

It is possible to solve a problem of domestic violence concerning minors only in case of collaboration of teachers, parents and all adults, anyway involved in education of children. The purpose of work on the solution of consequences of violence is not replacement or elimination of parents who are not able to bear responsibility for education of the children, and the help of family in restoration or formation of ability to the called activity.

In activities for the termination of violence workers of a law-enforcement system, tutorship and guardianship authorities, representatives social and pedagogical communities, the staff of medical and psychological services have to be attracted.

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EFFECTS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

The main reason why emotional abuse is often overlooked is the fact that there are no physical signs or marks to prove that it exists. However, emotional abuse can be just as harmful, and probably even more destructive, since the damage goes deeper within the psyche of the one on the receiving end. Instead of physical pain, he is left with the harder-to-ease emotional pain, and the scarring can be more permanent. Emotional abuse is any abusive behavior that isn't physical, which may include verbal aggression, intimidation, manipulation, and humiliation, which most often unfolds as a pattern of behavior over time that aims to diminish another person's sense of identity, dignity and self-worth, and which often results in anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts or behaviors, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Emotional abuse starts hacking away at the person's self-esteem, which is already quite low to begin with. His vulnerability to emotionally abusive attacks is brought on by existing feelings of inferiority, self-doubt, and a general lack of confidence. By piling on the abuse, the person will feel even smaller, since his initial impressions of himself are, in a way, validated or confirmed. For example, a husband never misses pointing out how incompetent his wife is, and this eats away at the wife, who is already suffering from a low self-esteem because of her current unemployed state. As a result, she tends to be sullen and quiet as she stays home to do housework.

Repetitive emotional abuse can shape one's self-worth. The repetition or constant exposure to the abuse is likely to have a hypnotic effect, so that

the person will start to believe whatever abusive things he is told. In the example above, the barrage of verbal abuse and insult about her supposed incompetence and worthlessness may eventually become fact for the wife, who will start to believe that she really can't do anything right.

Emotional abuse is likely to make the recipient shoulder all the blame. At some point, the abused may start looking around and questioning why she is going through these difficulties or subjected to that abuse. But if the emotional abuse has done its job and has become deeply embedded in her psyche, she will find no one else to blame but herself.

Emotional abuse can result to trauma, which can be permanent. Psychological trauma is a likely result in the worst cases of emotional abuse. The abused may end up suffering from anxiety and chronic depression, and even post-traumatic stress disorder. Now, trauma is something that cannot be easily treated or cured, and it usually takes 0time before one can fully get over it. For many, they are never able to completely be free of their trauma, even if they are able to put it under control.

Emotional abuse can lead to other, more serious health problems. When their emotions can no longer deal with the blows, it is their body that will likely start reacting. The stress and trauma brought on by constant exposure to emotional abuse will take their toll on the human body, and various illnesses can come up.

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CHILD ABUSE. REASONS AND CONSEQUENCES

Child abuse is physical, sexual, or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or a caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. There are these types of violence against children: 1. Physical abuse. Physical child abuse is any intentional act of causing injury or trauma by way of bodily contact. Corporal punishment involves hitting ('smacking', 'slapping', 'spanking') children, with the hand or with an implement – whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. But it can also involve, for example, kicking, shaking or throwing children, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or