How to Cite:
Vovk, P. V. (2021). Etymological essence of the procedural form as a factor of specification of the judge's profile in administrative proceedings. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, *5*(S4), 2444-2456. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS4.2011

Etymological Essence of the Procedural Form as a Factor of Specification of the Judge's Profile in Administrative Proceedings

Pavlo V. Vovk
PhD in Law, Judge, Head of Administrative Court, Kyiv District Administrative Court, Kyiv, Ukraine

***Abstract*---**The purpose of the study is to establish a dialectical relationship, etymological features between the certainty of the procedural form of administrative proceedings and the level of protection of citizens 'rights in the resolution of Public Law disputes, the Prevention of abuse of citizens' rights in administrative proceedings, the weight of involving a judge in resolving disputes in separate proceedings. Methodology: in the implementation of this research, general and special methods of scientific knowledge were used: the method of system analysis, the dialectical method, the formal-logical method and the structural-functional method, as well as a number of empirical methods. Results: the authors came to the conclusion that there is no normative deterministic procedure for separate separate proceedings, which does not fit into the traditional logic on the methodological basis of the stages of administrative proceedings – dispute resolution procedures with the participation of a judge, restoration of lost proceedings and execution of court orders.

***Keywords*---**administrative proceedings, administrative process, etymological features, judge, procedural form, separate proceedings.

Introduction

The current stage of development of Ukraine as a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state is mediated by the continuous improvement of the legislative framework, which establishes broad human and civil rights and freedoms, the legal status of enterprises, institutions and organizations. The Constitution of Ukraine pays special attention to the issue of consolidating human and civil rights and freedoms, because they have become today a generally recognized high social value and a key indicator of the democratic nature of the state. However, the Ukrainian experience shows that there is insufficient legislative consolidation of rights and freedoms for the purposes of

Linguistics and Culture Review © 2021.
Corresponding author*: Vovk, P. V.; Email: administrative2_law@onua.edu.ua*
Manuscript submitted: 27 Sept 2021, Manuscript revised: 09 Nov 2021, Accepted for publication: 18 Dec 2021

their proper protection. A detailed settlement and awareness of all aspects of the action is needed, thanks to which the practical implementation of each of the established human rights will be ensured by effective specific legal means, including administrative proceedings.

Administrative proceedings are one of the leading legal institutions designed to protect the rights and freedoms of Man and citizen violated by the executive authorities, while they are inextricably linked with the content and principles of modern legal statehood. The mechanism of the rule of law and its effective functioning can be ensured by a properly organized judicial power with its own material and procedural legal attributes. Satisfaction of the need of subjects of Public Law relations, especially non-governmental ones, to protect their rights, freedoms and interests is carried out in a certain procedural form. At the same time, the administrative and judicial procedural form reflects the functional refraction of judicial power through the prism of the jurisdiction of the Administrative Court.

The power of the administrative court is being exercised by the people of the village, the functions of the administrative courts are being fulfilled, the courts are being brought to the judicial system of the Central court. In one way, having reached such a result, the system of process guarantees has been established, and I want to be able to realize my rights in the administrative court in the public domain. Normative streamlining and meaningful observance of the procedural form of administrative proceedings is one of the most important procedural guarantees. The procedural form of administrative proceedings is constantly improving, the system of proceedings is becoming more extensive and complex. At the same time, in addition to the classical elements of the judicial process, the current state of development of public relations in the public sphere brings additional forms of activity to the judiciary, the nature of which is controversial, and the place in the administrative system is uncertain. The most obvious elements that do not fit into the traditional logic of the stages of administrative proceedings and the types of its proceedings can be considered the procedure for settling a dispute with a judge, the procedure for resuming lost court proceedings and the execution of court orders.

