. This process is called "love bombing".

3)   The third feature is the double doctrine. First creed is for advertising and attracting people and second creed is for the profit of the leaders.

4)   The fourth characteristic is the hierarchy. Hierarchy allows leaders of group to grip people and direct their activity at all levels of sect. Furthermore, leaders can prevent critical attitude to the sect or to the founders.

5) The fifth feature is the righteousness of founders and sect. Creed of sects pretends to be the only true doctrine. All other creeds and doctrines that have existed until now are wrong.

6) The sixth sign is illusion of meaning of life. The majority of victims are people with ill and unstable mental state. Such people don't have clear moral and spiritual principles and they need some illusions.

Destructive cults typically have two purposes - recruiting new members and fund raising. Other groups also do this, of course, in order to make the members' lives better or contribute to society. The difference is that in destructive cults, all work and funds serve the cult, or more specifically, the leaders. Destructive cults tend to be totalitarian in the control of the behavior of members - members are expected to devote more and more of their time, energy, skills, money and resources to the aims of the group. The idea is that only those completely committed will attain the ultimate goal.

Members end up doing more courses, making bigger donations, working for free for the group leader, who is happy to have free web sites built, business cards designed for free, free legal and medical advice, free massages and so on. In some groups the leader dictates what the members wear, eat, work at, spend their money on, who they have relationships with, who they marry or have sex with; it is often done in incredible details. The ideology of destructive cults tends to be totalitarian too, with black and white thinking.

However, many cults have sinister or extreme goals that become extremely dangerous beyond the norm. This manifests in mass-suicides, brainwashing, extremist behavior, attacks, abductions, extortion and vandalism. Here are the most dangerous religious cults of all time:

1) The Ku Klux Klan. The KKK was famous for white robes, pointed hoods and held on its ground because of the white supremacy. Lost in the history is the fact that essentially the KKK is, or at least was, a religious sect of extremist Christians. Having established immediately after the Civil War, the KKK once boasted to have nearly four million members. Their terror tactics and stance on blacks, Jews, Catholics and other minorities certainly didn't win them any favors, but it was the fear tactics and murders which made them exceedingly dangerous.

2) Aum Shinrikyo. This Japanese cult translates to the "Supreme Truth" and it was founded by Shoko Asahara in 1984. Under the cover of a yoga and meditation cult, this group was granted religious status and eventually became increasingly dangerous. In the decade that passed Asahara and his followers were accused of forced donations, fraud, and even murder.

3) Children of God. Few cults are as creepy as those that call themselves the Children of God which was founded by David Berg. The primary belief practiced by followers of this organization is that sex with children is not only a common phenomenon, but a divine right. Needless to say, there was an extensive history of sexual abuse within this cult. Young women were turned towards prostitution and used to lure new members to their ranks.

4) Heaven's Gate. Followers of this cult believed that enlightenment and salvation could only be achieved by fleeing the Earth before the "great recycling." Since leaving Earth was somewhat problematic, the leaders of this cult preached suicide as the answer to leaving your body and reaching enlightenment. Marshall Applewhite and Bonnie Nettles were the leaders of this strange cult.

As far as I am concerned, opportunity to speak out openly about attitudes towards religion and to do rites carries a risk of manipulating people's consciousness by large amount of destructive cults. You can see polite people who want to talk with you about God or Holy Bible, who give you free colourful books and invite you to unknown place. If you agree with them, you will do step toward dependence on cult. Respectable organization provides all information about their activity and rules in the beginning of conversation. Destructive cults act the other way around.

As a rule, founders of sect don't speak a lot about story of their organization. You will not hear the details of creating a cult. Originally representatives of sect try to assure you that their organization is tolerant to orthodoxy. They can hide their aims under the names such as "Courses of studying Holy Bible" or "Courses of charity". Then they can say to you to deny history of your country, your relatives and Christian canons. You can be under the pressure of claims to donate your money or your own property to this organization. If you want to avoid such participation, you will have to ask many questions. They will not be able to answer the most them.

In my opinion, Ukrainian legislator should follow the example of Germany. German police use a list of potentially dangerous destructive religious organizations, whose leaders and activists are under the special observation. If there are a lot of reports about hard pressure on members of group, The Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth distributes information materials that draw the attention of citizens to the dangerous facts about this organization.

Another positive example of state involvement in religious life is France. In this country the authorities are concerned with the involvement of children in religious organizations. Religion is tightly controlled by France. In order to improve the control of the activity of religious organizations by the state it was proposed to create a special inter-ministerial coordinating body subordinated directly to the Prime Minister of France, which would have administrative and legal leverage and individual financial support. As a result of its work this organ would have to make an annual report to inform the Prime Minister and other government bodies and make suggestions to improve the work of state institutions to counteract the dangerous activities of certain religious organizations.

