

промiснe рiшення, забезпечивши Кембриджу сучасний менеджмент i динамiку розвитку.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. Антонюк Н. М. Англomовні країни та Україна. Освіта. Мистецтво / Н. М. Антонюк, К. К. Краснолуцький / Вінниця : Нова книга, 2001. – 255 с.
2. Мисик Л. В. Англійська мова. Комунікативний аспект / Л. В. Мисик, А. Л. Арцишевська, Л. Р. Кузнєцова. – К. : Атака, 2000 – 368 с.

Тетяна Лимарь

*студентка історичного факультету
Полтавського державного педагогічного університету
імені В. Г. Короленка*

UKRAINIAN PARLIAMENT

What does the term “parliament” mean? Parliament is a legislature. The name is derived from the French “parlement”, the action of “parler” (speaking): a parliament means talking, a discussion, hence a meeting (an assembly, a court) where people discuss matters [4].

For a long time Ukraine wasn't a sovereign state. It was under government of different countries: Polish, Russian, Lithuanian etc. The last 79 years Ukraine was one of 15 republics of the former Soviet Union. It's independence was proclaimed only on 24 August, 1991.

The main aim of this work is to investigate and to study the historical factors which influence on the development of the nowadays legislature of Ukraine and to mark the parallel in between the stages of becoming the independency in other “post-soviet” states.

On 16 July, 1990 the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine was passed by Verkhovna Rada of Ukrainian republic. This declaration caused lots of problems in the former Soviet of Union. One of the main problems was a possibility of ruining the Soviet. That is why the former USSR decided to hold a referendum, with a question if it was possible to save “the sovietism”. At that time Leonid Kravchuk was the head of the Ukrainian parliament. He had strong position. He agreed on referendum with one more question: if Ukraine had to follow the statements of the declaration about sovereignty. Although 30 % of citizens wanted to keep the former USSR, 70 % of them wanted Ukraine to be sovereign. It wasn't the independence, but it was the first step.

The government of the former Soviet Union didn't want republics to become independent. Because of this 19 August, 1991 at 6 am state of emergency was announced. It meant that the government wanted to ruin all the republican democracy powers. At 9am a chairman of the Ukrai-

nian parliament received ultimatum, where was written that if Leonid Kravchuk provides any democracy ideas the army will be used.

Finally, on 24 August, 1991 there was special session of parliament. The Independence Act was proclaimed. This document was a real announcement of Ukrainian independence. Ukrainian republic was ruined, and on the map new sovereign state called Ukraine appeared. Verkhovna Rada of Ukrainian republic was renamed in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Supreme Council of Ukraine) as a sovereign state.

On 4 September, 1991 Verkhovna Rada made a decision about hanging sky-blue-yellow flag above the building of parliament. (Later, on 28 January, 1992 sky-blue-yellow flag was proclaimed national). But world's society didn't believe in our independence. They needed confirmation. 1 December, 1991 nation-wide referendum was taken. It involved 84 % of citizens, 90 % of which seconded the Independence Act of August, 24.

The same day, on 1 December, 1991 the first president of Ukraine was chosen. It was Leonid Kravchuk. He received 61 % of the votes. His program aimed at construction of a new Ukraine with a strong state system, genuine democracy, material well-being.

Since then Ukraine is sovereign, independent, democratic, social, legal state. The power in Ukraine is divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial [5, p. 287].

The executive power is headed by president, who is a guarantee of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, following the Constitution of Ukraine, rights and duties of person and citizen. The judicial power is led by Supreme court. The legislative power is represented by parliament. The parliament in Ukraine is called the Verkhovna Rada. It's main function is making laws. It has one chamber, which consists of 450 members. They are elected at a general, equal and direct election. Parliamentary elections take place every five years in the last week of March. In Verkhovna Rada 450 seats are divided among all parties that achieved 3 % nationwide vote tally [1, p. 199].

The Verkhovna Rada is chosen for 5 years. It works sessionly. Parliament can work if 2/3 were chosen. Sessions open the first February's Tuesday and the first September's Tuesday every year. (For example, constitution of Ukraine was accepted on fifth session of parliament of second convocation). The first session is opened by the oldest chosen deputy. When Verkhovna Rada starts its work, the first task is to elect the Chairman from its membership. The chairman conducts meetings of the Verkhovna Rada and organises it's work [2].