Methodological framework

Questions about the etymology, internal content and nature of the procedural registration of the activities of administrative courts in Ukraine, as well as the improvement of legal support for the process of considering and resolving cases of administrative jurisdiction require constant theoretical understanding. The functioning of administrative courts in Ukraine is ensured by procedural regulation of their activities with the help of the norms contained in the code of administrative judicial procedure (CAS) of Ukraine. Being formalized with the help of relevant procedural norms, administrative proceedings are a type of legal process that has a certain structure, which, in turn, makes the question of the element content of such a structure relevant, identifying the relationships between its elements. The characterization of the relevant elements provides a clear picture of any kind of legal process, which necessarily has its own structure, that is, a set of constituent elements and their internal structure, which

determines the scope of administrative and procedural regulation of the activities of administrative courts regarding the consideration and resolution of cases of administrative jurisdiction (Stone, 1951; Lahutina et al., 2019). The definition of the legal nature and content of the procedural form of administrative proceedings is determined by taking into account scientific conclusions on the abuse of procedural rights in the process of administrative proceedings Monayenko (2019); Bazilevsky (2018), and changes in the conceptual principles of administrative proceedings in the context of humanization and globalization (Luchenko, 2019; Kozyubra, 2017). At the same time, the research was based on works on rethinking the etymological and praxeological foundations of the administrative process (Ziekow, 2021; Trashlieva & Radeva, 2018).

This article investigates for the first time aspects of the etymology and conceptual transformation of the role of a judge in resolving public law disputes as a systemic tool for democratizing the procedural form of administrative proceedings. For consistent coverage of the problem, the following components of scientific analysis are identified: determining the legal nature and content of the procedural form of administrative proceedings; defining the specifics of administrative proceedings; determining the relationship between the procedural form of administrative proceedings and the implementation of basic procedural rights of citizens; determination of directions for resolving public law disputes with the participation of a judge. Despite the obvious relevance, it should be recognized that domestic scientists resort only to fragmentary research on these issues, and the lack of an updated scientific concept of judicial proceedings as a form of Justice explains the decline in the quality of lawmaking and the inconsistency of judicial practice.

Result and Discussion

Legal nature and content of the procedural form of administrative proceedings

Satisfaction of the need of subjects of Public Law relations, especially non-governmental ones, to protect their rights, freedoms and interests is carried out in a certain procedural form. Based on this premise, administrative proceedings have received a procedural formalization that takes into account the specifics of cases of administrative jurisdiction, which provide for the need to protect subjective rights of a specific public nature inherent in subjects of Public Law, and, accordingly, Public Power, legal relations. This determines the originality of the procedural, including the fundamental, model of consideration and resolution of Public Law disputes in an administrative court.

Unlike the long-known types of legal proceedings in our country (criminal and civil), administrative proceedings are a relatively new procedural tool for resolving relevant disputes. Moreover, if criminal and civil proceedings have corresponding norms of certain branches of Law (Criminal Procedure and civil procedure), then administrative proceedings remain a type of justice without an independent branch of law, and are considered mainly within the framework of the branch of administrative law Kolomoets (2009), or the branch of Administrative Procedure Law (Demsky, 2008). Without focusing on the similarity of the administrative process with other types of process, we note that all three processes – criminal,

civil and administrative – have unity, have the same foundations, but due to the peculiarities of the cases that are considered, they are separated from each other (Ryazanovsky, 2015).

The procedural form of activity of administrative courts is the procedure established by the norms of the legislation on administrative proceedings: consideration by the Administrative Court of relevant administrative claims (statements of claim), initiation of proceedings on the case, preparation of the case for trial, consideration and resolution of cases with the issuance of relevant procedural acts, appeal and review of administrative judicial acts. The legislation attaches particular importance to the procedural form of activity of representatives of the judiciary, since it allows establishing the real existence or absence of rights, freedoms and interests of subjects of Public Law relations and effectively protecting them by issuing legitimate and justified procedural acts of judicial and jurisdictional response. That is, it can be argued that the procedural form of activity of administrative courts acts as a tool for ensuring the rule of law during law enforcement administrative and judicial activities. In particular, the code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine (2005) establishes the range of subjects who have the right to apply to the Administrative Court for protection of violated or disputed rights, freedoms and legitimate interests (Article 2); judges who do not have the right to consider a specific case if there is a personal or other interest in its outcome (Articles 27, 28); What cases are subject to administrative courts (cases that fall under the jurisdiction of administrative courts (Article 17); defines the rules of subject, instance and territorial jurisdiction (articles 18-21); composition persons participating in the case (ch. 5); determination of evidence (Article 69), etc (Zong & Zhen, 2021; Rinartha & Suryasa, 2017).

