

transformations under the influence of his personality, which will be considered exclusively within the framework of the aforementioned literary work.

In the process of working with the chosen texts, we've studied the approaches of many representatives of modern science who are engaged in research of translational transformations, such as: V.N. Nemchenko, N.V. Komissarov, R.K. Minyar–Beloruchev, Y.I. Rezker, L.S. Barkhudarov, I.S. Toroptsev, N.V. Vasilyeva, V.G. Gak, A.V. Fedorov, E.A. Trubanova, T.A. Kazakova and many others.

Conclusion. The practical significance of this research lies in the potential use of its results in the process of teaching various academic disciplines and school subjects intended for students of language specialties, such as practical course in English or another foreign language, lexicology, linguistic studies, introduction to specialty, theory and practice of translation, actual problems of translation. Also, the results of this research can be useful in the field of intercultural and interethnic communications, as it could reveal new strategies of translation of such types of linguistic and cultural units as realities, idioms, stable and catchy phrases and expressions, slang and assimilated foreign language nominations. An in-depth study of those units could be useful for raising the level of familiarization of translators and linguists with the cultural environment of a country of their target language.

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**SEMANTIC-STYLISTIC CORRELATION BETWEEN
THE NOMINATIONS OF THE SOURCE LANGUAGE
AND THE BORROWING LANGUAGE**

S. Stepanenko

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

The appearance of a new meaning for a word in the vocabulary of the Modern German Language can be judged only by comparing vocabulary entries

in chronologically distant and modern lexicographical publications. Even if the meaning wasn't recorded earlier or was fixed later it is not a sufficient warranty for stating the novelty of meaning.

The aim of the research is the analysis of the lexical units of German that were borrowed from the Romance languages in the aspect of diachrony and synchronism.

The significance of the given research is to study the nature of the German language borrowings of foreign lexemes that is one of the ways to enrich the vocabulary of the receiving language.

Material and methods. The material for the study was lexical items (nouns) of Romance origin extracted by continuous sampling method from the following dictionaries: «Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Deutschen» (1989–1995), «Das Herkunftswörterbuch. Etymologie der deutschen Sprache» (2007), «Wörterbuch der deutschen Gegenwartssprache» (1952–1977) and «Das Bedeutungswörterbuch» (2002).

The following methods were used during our research: comparative-analytical, comparative-etymological, comparative analysis and searching method when working with dictionaries.

Findings and their discussion. We should analyse some borrowings from the Latin languages in the aspect of their semantic changes when entering into one of the Germanic languages.

The research will be carried out in several stages: first of all, we will consider the representation of a word in Etymological dictionaries; secondly, we will fix the representation of this word in modern thesaurus; thirdly, we will compare the meanings of the borrowed word in the German vocabulary with its semantics and stylistic characteristic in the source language.

We will fix the representation of the word '*die Dame*' of Romance origin in two Etymological dictionaries. In «Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Deutschen» the word '*die Dame*' is represented in the following way «Ende des 16. Jhs. wird frz. *dame* ins Dt. entlehnt, ist in der Bedeutung 'geliebte Frau, Herrin'» [4]. The origin of this word is represented in «Das Herkunftswörterbuch. Etymologie der deutschen Sprache» (2007) as «das Wort wurde Ende des 16. Jh. aus frz. *dame* „Herrin, Frau, Ehefrau“ entlehnt» [2, c. 133].

We will consider the representation of this word of Romance origin in two thesauri. «Wörterbuch der deutschen Gegenwartssprache» (1952–1977) interprets the word '*die Dame*' as: «1. A) Bezeichnung für eine weibliche Person; b) weibliche Person, die ein gepflegtes Äußeres, kultiviertes Benehmen und Bildung hat; 2. (übertragen) Königin (Schach), dritthöchste Karte mit dem Bild einer Dame, die den Zahlenwert 3 hat (Kartenspiel)» [3].