There are some requirements for people who are going to become a deputy: the person must be 21 years old, must have the vote and such ap-

plicant must live in Ukraine for last 4 years. The person can't be a deputy if he/she has a previous conviction for committing the crime, but the situation changes if this conviction was liquidated. The person which was chosen a deputy, can't work anywhere else. In case a deputy works somewhere else, he/she loses deputy's mandate. They also have an immunity of a deputy, what means they can't be arrested without parliament's permission [3].

It is interesting, but the Parliaments of other "post-soviet" states have different structure. For example, in Poland the National Assembly ("Zgromadzenie Narodowe") is the name of both chambers of the Polish Parliament, "the Sejm" and "the Senate", where sitting in joint session. It is headed by the Marshal of the Sejm (or by the Marshal of the Senate when the former is absent).

In the years 1922-1935 and 1989-1990, it was the National Assembly who elected the President of the Republic of Poland by an absolute majority of votes. In 1935, it was replaced by an Assembly of Electors, which consisted of the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the General Armed Forces Inspector, 2/3 of deputies to the Sejm, and 1/3 of Senators. The Senate was abolished in 1946 so in 1947 Boleslaw Bierut was elected President only by the Sejm. There were no presidents from 1952 till 1989 when the Senate was restored and the National Assembly elected Wojciech Jaruzelski as President.

Since 1990, the President has been elected by the people. However, the President is still sworn in before the National Assembly, which is also the only organ which can declare the President's permanent incapacity to perform his duties, or bring an indictment against him before State Tribunal.

From 1992 to 1997, the National Assembly drafted and passed a new Constitution, which was approved by a national referendum on May 25, 1997.

"The Seimas" is the Lithuanian Parliament. It has 141 members that are elected for a four-year term. About half of the members of this legislative body are elected in individual constituencies (71), and the other half (70) are elected by nationwide vote according to proportional representation. A party must receive at least 5 %, and a multi-party union at least 7 %, of the national vote to be represented in the Seimas [4].

So, Verkhovna Rada is the Ukraine's Parliament. Verkhovna Rada is unicameral and is comprised of 450 deputies and one chairman (speaker) which presides over parliamentary sessions. It meets in Verkhovna Rada building in Ukraine's capital Kyiv. Verkhovna Rada is the sole body of legislative power in Ukraine. The parliament determines the principles of domestic and foreign policy, introduces amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine, adopts laws, approves the state budget, designates

elections of the President of Ukraine, impeaches the president, declares war and peace, gives consent to the appointment of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, appoints or approves appointment of certain officials, appoints one-third of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, elects judges for permanent terms, ratifies and denounces international treaties, and exercises certain control functions.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. Копейчиков В. В. Правознавство : монографія / В. В. Копейчиков. – К. : Юрінком Інтер, 2006. – 752 с.
2. Конституція України. – К. : Велес, 2007. – 48 с.
3. Тимченко С. М. Новітня історія України : монографія / С. М. Тимченко, Ф. Г. Турченко. – К. : Генеза, 2001. – 401 с.
4. V. Karaban English-Ukrainian / Ukrainian-English Law Dictionary. – Vinnytsia, 2004. – 1085 p.
5. Конституція України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : www.rada.gov.ua.
6. Конституція України [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу : <http://en.wikipedia.org>.

Юлія Логвиненко

*студентка психолого-педагогічного факультету
Полтавського державного педагогічного університету
імені В. Г. Короленка*

ЕТАПИ МОВЛЕННЄВОГО РОЗВИТКУ ДИТИНИ

Мовлення – одна з найбільш складних і важливих психічних функцій людини. У психології мовленням називають процеси вербального спілкування – говоріння, слухання, читання, письма. Згідно даного визначення мовлення не можна прирівнювати тільки до говоріння. Мовлення – це і читання книжки, і написання листа рідним. Навіть, роздуми наодинці з собою – це також мовлення, яке називають внутрішнім.

Уявімо ситуацію: людина повністю втрачає мовлення. Вона одразу ніби опиняється в чужій, незнайомій країні. Вона нікого не розуміє і ніхто з оточуючих не розуміє її. Вона стає цілком безпорадною, ні прочитати, а ні написати що-небудь вона теж не може. Така людина втрачає можливість реалізувати одну з найважливіших своїх потреб – потребу у спілкуванні, в обміні інформацією. Знання, які людство тисячоріччями накопичувало, зберігало і передавало, переважно за допомогою мови та мовлення (у тому числі і в друкованому вигляді), також стають недоступними. Отже, така людина позбавлена можливості навчатися і навіть мислити, позаяк для мислення ми ви-