It should be noted that the content of administrative-procedural relations in an administrative court is undoubtedly the procedural activity represented by administrative proceedings related to the administration of justice, that is, administrative-procedural activity, which is partly based on administrative-legal relations, in which disputes under the jurisdiction of administrative courts prevail. Like any other type of legal process, administrative proceedings have a number of common features, which, in our opinion, can include the following:

- This is a conscious, purposeful activity related to the implementation of operations with the norms of law in connection with the resolution of certain legal cases.
- It consists in the exercise of power by specially authorized subjects of public power who interact with other subjects, including non-governmental subjects.
- It aims to achieve a certain legal result, which is required by interested entities and ensures the exercise of powers by the entity that ensures the conduct of the process, namely, the decision of an individually specific case (the decision of a case of administrative jurisdiction).
- It is drawn up with the help of official acts-documents that fix the interim and final results of the procedural activity of the administrative court and record the will of the authorized subject of power in relation to the legal case under consideration.

- There is a systematized detailed regulation of this activity by legal norms, which give a procedural form to the implementation of administrative proceedings. Of course, along with highlighting the general procedural features of administrative proceedings, it is necessary to point out the specific features of this type of legal process.

Administrative court proceedings as a type of legal process are also a normative form of adoption of legal acts – documents (acts of administrative court proceedings) that reveal the features of the mechanism of administrative and judicial protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of subjects of Public Law relations, in which at least one of the parties is an executive authority, a local self-government body, their official or official person or other entity that performs power management functions on the basis of legislation, including for the performance of delegated powers. Administrative proceedings as an orderly activity of administrative courts are related to the substantive and procedural norms of administrative law. In this case, we are talking about the fact that administrative proceedings allow interested subjects to implement a number of norms of administrative law of a protective nature, or rather those norms that provide for the possibility of applying to an administrative court to protect rights, freedoms and legitimate interests (Andrushchenko et al., 2021; Rusfian & Alessandro, 2021).

Thus, administrative proceedings without administrative law are pointless, and administrative law without the existence of administrative proceedings remains without an adequate jurisdictional mechanism for ensuring the implementation of part of its norms, guaranteeing judicial protection from violations by state authorities, local self-government bodies, their officials and officials, other entities in the exercise of their power management functions on the basis of legislation, including for the performance of delegated powers. Of course, unlike other types of legal proceedings that involve the consideration and resolution of legal cases that are identical in name and nature (for example, civil proceedings are related to the consideration and resolution of cases that arise purely from civil legal relations), administrative proceedings are not limited to the consideration and resolution of cases of an administrative legal nature, but also serve some other branch legal relations, eliminating conflicts in them. In particular, administrative proceedings serve legal relations of a financial, Land and other nature, but subject to the mandatory condition – the presence of a subject of power in them, who performs his power management functions in them (Peter & Raza, 2019; Nasution et al., 2021).

Procedural proceedings in administrative proceedings

The structure of administrative legal proceedings is characterized by the presence of a multifunctional composition of procedural actions, which, when subject-related, form administrative and procedural proceedings. In the legal scientific literature, there is no consensus on determining the content and characteristics of procedural proceedings. It is well - established that production is a procedure for procedural actions stipulated in the legislation, which is characterized by signs of consistency and specialization (Gorsheneva, 1985). As signs of proceedings can be called: the presence of a procedure – established by law a

certain sequence of procedural actions for consideration by the court of first instance of a particular set of cases and the presence of a separate category of cases Nosyreva (2004); stages and occurrence as a result of procedural initiative Komarov (2001), and the like.