In Italy the struggle against the abuse of religion is made by carefully collecting information about anti-constitutional manifestations of the religious organizations. If it is turned out that the leadership of a denomination forbids its followers to meet with their friends and family, if children are instigated against the parents or the state, and the group members are forced to make significant financial donations or to transfer the property or to bequeath the money, etc., the procedure takes place according to the Criminal Code.

Consequently, activity of destructive cults harms government and society. Some representatives of cults oppose current moral and legal principles of society. In some cases it leads to disturbance of public order and riots. It is necessary to be careful and to interpret information critically.

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LEGAL LIABILITY AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT LEGAL MEANS TO ENSURE ECOLOGICAL LEGISLATION OBSERVANCE

The direct dependence of the environment and people's health is obvious both for a legislator and ordinary citizens.

Nowadays we have unsatisfactory indicators of the environment and health. Such situation can be explained by subjects' neglecting the certain requirements of the ecological legislation rules.

Thus, the environmental protection as one of the goals of our state is becoming more and more important. It means implementing the system of legal, organizational, economic, and other measures which are directed at the rational use of natural recourses, prevention and control of their pollution.

The relations in the area of the environmental protection in Ukraine are regulated by the Act of Ukraine "On the environmental protection" as well as by the land, water and forestry legislation, etc. (VVR, 1991, №1264-XII, Act of Ukraine "On the environmental protection").

The legal part in the mechanism of citizens' rights to the safe environment in Ukraine can be seen in providing practical possibilities for its free use, to impel subjects to lawful behavior, to use preventive measures against law-breaking in a certain sphere and to restore violated rights and freedoms.

A special guarantee of citizens' rights to the safe environment is the legal liability for an individual and legal person's unlawful activity that leads to the environment destruction and pollution.

The legislation of Ukraine defines the disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal liability for the violation of the ecological legislation.

A person becomes liable for ecological offences committed while performing his professional duties defined by regulations, statutes and provisions. A disciplinary action can be imposed for the offence regardless of ecological consequences only considering the formal components that is in case of committing an offence. (Hetman A.P., Shulha M.V, 2005, "Ecological law of Ukraine").

According to the Code of Ukraine "On administrative offences" adopted on December, 7, 1984 administrative actions imposed to persons guilty of breaking the ecological legislation requirements include a warning, fine; confiscation of instruments and means of an offence that belong to a lawbreaker; seizure of natural resources objects unlawfully obtained; forfeiture of the right to a certain activity in the field of ecology (for example, the right to hunting). (VVR of the Ukrainian SR, 1984, №8073-X, Code of Ukraine "On administrative offences").

Chapter 7 of the Code of Ukraine "On administrative offences" point out administrative offences in the area of environmental protection and use of natural resources. The most common of them is destruction and pollution of the agricultural and other soils; violation of the rules of the land use; breach of the regulations as to the protection of interior

part of the Earth; unlawful use of the state forest fund; wood stocking up and transportation; unlawful exploitation and destruction of the forest plants; littering woods and forests with garbage, etc. (Hetman A.P., Shulha M.V, 2005, "Ecological law of Ukraine").

Legal persons and individuals are held liable in case they are to recompense fully for the damage and accordingly the real property cost at the time of the caused damages as well as the expenditures on refining the natural resources qualities that have been lost as a result of the offence. As to the ecological offences and imposing the pecuniary liability to persons guilty of such crimes, one can mention not only material (economic) grounds, that is destruction and damage to citizens' and juridical persons' property (for example, the loss of the woodland as a result of unlawful trees exploitation; unlawful fishing or poisoning valuable kinds of fish as a result of water pollution). These offences can lead to the material damage. One can speak about the material damage as a ground for imposing the pecuniary liability in ecology, because an ecological offence is the violation of citizens' individual nonpecuniary rights, specifically ensuring safe environment, health protection that is rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine. (E-Resource: Scientific and practical commentary of the Civil Code of Ukraine, http://apelyacia.org.ua).

Persons guilty of committing crimes that are dangerous for the society and the environment are held criminally liable. According to the provisions of the Articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine adopted on April, 5, 2001, Chapter VIII "Offences against the environment" defines the type and measure of the criminal liability for ecological offences in Ukraine. For example, the Criminal Code of Ukraine states the liability for land pollution in article 239, for air pollution in article 241, for the breach of the legislation on plants protection in article 247, for unlawful hunting in article 248 as well as for ecocides that can cause the ecological disaster in article 441, etc.

