

ческому роману. Понятие «замок» приобретает отрицательную окраску и надеется статусом «неблагоприятного» места. В функциональном плане концепт «замок» используется в заданном контексте автором сознательно для реализации художественного замысла — с целью нагнетания эмоционального напряжения, создания пугающей, зловещей, таинственной атмосферы. Контекстуально-функциональный анализ использования языковых единиц в прагматически насыщенном романе позволяет выявить случаи семантической трансформации значения лексических единиц и приобретение ими дополнительной символической нагрузки и контекстоформирующей функции, что обеспечивает реализацию определенной художественно-эстетической интенции в произведении. Это в последствие задает традицию функциональной принадлежности лексической единицы к определенному контексту и обеспечивает возможность создания других произведений этого жанра за счет мастерского использования символических значений, а также возможность адекватной передачи художественно-эстетических характеристик произведения при переводе текста на другой язык.

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Trafficking in children as a grave violation of human rights

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Nowadays children are trafficked into a variety of exploitative situations, violating their human rights and threatening their life, survival and development. Human trafficking, including trafficking in children is one of the fastest growing crimes in the world. It is the world's second largest criminal enterprise after drugs. According to UNICEF the global market of child trafficking is over \$12 billion a year with 1.2 million child victims.

Trafficking in children is a form of human trafficking. It is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receiving of children for the purpose of different kind of exploitation. Currently, it is recognized that Africa has been mostly affected by this sort of trafficking [1]. The regions of the world with the most severe trafficking problems are Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Vietnam,

Thailand, Laos and Myanmar), South Asia (India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), the former Soviet Republics (Ukraine, Moldova, etc.). Most of the victims come from poorer countries, which serve primarily as source countries. Richer nations, such as the USA, Australia, or Japan, are primarily destination countries. Today, in the era of globalization, transforming the world and bringing knowledge, information, economic opportunities and spreading democratic principles, we have to recognize that slavery is still practiced and children are being purchased from one slave master to the other one.

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children also defines child trafficking as trafficking in human beings. The Protocol had been ratified by 135 countries. The International Labour Organization's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) defines it as a form of child labour. Under all the Conventions, a child is any person under eighteen. The ILO (in 2005) estimated that 980,000 to 1,250,000 children, both boys and girls, are in a forced labour situation as a result of trafficking.

According to recent research the trafficking in children, internally in countries across national borders and across continents, is closely interlinked with the demand for cheap labour in sectors and among employers where the working conditions and the treatment grossly violate the human rights of children. These are characterized by environments that are unacceptable (the unconditional worst forms) as well as dangerous to the health and the development of a child. These forms range from bonded labour, camel jockeying, child domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation and prostitution, drug smuggling and child soldiering. ILO Convention No.182 defines forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict as a worst form of child labour. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict prohibits all recruitment, voluntary or compulsory, of children under 18 by armed forces and groups. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court makes it a war crime [2]. However tens of thousands of girls and boys find themselves fighting adult wars in at least 17 countries in different regions around the world.

As part of larger initiatives to combat the worst forms of child labour, the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) works with governments, workers and employers' organizations and NGOs [3, p. 239]. It offers broad protection to children at risk and victims, enforce laws and prosecute traffickers. The Programme takes into account the national and regional specificities of the root causes of children's vulnerability, mechanisms and routes used by traffickers, as well as the legal and cultural contexts. The 2016 Roadmap for Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016, adopted at The Hague Child Labour Conference in May 2010, calls for international cooperation to combat child trafficking.

Over the last 20 years, anti-trafficking organizations in all corners of the world have developed strategies and carried out interventions. Nevertheless we must admit

that the problem still exists and national governments need efficient anti-trafficking policy.

Every day the challenges grow greater for those who seek to prevent child trafficking and provide care for children who have been trafficked. We can effectively fight against trafficking in children only if our knowledge, our experience and our skills surpass those of the traffickers. Today, to be more effective in the war against trafficking, we need to share our accumulated knowledge, skills and experience on a global platform. This is an issue that needs to be dealt with an iron hand as it involves child abuse and the denial of basic human rights [4].

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Die Sonderechte von Friedrich II. Staufen den kirchlichen Fürsten 1220 und 1232

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Zwei Verordnungen von Friedrich II. Staufen 1220 und 1232 haben eine wichtige Rolle in der Erweiterung von Rechten eines Klerus und Feudalherren gespielt, die die Beziehungen zwischen dem Kaiser und weltlichen Fürsten deutschen Staates und auch zwischen dem Kaiser und katholischen Geistlichen reguliert haben.

Die Gründe für die Verabschiedung der Sonderechte haben in der Schwächung der Positionen vom Keiser in Deutschland bestanden, der seine Aufmerksamkeit meistens dem Oppositionkampf auf der apenninen Halbinsel gewidmet hat und sich den deutschen Ländern gegenüber gleichgültig verhalten hat.

Man kann annehmen, dass dieses Problem fast seit der Reichsgründung existierte, das ein riesiges, multikulturelles Land war. Folglich war es sehr schwer, diesen Staat zu regieren. Die Zugeständnisse von Friedrich II. können folgenderweise bewiesen werden: