

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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Ye. Hordiienko, S. Riabovol

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].

As a result of functional analysis, N. Kashchyshyn considers it expedient and logical to divide diplomatic discourse into three conventional parts: 1) diplomatic correspondence (official and semi-official letters, a verbal note, a telegram, a memorandum, a personal note, a memorial note); 2) oral genres of diplomatic discourse (a statement, a speech, etc); 3) diplomatic texts with a high level of standardization: resolutions, protocols, declarations, memoranda, treaties, pacts, communiqués, conventions [2, p.74].

Diplomatic translation is one of those areas of translation that is not often researched by linguists, because it touches on the little-known and rather closed world of diplomacy [3, p. 242].

The purpose of translating diplomatic documents is not only to reproduce the semantic and syntactic structures of the original language in the translated language, but also to achieve the same effect that a diplomatic document creates in the original [5, p. 2].

Translation in the field of diplomacy has its own rules and peculiarities. Since it is carried out in embassies, consulates and diplomatic missions, it requires not only impeccable knowledge of terminology, diplomatic tact, deep awareness of events taking place in the international sphere and the political, economic and social spheres of one's own country, but also special methods and professional techniques [3, p. 244].

Diplomatic translation consists of two stages: analytical and synthetic. An important role is given to the analytical stage: clarification and translation of individual components, abbreviated lexical units, terminological phrases, complex terms, unassimilated loan terms [6, p. 302].

It is worth emphasizing the need to understand the structural types of English diplomatic documents during translation. Priority methods of diplomatic translation are translation using an established equivalent, transliteration, transcription, use of descriptive equivalents [3, p. 245].

During the process of translating international legal documents, not only the content should be preserved, but also the structures that are closest to or coincide with the structures in the original text both from the point of view of syntax and from

the point of view of grammatical constructions should be selected. The syntactic content of international documents can be preserved through the use of various types of grammatical transformations [1, p. 140].

We make the conclusion that translation in the sphere of diplomacy requires mastering lexical and grammatical translation transformations, tactfulness, thorough background knowledge, following all necessary rules and stages of translation, taking into account all the peculiarities of the sphere.

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Y. Ihnatenko, E. Berezhnaya, O. Hurko

THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AS THE NORMATIVE AND LEGAL BASIS OF THE ECHR'S ACTIVITIES

The Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has become a cornerstone in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, having developed specific mechanisms for judicial protection and guaranteeing public, social, and religious rights of citizens. Thus, the adoption of the Convention eventually was a truly historic and significant event not only for a single country, but for the entire close European family.