

(*radar, sonar, laser*), they can be considered lexical units of scientific and technical language. In the English language, it is customary to divide all shortenings into abbreviations and acronyms. Abbreviations are formed from the initial letters of significant words of the phrase: *AA (antenna array) antenna array, RWM (read-write memory) RAM, kVA (kilovolt-ampere) kilovolt ampere*. When pronouncing them by letter names, the emphasis falls on the last letter. Abbreviations may be written with periods, but are generally avoided in modern English.

Acronyms are shortenings that, unlike abbreviations, are read and perceived as ordinary lexical units. Acronyms are formed from different combinations of letters (from the first letters, from the first few with the last, etc.). These include the above-mentioned abbreviations *radar, laser, maser*. It is significant that the translation equivalents of these units in the Ukrainian language are precisely these acronyms: radar (Radio Detection and Ranging), laser (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation), maser (Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation).

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THE STRUGGLE OF UKRAINIAN DISSIDENTS COMPARED TO THE DISSIDENT MOVEMENT OF VACLAV HAVEL

As it is stated in the Oxford Learner`s Dictionary “Dissident – a person who strongly disagrees with and criticizes their government, especially in a country where this kind of action is dangerous” [1].

The struggle for the freedom, ideas and motherland of Ukraine has existed for many centuries, but universal ways to achieve it still have not been devised. During the period of the Great War, self-identity and the struggle for freedom became pressing issues for survival in Ukraine. One of the ways to achieve independence from

the aggressor was dissent. A successful representative of the dissident movement in the world is Vaclav Havel, who fought for the independence of Czechoslovakia for 40 and more years by journalistic, literary, and demonstrative means, because the country was occupied by the USSR during the second half of the twentieth century. As a result, Vaclav Havel succeeded in getting independence for his country and was elected President of Czechoslovakia in 1989 and later President of the Czech Republic in 1991.

Ukraine also has its dissidents whose attention is worth focusing on in our hard times of the country's struggle for independence, preservation of self-identity, national traditions, and culture. The purpose of our research is to explore and compare results of the activities of dissidents using the example of the life and work of well-known Ukrainian dissidents – Vyacheslav Chornovil, Levko Lukyanenko, Vasyl Stus, in comparison with the activities of the Czech dissident Vaclav Havel.

For a productive research, it is necessary to describe example of successful dissident – Vaclav Havel. Vaclav Havel – a Czech dissident and literary figure, known for his anti-communist views and active opposition to the totalitarian regime. He was the leader and initiator of "Charter 77" and the "Civic Forum". From the beginning of his career, he was under the scrutiny of the soviets due to his publications and speeches against the communist regime. His work, such as "Protocols," sparked significant discussions in society and attracted the attention of the soviet government. Vaclav Havel was an active participant in the human rights organization "Charter 77," which aimed to draw attention to violations of rights and freedoms in Czechoslovakia. His works, such as "The Power of the Powerless," exposed the dangers of post-totalitarian regimes and drew attention to ideological manipulations. In October 1979, Havel was arrested to four years for "attempting to overthrow the existing government". Due to a severe illness, Vaclav Havel's physical condition noticeably deteriorated, give more challenges to his dissident activities. During the period of the decline and collapse of the USSR, which began to introduce pluralism and democratization into its institutions, processes of collapsing were initiated, leading countries that were part of the Soviet Union and members of the Warsaw Pact to actively start processes of leaving the USSR. As a result of the weakening influence of the USSR on Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Havel formed the Civic Forum – a socio-political organization initially conceived as oppositional to the leadership. In Czechoslovakia, the Civic Forum played a significant role in the Velvet Revolution. In Slovakia, the equivalent

of the Civic Forum was the organization "Public Against Violence." On the evening of November 19, 1989, representatives of Czechoslovak opposition organizations gathered at the Dramatic Theatre to form the Civic Forum to fight against the communist regime. After the peaceful dissolution of Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Havel, the last president of Czechoslovakia, became the first president of the Czech Republic. Havel's presidency led to significant changes in Czech society, including the Czech Republic's accession to NATO and the starting European integration processes.

We have a model that we will compare with three Ukrainian dissidents. It is worth starting with the first one. Vyacheslav Chornovil, one of the founders of the "People's Movement" and the "Ukrainian Helsinki Group", was a Ukrainian dissident, writer, and active critic of the Soviet regime. He was arrested several times for his anti-Soviet views. In 1966, he published the research "Justice or Recidivism of Terror?", which became one of the most prominent examples of Ukrainian journalism of that time. In this study, he exposed the repressions of the Soviet government. For this and other publications, Chornovil was arrested again. His book "The Madness of the Mind" was distributed abroad, and the international community spoke out in defense of the imprisoned. For his books, Chornovil became a laureate of the prize for the best journalists in the world defending human rights; and from the Soviet Union, he received his reward – a new prison term. The active struggle continued for over twenty years, and during the period of the USSR's collapse, in 1988 Vyacheslav Chornovil initiated the creation of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, which he conceived as a political party from the outset. He was its co-chairman, as well as a co-author of its programmatic documents, including the "Declaration of Principles of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union," which was published on July 7, 1988 on the rally in Lviv, where located 50.000 people. Ukrainian Helsinki Union became the first oppositional Communist Party of a party type in Ukraine. Vyacheslav Chornovil played a key role in the Ukrainian dissident movement, starting from his involvement as a working secretary and member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, and later leading the organization's press service. He was an active writer and editor, disseminating ideas through Radio «Freedom» and «samizdat». Chornovil founded the People's Movement of Ukraine, which serves as an alternative to the Civic Forum, in our point. Vyacheslav Chornovil is a successful and exemplary model of the Ukrainian dissident movement, but we should not forget about other important

individuals who fought and sacrificed their lives for Ukraine's independence – Levko Lukyanenko and Vasyl Stus.