Proceedings as a structural element of the procedural form of administrative proceedings are characterized, first of all, by dynamism, the ability to ensure the movement of cases under administrative jurisdiction, and the focus on regulating the procedural actions of participants in the process in the full scope of a certain legal provision or competence. Proceedings, unlike other structural elements of administrative proceedings, such as: stages and procedural actions, cover a verified procedure for consideration of a certain category of administrative cases (issues). This procedure is specific, that is, it differs qualitatively and significantly from other procedural or procedural procedures for protecting the rights of subjects of Public Law relations (for example, administrative appeal procedures). The formation of such a procedure takes place taking into account the peculiarities of the legal nature of administrative and judicial proceedings, which determine the characteristic features of the proceedings (Walton et al., 2015; Ross et al., 2015).

If a particular proceeding in administrative proceedings reflects a certain set (complex) regulated by the norms of the code of administrative judicial procedure of Ukraine a set of certain, interdependent and mutually conditioned procedural actions of the Administrative Court, aimed at achieving a legal result, which is determined by the specific specifics of the case of administrative jurisdiction, then the stage in the composition of separate administrative court proceedings can be defined as a relatively separate in time and space, a related set of procedural actions, it is aimed at achieving certain goals and solving relevant tasks, which functionally corresponds to them, and is formalized by the relevant procedural acts. In other words, the stages of administrative and judicial proceedings reflect the logical sequence of implementation of procedural actions provided for in a particular proceeding in order to achieve the goals provided for in the code of administrative judicial procedure of Ukraine (2005) (Winograd, 1975; Brockner et al., 2003).

Consequently, individual administrative and judicial proceedings have their own stages, which form a logical sequence of development of a particular consideration and resolution of a case of administrative jurisdiction. The number of stages in a particular administrative and judicial proceeding may vary, depending on the number of procedural actions that must be performed to achieve the desired result. In particular the following complex of stages can be considered traditional:

- Initiation of administrative and judicial proceedings (filing an administrative claim).
- Stage of preparatory hearing of the case (so-called preparatory proceedings).
- Stage of judicial consideration of the case.
- Making a decision on the case.

At the same time, in some cases, the proceedings may end at the preparatory hearing stage, if at the end of this stage a decision is made to close the

proceedings on the case due, for example, to the resolution of the conflict already at this stage. But in any case, the emergence of the need for administrative and judicial response to the conflict that has arisen between the subjects of Public Law relations in administrative proceedings, the stage-by-stage nature implies:

- Analysis of the situation (verification of the claim; analysis of management documentation and relevant regulatory material, etc.), during which information about the actual state of affairs, real facts, and existing problems is collected and studied. This information is recorded on material media in the form of certain procedural documents and is the basis of administrative and judicial acts.
- Adoption of an administrative and judicial act (resolution, ruling), which records the jurisdictional and authoritative will of the administrative court.

The analysis of stages as components of administrative and judicial proceedings allows us to identify the following mandatory components of this structural element:

- A certain relatively independent task, which is aimed at solving a set of procedural actions at a particular stage.
- A specific set of procedural actions, which necessarily includes the establishment or analysis of factual circumstances, the search and implementation of the relevant legal norm to resolve the issue, and so on.
- Legal procedural acts-documents that reflect and consolidate the results of legally significant procedural actions taken at this stage.

Influence of the procedural form of administrative proceedings on the implementation of basic procedural rights of citizens

The concept of" right of access to court "(or" right of access to justice"), which is widely used in judicial practice and scientific developments, is not reflected in the legislative acts of Ukraine. The right of access to justice can be interpreted as an element of the right to a fair trial and the ability to initiate a judicial procedure in order to implement the constitutional guarantee of obtaining judicial protection Vilova (2016) and as a component of the accessibility of the right, which has a wide range of measures and means that ensure the ability of a person or other subject to directly apply to the justice authorities and receive protection of their right (Zharovskaya, 2006). Summarizing, it should be pointed out that the right of access to a court is a human right, which provides for the possibility of applying to the court without obstacles to protect their rights. As for the accessibility of justice, it has two aspects:

