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ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF THE STATE LANGUAGE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

According to Art. 10 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian. The state ensures the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout Ukraine. Ukraine guarantees the free development, use and protection of Russian and other languages of national minorities of Ukraine. The state promotes the learning of languages of international communication. The use of languages in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and determined by law.

At the same time, in the Decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine «In the case of the constitutional petition of 48 people's deputies of Ukraine on the constitutionality of the Law of Ukraine «On Education»» № 10-р / 2019 of July 16, 2019 the court stressed that a unique phenomenon that is a means of socialization, a form of realization of the creative potential of each person, and knowledge of the state language contributes to the socialization of the individual and is a means of preventing discrimination. Ukrainian is the language of official communication of officials and officials in the performance of their duties, in the work and record keeping of public authorities and local governments, in court proceedings, as well as in the educational process in state and municipal educational institutions of Ukraine. The state must ensure the comprehensive development and functioning of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of public life throughout Ukraine. Thus, the court concludes, the Ukrainian language as the state language is mandatory throughout Ukraine in the public sphere, as well as in public spheres of public life, including education.

Moreover, the language issue has become very important for the Ukrainian people in connection with the armed aggression by the Russian Federation, which began on February 24, 2022. Thus, recent events in Ukraine have provided an additional impetus for the establishment of the Ukrainian language as the state language and the eradication of the Russian language, primarily from state bodies. However, despite the so-called political coloration of the attitude of state bodies to the languages of national minorities, this issue is reflected much more deeply, it is almost invisible to the average citizen.

People of different nationalities use a wide range of languages through which information is transmitted. The question of whether a foreign language can influence

the mentality of the people has long been the subject of scientific research.

Thus, cognitive physiology researchers have proved the statement that a language influences a person's consciousness. The Koreans, for example, pay more attention than the Englishmen to how the objects match each other and how they are connected. The Japanese prefer grouping objects relying on the material they are made of whereas the Englishmen do it keeping in mind the form of the objects. Russian speaking people differentiate between different shades of blue color much quicker than English speaking people do it. If the language does influence our consciousness, people speaking different languages percept differently what is going on. The experiment proved that watching a video showing either a walking woman, or a running man, or children riding bikes German speaking people were more inclined to try and realize the aim of everything shown. They longed to get to know where they were going, what for, why. Whereas those speaking English in the best part just enjoyed watching the video. The first group of people thought much about the possible consequences and about 40% of them intended to define the objective of everything shown. The second group of participants got interested in the action on the screen, did not think about the results and only 25% of them thought about the possible objective. One should state here that we do not claim whether these interpretations are correct or not. Both of them have the right to exist [1, 49], [2, 103], [3, 23]

Thus, we cannot but recognize the fact that every language has its own ways of expressing ideas. The quicker a language learner adopts the mannerisms and mentality of target language speakers the better his delivery becomes alongside of his grammar, pronunciation and of course confidence. The important part of language learning involves personality changes on a subconscious level. Fluent speakers of a foreign language are those who have acquired personality changes and are very comfortable with them. But it is the learner who has to resolve the problem whether it makes him harm or broadens his horizons [1, p. 49]. However, it should be remembered that the language issue is becoming even more relevant in a state of war, which requires further research and legislative changes.

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