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LEXICAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH BUSINESS TEXTS

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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;

3. imperativeness; 4. officiality; 5. a clear sequence of the material; 6. compliance with language norms [2, p. 54].

This style is characterised by its own syntactic, grammatical and lexical distinctive features. Following the theme of our research we are going to examine the lexical ones. There can be distinguished some basic lexical peculiarities of the given style:

1. Special terms are used. Meanwhile, each type of official documents has its own specific terminology system. For instance:

*If any of the **provisions** of this **Shop Owner Agreement** is held by a court of **competent jurisdiction** to be **invalid** or **unenforceable** under any **applicable statute** or rule of law, it shall be replaced with the **valid provision** that most closely reflects the intent of the **Parties** and the remaining **provisions** shall continue **in full force and effect**.*

2. Borrowings, mainly from French and Latin, are used in business and legal documents. It is determined by Latin effect on formation of English legal system, that was supported by Roman Church, e.g.:

*A **voir dire** examination shall be conducted for the purpose of discovering any basis for challenge for cause and for the purpose of gaining knowledge to enable an intelligent exercise of peremptory challenges.*

The French language got its stable position after the Norman conquest. The language made its contribution to English legal terminology, e.g.:

*The appointment of military **attachés** (military, air, naval, police **attachés** and their assistants) to the Republic of Azerbaijan is carried out through presentation of a Diplomatic Note to the State Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, requesting the consent to the appointment of a military **attaché**.*

3. To make the language more formal archaisms and obsolete words are used in legal documents. It makes texts more conservative. The usage of archaisms is caused by necessity to avoid undesirable modifications of lexical meanings of legal terms, e.g.:

*For the purposes of these Terms, "Intellectual Property Rights" means all patent rights, copyright rights, mask work rights, moral rights, rights of publicity, trademark, trade dress and service mark rights, goodwill, trade secret rights and other intellectual property rights as may now exist or **hereafter** come into existence, and all applications **therefore** and registrations, renewals and extensions **thereof**, under the laws of any state, country, territory or other jurisdiction.*

4. Different clichés are also peculiar to official documents. A cliché is a fixed expression that is used to make up business documents, e.g.:

***On behalf of the Lithuanian people and on my own behalf, I would like to extend sincere congratulations on your 80th birthday** and Japan's national holiday. I wish Your Imperial Majesty and the Imperial Family continued health, happiness and many moments of joy, and I **send my best wishes for the peace and well-being of your country and its people**.*

5. Official texts are also characterised by usage of abbreviations. Nevertheless, common and clear shortenings should be used, that are peculiar to each style, e.g.:

*Parts' leaving from warehouse shall be in accordance with the incoming order of each batch. The principle of **FIFO** shall be strictly carried out to protect the good condition of goods and materials*

Conclusion. Thus, each type of the text has specific characteristics. English business texts should follow the norms of the language. There are a lot of distinctive features of this type of texts. There are some lexical peculiarities most commonly used in modern business communication: the use of special terms and various types of clichés, the usage of borrowings, obsolete words and archaisms, the use of abbreviations specific to each type of documents. They make documents more formal and conservative.

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A MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE IMAGE OF A VICTORIAN WOMAN

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The study of British prose from the 60-s of 20th century to the present time allows us to conclude that for the contemporary authors particular interest provides the Victorian age. Along with that, many modern authors seek to reflect those aspects of the English life of the 21th century, which the Victorians themselves could not or did not want to write from an ethical point of view. To these authors belongs and Sarah Waters (1966), one of the most famous contemporary writer in Britain. Her third novel, "Fingersmith" was written in the genre of metafiction and published in 2002. Fiction in which the author self-consciously alludes to the artificiality or literariness of a work by parodying or departing from novelistic conventions and traditional narrative techniques is called metafiction [2].

The purpose of our study is to explore the image of the woman of the Victorian age from the point of view of the 21th century writer.

The relevance of this work is in the interest of interpreting the past from the standpoint of the modern literary process – postmodernism.

Material and methods. The material of the research is the novel 'Fingersmith' by Sarah Walters. The following methods were used: comparative, cultural-historical and contrastive

Findings and their discussion. When we think about the image of a Victorian woman, then quite often mentally imagine a prim, angular lady, who is tightened in a high-neck dress, bound by crinoline, with a neat hairstyle, a