- The model of administrative proceedings in the context of its knowledge should be clear and accessible.
- The possibility of real actions within the judicial administrative process should be ensured (openness of the activities of judicial bodies) (Rudenko, 2006). Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996) covers the general norm, which provides for the right of everyone to apply to the court if their rights or freedoms are violated or violated, obstacles are created or are being created for their implementation, or there is another infringement of rights

> and freedoms. The court's refusal to accept claims or other statements or complaints that meet the requirements established by law appears as a violation of the right to judicial protection, which cannot be limited. Thus, the provision of part one of Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes one of the most important guarantees for the exercise of both constitutional and other human and civil rights and freedoms.

According to the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (1997) in case No. 9-ZP, a court cannot refuse justice to a person on the basis of the following conditions: a person has applied for protection of rights and freedoms that belong to him personally, and not to any other persons; a person considers that his rights and freedoms, for protection of which he has applied to the court: violated, or violated, or created obstacles to their implementation, or there are other violations of rights and freedoms. Thus, the right of access to justice is not unlimited. The purpose of the Court (justice) is considered to be the protection of violated rights, freedoms and interests that belong directly to the person applying for protection (his subjective rights) (Marck, 2003; Kuipers, 1970).

At the same time, Article 5 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine (2005) provides for the right of a person to appeal to an administrative court if he considers that his rights, freedoms or legitimate interests have been violated by a decision, action or omission of a subject of power. This is related to the provision of Part 2 of Article 55 of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), which stipulates that everyone is guaranteed the right to appeal in court against decisions, actions or omissions of state authorities, local self-government bodies, officials and officials. Thus, everyone is vested with the right guaranteed by the state to challenge before a court of general jurisdiction the decisions, actions or omissions of any body of state authority, local self-government body, officials and officials. It should be noted that the right to appeal against decisions, actions or omissions of state authorities, local self-government bodies, officials and officials, a component of which is the right to appeal to the court (the right to access judicial procedure), is not abstract, but has a connection with the right of a specific person in whose interests the judicial process arises (Adelina & Tatiana-Camelia, 2016; Trostorff, 1987).

A wide range of legal guarantees that ensure the implementation and protection of citizens ' rights and freedoms in various areas of legal regulation, for the most part, is based on specific norms of international legal acts (Tumanov & Entin, 2002). However, access to administrative proceedings, which are guaranteed at the level of the Constitution and administrative procedural legislation, is not always implemented, and Ukrainian courts and citizens face a number of problems. So, every year more and more cases come to the courts and their complexity increases. In addition, this phenomenon appears in the aspect of mass consciousness, where negative assessments of the possibility of judicial protection prevail, or rather, the appeal to the court is not approved Zhilin (1998), in access to judicial protection, an excessive load of courts is recorded, which has a negative impact on the timing of cases and the quality of the proceedings themselves (Solovyeva, 1999).

In addition, there is no mechanism for high-quality primary and secondary legal assistance to vulnerable segments of the population. Thus, according to Article 59 of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996), everyone has the right to professional legal assistance. However, the preparation of procedural documents is a secondary legal aid, which is provided only to vulnerable categories of persons. However, currently secondary legal assistance is not provided, and legal services are expensive and quite often there are cases of providing poor-quality legal assistance. As a result of the above-mentioned circumstances, a person who needs to protect his rights, freedoms and interests in resolving a public legal dispute may actually lose the right to judicial protection due to the expiration of the time limit for applying to the court, if such a person lost time to prepare procedural documents independently, and did not use the help of qualified lawyers. Thus, the problem of non-compliance with the deadlines for consideration of administrative cases and late preparation of the text of court decisions also, in turn, requires urgent solutions to ensure access to administrative proceedings (Dubiński, 2021; Garvie & Keeler, 1994).