According to article 51 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine there are such kinds of penalties: fine, deprivation of a military, special rank or a qualification class; deprivation of the right to hold an office or to be involved in the activity; community service; corrective labor; confiscation of property; detention; deprivation of liberty for a certain term and others. The type and measure of punishment depend on the degree of social danger of the ecological offence and are defined by the article of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. (VVR, 2001, №2341-III, Criminal Code of Ukraine)

Imposing legal liability ensures the proper environmental protection and natural resources preservation; exercising citizens' rights, promotes strict performing duties to protect environment, prevents offences.

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ON INTRALINGUAL AND INTERSEMIOTIC TRANSLATION: COMICS AS CREOLIZED TEXTS

The article deals with the translation of comics as creolized text. There is a tendency to conduct linguistic researches based on creolized texts. It should be emphasized that most linguists indicate such examples of creolized texts as follows: texts of advertising, comics,

posters. That's why the majority of scholars are considering intersemiotic translation as up-to-date issue. The purpose of in depth analysis rests on Neil Gaiman's comic series of the Sandman. The study investigates this issue by comparing the Russian translation of comic by I. Ivanova.

Comics are the type of creolized text in which various modes of conveying meanings are manifested and intertwined all the time. Comics are "texts organised into sequential units, graphically separated from each other" (Saraceni, 2003). In a comic book, we can find, in a single frame, words, images of objects, human images, and certain signs that we can call exclusive comic elements (ECE) jointly acting to transmit a narrative to the reader. The original idea of intersemiotic translation was represented by Roman Jakobson, which implies the translation of one sign system to another. In addition to this, intersemiotic translation has been specially associated with book-to-film translation and vice-versa, among many other possibilities. This conception commonly consideres the whole text as well as the fully translated version into another system. Besides, Jakobson classified translations into three possible types or ways of interpreting verbal signs, namely, intersemiotic translation, interlingual translation and intralingual translation (Jakobson, 1992).

The study provides examples of inersemiotic translation as creolized text from the Neil Gaiman's comic series of the Sandman. The translation of this comic has its own difficulties which translator should deal with. These include:

1.   Speech bubbles.

They are used to express not only the dialogues or the thoughts of the characters, but the way in which they say something or feel something: tone, diction, volume, and so on. In this example the translation renders the tone.

2.   Another defining feature of comic strips is onomatopoeia.

This is graphic-textual representations of environmental sounds or non-discursive verbal utterances which make it possible to represent anything from blows or shots to screams, whispers and crying. However, for translators, it is very important to keep in mind that each language has a different way of representing these sounds. Here we can see the rendering of sound "s-s-s" in translated equivalent «захист»: з-а-х-и-с-т, з-а-х-и-щ-а-т-и» together it creates English sound - "s".
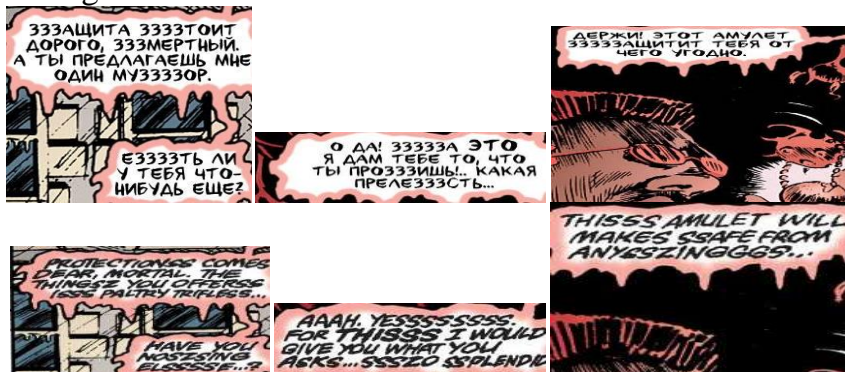
3.   Title and names.

The title and names of the characters also pose their challenges. We came across with the translation of the title of comic which is at the same time the name of the main character. Obviously the title is controversial and newsworthy as it can be translated like: Сендмен, ПіщанаЛюдина, ПісочнаЛюдина, Сенді, Сендік. The original title of comic is translated like «ПісочнаЛюдина». This translation transfers and retains the idea of comic. Besides, it is considered to be one of the main distinctive features of intersemiotic translation. Hence, depending on the country in which they will be marketed, as well any questions of legislation and the type of public they are meant for, names and titles are either translated or left in their original language. In the following example "sleepwalker" should be translated as a person who performs motor acts while asleep: "They lived their lives like sleepwalkers, eating if fed, sometimes talking nonsense, dream- stuff". The translator doesn't translate as «Лунатики», she gives Latin variant from "somnus"(dream) and "ambulo"(move) in translation it is rendered like «сомнамбули».

These data support the view that comics provide information not only with words, but they're also linked to an image. This means that the translators must confine their translation to the limited amount of space provided. It has been the goal of this paper to illustrate the different types of problems the translation of comics involves. As it has been demonstrated, the problems are very diverse and encompass not only linguistic difficulties but a wide range of other difficulties that stem from the multimedia nature of comics and the fact that images may not always be interpreted the same way by different cultures.

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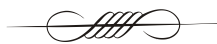
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DAS ENTLEHNEN DER WÖRTER INS DEUTSCHE AUS ANDEREN SPRACHEN IN MASSENMEDIEN

Es gibt drei Hauptmittel, die das Vokabular jeder Sprache erweitern können. Das sind Wortgefüge, die Veränderung der Wortbedeutung und die Entlehnung. Sie beeinflusst viele Sprachen, aber diese Beeinflussung ist ganz unterschiedlich. Einige Sprachen haben keine große Auswirkung, andere entlehnten nicht nur Substantive, Verben, sondern auch Pronomen und Präpositionen aus anderen Sprachen. Das Entlehnen ist ein Prozess der Benutzung des Elementes einer Sprache in einer anderen.

Das deutsche Wortgut hat Entlehnungen aus 50 Spachen. 70% aller Wörter der deutschen Sprache entlehnte man in verschiedenen Zeiträumen. Es erfolgt unter dem Einfluss verschiedener Faktoren: historischer, geografischer, sozialer, wirtschaftlicher, kultureller usw. Der Prozess der Assimilation kann sehr gründlich sein, dass die Sprecher keinen Unterschied zwischen dem fremden Wort und ihrem eigenen füllen. Man kann es nur mit der etymologischen Analyse durchprüfen (Zhabina E., 2001, S. 272).

Das Vokabular jeder Sprache ist ein lebendiges Phänomen, das immer verändert. Die ständige Bereicherung des lexikalisch-semantischen Sprachsystems ist ein Gesetz einer historischen Entwicklung der Sprache als sozialen Phänomen.

In der deutschen Sprache gibt es Entlehnungen aus keltischen, lateinischen, griechischen, französischen Sprachen, aber heute beeinflusst Englisch die deutsche Sprache sehr intensiv.

Die deutsche Sprache wird täglich von Innovationen, die meistens im englischsprachigen Raum erfunden werden, beeinflusst. Im Bereich der Technik und Wissenschaft *(Computer, Internet, Lokomotive),* Mode *(Breakdance, Leggins, Piercing, Smoking),* amerikanische Lebensmittel und Produkte *(Hamburger, Cheeseburger, Pudding, Fast Food),* Politik *(Opposition, Parlament),* Wirtschaft *(Banknote, Budget)* ist dieser Einfluss besonders stark.

Die Massenmedien spielen bei dieser Entwicklung eine immer größere Rolle, da sie sowohl einem breiten Publikum als auch einer großen Leserschaft zugänglich sind. Anglizismen werden heutzutage in jedem Bereich als Mittel des Ausdrucks und des Stils eingesetzt. In den Printmedien wollen die Journalisten einen Text moderner, zeitgemäßer, interessanter und präziser schreiben, deswegen benutzen sie diese entlehnten Wörter sehr oft (Zschieschlang T., 2011, S.7).

Ich habe eine kleine Analyse in der deutschen Online-Zeitschrift „Deutsche Welle" gemacht. Ich habe Interesse an Entlehnungen in den verschiedenen Artikeln dieser Zeitschrift. In einem wirtschaftlichen Artikel fand ich solche Lehnwörter *(Chef, Bank, Firma, Investbanking, Quartal, Aktie, Management)* und das beträgt zirka 7% der Wörter aus dem ganzen Text. In einem kulturlichen Artikel gibt es Entlehnungen *(Film, Publikum, Regisseuer, Ikone, Drama, Comeback, Komödie)* und diese Zahl beträgt zirka 8% der Wörter aus dem ganzen Text. In einem wissenschaftlichen Artikel gibt es auch viele Entlehnungen *(Trend, Material, Potential, Plakat, Montage, Hotel, Büro, Restaurant, Etage, reklamieren, Lifestyle transportieren)* und das ist zirka 12% aller Wörter aus dem ganzen Text. In einem sportlichen Artikel gibt es auch Entlehnungen *(Test, Fan, Team, Start, Topstar, testen)* und diese Zahl beträgt zirka 3,3% der Wörter aus dem ganzen Text. Die Zahl der entlehnten Wörter ist hier weniger, als in den anderen Artikeln.

Im Deutschen ist die Tendenz, sowohl die Rechtschreibung als auch die Aussprache von Anglizismen nach den Regeln der Schreibung und der Rechtlautung der englischen Sprache so weit wie möglich zu erhalten.

Die deutsche Sprache wird in allen Bereichen des modernen gesellschaftlichen Lebens durch eine beispiellose Zahl von Anglizismen ersetzt und sogar vollständig verdrängt. In einer solchen Richtung sehen Linguisten Gefahr, weil die deutsche Sprache ihre Ausdruckskraft, Emotionalität und vielleicht die Zukunft im Allgemeinen verlieren könnte.

