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CENTER OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES (NUUE)

***YOUNG RESEARCHERS IN THE GLOBAL WORLD:
VISTAS AND CHALLENGES***

***BOOK OF PAPERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FORUM
FOR YOUNG RESEARCHERS***

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Редакційна колегія:

- Сухонос М. К.** – доктор технічних наук, професор, проректор з наукової роботи Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Ільєнко О. Л.** – кандидат філологічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
- Крохмаль А. М.** – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов Харківського національного університету міського господарства імені О. М. Бекетова;
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Democracy has its own strengths and weaknesses. As for strengths, democracy is the basis of civilized states. Its principles ensure peaceful and legal interaction between people. Secondly, democracy is a single system which allows changing political administration without changing policy. Thirdly, it guarantees protection of interests, rights and freedoms of citizens and makes opposition to the state authority.

As for weaknesses, parties and politicians sacrifice long-term goals for success in the elections. Furthermore, democratic states depend on citizens, which can abuse their freedom. That is why democracy requires prepared and fair society and achievement of compromise. Democracy suggests pluralism, which can have negative results. Because if opinions of one organization are always ignored it may turn against democracy.

To sum up, democracy is the best system of government, which has its own strengths and weaknesses. Its principles and features prove that there are more strengths than weaknesses. Only democracy can guarantee that legal interests of the state, rights and freedoms of its citizens are ensured.

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THE DRAMATIC FATE OF THE UKRAINIAN POLEMICIST GREGORY SKYBINSKY

Kristina Kremenysia, student

Olga Ryabchenko, Doctor of Science (History), Professor
H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University.

Kostyantyn Mishchenko, senior teacher

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

Grigorii Skibinsky - Ukrainian writer, translator, doctor of theology . He was born in Volyn in the middle of the 17th century. (the exact date and place of birth are not known, approximately in the 1660s pp.). After graduating from the parish school, heI decided to continue his education. The youth who intended to study theology more thoroughly, in those days was compelled to travel abroad and to receive education under the patronage of the Catholic Church.

So, in 1688, Gregory went to Rome to obtain higher education. For this he had to renounce Orthodoxy, as well as to everyone who arrives "in the papal region with the requirement of learning" and to accept the basic tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. In Rome, he spent eight years studying mathematics, philosophy

and, mainly, theology at the then-known teachers and persons close to the Pope. Among them, we will mention the doctors of theology and the Dominicans - Francis Pegrina, the relative of Pope Innocent, Pauline Bernardinia, the pastor of the pope and his closest counselor, Jacob Rithius, the teacher of the papal schools, and Joseph of Spain - "the first teacher of wisdom." After graduation, Grigoriy Skibinsky received his degree in Philosophy of the artium liberalium doctor, sacrae theologiae licentiatus ("Doctor of Philosophy and Other Free Arts, a Certified Teacher of Holy Theology").

During his studies, Gregory traveled a lot, had time to visit almost all the Italian universities of that time (Rome, Padua, Venice, etc.), visited France and Germany. He possessed almost all European languages, knew well the history of peoples, the theory of poetry, and was guided in all the latest scientific ideas of world culture. Due to the change of religion, Gregory was oppressed not only by the Orthodox, but also by the Catholics. So, in Padua, a kind of adventure that he did not describe in detail, and Skibinsky, "cut off the hand" for the slander of the Papal Popes.

According to G. Skybinsky, in Constantinople, he received from the patriarch a blessing for a teacher's place in the Moscow Greek-Latin Academy. After arriving in Moscow in 1696, Gregory submitted a request to Patriarch Adrian, in which he talked about his conversion to Catholicism, about his studies and, after the trial, asked him to take him back to the womb of the Orthodox Church. Patriarch Andrian reacted with disbelief to this request. He believed that Skibinsky could be a "man of the pope" who came to Moscow to propagate Catholicism.

Asking Skibinsky for a return to Orthodoxy was transferred to the hieromonk Euthemius for consideration, after which Gregory was sentenced to death. But Patriarch Andrian, obviously, did not agree to such a cruel scholar's punishment, as a result, after interrogations and discussions, found guilty great. As a result, the request was accepted, but provided that Gregory Skibinsky will perform the epithelium, publicly repent, will not teach anyone his foreign teaching and write a work against the Latins and the Pope. Only after this, 10 years after the publication of his treatise, he was able to return to Orthodoxy.

For a while Skibinsky was a teacher in Moscow and Volyn. His works included "A Brief Story about Rome" and "Description of Italy", where the author described the life of the then Italy. He is critical of the pope, but positively towards university science and education. Grigory A. accurately describes the color and features of different higher educational institutions in different cities of Italy. He notes, in particular, that the Italians with hospitality take students from all over the world, willingly provide them with housing, share what they can, benevolently, and happily communicate with them. His works trace the culture, traditions and mentality of the Italians of that era. Skibinsky's descriptions are marked by observation, the ability to substitute meaningful, generalize the vision, insight into the phenomena of the culture of the people, its morality and everyday life.

Regarding his activities as a teacher, he translated works of such famous authors as Taso's Liberation of Jerusalem into the Ukrainian language, works of

Boccaccio, Rotterdam, Petrarch. In the XVII century and later G. Skibinsky's writings had a great success, they were read, rewritten. How ended the fate of this gifted person - is unknown. He died in 1716 in Moscow, forgotten by his entourage.

Hryhoriy Skibinsky's works, therefore, contributed to the development of theological science, history, as well as the spread of the ideas of the Renaissance and the development of Ukrainian culture in general on the Ukrainian lands.

CIVIL LEGAL PERSONALITY OF LEGAL ENTITY

Danylo Marunchak, student

Svitlana Lepeh, Associate Professor (Law), Research Advisor

Natalia Hrynya, Associate Professor, Language Consultant

Lviv National University after Ivan Franko

The rights of the legal entity began to develop very quickly with the start of the new millennium. What was previously impossible and sounded like a scientific fiction is now quite real. A legal entity receives new rights and duties that change the principles of its work. Civil legal personality of a legal entity is an ability to be the subject of civil relations. It consists of civil legal capacity and civilian capacity of this person.

The legal capacity of a legal entity is its ability to have civil rights and duties that arise from the moment of the creation of a legal entity and stop exist from the day the entry is made to the Unified State Register of the record about its termination.

Under Article 91 of the Civil Code a legal entity is able to have the same civil rights and duties as an individual, except those that by their nature may belong only to a person. So, to replace the special legal capacity of a legal entity, which was envisaged by the Soviet civil law, the principle of universal legal capacity has come, which is a reflection of the current trend of development of the Civil law of Ukraine.

It should be noted that the legal capacity of a legal entity has expanded not only due to the provision of its features of universality, but also due to a change in approach to resolving the issue of what rights such person may have. If traditionally it was emphasized on the property rights of a legal entity now, there are their personal non-property rights at the same level with them in the Civil Code. Article 94 of the Civil Code establishes that a legal entity has the right to inviolability of its business reputation, the secret of correspondence, information and other personal non-proprietary rights that may belong to it. In this case, personal non-property rights of a legal entity are protected on a general basis in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Civil Code. Judicial defence of dignity, honour and business reputation due to the sharing of false information is not excluded if the person who shared such information is unknown (for example, when sending anonymous or pseudonymous

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