

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Державний торговельно-економічний університет**

**РОЗВИТОК СУЧАСНОГО
ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА:
ЕКОНОМІЧНІ, ПРАВОВІ,
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ**

**ТЕЗИ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
студентської наукової конференції**

(Київ, 5 квітня 2023 року)

Київ 2023

**Розповсюдження і тиражування без офіційного дозволу ДТЕУ
заборонено**

УДК 659.1
Р 64

Розвиток сучасного глобалізованого суспільства:
Р 64 економічні, правові, лінгвістичні аспекти [Електронний
ресурс] : тези доп. студ. наук. конф. (Київ, 5 квіт. 2023 р.) /
відп. ред. А. Г. Латигіна. – Київ : Держ. торг.-екон. ун-т,
2023. – 65 с. – Англ. мовою.

ISBN 978-966-918-079-7
DOI: 10.31617/k.knute.2023-04-05

У тезах доповідей студентської наукової конференції «Розвиток сучасного глобалізованого суспільства: економічні, правові, лінгвістичні аспекти» висвітлено англійською мовою економічні, правові та лінгвістичні проблеми суспільства.

Матеріали подано в авторській редакції. Відповідальність за зміст матеріалів несуть автори.

УДК 659.1

Редакційна колегія: А. Г. Латигіна (віп. ред.), зав. кафедри іноземної філології та перекладу, доц.; О. Г. Сошко, доц.

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ISBN 978-966-918-079-7

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університет, 2023

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FEATURES OF GLOBALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS

Globalization is the process of integration and cooperation among people, businesses, and countries around the world through the expansion of international trade, communication, and transportation. It has led to the emergence of a global economy where goods, services, and information flow freely across national borders. It worth saying that the effects of globalization on the international market are significant. It has opened up new markets and opportunities for businesses to expand their operations globally, leading to increased competition and innovation. It has also led to the development of global supply chains, enabling companies to source materials and components from different corners of the world. Globalization has also facilitated the movement of labor, with the growth of international migration and the outsourcing of jobs to low-cost countries. This has resulted in both benefits and challenges, including job creation and increased economic growth in some countries, but also displacement and inequality in others [3].

In term of globalization financial markets are the main forces for the functioning of the world economy, because this process provides freedom of capital movement and other financial objects on a global scale. Financial globalization market is a natural economic process in the world economy, which promotes the transformation of the world economy into a single market of goods, services, economic resources, labour strength and knowledge. Whether we are investing our money, making decisions about

our health, or navigating our way through the world around us, we are constantly facing risks of one kind or another. Understanding and managing these risks is essential for staying profitable. Here are the main risks of this market:

– **a problem of «painful choice»:** today a shareholder can theoretically choose from 36,000 companies on more than 150 stock exchanges around the world. Financial instruments, innovations, markets and participants are a very difficult task even for a professional participant of financial markets;

– **disorientation in instances due to their anonymity:** there is a tendency to rationally focus on financial products and search for more profitable investment opportunities without the resulting emotional pressure as a result of partnerships;

– **speculation of global participants:** regional or national capital markets, which are important for small and medium-sized enterprises, can be used to obtain margins;

– **risks of inappropriate use of financial resources:** each risk-hedging instrument can be used for speculative operations. Income can go to the expense of future risks and obligations [1, p. 232–234].

The analysis of how financial markets are regulated in the globalized world has identified the following models of regulation:

– **Direct government control**, where the state directly regulates the functioning and growth of the stock market in countries like Ireland, the Netherlands, and Portugal.

– **State regulation of financial and banking institutions**, where the banking sector controls the development of the stock market, as commercial banks are the primary participants in the securities market in countries like Germany, Belgium, and Denmark.

– **Management is carried out by specially created institutions**, where a special body with representatives from various ministries and departments is given a wide range of powers to regulate the stock market in countries such as the USA, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Spain.

Regarding the global development trends of international financial markets in the era of globalization, the following points are notable: the integration of international capital markets, facilitated by the removal of obstacles for international creditors and borrowers to enter domestic capital markets, reduced transaction costs, and the development of information systems. Also, the merger of financial institutions leading to the creation of international financial holdings that combine pension and mutual funds, insurance companies, commercial and investment banks. It is worth

noticing that financial crises can be triggered by the imbalance of global capital flows, resulting in a decrease in wages, lower population incomes, and reduced production in the real sector of the economy. These and other trends in the financial sector's development in the global economy allow for an assessment of both the positive and negative consequences of the impact of globalization on world financial markets and global economic development [2, p. 40–44].

Globalization has a positive impact on world financial markets. One of the benefits is the increase in investment and credit capital flowing into countries at favorable terms and low interest rates. The World Bank has implemented a credit program for the rehabilitation of the financial sector, which is another positive consequence. Transaction costs have been reduced and the efficiency of competition between financial market entities has increased. The level of profitability of financial markets for their agents has also increased. Additionally, globalization has facilitated the interstate transfer of technologies, innovations, and know-how, accelerating progress. Finally, consumers have access to a wider range of financial products.

To sum up all above mentioned, this work discusses the impact of globalization on the financial market, highlighting its benefits and challenges. Financial integration can bring increased access to financing, diversify risks, improve efficiency and innovation, and hold governments accountable to international investors. However, the complexity of financial instruments and anonymity of market participants pose risks for investors, and regional markets may suffer from speculation by global participants.

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FINANCIAL LITERACY OF UKRAINIANS

Financial literacy is the possession of a set of skills and knowledge that allow a person to make informed and effective decisions using their financial resources.

These knowledge and skills mean:

- understanding the purpose of financial institutions, institutes, their responsibilities
- family budget planning for a long period
- basics of legal and tax literacy
- the ability to search and find the necessary financial information
- planning to meet the needs of the family in the long term

Historically, Ukrainians are used to living under the pressure of events and circumstances with the conviction that money is difficult. That is why citizens respond positively to the idea of easy, fast money and to seize the opportunity while it is there. Bankruptcy of factories that issued certificates for ownership of shares, or depositing money «on the book» in banks, which at a certain moment simply disappeared, reduced faith in the fact that someone can be relied on, as well as coupons and roubles. The Soviet policy of disinvestment and then the culture of denunciations taught us to hide money «under the pillow» and talk less about it.

Hence the mistrust in financial relations, the fear of investing in something with the feeling that it is more dangerous than inflation, which simply eats up funds.

Differences between the Ukrainian financial culture and the American one

1. Spread of investment practices.
2. From childhood, there is an understanding that money should work in the economy and create money.
3. High trust in the regulator, which monitors order, laws, and financial institutions.
4. The long game (understanding the importance of investment terms and risk appetite).

In the USA, investing surrounds throughout life, it is a common phenomenon that people form a retirement portfolio for themselves at a young age, and an investment portfolio for their children after they are

born. In addition, a strong economy and low risks make it possible to invest for the long term.

Some schools in Ukraine planned to introduce the subject «Entrepreneurship and financial literacy». This is a good step, but nothing will work without the example of parents. Not only theory is needed, but also an example of relationship and interaction with money.

How to teach children financial literacy:

- Family budget planning with the participation of the child
- Financial games
- Children's payment cards as opposed to cash
- Talk about modern services and payment methods
- Pay for mobile communication, Internet, utility bills together. 5 «golden» rules for managing one's own finances
- Set goals instead of wishes

In order for a dream to come true, it must become a goal, and for this you need to determine what exactly you want to achieve and in what terms. Therefore, you need to set priorities and clearly define the value of your desires.

- Calculate income

When the goals are defined, it is necessary to understand where to get money for their implementation. To do this, forecast income for the year, note down all sources and amounts of income.

- Calculate costs

Uncontrolled daily expenses are what destroy our financial plans. Study your cash flow for the month so you have a clear understanding of where money is going and how much is left for long-term goals.

- Optimize the budget

It may turn out that your plans do not fit into the budget, and in order to achieve them, you will need to find an additional source of income, cut expenses or revise the timing of these plans.

- Make money work

Part of the savings should be divided between financial goals, and the rest should be invested in reliable products. Investments will provide passive income and help you save faster for your goals.

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CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSLATION OF REALIA: INTERCULTURAL CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALISATION

The process of translation is considered to be a complex activity. Translating culture-specific units always poses difficulties for translators, as every language has some unique words with a very narrow meaning, specific only to the local culture. Typically, such words are classified as non-equivalent lexis.

With the increasing globalization of the world, the question of the interest of one culture of another, their interpenetration, and transmission of culture-bound vocabulary is of particular relevance.

To begin with, realia are words or their units, denoting particular things, phenomena, events, or facts in various areas of life that occur in the SL and which do not exist in the TL, or, if they do exist, are called differently [5]. To define this concept, various researchers and scholars adopt a multitude of terms such as: «*culture-specific item*», others choose «*cultural words*» or «*culture-bound phenomena/concepts*», «*culture-bound elements*», «*non-equivalent lexis*», «*units of nationally biased lexicon*», «*realia*» [5; 6, p. 64–68].

Ukrainian translation scholar R. Zorivchak gives the following definition: realia are mono- or polilexemic units the lexical meaning of which includes traditionally established complex of ethnocultural information which is alien to the objective reality of the TL and which is realised only within the limits of a binary opposition. E.g. *піднести (damu) зарпубза* – *to refuse a proposal of marriage* [1, p. 96–102].

An English professor of translation P. Newmark [6, p. 71–77] first proposes five domains for classifying foreign cultural words. These domains include: ecology (flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills); material culture (food, clothes, houses and towns, transport); social culture (work and leisure); organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts (political and administrative, religious, artistic); gesture and habits.