Wir müssen also verstehen, dass die Entlehnung ein Prozess der Bereicherung jeder Sprache ist, aber es kann positiv und negativ wirken. Englisch ist die dominierende Sprache auf der ganzen Welt geworden, die den Gebrauch von Nationalsprachen reduziert und die Frage ihrer Entwicklung und Zukunftschancen aufgeworfen hat. Um Ihre Sprache zu bewahren, müssen Sie sich bewusst auf Ihre Muttersprache und Kultur beziehen.

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GENDER STEREOTYPES AND THEIR RENDERING IN TRANSLATION

The object of research is the linguistic units that represent gender relations in the English literary text.

The subject of research is semantic and pragmatic, as well as cognitive features of actualization of gender stereotypes in multilevel units of English.

The behavior and communication of women and men are significantly influenced by two factors: psychophysiological features and gender stereotypes (mechanisms that ensure the consolidation and transmission of gender roles from generation to generation).

Regarding the peculiarities of personality and temperament, psychologists argue that women are extroverts. They are sociable, active, empathic and caring, and men are more autonomous, persistent, authoritarian and intellectual. Women tend to outperform men in everything related to language. They have a richer vocabulary; they are more inclined to love, more affectionate, more emotional. Men are introverts. They are often leaders; their self-esteem depends on the success in the field of substantive activity, more stable and generally higher than the female one (Batsevych, 2004).

Stylistically, masculine speech is more diverse and more contrast than feminine, but women are less likely to use such abnormal expressions than men. Among other differences between male and female in the language, the scholar highlights the following: the female language is more conservative; women's emotions are expressed not even in words but in intonation, despite the fact that their language is filled with emotionally-evaluative, diminutive words, euphemisms. Women use in their speech mainly compound and disjunctive sentences while men use complex sentences (Kotov, Bavinova 1998).

We see an example of the male and female translation of the same sentence. In them, the gender stereotypes are clearly revealed (the use of damn words - inherent in men and the use of expressions of softening statements - characteristic of women). The female translation is characterized by translation compensation, and the male reproduces the gender identity fairly accurately. For example:*"…Everybody voted to get the hell out"*(Heiley 2007).

Жіночий переклад*:«…І всі висловилися за те, щоб швидше забратися звідси.»* ***Чоловічий переклад****:«…Всі пасажири були згодні послати до бісу обід і вилетіти швидше.»*

We again encountered a reflection of the gender stereotype in translation, namely the verbal restraint of men and the female propensity to exaggerate. Women's translation inherent the emotionally colored, more often the use of parenthetic words, details and such a grammatical transformation as expansion. From these two examples, we can see that the male translation more corresponds to the original. For example:*"I'd say fifty at least, we've answered; and there've been others we haven't."* ***Чоловічий переклад****: «Принаймні 50 було, але було багато й інших дзвінків, на які ми не відповідали».* ***Жіночий переклад****: «Та дзвінків 50 принаймнібуло. Це ті, на які ми відповідали, а напевнее були й такі з якими нас не з'єднали».*

According to the stereotyped features of men and women′s speech, women are often characterized by frequent use of disjunctive questions, expressing a feedback signal, that is, waiting for a response and continuing the conversation. For example:*«But you love it, don't you?» - «Але ти ж це любиш, хіба ні?»*

It should be noticed that in translation it is very important to take into account the gender factor in order not to get a "true" copy of the work from the original. Undoubtedly, translation is formed under the influence of national and historical factors. The translation depends on the national culture of the receptor (which we have seen in the analysis), which, depending on its feminine / masculine orientation, affects its adequacy.

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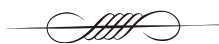
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THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (UABA)

As the saying goes «A prophet is not recognized in his own land». These words are really topical for Ukraine in 20-21 centuries. Thousands of Ukrainians were forced to look for a better destiny abroad. But even in foreign countries, they remembered their origin, made a great impression on the world with their talents and always supported their Motherland.

However, the most impressive is the achievement of Ukrainian lawyers in the United States. Jurisprudence is known as one of the most successful professions in America. This is explained by the fact that, initially, a person who wants to become a lawyer must study for a long time (7 years), get a patent (for a practicing lawyer) and be a member of any association or organization of lawyers (preferably). Ukrainian lawyers decided to create an association that would bring together all Ukrainian-born lawyers to support Ukraine, its legislation and jurisprudence in an organized and summary way.

Today, in the United States, there is The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA). The Association is a professional organization of American lawyers of Ukrainian descent.

