

early timekeeping mechanisms was their considerable size — the complex array of wheels, gears, weights, and components required substantial space. To create suitable conditions for these mechanisms' operation, massive structures, typically towers, were constructed. These tower clocks were sophisticated instruments requiring constant attention (regular lubrication was necessary due to friction) and dedicated maintenance personnel (for weight-winding duties). Despite significant daily inaccuracies in timekeeping, these clocks remained the most precise and widely used time-measurement devices for many years.

In Ukraine, clock towers are predominantly featured as components of town halls — locally known as “Ratusha” (derived from the German term “Rathaus”). Town halls and their accompanying clock towers gained significance in Ukraine particularly during periods of Austro-Hungarian and Polish governance in western regions. These architectural features were implemented as part of broader urban development initiatives that emphasized civic organization and alignment with European cultural practices. The clock mechanisms, frequently imported from distinguished manufacturers in Austria, the Czech Republic, and Poland, represented remarkable engineering achievements of their era, featuring both mechanical precision and artistic designs.

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MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEATER IN UKRAINE

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СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ РОЗВИТКУ ТЕАТРУ В УКРАЇНІ

Modern Ukrainian theater is in a constant search for new forms and ideas. It is difficult to define a clear direction in which it is developing, but it can be confidently stated that it strives to reflect societal changes and contemporary challenges. In the first decades of the XXI century, theatrical art in Ukraine has undergone significant transformations, affecting both the presentation of material and the content of performances. From classical productions to experimental performances, from physical theater to the integration of modern technologies, Ukrainian theater continues to explore new means of artistic expression.

One of the main trends is the growing popularity of documentary and military theater, which addresses actual events related to war. It is natural, as the Russo-Ukrainian war affects everyone in Ukraine and finds its reflection in various fields of art, including theater. Contemporary dramaturgy also contributes to this process. A striking example is the “Theater of Military Actions”, where veterans and military personnel of Ukraine take part. The founder of the theater, director Alex Borovenko, notes: “I saw how being on stage transforms and inspires the men who have returned”. Such projects become not only artistic works but also a form of therapy.

Another significant feature of modern theater is its integration with technical means. Increasingly, directors incorporate multimedia elements, video projections, and interactive technologies. For example, in the production of “Macbeth” by Ivan Uryvskyi at the Franko Theater, three screens were used to symbolize the three witches. Such decisions create a new level of visual perception and engage a younger audience accustomed to digital content.

Alongside technological experiments, chamber theater is developing, offering intimate forms of communication with the audience. Performances in small venues,

such as “HARTED 20” by the Kharkiv independent theater “Nafta”, allow actors to be as close as possible to their viewers. Playwright Liuba Ilnytska says about this performance: “Through the theatrical stage, we enter the world of Maik Yohansen, Mykhail Semenko, Mykola Khyvlyovi, Valentyna Chystiakova, and Les Kurbas”, which creates a sense of direct presence and immersion in the events on stage, which is especially crucial for performances on social or psychological topics.

The development of theater is also reflected in the increasing number of independent troupes and initiatives. More and more artists are leaving state theaters in favor of independent art, which provides greater creative freedom and opportunities for experimentation. In contemporary Kharkiv, where theatrical activity in venues is restricted, this has become nearly the only way to perform. A vivid example is the “Theater for People” by Kharkiv director Andrii Lebid. The play “How Are You?”, where actors bake a “mother’s pie” throughout the performance, demonstrates new ways of influencing the audience visually and through scents.

Another notable trend is using social media platforms like TikTok and Instagram to promote theater. While filming in theaters was previously prohibited, many theaters now encourage audiences to record and share videos on social networks. This approach attracts young audiences to theatrical performances. For instance, the production of “The Konotop Witch” at the Franko Theater became a sensation on TikTok, leading to tickets selling out within minutes. The play “Cabaret” at the Young Theater gained popularity even among foreign audiences, contributing to the international recognition of Ukrainian theater.

Thus, Ukrainian theater remains in constant motion, seeking new ways to interact with audiences and reflect contemporary reality. The themes of war, the use of technology, engagement with social media, and innovative theatrical forms all make theatrical art in Ukraine a powerful means of communication, addressing vital and pressing issues of modern society.

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COURTESY AND CUSTOMS IN PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION CULTURE

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ЕТИКЕТ ТА ТРАДИЦІЇ ЩОДО КУЛЬТУРИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОЇ КОМУНІКАЦІЇ

The culture of military professional communication is a necessary component of successful professional activity during the time of war in Ukraine against the Russian invasion, which is why implementing military customs and courtesies is crucial for the university’s curriculum. Having strong relationships between the NATO countries’ military academies, the university staff take part in military training regularly.

Thus, a group of cadets who study at Ivan Kozhedub Kharkiv National Air Force University had the opportunity to visit Great Britain to participate in the international military educational and training program not only as interpreters but also as instructors for the Ukrainian military personnel. They have a month for preparation, studying manuals, and instruction. Both the Foreign Languages and the Aviation English Language departments at the University were involved in the preparation process of the selected cadets. The cadets studied the “Campaign” English for military profession three level course intensively. They enhanced their listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. Moreover, cadets began to study the military customs and courtesy of the British Army.