

creation of a Unified Patent Court in Europe. The judgments of the new Unified Patent Court about infringement or nullification of European patents, will soon apply to all 26 EU Member States (except Spain). Hereby the current practice of parallel processes in different European countries on exactly the same European patent – with sometimes contradictory results – will be prevented in the future. With the arrival of the Unified Patent Court one can also apply for unitary patent protection for European patents. For inventors this means a substantial simplification.

In conclusion we should admit why the protection of intellectual property is important in contemporary language and information world. Intellectual property rights are important because they can: set your business apart from competitors; be sold or licensed, providing an important revenue stream; offer customers something new and different; form an essential part of your marketing or branding; be used as security for loans. Business must be protected in many aspects – its name and logo, design, inventions, works of creative or intellectual effort or trademarks that distinguish your business. So, the question under discussion is of great importance in contemporary global society.

Literature

1. D. C. Fehder, F. Murray, S. Stern. Intellectual Property Rights and the Evolution of Scientific Journals as Knowledge Platforms / Fehder D. C., Murray F., Stern S. // [Electronic resource]: https://funginstitute.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/FMS_NBER_IJIO_FINAL_11_12.pdf

Nataliia Gluboka – *third-year student of International Economics of Education and Research Institute for Business Technologies «UAB»,
Sumy State University*

Scientific supervisor: Anna Kozlovska – Associate Professor of foreign languages department, Education and Research Institute for Business Technologies “UAB”, Sumy State University, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

LINGUISTIC AND LAW ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD'S LEGISLATION AS TO GENDER INEQUALITIES

Despite the fact that 20 years ago, in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women, 189 countries signed up to the Platform for Action, which was supposed to promote gender equality and the abolition of any discriminative laws, this goal has still not been reached. Some progress has been made – more than half of the countries called out their anti-women laws, but there is a lot of work in future to achieve equal freedom for men and

women. The overall objective of the article is to explore the world's worst anti-woman laws. So, what countries to visit and live you should avoid?

1. Where women can be raped? In India for example «any sexual relationship between a man and his wife, if his wife is over 15 years old, is not a rape». Thus, in the country, marital rape was legalized. The same situation is in Singapore if the girl is over 13 years old and in Bahamas, if the girl is at least 14 years old. In Lebanon, crimes as rape and abduction cease to be considered as such at the time of marriage.

2. Where women can't have a job, what she wants? In China, women can't work in mines or «other work that women should avoid». Similar laws exist around the world. In Madagascar, women can't work at night, except the case of family business. Even in Russia the work of women «in severe, dangerous, unhealthy conditions ... is prohibited». Also, avoid countries where men choose a job for women. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, «the wife must follow husband wherever he goes». She is also forbidden to appear in a civil court, «to engage in trade or assume financial obligations» without the permission of her husband. If the husband first agrees, but then changes his mind, then from that moment the wife can no longer engage in trade, or take on any financial obligations. As a result, it becomes impossible for women to open their own business or to independently enter into transactions related to finance. In Guinea, women who want to work separately from their husbands can't do this if husband is against it. In Yemen, there is a law according to which the wife «must obey her husband and not show disobedience, and also do all the housework in the house of the couple». She is also forbidden to leave the house without a clear permission [1].

3. Where women can't get a driver's license? In the era of technology it's strange to disallow women get a driver's license, but in Saudi Arabia, there is a fatwa, which says that «women are forbidden to drive a car», because this is «a source of immorality», because in the car a man and a woman can meet face to face, and women take off their scarves. And despite the fact that this is not officially recorded in the legislation, women still do not get a driver's license.

4. Where women's inheritance rights are limited? In Tunisia, women's inheritance rights are limited: sons inherit twice as much as daughters. In the UAE, the law is almost the same, and for the birth of a boy, government gives 50 thousand dollars to the family.

In conclusion we can say that in some way women aren't in safety in all countries of the world. In Ukraine you can feel this discrimination too, it's not in our legislation but it is in real life. How we can fight with this? As you noticed most of countries is not developed in comparison with UK, Sweden, Canada etc., and this is the main problem. With the increasing level of education, life, culture, etiquette in all countries there will be a progress in the women freedom situation. The process has already begun and it won't stop.

Madeleine Albright once stated that it had taken her quite a long time to develop a voice, and having it, it would be impossible to be silent.

Literature

1. The official website of the United Nations. Human rights of women. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingat10/I.%20Human%20rights%20of%20women%20\(Sep%2009\).pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingat10/I.%20Human%20rights%20of%20women%20(Sep%2009).pdf)

Валерія Сергіївна Гримайло – студентка IV курсу Сумської філії
Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ
Науковий керівник: **Валентина Анатоліївна Василенко** – професор
кафедри гуманітарних дисциплін Сумської філії
Харківського національного університету внутрішніх справ,
кандидат філологічних наук, доцент

МОВНА МАНІПУЛЯЦІЯ І ПРИЙОМИ МОВНОГО МАНІПУЛЮВАННЯ

Маніпуляція людською свідомістю може здійснюватися за рахунок різних засобів, у тому числі і за рахунок мови. Лінгвістичні засоби маніпулювання – один із предметів дослідження, такої науки, як когнітивна лінгвістика. Причому результати подібних досліджень цікаві як вченим у цій галузі, так і простим обивателям, головним чином, в аспекті практичного застосування.

Для початку з'ясуємо, що таке мовна маніпуляція. У численних дослідженнях на цю тему даються різні визначення. У широкому сенсі під мовленнєвим впливом розуміється мовне спілкування, узятий в аспекті його цілеспрямованості і мотиваційної обумовленості. На думку В. О. Чернявської мовленнєва маніпуляція є мовленнєвий вплив, спрямований на неявне, приховане спонукання адресата до вчинення певних дій.

Мета мовної маніпуляції – схилити маніпульовану особу (адресата) до того, щоб прийняти певні висловлювання за справжні без урахування всіх аргументів.

З позиції С. Н. Летунова, мовне маніпулювання – це відбір і використання таких коштів мови, за допомогою яких можна впливати на адресата мовлення.

У сучасному суспільстві мовне маніпулювання використовується практично у всіх сферах застосування мови, але особливо активно – в передвиборних кампаніях, ідеологічній пропаганді, друкованих і телевізійних ЗМІ, рекламі, навчанні, психотерапії. Загалом у цих сферах