Moreover, realia can be sorted into particular groups [5; 6, p. 78–82]: toponyms or geographic terms (*Montenegro, Дунай, Говерла*); anthroponyms or people's names (*Roald Dahl, Victor Hugo, Юрій Андрухович*); zoonyms or animal's names (*kangaroo*); social terms (*House of Commons, Верховна Рада*); military terms (*волонтер, lanceblue caps*); education terms (*junior high school, eleven-plus, репетиторство*); traditional and customs terms (*Halloween, масляниця, сватання*); names of institutions and organizations (*The United Nations, Нафтогаз*); words for everyday life (*cuisine, sushi, trailer, duty free, забігайлівка*); titles and headlines (*Animal Farm, Charlie and the chocolate factory, Тарас Бульба, Музей покиннутих секретів*); currency units (*peso, yuan, real, kuna, forint, dinar, franc*); spiritual and material culture, traditions (*Lutheranism, Conservative Baptist Association, Quaker movement, Kava*); religion, art, folklore (*Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Taoism, Beowulf, Robin Hood*).

One of the biggest challenges of translating realia is the fact that it is deeply rooted in the culture and history of a specific language. For example, the word «sushi» is difficult to translate into English because it is not just a type of food, but it is also a cultural practice that is deeply embedded in Japanese culture. Therefore, simply translating the word as «raw fish» does not convey the full meaning of the word [5].

Regarding the translation of culture-specific items, scholars have provided various methods of translation procedures to compensate for the lack of equivalence;

- transcription or transliteration exclusively; transcription or transliteration and explication of realia's genuine nationally specific meaning; descriptive explication only; translation of components and additional explication of realia; ways of word-for-word or loan translation; means of semantic analogies – I. Korunets [3, p. 112–125].

- transcription; transliteration; calque; substitution; approximate translation; contextual translation – S. Vlachov and S. Florin [5].

- transcoding; word-for-word translation; descriptive translation – V. Karaban [2, p. 64–69].

- transcription/transliteration; hyperonymic renomination (semantic adaptation); descriptive paraphrase; combined renomination (transcription or transliteration and descriptive paraphrase); loan translation (calque); transposition on the connotative level; assimilation; contextual explanation of realia; situational correspondence – R. Zorivchak [1, p. 34–46].

It is important to note that the above-mentioned list of translation methods is not complete because translation is a creative and individual process.

Taking into consideration everything mentioned above we may say that there are several ways to create occasional equivalents and to render equivalent-lacking units:

1) Borrowing or using the SL word in its transcribed or transliterated form in the TT. This is done by using words that imitate in the target language the forms of the SL word or word combinations by using transcoding (transcription or transliteration exclusively).

Ex: lady – леді, hryvnia – гривня, sandwich – сендвіч, speaker – спікер, lord – лорд.

2) Transcoding and explication of their genuine nationally specific meaning.

Ex: Downing Street – ДаунінгСтріт (резиденція прем'єр-міністра Великої Британії); гетьман – hetman (a chief man of the Cossacks in early Ukrainian history).

3) Word-for-word translation / loan translation.

Ex: skyscraper – хмарочос, brainwashing – промивання мізків.

4) Using descriptive translation / explication to convey the meaning of the ST unit.

Ex: the Union Jack – прапор Великої Британії; рушник – embroidered in national colours towel; landslide – перемога на виборах з переважною більшістю голосів.

5) By means of loan translation and explanation of the nationally-bound lexicon units.

Ex: bull's eye – бичачеоко (круглий великий різноколірний м'ятний льодяник); ginger ale – імбирний ель (безалкогольний газовий напій).

6) Using cultural substitutes or semantic analogies by replacing a culture-specific item or expression in the ST with a TL item that describes a similar concept in a target culture and thus is likely to have a similar impact on the target readers.

Ex: the City Board of Education – міський відділ освіти, well done – молодці, залік – credit, курсова робота – term paper, доцент – associate professor, drugstore – аптека.

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that realia is a very ambiguous and difficult layer of vocabulary to transmit, so there is no consensus in modern linguistics in terms of separating a reservoir of realia from the basic vocabulary. Translators of different countries have developed transmission methods, nevertheless, the question of the transmission of realities remains open, since none of the existing methods is capable of completely transmitting the color of a given reality.

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ESPERANTO AS AN ALTERNATIVE LANGUAGE FOR COMMUNICATION

International communication has always been important, and the more time passes, the more the need for communication for different purposes and needs is revealed. So people strive to learn and master different language. The most difficult language to learn is Chinese, and some of the simplest Spanish and English. But what if there was a language that was not subject to a specific region and would be an alternative to others? Such a language actually exists, and this is the language called «Espiranto».

Esperanto (/ˌɛspəˈrɑːntoʊ/ or /ˌɛspəˈræntoʊ/) is the world's most widely spoken constructed international auxiliary language. Created by the Warsaw-based ophthalmologist L. L. Zamenhof in 1887, it was intended to be a universal second language for international communication, or «the international language» (la lingvo internacia). The word esperanto translates as «one who hopes».

Esperanto is especially widespread in northern and central European countries; in China, Korea, Japan and Iran in Asia; in Brazil and the United States of America and in Togo in Africa. Esperanto takes its vocabulary mainly from Romance, Germanic and Slavic languages; syntax and morphology reveal Slavic influences. Morphemes do not change and can be combined almost endlessly to produce words with different meanings, so Esperanto has many connections with analytic languages such as Chinese and English. Although no country currently recognizes Esperanto as an official language, it is taught at an official level in some countries, notably Hungary and China.

Similar to the alphabet, it has only 28 letters, Esperanto can be learned faster than any national language due to its simple and correct construction, because the grammar consists of only 16 rules without any exception. And to learn the language at a sufficient level for everyday communication, you need only 50 to 200 hours of practice. In comparison, you need more than 1500 to learn English. With the help of a small number of word-forming elements (10 prefixes, 35 suffixes and 11 endings), it is possible to independently create from 20 to 60 words from each root.

In Ukraine, this language is also developing, and has its own textbooks for mastering. Thus, the first textbook for learning this language was published in 1907 in Ternopil by the author Mykhailo Yurkiv and was called «Textbook of the international language of Esperanto», and on May 21 1989 year was formed Ukrainia Esperanto Asocio. There is no state organizational and financial support for the spread of Esperanto, but the Ministry of Education of Ukraine officially recommends optional study of Esperanto in senior classes of high schools, gymnasiums, and lyceums.

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THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

The process of globalisation is changing not only politics and economics, but also the nature of human communication, which is taking on new forms and solving new problems. International contacts and learning foreign languages have sparked interest in intercultural communication, a scientific and practical field that is now flourishing around the world. At the same time, it is necessary to define the essence of intercultural communication, formulate its basic principles and research areas. We firmly believe that the study of the linguistic means of intercultural communication should begin with the definition of communicative concepts. Articulating the communicative component of communication is key to understanding modern society. The characteristics of modernity are manifested in intercultural communication. The fundamental issues of intercultural communication that are important for social life are formalised in language as a source of various analyses, assessments, professional opinions and intellectual discussions.

Communication is the process of transmitting and receiving messages through verbal and non-verbal means, which includes the exchange of information between communication participants, their perception and cognition, as well as their mutual influence and interaction to bring about changes in activities. The universality of the concept of communication is manifested in the diversity of its definitions and interpretations. It is noteworthy that in the English-language American scientific literature alone, the concept of communication has more than 200 definitions. However, the most widely recognised is the following: social communication is the exchange between people or other social actors of holistic sign messages that reflect information, knowledge, ideas, emotions, etc. [5].

Intercultural communication (IC) is a science that studies the verbal and non-verbal communication properties of people belonging to different ethnic and linguistic communities. The object of cross-cultural

communication is the exchange of representatives of different nationalities and linguistic and cultural communities, and the subject is the language stereotypes and norms of behaviour and communication accepted by the national community, certain «cultural scenarios» of various behaviours, established perceptions of models of objects and phenomena, social norms, customs, traditions, rituals, permissions, prohibitions, etc. Among all the possible means of communication created by people, language is the most important, and the communicative function of language is the determining one. Therefore, language is always at the centre of intercultural communication, reflecting the human personality and the main characteristics of the entire nation and cultural community. Knowledge of the language of another people is an essential component of intercultural communication and the first step towards establishing successful communication between representatives of different nations and cultures [4]. The globalisation of social development is due to the growing intensity of connections and relations – economic, socio-political, cultural, scientific, technical, and communication – that seem to «bind» the societies of the modern world. These connections, relations, contacts and involvements give the emerging planetary civilisation a certain systemic quality: the comprehensive interdependence of different societies, countries, regions, which are increasingly influencing each other, is growing. The intensity of global interconnections contributes to the rapid spread of those forms of political, social and especially economic life, those types of culture, knowledge and values that are perceived as the most effective, optimal or simply reasonable for meeting personal and social needs across most of the planet [1, p. 332]. The process of globalisation leads to the emergence of cultural forms, new values, patterns of behaviour and activity, and the averaging of global needs. Due to the growing interdependence of business processes and globalisation of competition in global markets, local cultures (national, business, organisational) are entering into specific interactions with each other, which results in blurring the boundaries between their own and other cultures. The process of integration of separate ethnic cultures into a single world culture on the basis of the development of communication means, economic relations, social transformations, etc. is leading to cultural globalisation. This is reflected in intercultural communication through the expansion of contacts between state institutions, social groups and individuals of different countries and cultures, the borrowing of cultural values and changes in the cultural environment as a result of migration [2, c. 215]. As a result of the first meeting, a psychological attitude is formed within the framework of which communication will take place. When communicating between

people from different cultures, these rules are not always followed, especially if they are different. For example, in different cultures, it is customary to maintain different distances between interlocutors. Arabs and Latin Americans have a minimum distance, and North Americans have a maximum distance. Therefore, for a Latin American, communication at the distance to which their northern neighbours are accustomed seems too cold and too formal, and for a North American, the zone of communication of Latin Americans will seem too intrusive, aggressive and dangerous. The official zone of communication for Ukrainians is usually defined by the length of two arms extended for a handshake, and the friendly zone is the length of two arms bent at the elbow [3, p. 264].

