

the embodiment of diametrically opposed feminist concepts, clearly demonstrates that these legal approaches have a significant system of disadvantages for sex workers. The legal regime proposed by Israel, compiling the basic provisions of both models, seems to offer an optimal approach to solving the stated shortcomings, covering a sufficiently dichotomous system that implies recognition of both the violence and exploitation that sometimes characterize labor relations in the sex industry and the focus on the needs of sex workers and their own choice. Thus, this approach is effective only in theory, since its implementation in practice demonstrates the imperfection of the legal system and requires correction.

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#### THE LINGUISTIC FACTOR OF UKRAINIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY: FEATURES OF TRANSFORMATION

The language factor is often one of the key factors in the construction of national identity. An individual's awareness that he speaks the same language with a person who lives a thousand kilometres away from him becomes an important prerequisite for the formation of a common consciousness.

Ernest Gellner considered that the spread of standardized national languages is the main reason for the emergence of modern nations. They replace many local dialects, whose speakers did not understand each other well. Modernization processes require the creation of a standardized communication space, the necessary prerequisite

of which is a common language. Gellner explained nationalism by the need to create separate national states for the spread of modern cultures and languages [1].

The factor of the Ukrainian language played a fundamental role in the Ukrainian national movement from the 19th century. Repressive laws against the Ukrainian language made it a symbol of the existence of a separate nation.

After gaining independence, Ukrainian national identity became divided on the language issue. Although most Ukrainians considered Ukrainian their native language, Russian dominated the mass media and public sphere.

Russian aggression in 2014 caused significant changes in the linguistic identity of Ukrainians. The start of a full-scale war in 2022 strengthened them. The propagandistic rhetoric of the Russian authorities about the "protection of Russian speakers" caused mass disgust among Ukrainians. Also, the closure of pro-Russian mass media and the complete media hegemony of the nationalist narrative contributed to the change in views and practices.

Thus, according to a survey by the Democratic Initiatives Foundation [3], in December 2021, 77.4% of respondents considered the Ukrainian language their native language, and 19.7% Russian. In December 2022, 87.7% chose Ukrainian as their native language, and 9.9% Russian.

The use of the Ukrainian language in everyday practices has also increased significantly. Thus, according to KMIS data [2], in 2017, 51% of respondents communicated exclusively or mainly in Ukrainian at home. In 2022, their quantity increased to 62%. The number of those who communicate in Ukrainian at work, while studying and on the Internet has also increased.

Important thing is the increase in the number of supporters of the Ukrainization of public space. In 2017, 60% believed that Ukrainian should be the main medium of communication in all spheres. In 2022, they became 80%. The number of supporters of Ukraine as a bilingual country fell from 33% to 15%.

These polls show a change in public attitudes towards the dominance of a consistently Ukrainian-speaking identity. However, it is worth considering the limitations of the survey method in this context. Military actions affected,

foremost, regions with a significant share of Russian-speaking people. Some of them cannot be surveyed due to the occupation, someone due to ongoing hostilities. Also, the largest number of refugees abroad left these regions.

The "Spiral of silence" phenomenon should also be taken into account. In conditions of patriotic upsurge, people may not be inclined to give "unpatriotic" answers. To obtain more objective data, it is necessary to compare survey data with the results of qualitative research.

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#### **RESTRICTIONS OF HUMAN AND CITIZEN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARITAL STATE**

One of the fundamental axioms of legal theory is the axiom regarding the application of legal norms in time, space, and among individuals. Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines that "a person, their life and health, honour and dignity, inviolability, and safety are recognized as the highest social value in Ukraine" [1, p. 3].

Article 64 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that constitutional rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen cannot be restricted except in cases provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine. However, in the conditions of the imposition of martial law or state of emergency, certain limitations on rights and freedoms may be established, indicating the duration of these restrictions [1, p. 3].