The UABA was formed in September 1977 at the first national convention of Ukrainian American attorneys in Cleveland, Ohio. The UABA was forged out of a desire to work more closely on a national level with the Ukrainian community and its organizations, and to stand in defence of its Ukrainian brethren. The UABA Scholarship Fund Inc. was formed in the 1980's for the purpose of providing monetary assistance to needy students enrolled in law programs.

Among the most important issues that were discussed and considered by the UABA during in the last quarter century were Human Rights-Dissidents Defense; Estate matters involving citizens of the Soviet Union; the protestation of the ABA-Soviet Lawyers Agreement; the formation of the World Congress of Ukrainian Jurists and participation in four World Congresses in Ukraine; development of a working relationship with Ukrainian judges, jurists and government officials; Rule of Law-Legal Reform Projects for Ukraine; the New Constitution of Ukraine; assistance to Ukrainian Embassy and Consular offices in U.S.; UABA Scholarship grants for Ukrainian jurists and law students, etc.

Many UABA members are directors and officers of various Ukrainian and American organizations and associations, and often provide prominent leadership and active community support on a local level.

The UABA convenes an annual convention for its members and guests at a venue that is conducive to discussions on timely legal topics of interest. Customarily, the meetings are held in the mid-autumn months of October or November. Over the past years, the UABA has held over 50 conventions at various venues in the US, Canada, Caribbean, Central Europe and in Ukraine. Elections of the governing bodies of the UABA are held at these conventions on a biannual basis.

The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) is a national bar association whose members are U.S. judges, attorneys and law students of Ukrainian descent and those American attorneys with an interest in Ukrainian matters. Associate Member status is available to foreign jurists from other jurisdictions, such as Canada and Ukraine, who share the UABA's goals and mission objectives.

UABA Mission Statement

1) To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and to maintain and promote representative government;

2) To promote the administration of Justice and the uniformity of legislation and of judicial decisions, and promote the rule of law;

3) To uphold the honour of the profession of law; and to advance the science of jurisprudence;

4) To apply the knowledge and experience of the profession to the promotion of the best interests of the Ukrainian American community and of the general public good;

5) To provide a forum for cordial communication among Ukrainian American lawyers;

6) To assist the legal profession in Ukraine to achieve the above stated goals in their homeland, and, to correlate and promote the activities of Ukrainian American lawyers in pursuance of the above purposes and in the interests of the profession, the Ukrainian American community, and the general public.

Famous representatives

The President of the UABA is Oksana Pelek, who specializes in litigation, real estate, and bankruptcy and immigration law in New York City. The Vice President is Iryna Ivashchuk, who focuses her practice in general corporate transactions and complex real estate and financing matters, assisting clients in domestic and cross-border deals. Also, Taras Rudnitsky (Chairman), Markian Silecky, Ivanka Bilych and others devote every spare second to improve the jurisprudence of both USA, and Ukraine.

To sum up, The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) is a professional organization of American lawyers of Ukrainian descent.The Ukrainian American Bar Association(UABA) was formed in September 1977 at the first national convention of Ukrainian American attorneys in Cleveland, Ohio. The UABA was forged out of a desire to work more closely on a national level with the Ukrainian community and its organizations, and to stand in defence of its Ukrainian brethren.The main goal of the UABA is, byapplying the knowledge and experience of the profession, to promote the interests of the Ukrainian American.

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BANKRUPTCY: NECESSITY TO CODIFY THE LAW

In our country, the formation of the Ukrainian economy required the creation of new, not famous Ukrainian legal institutions that regulate legal relations in this area of the state's life. The bankruptcy institute of Ukraine has become an integral part of market economy. It is also a powerful incentive for the effective operation of business entities, representing the interests of creditors and the state as a whole (Капустін В.В., 2013).

The existence of this institution is primarily due to the fact that it exists the need to solve problems associated with the inability of the subject Entrepreneurial activity to fulfil its monetary obligations before creditors.

In itself, the concept of "bankruptcy" has appeared long time ago and in the future it will not disappear from the life of society. The concept of "bankruptcy" is rather multi-faceted and ambiguous. The diversity of scientists' views is determined by the influence of factors both external and internal.

Representatives of economic thought base their thinking on the categories determined by the development of a market economy and the manifestation of its consequences. The key positions in the interpretation of bankruptcy are: insolvency, the consequence of poor governance, the outcome of the crisis. With regard to the legal aspect of the concept of bankruptcy, in legal literature, it is closely linked to "insolvency". (Футало Т, Шара А, 2012)

According to the law, bankruptcy is a insolvency proclaimed an economic court of the debtor to resume his solvency and repay the creditors' claims established in accordance with the procedure through the application of the liquidation procedure. (ЗУ «Про неплатоспроможність боржника або визнання його банкрутом», 1992)

Its value lies in the fact that the economic turnover excludes insolvent entities. It contributes to the improvement of the market. Also, this institute allows enterprises, institutions, organizations to achieve financial stability and well-being, subject to compliance with the law.