Thus, social interaction is a sphere of all human activity in contact with at least two social units. This means the exchange of information between them at the verbal (words) and non-verbal levels (gestures, signs, body language, space, etc.). In intercultural communication, especially the realisation, renewal, enrichment and continuous development of two or more interacting cultures.

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SLANG IN MODERN SOCIETY

In our time a bunch of modern people used slang, it's used in average conversation and offensive language. Because of it, many slang words that are used regularly can be used to offend someone in the right situation. Slang is a type of language consisting of words and phrases that are regarded as very informal, are more common in speech than writing, and are typically restricted to a particular context or group of people. It also sometimes refers to the language generally exclusive to the members of particular in-groups in order to establish group identity, exclude outsiders, or both. The word itself came about in the 18th century and has been defined in multiple ways since its conception.

In its earliest attested use (1756), the word slang referred to the vocabulary of «low» or «disreputable» people. By the early nineteenth century, it was no longer exclusively associated with disreputable people, but continued to be applied to usages below the level of standard educated speech. In Scots dialect it meant «talk, chat, gossip», as used by Aberdeen poet William Scott in 1832: «The slang gaed on about their war'ly care.»] In the northern English dialect it meant «impertinence, abusive language».

Slang usage actively affects on communication between people in their own language and country, as in between international speaking, for example on the internet. Since many people interact with each other in the international language English, many slang words are used there and a lot of foreign people are supposed to know it.

Many slang words are based on regular words which appear in day life conversation, such as the word «bro». It can be used towards actual real life brother, a friend and as a generic form of address for a male, does not imply that the male is one's brother, or that one has ever met said male. A popular word «cool» is being a slang use of cool for «fashionable» is by 1933, originally African-American vernacular; its modern use as a general term of approval is from the late 1940s, probably via bop talk and originally in reference to a style of jazz; the word is said to have been popularized in jazz circles by tenor saxophonist Lester Young. Other

popular slang words are: nice, awesome, whatever and no worries, which are being used in simple conversation between people.

There also exist a lot of examples of slang words which are being short kind of whole sentences, as for example: ikr (I know right), idk (I don't know), nw (no worries), dw (don't worry), btw (by the way), ofc (of course), ily (I love you), omg (oh my god), lol (laugh out loud) and bff (best friends forever). Their main usage in text messages in forums, groups or direct messages, which allows writing a longer sentence quicker and funnier in some way.

While colloquialisms and jargon may seem like slang because they reference a particular group, they do not necessarily fit the same definition, because they do not represent a particular effort to replace the general lexicon of a standard language. Colloquialisms are considered more acceptable and more expected in standard usage than slang is, and jargon is often created to talk about aspects of a particular field that are not accounted for in the general lexicon. However, this differentiation is not consistently applied by linguists; the terms «slang» and «jargon» are sometimes treated as synonymous, and the scope of «jargon» is at times extended to mean all forms of socially-restricted language. It is often difficult to differentiate slang from colloquialisms and even high-register lexicon, because slang generally becomes accepted into common vocabulary over time. Words such as «spurious» and «strenuous» were once perceived as slang, though they are now considered general, even high-register words.

Conclusion: Slang words are quickly turning into some people's lexicon, since their usage now can be seen in online conversations, magazines, advertisements, songs and general social media interactions. Every day we're receiving more and more variations of existing slang words and adding new ones in progress. Slang words are in every language, but their main popularity is received in English because it's an international language for talking and work for people.

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INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Human history has been a history of individual countries, peoples and cultures until recently, today it is becoming a global history: everything that happens in the lives of individual countries, in one way or another, affects the life in other parts of the globe. [2]

Globalization is very important in the modern world. We can meet this everywhere, for example we can eat in the American McDonald's set, buy cosmetics and clothing, medical products from France, Germany, England and many other countries. We can't imagine our life without globalization now. But this wasn't always the case.

It should be noted that the first wave of globalization still ended in a catastrophe on a global scale, namely the first World War. At that time the system of international relations was characterized as a system of balance of power [1].

However, the second wave of globalization has improved the economic situation of all countries, and even now we see that the process of globalization makes life much easier for us. In this context we have to understand, how important intercultural communication is.

Intercultural communication as a special type of communication involves communication between native speakers of different languages and different cultures.

The zone of coincidence of interests of cultural representatives is a field for communication. Cultural dialogue and multiculturalism are understood today as the main idea of the new century and as a new social reality. Communication between cultures allows you to understand different cultural influences, show interest and respect for the cultures, values, traditions and experiences of other people [3].

Awareness of the importance of cultural and historical factors in the processes of communication, knowledge and adequate reproduction of the norms of behavior contributes to the success of intercultural communication, because the process of communication involves mutual understanding and adaptation of interlocutors. Here we can say, that translation is very important, because translation is a means of providing the possibility of communication (communication) between people who speak different languages [4].

So in conclusion we can say that people who learn and can translate, speak a lot of foreign languages are very important now. The world in which we live is becoming more and more cramped. The stability and well-being of the world in the third millennium will depend on the ability of the younger generation to show tolerance, respect other cultural and social characteristics, on the Will and desire to understand each other and cooperate with each other, to seek and find ways to resolve socio-cultural conflicts.

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GLOBALIZATION PROCESS IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF UKRAINE

The process of unity of mankind overcomes not only national and regional boundaries, it has entered the world arena and it is reflected in the globalization of world development.

Globalization is a process of world economic, political and cultural integration and unification. The main consequences of this process are the division of labor, migration on the scale of the entire planet of capital, human and production resources, standardization of legislation, economic and technical processes, as well as the merger of cultures of different countries [1].

Modern international cooperation provides an opportunity to create a single information space. But this has a negative impact on different industries, erasing the borders between their manifestations in different countries. Globalization processes in the world appeared not only in economics and culture, but also in areas of law. Because of the influence of legal system on each other, national law systems began to lose their peculiarities. Because of the universalization of national law, the most important means are borrowed from other states.

Globalization has a comprehensive effect on the legal system Ukraine. First of all, it effects on the regulatory framework. Because of that, cosmic, atomic, information, environmental law, criminal law institutions against hacking, trafficking, illegal migration and others were structured. In the context of globalization, new sources of law are emerging, such as the legal positions of Constitutional Law. The role of Judicial Law has increased significantly, because it is impossible to predict everything in the laws, so jurisprudence is necessary as one of the sources of law [2].

The most important tasks of the country's external activity are: the establishment and development of Ukraine as an independent, democratic state; preservation of the territorial integrity of the state; inclusion of the

national economy in the world economic system; protection of the rights and interests of citizens of Ukraine, its legal entities abroad; creating conditions for maintaining contacts with foreign Ukrainians and etc. Nowadays the actual problem in Ukraine is admission to the European Union and other international organizations. That's why Ukraine is trying to change its Constitution in accordance with the requirements for joining to international organizations [3].

Joining to international organizations depends on how a country can adopt and change its legislation, which, in turn, is not only based on the rules of international law, but also on its component parts.

The constitution of Ukraine is the legal foundation for the development of national legislation, so bringing its norms to international standards directly influences the development of not only Constitutional Law but also the legal system of Ukraine.

Furthermore, the universalization of domestic law is important; as it is the consolidation in the national constitution of the modern complex of inalienable natural rights and freedoms, as well as the recognition that the generally recognized principles and rules of international law are a priority component of the national legal system. A typical example of internationalization of provisions in the Constitution of Ukraine is in its second section, devoted to the rights, freedoms and responsibilities of men and citizens of Ukraine [4].

Thus, the Constitution of Ukraine proclaims the equality of the rights of citizens, their equality before the law, which is under the Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Thus, it should be mentioned that the manifestation of internationalization of constitutions and Constitutional Law is the expansion of the range of supranational legal acts as a result of regional rapprochement of a number of states. These are some acts of European Union departments that have a direct effect on the territory of the participating countries. For example: an act that regulates the procedure for holding elections to the European Parliament and etc.

It should be remembered that the Constitution of Ukraine contains a law that allows to use and apply international legal acts that were ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Moreover, if international treaties that are contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine can be concluded, it can only be possible after the relevant amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine. This largely contributes to the rapprochement of the national legislation of

Ukraine with the international legal system, thereby globalizing our legislation [5].

In conclusion it must be admitted that the effectiveness of international cooperation with other countries, their groups, international organizations depend on the degree of compliance of national legislation of any country. If we take the Constitution of Ukraine for example, we can clearly see how globalization influences the formation of legislation of our country. These include the ratification of international acts, the change of the Constitution in accordance with international standards and the consolidation at the legislative level of the relevant legal acts that assist in the internationalization of our country.

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THE ROLE OF GREEN TECHNOLOGIES IN GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROCESSES

Green technologies have become an essential component of the global economy in light of the growing environmental and climate change challenges. In recent years, green technologies have become an increasingly important element in addressing these issues and in ensuring sustainable economic development. Use of green technologies reduces the negative impact of human activity on the environment and helps to reduce production costs to say nothing about supporting economic development without harming the environment. In these theses, we will look at the role of green technologies in the global economic process and their contribution to sustainable development.