In «Das Bedeutungswörterbuch» (2002) the word '*die Dame*' has the following meanings: «1. Gebildete, gepflegte Frau; 2. Brettspiel, bei dem die Spielenden versuchen, möglichst alle Spielsteine des Gegners zu schlagen oder

durch Einschließen zugunfähig zu machen; 3. Für den Angriff stärkste Figur im Schachspiel; 4. In der Rangfolge an dritter Stelle stehende Spielkarte» [1, c. 248].

It should be noted that in «Das Bedeutungswörterbuch» (2002) of the German language, which reflects more reasonable modern semantic processes.

As a result of comparing the original meanings of the borrowings in the German vocabulary with its 'fate' in modern German, the following was found out: the word '*die Dame*' of Romance origin in the German language had unimportant alterations. Its primary semantics wasn't changed and it was expanded throughout the history of the language.

We will consider the representation of the word '*der Teint*' in two Etymological dictionaries. The origin of the word '*der Teint*' in «Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Deutschen» is interpreted as «Entlehnung (1. Hälfte 18. Jh.) von gleichbed. frz. *teint*, afrz. 'Farbe, Anstrich', Substantivierung von afrz. *teint* Adj. 'verfärbt, blaß, finster'» [4]. In «Das Herkunftswörterbuch. Etymologie der deutschen Sprache» (2007) there is not the lexical entry of the origin of this word.

We will fix the representation of this word in two thesauri. In «Wörterbuch der deutschen Gegenwartssprache» (1952 – 1977) the word '*der Teint*' has the following meaning: «1. Zustand und Farbe der Haut, bes. im Gesicht» [3]. In «Das Bedeutungswörterbuch» (2002) '*der Teint*' is interpreted as: «1. Zustand und Farbe der Gesichtshaut» [1, c. 884].

Comparison of interpretations which are presented in two explanatory dictionaries shows monosemy of this nomination in different historical periods.

As a result of comparing the original meanings of the borrowings in the German vocabulary with its 'fate' in modern German, we found out the identical interpretation of this term, which has acquired more specific meaning in the course of time.

Conclusion. Thus, it can be concluded that The analyzed borrowings allow us to conclude that in German borrowing from Romance languages were insignificantly altered, they mainly retained the original semantics. In the process of language functioning some of them expanded its meaning.

As a result of a comparative analysis of the meanings of borrowed elements (in German vocabulary) with their semantics in the source languages, we identified the following peculiarities:

- ✓ fastening in the German vocabulary/lexis of the word borrowed from a language of the Romance group (a Romance language) preserving its basic meaning. E.g. this phenomenon can be observed in the word '*der Teint*';
- ✓ broadening of the lexical semantics of the word of Romance origin in the vocabulary of the German language (in German vocabulary), for example: *die Dame*.

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LEXICAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH BUSINESS TEXTS

M. Tarasevich

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

Nowadays the English language is commonly used during official communication all over the world. Texts and documents arrangement is an integral part of business interaction. These documents should correspond with prescriptive, communicative, aesthetic and ethic aspects of interaction. Therefore the texts should follow the language norms.

So the aim of the article is to investigate the lexical peculiarities most commonly used in modern business communication. While official communication the language should be comprehensible, succinct and clear.

Material and methods. We conducted our research on the bases of different legal and diplomatic documents, the information from the works of V.L. Naer, P. Tiersma and Ye. V. Borisova. The following methods were used: the analytic method, the method of stylistic analysis, the method of linguistic analysis.

Findings and their discussion. There are three main types of the English language: formal, informal and neutral, or semiformal. Informal one is used for daily communication in the bosom of a family and friends. Semiformal language is typical of professional interaction. Formal language is characteristic of official documents.

Official style is one of the bookish styles used in the legal sphere, the administrative and public scope, the sphere of business relations, etc. Official style is used for formal communication, such as communication with the public authorities, the relationship between different companies and enterprises, human contact with different organizations. Usually written language is used for official style. The main task of this style is to inform someone corresponding with the norms of the language. Fundamental characteristic features of this style are the following: 1. accurate and laconic texts; 2. non finite utterances;