For today the Ukrainian legislator is raising the issue of reforming the procedures of the bankruptcy institute more and more. In late February, a group of people's deputies handed over to the Verkhovna Rada for review and elaboration of the Draft Code of Ukraine on Bankruptcy Procedures.

The main ideas are as follows:

– improvement of bankruptcy procedures, reduction of the terms of proceedings in bankruptcy cases;

– ensuring a significant improvement of business conditions in Ukraine;

– ensuring equal rights and opportunities for the same protection of all debtor's creditors of their legitimate interests in the bankruptcy procedure;

– reducing the possibility of abuse in bankruptcy procedures (Проект Кодексу України з процедур банкрутства, 2018).

Nobody knows in advance whether there will be changes, but work on reforming ineffective legislation is being carried out, and therefore there is hope for positive results.
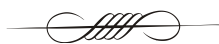
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A TUTOR (A GUARDIAN): RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

The freedom of a person, human rights and rights of a citizen, formation and development, especially the protection of rights and interests of juveniles, minors deprived of parental care, individuals whose civil capacity is recognized as limited or incapacitated, in the process of building civil society in Ukraine, is one of key issues of Ukraine's development and human development as a whole. In the absence of certain latent control or mentoring, these individuals cannot fully exist in today's globalized society and be fully engaged in civil legal relations.

A tutor (a guardian) can only be a physical person with full civil capacity. Accordingly, individuals with disabilities who are restricted in civil capacity cannot be appointed as tutors, guardians. Regarding emancipated persons, that is, individuals who have acquired full civil capacity from the age of 16 under certain circumstances, namely: work under an employment contract; recorded by mother or father of a child; wishing to engage in entrepreneurial activity (Article 35 of the Civil Code of Ukraine), then in the Civil Code of Ukraine the possibility of this category of persons to act as tutors or guardians remains unclear (Family Code of Ukraine, 2002).

According to The Rules for Guardianship and Foster Care the pre-eminent right among several persons who wish to become a tutor (a guardian) over the same child is granted to: relatives of a child irrespective of their place of residence; persons in whose family a child lives at the time when there were grounds for establishing tutorship or guardianship in relation to a child. At the same time, when a child has reached the appropriate age (10 years), wishes of a child are taken into consideration (item3.1 of the Rules) (Про затвердження Правил опіки та піклування: Наказ Державного комітету України у справах сім'ї та молоді, Міністерства освіти й науки України, Міністерства охорони здоров'я України, Міністерства праці та соціальної політики України, 1999).

A person appointed as a tutor (a guardian)) is issued a certificate of the established sample (Annex 3 to item 3.1 of the Rules), which specifies the tutor's (guardian's) surname, first name, patronymic name, his address of the place of residence, data on the appointment (date, number, full name of the authority that made the decision), ward's surname, first name, patronymic name, date of birth (Дзера В., Кузнєцова Н., Луць. В., 2005).

From the above, it is necessary to highlight the general conditions of the appointment of a tutor (a guardian).They can be divided into:

- Negative conditions are obstacles for appointing a person as a tutor (a guardian). These include:1) a person deprived of parental rights, if these rights were not renewed (Part 1 of Article 64 of the Civil Code of Ukraine); 2) whose behavior and interests conflict with the interests of an individual who needs tutorship or guardianship (Part 2 of Article 64 of the Civil Code of Ukraine); 3) prohibition of the appointment of persons abusing alcoholic

beverages (Part 3 of Article 244 of the Family Code of Ukraine); 4) other negative conditions in accordance with the Rules)

- Positive conditions are the requirements which a person who wishes to become a tutor (a guardian) must meet: 1) reaching majority; 2) full civil capacity of an individual; 3) the consent of tutor and guardian; 4) the relationship that exists between the guardian and the ward; 5) ability to fulfil the duties of tutor (guardian); 6) moral and other personal qualities of a guardian (Надьон В., 2015)

According to item 4 6 of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a tutor (a guardian) has the right: to determine the methods of education independently, taking into account the child's opinion and recommendations of guardianship and tutorship body; to demand to return a child from a person who keeps a child without court decision; give consent to adoption of a ward; carry out expenses necessary to meet the needs of the ward independently, at the expense of the government assistance, pensions, alimony, income from the property of a ward; represent the interests of a ward in institutions, organizations and other places.

According to item 47 of the same Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, a tutor (a guardian) is obligated: to educate a child, to take care of his/her health, mental state, physical and spiritual development, to prepare for independent life, to provide his/her health care and treatment; to create proper living conditions and conditions for obtaining complete secondary education; take measures to protect ward's civil rights and interests (Питання діяльності органів опіки та піклування, пов'язаної із захистом прав дитини: Постанова Кабінету Міністрів України, 2008).