One of the main roles of green technologies in global economic processes is that they help reduce dependence on fossil fuels and other non-renewable resources. Following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the case for a rapid clean energy transition has never been stronger and clearer. The main exporter of fossil fuels for Ukraine was Russia. Low prices, a successfully arranged transport route for the delivery of goods drove us and Europe into fuel dependence on the occupant country. According to estimates by the Center for Energy and Clean Air Research CREA (Finland), Russia earned from the sale of fossil fuels at market prices an average of 728 million euros per day from July 1 to the end of October 2022. Despite all the restrictions and sanctions at the level of the governments of individual countries, Russia continued to receive 700 million plus daily from the export of fossil fuels. These funds were enough to finance the war in Ukraine. The income from the export of fossil

fuels in the first 100 days of the war amounted to about €100 billion. Accelerating the «green» transition will allow Ukraine to be more independent in meeting the needs of its population in energy and fuel resources.

One of the painful problems of humanity is the emission of harmful substances by enterprises into the atmosphere and the presence of a large amount of waste that is not disposed of. This negatively affects the health of the population. This effect is accompanied by a large number of people with cancer, as well as people with problems with the respiratory system. In particular, one of the potential solutions to this problem is the Law of Ukraine «On the Strategy of Sustainable Development of Ukraine until 2030», which emphasizes the importance of increasing the energy efficiency of production and stimulating balanced economic growth, based on the attraction of investments in the use of renewable energy sources, in an environmentally safe production and «green» technologies. Economic growth will not be related to the exploitation of natural resources, but to the wide application of «green» economy models. The waste accumulated in the past will gradually be processed and disposed of, which will lead to a reduction in the scale and elimination of a significant number of landfills. The share of environmentally clean energy production will steadily grow, displacing traditional carbon technologies first of all. This will make it possible to significantly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants into the atmosphere and will contribute to fighting with climate change. All the factors mentioned will help improve the quality of the environment and the health of the population.

In recent years, it has become more noticeable that Ukraine takes an active part in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and other environmental projects, which will make it possible to work in a team to solve the most pressing problems of the economy and public welfare. For example, there is the EU Green Deal, which aims to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Behind this goal, which is aimed at combating climate challenges, there are ambitious tasks regarding the deep transformation of key sectors of the economy and established development models of the EU countries. It is our affiliation and active participation in decisions and measures to solve problems that gives us a unique opportunity to rebuild our economy and demonstrate our readiness to enter the European community.

So, the «green» economy for Ukraine is a new step into the future, which will help to cut off dependence on the import of energy and fuel resources from other countries and anticipate a possible crisis of resources by providing the needs of the population with its own resources. Also, it should not be forgotten that the economy of any country is primarily people, so it is necessary to take care of their health in advance by warning of possible emissions that can be made by enterprises. Having taken care of the life of the country and its population, it is worth thinking about the importance of Ukraine's integration with the European Union and the whole world. Therefore, we need to follow a single course of greening the economy so that our participation in various associations could attract our partners as well as us.

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LANGUAGE POLICY AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

Globalization processes change not only politics and economics, but also the nature of human communication, which takes on new forms and solves new tasks. The spread of international contacts and the study of foreign language cause interest in intercultural communication as a scientific and practical field that is currently experiencing dynamic development throughout the world. At the same time, there is a need to define the essence of intercultural communication, formulate its basic principles and aspects of study.

Intercultural communication involves communication between speakers of different languages and different cultures. The comparison of languages and cultures reveals not only the general, universal peculiarities, but also the specific, national, original ones, which are caused by differences in the history of the nations' development. In addition to verbal language, communication is carried out by non-verbal means that accompany or replace ordinary language in communication. Communication is considered as a separate mode (level) of language existence along with language itself as a system of language elements and rules and speech as a process of speaking and understanding.

At the turn of the XX and XXI centuries the problems of language communication and the study of means of communicative influence became more acute issue. The «totalitarian language» was replaced by the «free» language of mass media and communication at various levels. With the growth of globalization changes, the spread of international contacts, the internationalization of society in general, the nature of communication has also changed. Issues of culture as a universal context that causes the diversity of humanity, as well as communication being the most important and one of the most fundamental types of interaction between people came to the forefront.

Intercultural communication is a social phenomenon, the essence of which is constructive or destructive interaction between representatives of different cultures (national and ethnic). The object of intercultural communication is the communication of representatives of different national and linguistic and cultural

communities, and the subject is the linguistic stereotypes and norms of behavior accepted in national communities, certain «cultural scenarios» of various actions, established models of perception and evaluation of objects and phenomena, socially normalized habits, traditions, rituals, permissions, prohibitions and so on.

Among all the possible means of communication that mankind has created, the main one is language, for which the communicative function is decisive. Therefore, the focus of intercultural communication is always language, which reflects the key features of the human personality and the entire national and cultural community.

The date of birth of intercultural communication as an academic discipline can be considered the year 1954, when the book «Culture as Communication» by E. Hall and D. Trager was published. In this work, the authors first proposed the term «intercultural communication» for widespread use, reflecting their opinion, a special branch of human relations. Later, the main provisions and ideas of intercultural communication were developed in more detail in the famous work of E. Hall «The Silent Language» in 1959, where the author showed a close connection between culture and communication. It is believed that E. Hall is the founder of intercultural communication as a separate discipline.

In his book, Batsevich presents the following meaning of intercultural communication - it is communication between speakers of different cultures who use different languages [1, p. 257]. Cultural models of behavior are instilled in a person artificially, in the process of upbringing in a certain social environment. She begins to act, to evaluate reality, albeit in her own way, but generally within the limits of the cultural program «recorded» in the subconscious, which unites the community. Communication is the most important part of such a program, which penetrates so deeply into everyday life that a person does not notice how he himself observes the «programmed» norms and rules of communication and behavior. However, their violation leads to misunderstanding, surprise and culture shock.

In order to avoid all misunderstandings, it is necessary to have a solid knowledge of one or another culture, interaction between cultures must take place. The interaction of cultures is a special type of direct relations and connections established between two or several cultures, as well as those influences and mutual changes that are manifested in the course of these relations. Changes in states, qualities, spheres of activity, values of one or another culture, generation of new forms of cultural activity, spiritual orientations and signs of

people's lifestyle under the influence of external impulses are of decisive importance in the processes of cultural interaction. The process of cultural interaction is, as a rule, a long-term phenomenon (at least several decades).

The globalization of social development is due to the growing intensity of connections and relations – economic, socio-political, cultural, scientific-technical, communication, which seem to «fasten» the societies of the modern world. These connections, relations, contacts and involvements add a kind of systemic quality to the emerging planetary civilization: there is a growth of the comprehensive interdependence of various societies, countries, and regions, which influence each other. The process of globalization leads to the emergence of cultural forms, new values, patterns of behavior and activity, and the averaging of world needs. Thanks to the strengthening of the interdependence of the business processes of organizations and the globalization of competition in world markets, local cultures (national, business, organizational) enter into peculiar interactions with each other, as a result of which the boundaries between their own and foreign cultures are blurred.

Summarizing the above, we can only affirm that awareness of the importance of cultural and historical factors in communication processes, knowledge and adequate reproduction of norms of verbal and non-verbal behavior contribute to the success of intercultural communication, because the communication process involves mutual understanding and mutual adaptation of interlocutors.

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UKRAINIAN ANTHROPONYMS IN THE BBC NEWS SECTION «WAR IN UKRAINE»

Onomastics is a science that explores onyms, that is, deals with the origin, history and use of proper names. The academic journals are published: Journal of the English Place-Name Society (UK) and Names: A Journal of Onomastics. In Ukrainian linguistics, primarily surnames are actively investigated: southern Ukraine (V. Poznanska), Lubenschyna (L. Kravchenko), Middle Dnieper (Y. Babiy), Opillya (G. Panchuk), Transcarpathia (P. Chuchka), Lemkivschyna (S. Pantsyo), Boykivschyna (G. Buchko), Hutsulschyna (B. Blyzniuk) and the regions of Ukraine. These researchers study the main sources of creation of surnames, periods of their formation, carry out classification according to the essential foundations and methods of creation, describe the lexical base of surnames, etc. The task is to compile anthroponymic atlases and dictionaries.

The science of proper names is also actively developing in the university scientific environment. Iryna Skoruk prepared a special manual for students with an extensive bibliography of how to write coursework and thesis on onomastics, in particular historical, regional, folklore and literary [1]. In addition to the main vocabulary – anthroponyms and toponyms – we are talking about the names of institutions, all sorts of organizations and enterprises, musical works and paintings, magazines and newspapers, the names of literary and scientific works (books, monographs, titles of poems, stories), etc. [1, p. 59].

Traditionally, the main anthroponyms in the Ukrainian language are a personal name, patronymic name, surname, nickname, and pseudonym. We set the task to explore Ukrainian anthroponyms in the BBC news section «War in Ukraine». Every reader can find this section in the list of

sections immediately after the home page. This demonstrates how important information about Russia-Ukraine war is for the world in general and English-speaking readers in particular. The authors of the publications are Jessica Parker, Phelan Chatterjee, Quentin Sommerville, Kathryn Armstrong, Sarah Fowler, Paul Kirby etc. The study of the functioning of Ukrainian proper names in the «War in Ukraine» section of the BBC news is important not only for the humanities. Which of the Ukrainians is mentioned by the largest (by the number of listeners) television and radio broadcasting company in the world? This information may be of interest to wide scientific circles – political scientists, sociologists, anthropologists, etc., as well as to many BBC readers.

We analyzed 22 publications of the «War in Ukraine» section of BBC news and found 28 Ukrainian anthroponyms. The most mentioned (in 16 texts) is the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, a symbol of Ukrainian resistance. In seven news only he from Ukrainians is mentioned, in nine news – together with other persons, from one to four. It is noteworthy that in some cases local politicians are presented through the connections with Zelensky, for example: «A top security advisor to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky... Oleksiy Danilov...», «...Mykhailo Podolyak, another senior adviser to President Zelensky...» [2]. Kyrylo Tymoshenko is presented as the deputy head of the presidential office [4], Serhiy Nikiforov as the presidential spokesman [5], Oleksiy Arestovych as Ukrainian presidential adviser [3]. They are members of the Zelensky team.

