

rituals, everyday life, historical and social sources such as the Bible, Christianity, literature, folklore, mythology, ancient heritage, i.e. extralinguistic factors that influence the understanding of the symbolism of intertextual phraseological units by the representatives of different ethnic groups.

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Чирак І.М.

здобувач другого рівня вищої освіти,
Тернопільський національний педагогічний університет імені Володимира Гнатюка

STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE BUSINESS DISCOURSE

The vocabulary of the official-business style in any language is characterized by the frequent use of terms. Numerous studies [1; 2; 3] have been dedicated to examining the terminology used in the official-business style of the English language.

The vocabulary of official documents can be divided into groups: *scientific and technical vocabulary*, *specialized vocabulary (terms)*, and *general vocabulary*. These groups are closely interconnected. The primary purpose of using specialized vocabulary is to establish formality, clarity, and neutrality in documents written in the official style.

In the official style of English, alongside formal terms, professional jargon, borrowings, and colloquial expressions are also employed. This indicates the presence of a certain degree of emotional and expressive nuance within the official style. Examples include the following:

Metaphor: *lame duck* – (literally: “кульгава качка” – повторно обраний член парламенту чи конгресу) “*an elected official who has not been re-elected but who continues to serve until his present term of office expires*”.

Metonymy: *bench* (literally: лава; місце судді у суді) – склад членів суду; *bench trial* – судовий процес, проведений без присяжних засідателів.

Periphrase: *to dust somebody's jacket* – завдати тілесних ушкоджень.

In criminal law, certain colloquial words can function as terms: *slander* (наклепи), *finding* (вирок суду), *squandering* (In the military domain: to squander, to lavish, to expend, to spend).

In connection with the use of the aforementioned metaphors and colloquial words, it is important to highlight a key point. For a long time, stylistics adhered to the belief that the official-business style lacks emotionality. However, in reality, the emotional

function in such words is merely diminished: *to have the honour, to be pleased, yours sincerely*, etc. The style under study contains established clichés that the writer is expected to follow: *we beg to inform you, on behalf of, provided that*, etc.

In contemporary official correspondence, personal style, naturalness, and simplicity of expression have come to the forefront. For positive responses in official letters, phrases that influence or appeal to the recipient are increasingly used. The “You-attitude”, more characteristic of American correspondence, serves practical purposes.

The highest degree of unification (standardization) is achieved through the use of terminology. The terminology of the official-business style includes the following terms:

1) names of positions: *plaintiff, pretendant; defendant; tenant; paying taxes (person); depositor; leaseholder; contractor; (person) shown above; (person) putting signature below; recipient; adopter; witness; declarant* та інші.

2) Names of documents: *order, direction, biddin; record of proceedings; protocol*, etc.

3) Names of essential parts of a document, such as the sender and recipient, along with their legal addresses: *The Buyer, the Lender, the Owner; назви різних onepaцiй: diary task; with the participation of smb.*

4) The use of common words and expressions in specialized meanings: *picking out* (легкий прибуток за допомогою дрібної крадіжки), *forcing* (примус), *squandering* (розтрата), *commit* (вчинення злочину), *finding* (вирок суду), *beer diplomacy; bread-and-butter letter* (складні слова або голофразис), *black tie, lame duck, benchi* etc.

5) Shortenings: *RPT* – повторить; *OK* – згоду.

6) Abbreviations: *Mr.*

Unlike scientific terminology, the terminology of the official-business style is less abstract.

We have concluded that the vocabulary of the official-business style in English consists of neutral and formal words, clichés, introductory and closing phrases, and terms. Additionally, there is the use of proper names (e.g., in the names of institutions and companies) and indirect references to individuals. Notable features include the usage of words in traditional or historical forms, borrowings and barbarisms, and the extensive application of abbreviations and symbols.

Evaluative words and other emotional expressions in this style are neutralized, appearing as faded metaphors commonly used in diplomatic, military, legal substyles, and business correspondence.

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