Levko Lukyanenko, a Ukrainian dissident and human rights activist, is known for his active struggle against the Soviet regime and for human rights. Since the 1960s, he has been actively opposing the policies of the Communist Party. Lukyanenko was one of the co-founders of the anti-Soviet organization "Ukrainian Workers and Peasants Union", which promoted ideas of nonviolent resistance and political activism. He openly opposed military struggle, convinced of its ineffectiveness in fighting the Soviet regime. Upon his first arrest, he served his term in one of the camps in Mordovia, where half of the prisoners were Ukrainians, including former soldiers of the Ukrainian Insurgent A. In the late 1960s, Ukrainian dissidents began to be arrested and to be sent to the camps, and political life became so active so hundreds of the most active prisoners were transferred to the famous Vladimir Central Prison. In 1970, they were returned to the camp in Mordovia, where the prisoners began to declare hunger strikes with a series of demands, including the observance of prisoners' rights and be transferred in Ukraine. He also actively supported the activities of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, which was established in 1976 to defend human rights and political prisoners in the USSR. Lukyanenko became its leader and played a key role in its development. For engaging in active anti-Soviet activities in June 1978, he was arrested again to 10 years in prison and recognized as a particularly dangerous prisoner. Soon he found himself back in the same Mordovian camp where he began serving his first term. On August 23, after the coup in Moscow, he was among the radicals who immediately proposed declaring independence for Ukraine. It was Lukyanenko who wrote the draft Act of Independence of Ukraine in his notebook on August 23, which was approved on August 24, 1991. According to sources, initially the document was supposed to be called a «universal», but the name was changed so that the communist majority would not refuse to vote due to the allusion to the times of the Central Rada of Mykhailo Hrushevsky. For the same reason, the formulation "restoration of statehood" was removed from Lukyanenko's draft and replaced with "declaration". The majority in the Parliament were communists, although at that time they were confused. This indicated that the communists remained in power at that time – which was the reason for the inability to hold higher state positions to complete Ukrainian dissident`s task.

Vasyl Stus was an outstanding Ukrainian poet, writer, human rights activist, and dissident. His name became a symbol of indomitable spirit and relentless struggle for freedom and human rights under the conditions of the totalitarian Soviet regime. One of the bravest demonstrations of their position took place in September 1965 during the premiere screening of Sergei Parajanov's film "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors" in Kyiv. At the premiere, Vasyl Stus and Chornovil threw a call to the audience: "Whoever is against tyranny – stand up!" – and they themselves were the first to rise. This act of open protest against the repression of the Ukrainian intelligentsia was marked by a symbolic call to fight for freedom and human rights. At the premiere, the Soviet security service appears, and arrests begin. From this moment, Vasyl Stus officially begins his struggle against the Soviet government, which also adds him to the lists of those arrested. The Soviet government transferred Vasyl Stus into exile. In 1979, after returning from exile, Vasyl Stus joined the Ukrainian Helsinki Group of human rights activists. He openly defended the persecuted members of the group and spoke out against systematic human rights violations in Ukraine. Against the background of political repression and restrictions, Stus continued his literary activities and public advocacy for freedom of speech and expression. His work aimed to express national identity and fight for the rights of the Ukrainian people. In 1980, Vasyl Stus was arrested again and sentenced to long-term imprisonment. He died in prison in 1985 under terrible conditions of detention.

Ukrainian dissidents, like Vyacheslav Chornovil, Levko Lukyanenko, and Vasyl Stus, represent an important category of individuals who actively fought for national freedom, self-identity, and independence of their peoples within the context of the Soviet regime of the past century. They emerged as key figures in the struggle against repression and oppression, turning from social activism to political resistance, and became symbols of opposition in their countries. Their efforts and sacrifices became a crucial factor in creating democratic values and supporting human rights. They opposed violations of rights and freedoms, including political regime terror. Vyacheslav Chornovil, Levko Lukyanenko, Vasyl Stus, and Vaclav Havel actively advocated for reforms aimed at strengthening the rule of law, protecting civil liberties, and supporting human rights. In our opinion, compared to Vaclav Havel, Ukrainian dissidents lacked opportunities to build a political career in an already independent country. Vaclav Havel had successful decision to defeat

the communists in the Czech Republic, whereas in Ukraine, even after independence, they were given top positions, interrupting Ukrainian dissidents from realizing their vision of an independent country.

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COMPARING THE WORK OF SPEECH THERAPISTS IN UKRAINE AND GERMANY

The aim of this paper is to overview the state of modern speech therapy practice in Ukraine and Germany, in particular, patient management, use of methods and technologies, accessibility of services and the role of speech therapists in the healthcare system.

When it comes to professional standards and qualifications, Ukrainian speech therapists usually have a university degree in speech therapy, but often face a lack of official recognition of their profession and no regulation of working hours. In contrast, in Germany, speech therapists undergo a rigorous qualification procedure, are licensed to practice, and are required to meet established professional standards.

Considering the accessibility of services, in Ukraine, the access to speech therapy services is often limited due to insufficient funding for the healthcare system and a lack of specialists in the field. In Germany, however, speech therapy services