The names of the military men make up the second largest group of Ukrainian anthroponyms. Here and commanders, middle command staff, and soldiers: Valerii Zaluzhnyi (general, commander-in-chief, Lt Gen), Oleksandr Syrskyi (commander of Ukraine's ground forces), Kyrylo Budanov (head of the Ukrainian military intelligence agency), Serhiy Cherevaty (a spokesman for the Ukrainian army), Dima (a Ukrainian army infantryman), Serhii (tank commander), Leonid Khoda (commander Col), 26-year-old soldier who goes by the call sign «Dwarf», his comrade «Holm», Borys (48-year-old former architect who is serving now as a captain), Serhiy Cherevaty (a spokesman for the Ukrainian army), Oleg (the driver). Valerii Zaluzhnyi and Oleksandr Syrskyi are mentioned in three news reports.

The next group of anthroponyms is Ukrainian government officials and leaders of local self-government: Denys Monastyrsky (Interior Minister), Dmytro Kuleba (Ukraine's Foreign Minister), Hanna Malyar (Ukraine's Deputy Defence Minister), Yuriy Sak (an advisor to Ukraine's ministry of defense), Vitali Klitschko (Kyiv Mayor), Andriy Sadovyi (Lviv Mayor), Andriy Nebitov (the head of the Kyiv police), Oleksiy Kuleba (the Ukrainian capital's regional governor). We came across Hanna Malyar and Vitali Klitschko in two BBC news.

A small group of anthroponyms consists of civilian Ukrainians: Iryna Babkina (piano teacher), Maria Vasylivna (74) and her husband Serhiy (also 74). Only in one news item did we notice the names of civilians.

The old three-name Ukrainian anthroponymic system (name + patronymic + surname) is not used. In the BBC news section «War in Ukraine» we see a two-name system (first and last name, only in the case of a pensioner the first and patronymic are used). From time to time, the nicknames of the fighters, the first names of the driver and the civilian are used. In the «War in Ukraine» section of the BBC news, Ukrainian politicians and the military are mentioned first of all.

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WHAT IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH?

Globalization, is a process that transcends national borders, combines national economies, cultures, technologies and governance, and produces the complex relationships of interdependence [1, p. 116]. The goal of globalization is to enhance the prosperity of individual economies globally through the promotion of market efficiency, competition, reduction of military tensions, and the equitable distribution of wealth.

Over the past few years, globalization has picked up speed, primarily because of the improved transportation, communication, and technological links between countries. This has facilitated the movement of finance, labor, and production factors across borders.

Globalization cannot be fully comprehended by examining only its economic components. It is imperative to acknowledge that globalization's influence extends beyond the realm of economics to include social and political aspects. Hence, globalization is characterized by its three fundamental variants: economic, social, and political.

The central objective of this research is to present a compelling argument to the community that globalization brings about more advantages and benefits to the global society than disadvantages. The study also seeks to persuade people that globalization can be a catalyst for substantial economic growth, not only in developed countries but also in developing nations.

Globalization channels, which lead to economic growth in developing countries are International Trade, Financial integration, International labour flows and Tehnical change. The recent wave of financial globalization that has occurred since the mid-1980s has been marked by a surge in capital flows among industrial countries and, more notably, between industrial and developing countries [2].

Globalization cause a higher growth in developing countries by contributing to the more efficient operation of domestic markets, the expansion of foreign trade volume, the increase of global competitive

power, investments and productivity. It also causes income inequality and poverty levels to decrease. This view, also known as the Washington consensus, is supported by international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund [1, p. 116–117].

Globalization plays a crucial role in enhancing awareness of living standards and product quality across the world, leading to increased pressure on older goods and services. This creates a competitive environment, prompting domestic manufacturers to produce more advanced and efficient products to keep up with the global trends.

Here we will show you results of some research, which reflect, that globalization have a good impact on economic growth. In 2006, A. Dreher introduced a new comprehensive index of globalization, KOF, to examine the impact of globalization on economic growth of 123 countries between 1970 and 2000. The overall result showed that globalization promotes economic growth. The positive effect of globalization on economic growth is also confirmed by the extreme bounds analysis [3]. Chang and Lee, in 2010, analyzed the connection between general globalization index and its components, which are economic, social and political globalization indexes. The result of the analysis show that there is a weak connection between variants and causality in short terms but in long terms there is a one-way connection from general, economic and social globalization to economic growth [4, p. 3]. Polasek and Sellner, in 2011, analyzed globalization's effects on the regional growth of 27 European Union countries. They found out that globalization, affects many region's economic growth in a positive way [4, p. 3]. Ray, in 2012, analyzed if there is a causality connection between globalization and economic growth in India. He found out that there is a mutual connection between globalization and economic growth [4, p. 4].

The implementation of additional policies can have a significant impact in harnessing the benefits of globalization in different countries. For example, nations with abundant and well-educated human capital, as well as effective governance, tend to attract higher levels of foreign investment, which, in turn, accelerates economic growth.

However, there is no consensus regarding the impact of globalization. While some argue that globalization has stimulated economic growth by expanding foreign trade volume, increasing investment and productivity, and enhancing global competitiveness, others contend that it has exacerbated income inequality, led to a decline in social standards, heightened the risk of economic crises, and negatively affected the welfare of countries. Nonetheless, my study focuses on identifying the positive effects of globalization.

Globalization is a complex, unique, and sophisticated process that is unfolding in our world. We should be grateful to witness this powerful and positive development. The results of renowned international researchers such as A. Dreher, Chang and Lee, Polasek and Selner provide substantial evidence that economic and social globalization have a positive impact on economic growth. Moreover, these researchers agree that complementary policies, a higher level of human capital, and deeper financial development have a significant effect on the positive outcomes of globalization. On the other hand, poor policy decisions, conservative political systems, or unfavorable initial conditions for economic growth may lead to negative or erroneous effects of globalization. In summary, the results indicate that economic globalization influences growth, and the extent to which it is beneficial depends on the level of income of countries. While it is undeniable that globalization has negative consequences, I am convinced that its benefits are significant and include forward-thinking ideas for the long-term future of our world. It is essential that we assist society in preventing some of the negative effects of globalization and promoting the advantages of globalization for developing countries.

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GLOBALIZATION: THE EXPOSURE TO LOCAL CULTURES

Globalization and tourism reinforce each other. It is incarnated in the process by which tourism is transformed and integrated into a global network of markets, cultures, and technologies. This interaction is characterized by the increasing flow of people, ideas, goods, and capital across borders, which has led to both opportunities and challenges for the tourism industry.

The element of high competition due to the need to survive on the broad and international market has made the business come up with new and exclusive products, and more affordable ways to travel. Although, an established structure of communication between economies has brought about many changes to the communities around the world through the development and exposure the interest in different environments.

Some scholars argue that globalization has led to the commodification of tourism, with local cultures and traditions being packaged and sold to tourists as marketable products [1, p. 128]. Precisely, globalization has had a profound impact on local cultures and homogenization that, as local traditions and customs are replaced by globalized consumer culture [2, p. 53]. The commercialization of culture can result in the loss of authenticity.

As people travel, they bring with them their own values, beliefs, and practices. One of the primary ways in which globalization affects authentic environment is through the spread of globalized practices and values that highly attract local young generations. For instance, people nowadays tend to look for modern music rather than hearing to traditional songs. They are also attracted to foreign artists as they bring the product that fulfills the

need of people in this century. In addition, local artists also tend to follow western styles of performance when performing on the stages. When this occurs, traditional music will slowly forget by people as they lured with the international music style. That kind of dominance leads to eroding of local cultural traditions [3, p. 141–156].

Moreover, the spreading of global brands and products has been linked to the decline of local crafts and industries.

Globalization has also brought about the spread of English as a dominant language in many parts of the world. This has resulted in the marginalization of local languages and the loss of linguistic diversity. The spread of English has been associated with the decline of indigenous languages and cultural identity [4, p. 24–23].

While globalization has been known to have negative effects on local cultures, there are also some positive impacts that can be observed. Firstly, there are economic opportunities for local cultures by promoting tourism, trade, and investment. This has led to the development of local industries and businesses, which has helped to preserve and promote local cultures. For instance, the handicraft industry in many developing countries has flourished due to the increased demand from tourists and consumers around the world.

Secondly, globalization has also made it possible for local cultures to preserve their traditions and promote them on a global scale. The examples of that is the UNESCO World Heritage Site program has helped to preserve historic locations and cultural traditions in various countries [5].

Thirdly, the phenomenon of globalization increases an appreciation for diversity. As people are exposed to different cultures, they gain a greater appreciation for diversity and are more accepting of differences. This can lead to increased respect and understanding among different cultures.

Furthermore, it allows for greater interaction and exchange between different cultures, which can lead to a person's enrichment and custom preservation as well.

In conclusion, the impact of globalization on local cultures is complex and multifaceted. On the one hand, globalization has brought about economic development and cultural exchange, providing greater access to diverse goods,

services, and ideas. However, globalization has also led to the homogenization of cultures, eroding local traditions and values.

Overall, it is clear that globalization has had a significant impact on local cultures, both positive and negative. As such, it is important to recognize the potential risks and benefits associated with globalization, and to implement policies that support local cultures while also embracing the opportunities presented by globalization.

