

Authority", which determined that the functions of the IPOR are performed by Ukrpatent. From 10/15/2020, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine Regarding the Creation of a National Intellectual Property Authority" dated 06/16/2020 No. 703-IX, the powers of the IPPC were finally defined, in particular in the field of administrative and legal regulation of patent activity.

Summing up the views of above, we conclude about the importance of the correct definition of the actual entity authorized to perform functions in the field of administrative and organizational-legal regulation of patent activity in Ukraine, especially taking into account the previous processes of reorganization of bodies in the field of intellectual property protection, which took place from 1992.

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MALADAPTIVE DAYDREAMING AND ITS IMPACT ON LIFE

This article provides a brief sketch of such a significant topic in modern psychology as maladaptive daydreaming. Long-vexed discussions and multiple scientific research shed light on the complexity of this psychological phenomenon. Some scientists do not see pathology in this process and believe that dreaming is a natural process for a person. It is obvious that this process is useful because it develops our creativity, motivates us to do something, and even helps us understand

ourselves better. H. Hartman, for example, contends that dreaming is one of the adaptive functions for the organism and does not connect it with behaviour deviations [3]. But there are people who dream too much, replacing their real life with these dreams – people with obsessive dreams.

The term “maladaptive daydreaming” or “obsessive dreams” was introduced by Eli Somer in 2002. He defines this phenomenon as “extensive fantasy activity that replaces human interaction and/or interferes with academic, interpersonal, or vocational functioning” [5, p. 199]. It is noteworthy that this psychological concept is not an official syndrome. The researcher claims that “empirical inquiry is needed for additional clarification on the value of daydreaming analysis in the treatment of fantasy prone individuals” [5, p. 210]. However, the conducted research and testing have already gained a wide public response and attracted the close attention of scientists around the world.

The scientist called obsessive dreams a person's excessive craving for intense mental activity aimed at composing various plots and characters. We are all one way or another prone to fantasizing, but one can speak of maladaptive daydreaming only when dreams begin to crowd out real life and take up most of the time. At the same time, the person is fully aware that these are fantasies and does not accept them as truth, as is the case with hallucinations. It is also conceivable, as Somer asserts, that cultural differences are one of the important elements of the general picture [5, p. 211].

Some researchers (F. D. Barth, S. R. Gold, S. W. Minor, S. J. Lynn, J. W. Rhue) believe that people who have experienced psychological trauma in childhood are mostly subject to maladaptive daydreaming; obsessive dreams help them avoid real-life difficulties and negative emotions. It is also suggested that this phenomenon may develop due to more serious mental disorders: anxiety, obsessive–compulsive disorder (OCD), attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and similar [1; 2; 4].

How does maladaptive daydreaming affect life? Firstly, a person, absorbed in his dreams, receives serotonin, which every time the body needs more and more. Therefore, these dreams are called "obsessive". Obviously, these fantasies take up a lot of time and energy, which has a big impact on productivity, socialization, and life satisfaction. Due to the need for serotonin, which a person receives through dreams,

uncontrolled dreams become addictive and turn into a need that overshadows everything. If an ordinary person is sometimes distracted by dreams, then a person with obsessive dreams, on the contrary, is distracted by real life, based on a fictional world.

Because this psychological concept has not been sufficiently explored, there is now only speculation about how it can be cured. Some psychologists advise getting rid of the stimuli that cause these fantasies. People suffering from maladaptive daydreaming advise things that do not fully help them themselves.

In fact, every month on the Internet we can find more and more confessions of people struggling with obsessive dreams and sharing their painful experience. Thus, more and more people are facing this problem and revealing it. It means that investigations in this sphere are relevant and must be continued.

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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION IN THE SPHERE OF DIPLOMACY

Diplomatic discourse is “a complex communicative phenomenon, covering the entire palette of speech interactions (acts) of diplomats, implemented in oral and written form, regulated by strict frameworks of both general (international) and ethno-specific rules, existing historical traditions, rhetorical and stylistic norms, and also has its own characteristics” [4, p. 31].