Dispute resolution with the participation of a judge: profile of a judge in separate proceedings

Dispute resolution with the participation of a judge has many common features with mediation, since mediation dispute resolution is characterized by the fact that the search for a mutually acceptable solution is not based on formal documents, but solely on the search for a balance of interests of the parties by conducting a series of negotiations, expressing opinions and suggestions with the participation of an independent person (mediator), acting on the principles of independence and impartiality, contributes to the maintenance and development of a culture of their relations between the parties, achieving a positive result and mutual understanding in the dispute that has arisen between them. The CAS of Ukraine does not disclose the content of the concept of achieving reconciliation and settlement agreement (2005), but the analysis of judicial practice and scientific heritage allows us to identify the following features:

- Dispute resolution with the participation of a judge: profile of a judge in separate proceedings. Dispute resolution with the participation of a judge has many common features with mediation, since mediation dispute resolution is characterized by the fact that the search for a mutually acceptable solution is not based on formal documents, but solely on the search for a balance of interests of the parties by conducting a series of negotiations, expressing opinions and suggestions with the participation of an independent person (mediator), acting on the principles of independence and impartiality, contributes to the maintenance and development of a culture of their relations between the parties, achieving a positive result and mutual understanding in the dispute that has arisen between them.

The CAS of Ukraine does not disclose the content of the concept of achieving reconciliation and settlement agreement (2005), but the analysis of judicial practice and scientific heritage allows us to identify the following features:

- As for the settlement of a public legal dispute with the participation of a judge, this institution cannot be recognized as mediation in the classical sense due to the fact that: a mediator is an independent person Bortnik & Thorne (2007) mediation is an extremely flexible and confidential procedure; mediation is separate from legal proceedings and is its alternative (Kivalov, 2011).

In the current version of the CAS of Ukraine, the settlement of a dispute with the participation of a judge can be considered as part of administrative proceedings – an optional stage of the preparatory proceedings stage (2005). At the same time, this approach has many objections. In administrative proceedings, the right to reconciliation is fixed, which is an inseparable component of the activity of the administrative court, but the legislator considers the settlement of a dispute with the participation of a judge as a separate activity that is not related to reconciliation in the course of the development of the main procedural relations, assigning the court the obligation to promote reconciliation of the parties.

The settlement of a dispute with the participation of a judge is based on fundamentally different principles than those established in the CAS of Ukraine (to the greatest extent, this becomes obvious in connection with the principles of transparency and openness of the judicial process and its full recording by technical means, which directly contradicts the requirements of confidentiality in closed meetings). The judge remains unchanged both for the judicial review of the case and for the settlement of the dispute. These specific features of dispute resolution with the participation of a judge allow us to raise the question of whether such activities can be considered as an element of judicial activity for the administration of Justice. It seems that at present we can talk about recognizing the status of a separate judicial procedure under the dispute settlement procedure with the participation of a judge, the relations that arise during its application cannot be recognized as part of the main procedural relations that arose when a case was initiated in an administrative court.

Conclusion

The author notes that the development of the judicial procedural form in Ukraine is characterized by a combination of the principles of unification and specialization with a cyclical strengthening of the action of each of them. The concentration and registration of a special group of disputes determines the introduction of a new procedural form, which is saturated with the maximum number of special professional terms, procedural rules, procedures and algorithms. Subsequently, in the course of law enforcement, ineffective norms are identified and when a critical level of comments accumulates, conditions are formed for the next stage of reforming the judicial system and judicial proceedings, which smooths out a significant number of specific provisions of the judicial procedural form. The repetition of such a cycle is usually caused by the complication of public relations, in which legal disputes arise with a special procedural form of consideration and resolution.

The right to access to justice is not unlimited. The purpose of justice is to Protect violated rights, freedoms and interests that belong directly to the person applying

for protection (his subjective rights). Improving the procedural form of administrative proceedings is possible by making changes to the CAS of Ukraine to increase the time frame for appealing court decisions, and eliminating the possibility of abuse of their procedural rights by participants in the process, while to eliminate the excessive burden on judges, it is appropriate to increase the staff of administrative courts as a result of the judicial reform carried out. Providing individuals with high-quality and effective solutions to the issue of protecting rights and freedoms in resolving a public legal dispute will simultaneously strengthen the level of legality and responsibility of Public Administration bodies for their activities and, in turn, restore the lost public confidence in the judicial system of Ukraine.