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THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TOURISM INDUSTRY AND ITS POSSIBLE FUTURE TRENDS

Due to the pandemic COVID-19, which has adversely damaged the tourist business, the current position in the industry is complex and tough. Travel bans, prohibitions, and social distancing policies have been adopted by governments all around the world to stop the virus' spread, which has significantly decreased travel demand. Many businesses in the industry are struggling as a result of the epidemic and a political situation that has caused a huge decline in tourism income. But, global tourism arrivals will increase by 30 % in 2023, following growth of 60 % in 2022, but will remain below pre-pandemic levels. The economic downturn, sanctions on Russia, and China's zero-covid strategy will delay recovery. [1]

As a consequence of financial losses, hotels, airlines, tour operators, and other travel-related businesses were obliged to take cost-cutting measures including workforce layoffs and compensation reductions. The tourist sector started to revive as vaccination rates rose and restrictions were gradually relaxed. However, difficulties still exist, such as worries about the introduction of new COVID-19 variations. We cannot forget to mention the war in Ukraine, which significantly cut off aircraft usage in the European area and tourism in general in Eastern Europe.

The future of the tourism industry will be shaped by many factors, such as changing consumer preferences, technological innovation, and global events such as the pandemic COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine. The followings are some trends and developments that might have an impact on how the tourist sector develops in the future:

- Emphasis on sustainability will increase: With rising worries about climate change and environmental deterioration, sustainable tourist practices including eco-friendly lodging, low-carbon transportation, and ethical wildlife tourism will receive more attention.
- Demand for digital experiences is rising, thanks to the COVID-19 boom, which has spurred the use of digital technologies in the travel sector including virtual tours, online reservation systems, and contactless

payment methods Apps are increasingly important in the way hoteliers manage the services they provide to their customers and can now control many aspects of the guest cycle and experience. Needless to say, the trend toward digital and contactless services has gained new momentum. [2]

- Travel habits have also changed as a result of the epidemic, with more individuals interested in domestic and regional travel, wildlife tourism, and adventure travel. Demand for foreign travel has risen not a lot of time ago, but it's also possible that tourists may become more picky and careful about where they go.
- Personalization and customization: As data analytics and artificial intelligence develop, travel agencies will have more options to customize each traveler's experience, from itinerary customization to eating, entertainment, and activity suggestions.
- Greater emphasis on health and safety: The pandemic and war have brought attention to the significance of health and safety in the travel sector, and travelers are likely to give priority to locations and lodging that emphasize cleanliness and hygiene.
- Political views and sanctions also give an impact. There are almost zero tourists now in Russia, which was one of the biggest destinations in Eastern Europe. But also the neighbours of that country suffer from its presence on a world map and its threats. A decrease in the number of tourists is obvious due to safety concerns.

Overall, a variety of trends and developments, with an emphasis on sustainability, digital innovation, personalization, and health and safety, are expected to define the future of the travel industry. The tourist sector must adjust and react to shifting customer requirements and preferences as well as to national and international events and issues.

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**THE PROBLEM OF PUNISHMENT APPLICATION
TO THE ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED
AGAINST ANIMALS IN UKRAINE**

In recent years Ukraine has been taken significant steps in the development of animal protection by strengthening criminal and liability for animal cruelty. Following the general development trend of the theoretical and regulatory legal sector of the issue of the correct qualification of offenses committed against animals, we can notice significant positive changes, which are direct evidence of the development and constant actualization of the problem. In my opinion, the main impetus for considering and promoting this painful topic is borrowing experience that has already been implemented in more developed legislations of other countries. However, while researching the practical aspect of the application of sanctions in our criminal code, I noticed certain problems and «gaps» that are actively used.

Strengthening criminal liability and punishment for animal cruelty certainly is an important step forward for ukrainian society. However, I was unpleasantly impressed by the fact that problems arise even at the stage of the pre-trial investigation. In addition to the general lack of forensic veterinary experts, who have the appropriate accreditation to determine the circumstances of mutilation or death of an animal, there is a widespread problem of the unworked or even incomplete mechanism of action of the investigative team.

I also consider as a serious problem that Article 299 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is not one of the exceptions in Article 75 of the same Code. This aspect should be discussed in more detail. Reviewing the

judicial practice, which is directly related to criminal rather than administrative responsibility for crimes against the health and life of animals, I came across a shocking pattern. When qualifying the offender's actions under Article 299, they avoided applying the sanction of the corresponding article to their person, using Article 75 – exemption from serving a probationary sentence.

Speaking in more detail about the mechanism of application in judicial decisions of the above-mentioned article, I came to the conclusion that the main condition for the application of this article is that the prescribed punishment for illegal actions in the form of corrective works, service restrictions for military personnel or term of imprisonment does not have exceeded five years. Therefore, if the court comes to a conclusion about the possibility of behavior correction of the convicted person without serving a sentence, it can make a decision on exemption from serving a sentence with probation, releasing the accused from the punishment provided by the sanction of the article by which his actions were qualified.

In my opinion, in our current legislation, the sanction of Article 299 is in most cases completely nullified by Article 75 and allows criminals to cynically avoid punishment. A well-defined example for me was the case of the Lutsk City District Court of the Volyn Region, with the decision of which I absolutely disagree [2]. The actions of the accused in this case were classified under Chapter 3 of Article 299 – the killing of two dogs in a way that caused special suffering, which already directly indicates the greater degree of social danger of his action. Sincere remorse and full recognition of guilt was accepted by the court as a extenuating circumstances, but particular cruelty was not taken into account as an aggravating circumstance. Thus, the court sentenced the accused to a term of 5 (five) years of imprisonment, which gave an immediate opportunity to use Article 75 of the exemption from serving a sentence with probation, which, in my subjective opinion, is an insufficient measure of punishment for the committed actions.

In addition, as an argument in favor of my position, I consider to mention that those accused of murder under Part 1 of Article 115, even with effective remorse and without any aggravating circumstances, a perfectly permissible sentence is imprisonment for 8 (eight) years with a

minimum of 7 (seven) years of imprisonment, so I see in the actions of the judge a deliberate avoidance of the appropriate use of the sanction of Part 3 Article 299. The use of Article 75 to justify crimes against animals is typical, but in this case it should be avoided. Based on this case, I, like any other citizen, can conclude that the sanctions provided in Article 299 are ignored and not used in practice, which points to a serious problem in our legislation. In addition, the judges' actions not only contradict the principles of protecting animals from cruelty, but also disrespect the generally accepted norms of morality in our society.

My position in this question may seem too categorical, but equate the possibility of re-education of the accused under Article 185 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - Theft and the accused under any part of Article 299 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which include not only murder, but also, for example, violent acts against an animal aimed at pleasure sexual passion is unacceptable. Thus, I fully support the opinion of Maistrenko Diana, who notes in her scientific work: «..such sentences are too humane and do not meet the purpose of criminal legislation.» [3, p. 180].

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THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

The judicial system of Ukraine is a crucial component of the country's political and legal system. It plays a vital role in ensuring the rule of law and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the judicial system of Ukraine, including its organization, operation, and challenges.

The judicial system of Ukraine is divided into three main branches: the courts of general jurisdiction, the commercial courts, and the constitutional court. The courts of general jurisdiction are responsible for hearing civil and criminal cases, while the commercial courts deal with disputes related to business and commercial activities. The constitutional court, on the other hand, is responsible for interpreting the Constitution of Ukraine and ensuring its compliance with the laws of the country.

The courts of general jurisdiction are further divided into district courts, appellate courts, and the Supreme Court of Ukraine. The district courts are the first level of the judicial system and are responsible for hearing cases at the local level. The appellate courts hear appeals from the district courts, while the Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest court in the country and is responsible for hearing appeals from the lower courts.

The commercial courts are divided into the courts of first instance and the appellate courts. The courts of first instance are responsible for hearing cases related to commercial disputes, while the appellate courts hear appeals from the decisions of the lower courts.

The judges in Ukraine are appointed by the President of Ukraine upon the recommendation of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. The judges are appointed for a term of five years and can be

reappointed for another term. The judiciary in Ukraine is independent, and judges are protected from arbitrary dismissal or interference in their work.

The judicial system in Ukraine operates on the principle of adversarial proceedings, where the prosecution and defense present their cases in front of the court, and the judge decides based on the evidence presented. The trial process in Ukraine is conducted orally, and the judges make their decisions based on the evidence presented during the trial.

The judicial system of Ukraine faces several challenges that have hampered its effectiveness. Corruption is one of the significant challenges faced by the judicial system in Ukraine. Despite efforts to combat corruption in the judiciary, the problem remains widespread, and it has led to a lack of trust in the judicial system among citizens.

Another challenge faced by the judicial system in Ukraine is the backlog of cases. The courts in Ukraine have a significant backlog of cases, which has led to delays in the resolution of disputes. The backlog of cases is due to a shortage of judges and court personnel, as well as a lack of resources.

The judicial system of Ukraine plays a crucial role in ensuring the rule of law and protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens. Despite facing several challenges, including corruption and a backlog of cases, the judicial system remains independent and operates on the principle of adversarial proceedings. To improve the effectiveness of the judicial system in Ukraine, efforts must be made to combat corruption and address the backlog of cases.

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**MOBBING AS AN ACT OF GENDER INEQUALITY:
GENERAL PROBLEMATICS AND REFLECTION
IN UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION**

In the conditions of martial law, Ukraine and its system of legal regulation are going through numerous trials. Regardless, the development of national legislative activity has not stopped for a single day. The state apparatus works to improve the lives of citizens during the armed aggression of the Russian Federation as well as touches upon problems that will become more acute after the end of the war. Our task as scientists and «people of initiative» is to raise awareness of these issues and to find optimal solutions to them. The problem of gender inequality has been relevant for the entire world community for decades, and the concept of «mobbing» is relatively new for Ukrainian labor law. The purpose of the study, the basis for which is Ukrainian legislation, is to reveal the connection between the two mentioned concepts on the example of the practical experience of servicewomen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

It is worth starting with the terminology proposed by Ukrainian legislation itself. Article 2² of the Labor Code of Ukraine defines mobbing as «systematic (repeated) long-term intentional actions or inaction of an employer, individual employees or a group of employees of the labor team, which are aimed at humiliating the honor and dignity of the employee, their business reputation, as well as with the purpose of acquiring, changing or terminating their labor rights and duties, which may appear in the form of psychological and/or economic pressure (...), creating a tense, hostile, offensive atmosphere for the employee, including one that forces them to underestimate their professional suitability»[1].