A guardian is obliged to act in the interests of a ward, take care of his physical and spiritual condition, and create necessary conditions for this. In some cases, there is a need to manage ward's property. The same provision is contained in the Rules, namely in item 4.2.

By the general rule, duties and services for tutorship and guardianship are performed by a tutor (a guardian) free of charge (item 4.12 of the Rules, Part 5 of Article 249 of the Family Code of Ukraine). However, when a tutor (a guardian) carries out his duties to ensure rights and interests of a ward, there may be situations in which a tutor (a guardian) will spend own money. That is why the Central Committee of Ukraine provides for the possibility of paying the services of these persons (Яніцька І., 2012).

Thus, on the basis of the above information, it may be noted that the requirements for the person of a tutor and guardian are set at the following level: a tutor (a guardian) can be only a person with full civil capacity, which has reached the age of majority; this person has own consent for this status; availability of skills for the duties of a tutor (a guardian); personal relationship between future a tutor (a guardian) and his potential ward; moral and other personal qualities of a tutor.

The main duty of a tutor (a guardian) is to take measures to provide maximum protection of civil rights and interests of a ward, including from their own encroachment in which they or their close relatives may be interested personally.

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EVOLUTION OF UKRAINIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Elections are the form of direct democracy conducted by voting to form public organs and bodies of local self-government and also to fill vacant elective offices. In the democratic states elections are an inalienable instrument to realize sovereignty. Electoral systems are the set of rules that regulate competition between parties and/or candidates during elections, that decide how vote shares map to seats in the parliament (Шляхтун П., 2005).

Ukraine's first elections as an independent state were held under a majoritarian Two-Round System. These elections showed that the majority system in Ukraine would not be effective, as:

- it is necessary to conduct additional procedures for electing deputies that are expensive for an economy;

- a level of passivity of citizens was too high because citizens refused to go to elections.

The most nationwide election campaigns were held during the parliamentary elections in 2006 and 2007 and the presidential elections in 2010. The absence of clear mechanisms of coalition forming and other issues complicated elections.

In December 2011, the new Law of Ukraine "On Elections of People's Deputies of Ukraine" came into force. Its main innovations were the return to a mixed electoral system, the increase of the election threshold to 5%, a prohibition on electoral blocs participating in elections, and the restoration of the institution of self-nomination. The 2014 elections were conducted under the same system as the 2012 elections: a mixed system, with 50% of the 450 legislative seats filled by proportional representation (based on a party list vote with a 5% threshold) and 50% of the seats filled by single-member-district races.

Both components of the current system have their own drawbacks: the majority one benefits corruption: bribing citizen not only with money, but also with products. Another drawback of the majority component is that it allows candidates who aren't supported by the majority of the population but gained only a slight advantage compared to other candidates, to get into the Parliament. And the proportional system with a closed party lists doesn't promote the renewal of the political elites either.

Nowadays citizens' don't trust in election as an institute that provides rotation of political elites and growth of their quality; guarantee the changes that favour the development of political system.

The main tasks and directions of further development of political parties and the party system of Ukraine are:

- ensuring the compliance of the party system with the structure of society;

-formation of a stable social base of parties representing the interests of different social groups;

-introducing effective mechanisms for accountability and liability to citizens by party representatives elected to the authorities and local self-government bodies;

-systematization of election law, adoption of the Election Code of Ukraine that helps to strengthen electoral relations stability.

According to the Election Code, Ukraine will be divided into 27 counties. They will correspond to the administrative division of oblasts, with exceptions made for Kyiv and Dnipro Oblast, which would have 2 counties. Perhaps the most important change being made is the introduction of open lists. At its congress, a party will have to nominate a nationwide list of candidates. A part of them should be included in the regional election lists with which a party will run in every county. A regional list should include no more than 5 candidates (Проект Виборчого кодексу України, 2015).

The adoption of the Code in the first reading was already welcomed by the EU. The Delegation of the EU to Ukraine reminded that the election reform is a key element of the agenda of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and expressed expectation that the work on the Election Code will be finished by the end of 2017, because it is crucial to finalize the changes long before the next elections which planned for 2019.

Apart from the election system, another crucial question on the agenda is the Central Election Commission. Its members continue working, despite the expiration of their terms. Another problem is the responsibility of the population, which allows politicians to bribe itself and be manipulated. The people who sell their votes are usually criticized for being irresponsible and corrupt. However, this is the reality which Ukraine inherited.

So if adopted, the proposed Code will be only the first step towards improving the political situation in the country. Also, the process of its implementation should be under strict supervision. It is high time for Ukraine's politicians to give the public an electoral system the country deserves.

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