Modern administrative proceedings in Ukraine are an extensive system of linear proceedings with the inclusion of separate judicial proceedings, in which the profile of a judge plays one of the main roles. Their specificity lies in the fact that they do not have a direct logical and structural connection with the resolution of Public Law disputes, but are aimed at implementing auxiliary functions of administrative courts. The independence of dispute resolution with the participation of a judge, the existence of independent tasks and specific powers of the judge, the rights and obligations of participants in these procedures, combined with partial regulation of such activities, allows us to speak about the existence of a special procedural form of such judicial procedures.

References

Adelina, D. P., & Tatiana-Camelia, D. (2016). The challenges of the administrative process in a financial crisis and their effectiveness. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, *39*, 827-832. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(16)30260-X

Andrushchenko, T., Polishchuk M., Bashta, I., Dutko, A., & Koval, A. (2021). Some aspects of notarization of the surrogacy agreement. Linguistics and Culture Review, 5(S3), 352-364. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS3.1543

Bazilevsky, S. (2018). Abuse of procedural rights in administrative proceedings. Foreign trade: economics, finance, law, 2, 70–81.

Bortnik, J., & Thorne, R. M. (2007). The dual role of ELF/VLF chorus waves in the acceleration and precipitation of radiation belt electrons. *Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics*, *69*(3), 378-386.

Brockner, J., Heuer, L., Magner, N., Folger, R., Umphress, E., van den Bos, K., ... & Siegel, P. (2003). High procedural fairness heightens the effect of outcome favorability on self-evaluations: An attributional analysis. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, *91*(1), 51-68. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0749-5978(02)00531-9

Demsky, E. F. (2008). Administratyvne protsesualne pravo Ukrayiny [Administrative Procedural Law of Ukraine]. *Kyiv: Atika.[in Ukrainian]*.

Dubiński, Ł. (2021). The issue of openness and impartiality of administrative proceedings resolved on the basis of an algorithm. *Procedia Computer Science*, *192*, 2807-2815. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2021.09.051

Garvie, D., & Keeler, A. (1994). Incomplete enforcement with endogenous regulatory choice. *Journal of Public Economics*, *55*(1), 141-162. https://doi.org/10.1016/0047-2727(94)90085-X