According to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men», gender equality is the equal legal status of women and men and equal opportunities for its implementation, which allows persons of both sexes to participate equally in all spheres of society's life [2].

The legal acts of Ukraine, that are in force at this exact moment, do not provide a single definition of the concept of «gender inequality», but recognize it as a problem that needs to be fought.

The above-mentioned article 2² of the Labor Code of Ukraine affirms that some of the forms of psychological and economic pressure, which are considered as a variants of mobbing, are:

- inequality of opportunities for education and career growth;
- unequal pay for work of equal value performed by employees of the same qualifications [1].

Identical problems are faced by a part of society that actively opposes the spread of the phenomenon of gender inequality in the world, and specifically in Ukraine.

The expected result of the operational goal 4.1, approved in the State Strategy for ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men for the period until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy), is «the creation of an effective mechanism for preventing and countering discrimination based upon gender, sexual harassment, psychological violence (mobbing) at the workplace» [3]. This fact makes it possible to state that Ukrainian legislation recognizes the phenomenon of mobbing as one of the manifestations of gender inequality and is clearly aimed at reducing the impact of both of these negative aspects on the lives of ordinary citizens.

A significant number of laws, regulatory acts and, of course, the Constitution of Ukraine enshrine the equality of the rights of women and men in all spheres, and the mechanisms for ensuring it. However, it is impossible to control the absolute observance of these norms in society. Moreover, «according to the Outcomes Report of the National Police of Ukraine on preventing and combating domestic violence, in the 12 months of 2018, there were 115,473 appeals to the police on domestic violence, of them 89,498 appeals (77.5 %) were provided by women, 1,418 appeals (1.2 %) by children» [4]. This proves that even more women and girls have experienced various acts of gender inequality in their direction. It is for this reason that the following conclusion can be drawn: norms that do not provide for responsibility are not an effective incentive for compliance by the broad masses of the people. Mobbing entails administrative responsibility – imposition of fines or community service. The only nuance is that realistically it is difficult to bring such a claim to court, and it is almost impossible to do when you are at the front.

Manifestations of mobbing in the military sphere against women can have many variations in practice. The Strategy defines the most serious of them as follows: «There are individual cases of violence and sexual

harassment against women in law enforcement agencies and military personnel» [3]. These manifestations can also include psychological violence (harassment based on gender, ridicule, disparaging remarks, humiliating behavior), preventing women from performing combat tasks, attempts to force them to perform «traditionally women's work», even if, by order of the higher command, they arrived with other missions.

There is no unambiguous and effective solution to the problem. However, it is safe to say that the national legislation has enough space to grow in this regard. The implementation of a mechanism for monitoring the fact of the commission of offenses of a similar nature, the ability to effectively bring such claims to court and punish offenders in accordance with the law and principles of justice, will improve the internal climate in the sphere of work of women in military formations.

So, it was proven that mobbing can be a manifestation of gender inequality in certain situations and this is recognized by Ukrainian legislation. Further research on the topic should aim at solving the widespread problem of mobbing against women in the army and power structures of Ukraine, as well as legal assistance and protection for these categories of the population.

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IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Intercultural communication is the exchange of ideas and information between individuals or groups from different cultural backgrounds. With globalization, the world has become more interconnected, and people from different cultures are interacting with each other more frequently than ever before. This fact has made intercultural communication an increasingly important topic in today's world.

One of the main challenges of intercultural communication in the conditions of globalization is overcoming cultural differences. These differences can manifest in various ways, such as language barriers, differences in values, customs, beliefs, and behaviors. To communicate effectively, individuals need to be aware of and understand these differences and be willing to adapt their communication style accordingly.

Another challenge of intercultural communication in the conditions of globalization is dealing with the potential misunderstandings that can arise due to cultural differences. It is essential to approach intercultural communication with an open mind, be willing to listen, and avoid making assumptions about the other person's culture. Instead, individuals should ask questions and seek to understand the other person's perspective.

To overcome these challenges, it is crucial to develop intercultural communication skills. These skills include being able to adapt to different communication styles, actively listening, being empathetic, and being willing to learn about other cultures. With these skills, individuals can communicate effectively and build relationships across cultures, which is essential in today's globalized world.

Globalization has had a significant impact on intercultural communication by creating opportunities for increased cultural exchange, but also presenting challenges for effective communication between individuals from different cultures.

Here are some of the impacts and effects of globalization on intercultural communication:

Increased Cultural Exchange: Globalization has made it easier for people from different parts of the world to travel, communicate, and interact with each other. This has created opportunities for increased cultural exchange, leading to the sharing of ideas, values, and practices.

Language Barriers: The increased cultural exchange also means that people from different language backgrounds are communicating more frequently, which can lead to language barriers that hinder effective communication.

Cultural Differences: Globalization has made it easier for people to encounter different cultures, leading to a greater awareness of cultural differences. However, these differences can also create challenges in intercultural communication, as different cultural norms, values, and communication styles can lead to misunderstandings.

Technology: Advances in technology have made it easier for people to communicate across different cultures, but also pose challenges such as cultural sensitivity in online communication.

Business and Commerce: Progression has led to an increase in international business and commerce, which requires effective intercultural communication to succeed.

Media and Entertainment: The advancement of media and entertainment has steered to increased exposure to media and entertainment from different cultures, leading to greater cultural awareness and understanding.

Identity and Assimilation: Globalization has led to increased cultural mixing, which can create challenges for individuals trying to balance their own cultural identity with the pressure to assimilate to dominant cultural norms.

Summarizing all the above, globalization has both positive and negative impacts on intercultural communication, creating opportunities for increased cultural exchange but also presenting challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, and identity struggles. Effective intercultural communication requires an awareness and understanding of these challenges, as well as a willingness to adapt and learn from other cultures.

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LANGUAGE POLICY AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION OF TRANSLATOR'S WORK IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

With the advent of globalization, when the borders between countries become less visible, language policy and intercultural communication become more and more important aspects of the professional work of a translator. The conditions of globalization require that translators pay attention to intercultural differences that may affect the understanding of the message and take into account the language policy of the country with which they work.

The theory of intercultural communication confirms that language and culture are closely linked and that translation is an act of communication. Globalization and international relationships intensive development, which nowadays are inseparably connected, made the basis for the increasing interest for the problems of cross-cultural communication.

It is known that translation is a manifestation of bilingual communication. Between the original and the finished translation there is an intermediary – a translator. Along with objective factors such as the similarities and differences of language systems, subjective factors play an important role in translation: the erudition of the translator and the depth of command of both languages [1, p. 1].

The fidelity of translation in intercultural communication is a primary element in the exchange of messages between two or more cultures. When it comes to precision in translation, it is imperative to put in the foreground the precision of finding the equivalence or correspondence appropriate to the communication of two different identities or cultures. Accurate translation is related to the role of translator in this communication, as well as the social context in which the process takes place. It is well known that intercultural communication has been achieved through translation science, as it is clear that without this science intercultural exchanges could not happen [2, p. 10].

The work of a translator has become especially important in the conditions of globalization, when linguistic communication has become one of the key factors of success in international relations and business. In this context, language policy and intercultural communication become extremely important aspects of a translator's work. Here are some key aspects that must be taken into account for the effective work of a translator in the context of globalization:

Firstly, a competently translated text of the agreement or any other materials will allow your foreign partners (clients) to understand the terms of the contract, the characteristics of the product or service.

Secondly, a professional approach to the preparation of information intended for business partners or clients from abroad will indicate the seriousness of your business, the high quality of goods and services.

Thirdly, the high-quality presentation of competently translated information will inspire confidence among foreign colleagues or clients, because, as practice shows, text translated using improvised means, as a rule, scares away potential partners or end users [3].

In addition, cultural competence is important for a modern translator in the context of globalization. A translator must have a high level of cultural competence and understand the cultural differences that affect linguistic intercultural communication. He must be familiar with the cultural customs, traditions, history and mentality of the people with whom he works.

As for the language, policy is an interdisciplinary academic field. Some scholars such as Joshua Fishman and Ofelia García consider it as part of sociolinguistics. On the other hand, other scholars such as Bernard Spolsky, Robert B. Kaplan, and Joseph Lo Bianco argue that language policy is a branch of applied linguistics. As a field of study, language policy used to be known as language planning and is related to other fields such as language ideology, language revitalization, and language education, among others [4].

It is obvious that language policy has a great influence on the translation process. Here are some aspects of language policy that affect the translation process:

1. Official language: Many countries have official languages that are defined by law or constitution. These languages are used in government documents, court decisions and other official documents. A translator must

be familiar with the official language of the country in which he works and know how to correctly translate official documents into other languages.

2. Company language policies: Many companies have their own language policies that determine which language should be used for communication with customers and partners, as well as for internal communication. A translator must be familiar with the language policies of the companies he works for and take these policies into account when translating documents.

3. Language diversification: In a globalized world where different languages and cultures collide, a translator must be able to work with different languages and cultures. He must know various languages, including international languages such as English, French and Spanish. In addition, the translator must have the appropriate cultural competence to take into account cross-cultural aspects when translating documents.

In conclusion, it is clear that language policy and intercultural communication play a vital role in the work of translators in the context of globalization. With the world becoming increasingly interconnected, the need for accurate and effective translation has become more important than ever before.

