

analysed, i.e. procedural linguistic human rights, freedom of expression and nondiscrimination on the grounds of language. Next, language rights of persons belonging to minorities are examined. Finally, the paper concludes that under international law language rights which are universal human rights include linguistic aspects of the right to a fair trial and the right to liberty and security as well as the right of non-discrimination on the grounds of language use in private sphere. The language rights protected otherwise do not fall within the category of human rights and their protection is not universal [2, p. 1].

Conclusion: Law and linguistics are very important in our life and we must have to know all things about them.

Список використаних джерел

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FEATURES OF THE CIVIL LAW SYSTEM IN THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Analysis of the civil law tradition of European countries is of great practical importance on the way to the European integration of our country. Such research is necessary for an effective process of harmonization of Ukrainian civil legislation with the civil legislation of the European Union states.

To begin with, it should be noted that the system of civil law is a systematized collection of its elements (norms, institutions, sub-branches), located in a certain sequence and hierarchy, determined by the internal logic of this branch. There are two main systems of civil law: institutional and pandect. The institutional system consists of the combined norms of civil law in three main institutions: persons (legal status of persons), object (things, rights to them), ways of acquiring things (obligations). The civil law of Ukraine is built according to the pandect system. Its essence lies in the fact that it provides for the separation of the general part of civil law and the separation of property law from obligation law [1].

Also, it is worth noting that Ukraine belongs to the Eastern European civil legal system. At the same time, like all other countries, Ukraine also feels the influence of the Anglo-American legal system. In particular, this is manifested in the recognition of the role of judicial practice, the growth of the legal significance of the guiding explanations of the Plenum of the

Supreme Court of Ukraine and the High Economic Court, and the diversification of sources of civil law regulation of social relations.

The civil law system of Hungary is built on the principle of the pandect system and includes introductory provisions, property law, obligation law, the right to intellectual property works and inheritance law [2]. The current Civil Code of Poland is built on the principle of the classical pandect system, in which general and special parts are distinguished (property law, obligation law, family law, inheritance law) [3]. However, the Polish civil law system belongs to the Central European civil law system. A notable role in the formation of this system of civil law was played by the indirect nature of the reception of Roman law. When considering the civil law of Poland, it is necessary to take into account its features, which consist in the coexistence and simultaneous influence of the Romanian and German systems of civil law, as well as the presence of provisions of Soviet legislation in this system. This system was formed in parallel with the Romanian and German systems of civil law, as a result of which it has a number of common features, both from the first and from the second. For example, a mortgage is considered a property right. The specific institution of usufruct (the right to use someone else's property with the right to withdraw income from it, but with the condition of preserving its integrity and economic belonging), as well as the concept of ownership as an independent civil law institution, etc., was transferred from French civil law to Polish law.

An important characteristic of the modern development of the law of Eastern European countries is a decisive rejection of the «dualism» of private law. Thus, simultaneously with the entry into force of the new Civil Code of the Czech Republic, its Commercial Code of 1991 ceased to operate [4]. Together with the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and other countries abandoned commercial codes.

Thus, the European integration processes in Ukraine make it necessary to study the civil law systems of countries that have already passed this path of European integration. However, it is impossible to fully reproduce the experience of other countries, because each system of civil law has its own characteristics.

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