Gorsheneva, V. M. (1985). Theory of the legal process. Kharkiv: Vysshaya Shkola.
Kivalov, S. V. (2011). Theoretical and legal foundations of Administrative Law and administrative procedure: Ukraine. *Revue europeenne de droit public= European review of public law= Eur. Zeitschrift des offtl. Rechts= Rivista europea di diritto pubblico*, *23*(1), 409-423.
Kolomoets, T. O. (2009). Administrativne sudochinstvo: pidruchnik.
Komarov, V. V. (2001). Grazhdanskij process [Civil Procedure]. *Kharkiv: Odissei [in Ukraine].*
Kozyubra, M. (2017). Pryntsypy prava: metodolohichni pidkhody do rozuminnya pryrody ta klasyfikatsiyi v umovakh suchasnykh hlobalizatsiynykh transformatsiy [Principles of Law: Methodological Approaches to Understanding Nature and Classification in the Contemporary Globalization Transformations]. *Pravo Ukrayiny–The law of Ukraine*, *11*, 142-164.
Kuipers, A. H. (1970). Towards a Salish etymological dictionary. *Lingua*, *26*(1), 46-72. https://doi.org/10.1016/0024-3841(70)90005-7
Lahutina, I., Osadchyi, A., Zakalenko, O., Kozachuk, D., & Bolshakova, O. (2019). The modern concept of Ukrainian administrative justice. *Amazonia Investiga*, *8*(23), 707-712.
Luchenko, M. M. (2019). The principle of proportionality in administrative proceedings: abstract of the dissertation: PhD Thesis. Zaporozhye: Вуз.
Marck, K. W. (2003). Cancrum oris and noma: some etymological and historical remarks. *British journal of plastic surgery*, *56*(6), 524-527. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0007-1226(03)00224-8
Monayenko, A. (2019). Zlovzhyvannya procesualnymypravamyv administratyvnomu sudochynstvi [Abuse of procedural rights in administrative proceedings]. *Yurydychna Gazeta [Law News paper]*, 28-29.
Nasution, I., Surbakti, A., & Sebayang, V. A. (2021). Development of art, culture, and literature attractions for millennial generations. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, *7*(6), 517-524. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v7n6.1982
Nosyreva, E. I. (2004). Types of modern civil proceedings and their classification. *Zametki o sovremennom grazhdanskom i arbitrazhnom protsessualnom prave*, 88-99.
Peter, V. F., & Raza, S. (2019). Profile of relative strength among various weight categories of senior national women weightlifters. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, *5*(4), 19-24. https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v5n4.686
Rinartha, K., & Suryasa, W. (2017). Comparative study for better result on query suggestion of article searching with MySQL pattern matching and Jaccard similarity. In 2017 5th International Conference on Cyber and IT Service Management (CITSM) (pp. 1-4). IEEE.
Ross, R., de Lannoy, L., & Stotz, P. J. (2015, November). Separate effects of intensity and amount of exercise on interindividual cardiorespiratory fitness response. In *Mayo Clinic Proceedings* (Vol. 90, No. 11, pp. 1506-1514). Elsevier. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mayocp.2015.07.024
Rudenko, A. V. (2006). Administrative proceedings: formation and implementation: PhD Thesis. Kharkiv: Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University.
Rusfian, E. Z., & Alessandro, J. D. (2021). The influence of social media's marketing activity on local brand equity and consumer response: using mix

method approach. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, *5*(S1), 767-780. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v5nS1.1462
Ryazanovsky, V. A. (2015). Unity of the process. Moscow. Gorodets publ.
Solovyeva, A. K. (1999).Prospects for the development of Administrative Justice: organizational and formal approach. Legal studies, 1, 66-72.
Stone, F. F. (1951). An Introduction to the Administrative Process. *Miami LQ*, *6*, 281.
Trashlieva, V., & Radeva, T. (2018). Administrative process modeling: an introduction to administrative services and procedures. *Industry 4.0*, *3*(1), 54-57.
Trostorff, D. L. (1987). Medical Staff Privileging: How to Avoid Pitfalls in the Administrative Process. *QRB-Quality Review Bulletin*, *13*(6), 198-204. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0097-5990(16)30130-0
Tumanov, V. A., & Entin, L. M. (2002). Kommentarij k Konvencii o zashhite prav cheloveka i osnovnyh svobod i praktike ee primenenija. *Moscow: Norma [in Russian]*.
Vilova, M. G. (2016). The right of access to justice in the system of constitutional and legal guarantees of a fair trial. Russian judge, 2, 60-63.
Walton, A., Yi, H., Rowson, N. A., Speight, J. D., Mann, V. S. J., Sheridan, R. S., ... & Williams, A. J. (2015). The use of hydrogen to separate and recycle neodymium–iron–boron-type magnets from electronic waste. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *104*, 236-241. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.05.033
Winograd, T. (1975). Frame representations and the declarative/procedural controversy. In *Representation and understanding* (pp. 185-210). Morgan Kaufmann. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-108550-6.50012-4
Zharovskaya, I. M. (2006). Accessibility of law: theoretical and legal problems: abstract of the dissertation: PhD Thesis. Kharkiv: Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University.
Zhilin, G. A. (1998). Protection of human rights in civil proceedings. Russian Justice, 1, 5-7.
Ziekow, J. (2021). Administrative Procedures and Processes. In *Public Administration in Germany* (pp. 163-183). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
Zong, F., & Zhen, S. X. (2021). The link between language and thought. *Macrolinguistics and Microlinguistics*, *2*(1), 12–27. Retrieved from https://mami.nyc/index.php/journal/article/view/12