To be effective in this role, translators must not only possess strong language skills but also have a deep understanding of the cultural nuances and context of the languages they are working with. Additionally, they must be aware of the language policies and regulations of the countries they are working with, as this can greatly impact the translation process.

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LANGUAGE IS A KEY FACTOR IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Communication is one of the most important elements of human life. This concept encompasses not only the exchange of information between people, but also the means of transmitting and receiving information, cultural signs and other components. Communication in the narrow sense is the main way of human communication, which includes verbal and non-verbal language. However, forms and methods of communication are constantly changing [1].

In a globalized world where international trade and business have become commonplace, English is often the language of communication between different cultures. However, it should be borne in mind that some people may not have a sufficient level of English proficiency, so it is worth knowing which language tools and approaches can be effective in communicating with them.

Intercultural communication is the process of interaction between people from different cultures that involves the exchange of information, thoughts, emotions, and ideas. Because cultural differences can affect the perception and interpretation of messages, it is important to understand and respect different cultural beliefs, behaviors, and norms to communicate effectively with people from different cultures [1].

Language is the main means of communication that reflects the peculiarities of the human personality and national and cultural community. For successful intercultural communication, it is necessary to have knowledge of the language of another people, as ignorance of

language features can complicate communication.

Multilingualism is the norm today in the context of globalization, so knowledge of different languages is an important competency. In addition, language skills allow for effective communication, ensuring that messages are understood and perceived correctly.

But there are certain challenges to intercultural communication, including the diversity of languages and language norms. Language not only helps us express our thoughts and ideas, but also reflects our values and cultural identity. Therefore, when people from different cultures communicate with each other, language barriers can cause misunderstandings and conflicts.

- A language barrier in intercultural communication occurs when participants in communication speak different languages or dialects. This can create misunderstandings and conflicts if one of the communicators does not understand the meaning of words.

- Cultural values and norms differ from culture to culture and can affect communication. For example, in some cultures it is considered polite to address people by their first name, while in others it is considered polite to address them by their position or title. This can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts in intercultural communication if a person from one culture does not understand the politeness of another culture.

- Stereotypes are established ideas about community and identity that are created in the process of socialization and can be a prerequisite for barriers to intercultural communication. Differences in stereotypes of different cultures can affect the topics of conversation, attitudes toward time, and behavior in public places.

- Different values and beliefs can create barriers to intercultural communication, as their level of acceptability may vary across cultures. These differences may be due to religion, tradition, political environment, and collective experience.

- Kinesics is an important part of communication and can vary across cultures. For example, gestures, facial expressions, and posture may have different meanings in different cultures, which can affect the effectiveness of communication [2].

Thus, the ability to interact with people from different cultures requires us to know their language and cultural norms. This can help us to understand not only the direct meaning of a word, but also the subtle semantics and contextual connotations. Moreover, learning the languages of other cultures can help broaden our awareness of cultural diversity and contribute to building more tolerant and respectful relationships.

Conclusions. Language is a key factor in intercultural communication, as it reflects the cultural and identity heritage of each nation, transmits information, reflects cultural values and stereotypes, influences the way cultural values and beliefs are expressed, the style of communication and opinion formation, the degree of mutual understanding and avoidance of prejudice and stereotypes. In order to achieve intercultural harmony and cooperation, it is important to be sensitive to the language and culture of other peoples, to observe cultural norms and customs, to use language appropriate to a particular context, and to adhere to the principle of mutual respect and understanding. Language policy and intercultural communication are important aspects of globalization, and their proper implementation can help reduce cultural conflicts and promote mutual understanding between different cultures.

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LANGUAGE POLICY AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF GLOBALIZATION

The modern world is increasingly acquiring a globalized nature of existence. One of the characteristic features of globalization is the interaction of both individual people and individual civilizations. Communication between civilizations acquires a special status, the basis of all these relations is intercultural communication, because the need of peoples for cultural understanding, the desire to know each other's spiritual world leads to the intensification of communicative processes that acquire a systemic character. Only by finding a consensus will humanity be able to solve global problems and protect itself from self-destruction [1].

Intercultural communication as a special type of communication involves communication between speakers of different languages and different cultures. The comparison of languages and cultures reveals not only the general, universal, but also the specific, national, original, which is caused by differences in the history of the development of nations. Intercultural communication deals with understanding and understanding, which means: understanding someone else's language and at the same time being understood when communicating in a foreign language[3].

At the border of XX and XXI centuries. the problems of language communication, the study of means of communicative influence became more acute, they became the most urgent. The «linguistic taste of the era» has changed: the «totalitarian language» has been replaced by the «free» language of mass media, communication at various levels; the role of linguistic personality has increased [1].

Intercultural communication is a social phenomenon, the essence of which is constructive or destructive interaction between representatives of different cultures (national and ethnic), subcultures within a clearly defined space-time continuum. At the center of intercultural interactions is a person as a bearer of universal universals and cultural characteristics. This person acts and interacts with others based on these universals and specifics in a large number of communication contexts [2].

The year of birth of intercultural communication as an academic discipline can be considered 1954, when the book «Culture as Communication» by E. Hall and D. Trager was published. In this work, the authors for the first time proposed the term «intercultural communication» for widespread use, reflecting, in their opinion, a special branch of human relations. Later, the main provisions and ideas of intercultural communication were developed in more detail in the famous work of [1].

The globalization of social development is due to the growing intensity of connections and relations – economic, socio-political, cultural, scientific-technical, communication, which seem to «fasten» the societies of the modern world. These connections, relations, contacts and involvements add a kind of systemic quality to the emerging planetary civilization: the comprehensive interdependence of various societies, countries, and regions, which increasingly influence each other, is increasing. The intensity of global relationships contributes to the rapid spread over most of the planet of those forms of political, social and especially economic life, those types of culture, knowledge and values that are perceived as the most effective, optimal or simply reasonable for meeting personal and social needs [3].

The process of globalization leads to the emergence of cultural forms, new values, patterns of behavior and activity, and the averaging of world needs. Thanks to the strengthening of the interdependence of the business processes of organizations and the globalization of competition in world markets, local cultures (national, business, organizational) enter into peculiar interactions with each other, as a result of which the boundaries between their own and foreign cultures are blurred [1].

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UNIFICATION AND HARMONIZATION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unification and harmonization of international law are two concepts that are often used in international law. **Unification** is the process of creating standard rules that apply in all countries. **Harmonization** is the process of combining various legal norms into one system with the aim of ensuring the commonality of their content and application.

Unification and harmonization of international law are important for international relations and the legal system, as they ensure their stability and progress. These processes help to avoid uncertainty and inequality in the application of legal norms in different countries, and also provide the possibility of international cooperation and mutual understanding.

Unification of international law is the process of creating standard rules that apply in all countries. This can be done through conventions, protocols, recommendations and other documents.

The main instruments for the unification of international law are conventions created within the framework of the UN, international organizations such as the European Union, the Council of Europe, etc. Conventions establish standard rules and procedures that must be applied in all participating countries.

The advantages of the unification of international law are:

- Stability and predictability - standardized rules allow you to avoid uncertainty and inequality in the application of legal norms in different countries, which ensures the stability of international relations and business processes.

- Increased efficiency – standardized rules reduce costs and time required for legal procedures, facilitating international trade and cooperation.

- Ensuring the protection of rights - standardized rules allow protecting the rights and interests of each party in international relations, which contributes to legal certainty and increases trust in international court decisions.

- Progress and innovation - unified standards allow to promote the development and use of new technologies, which raises the standard of living and ensures sustainable economic development.

Harmonization of international law is the process of combining different legal norms into one system with the aim of ensuring the commonality of their content and application. Harmonization of international law involves the preparation of common standards, norms and rules that allow to ensure the unity of different legal systems.

The main instruments of harmonization of international law are the coordination of various legal norms and standards defined within the framework of various international organizations and agreements, as well as the coordination of procedures for their application and implementation.

Advantages of harmonization of international law:

- Ensuring the unity and stability of the legal system – harmonization makes it possible to reduce the difference between different legal systems, which contributes to stability and progress in international relations.

- Increasing mutual understanding – harmonization of different legal norms and standards allows to ensure common content and application of legal norms, which promotes mutual understanding between different countries and cultures.

- Reducing the risk of conflicts - the harmonization of international law allows to reduce the possibility of conflicts and contributes to the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

- Protection of rights and interests – harmonization allows to ensure the protection of the rights and interests of each party in international relations and increases trust in international court decisions.

Instruments for the harmonization of international law include agreements and conventions that regulate issues that are common to many countries, as well as means of ensuring their application, such as the creation of international courts and arbitration bodies.

The unification and harmonization of international law is important for ensuring stability and progress in international relations. These processes make it possible to ensure the unity and stability of the legal system, increase mutual understanding between different countries and cultures, reduce the risk of conflicts and ensure the protection of the rights and interests of each party. Instruments of harmonization of international law are agreements and conventions regulating common issues for many countries, as well as means of ensuring their application, for example, international courts and arbitration bodies.

Taking into account the rapid growth of international trade and investment, as well as the growing need to ensure global stability and security, the harmonization of international law is an important task for the international community.

Unification and harmonization of international law have their advantages and disadvantages, so it is necessary to carefully evaluate each case and choose the optimal approach to achieve a specific goal. However, in general, these processes help ensure progress and stability in international relations and increase trust between countries.

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Наукове електронне видання

**РОЗВИТОК СУЧАСНОГО
ГЛОБАЛІЗОВАНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА:
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ЛІНГВІСТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ**

**ТЕЗИ ДОПОВІДЕЙ
студентської наукової конференції**

(Київ, 5 квітня 2023 року)

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85E-2023

Свідоцтво суб'єкта видавничої справи серія ДК № 7656 від 05.09.2022