

crimes», «Crime prevention», «Legal professions» etc. will help study legal fundamentals in Ukraine and abroad.

To study these topics work in small groups with the use of comparative method can be proposed, for example comparison of rights and duties system in Ukraine, Great Britain and the USA, comparison of crimes and punishment systems under the law of different countries.

It is reasonable to combine learning activity with fulfilment of creative tasks (presentations, group projects using multimedia tools, publications), for instance regarding their future work, international institutions activities (Interpol, NATO, United Nations, EU) which should be resulted in professional second language acquisition by law enforcement officers.

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CONTEMPORARY EVOLUTION AND SPECIAL FEATURES IN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE

A lot scientists have dealt with the problem of inaccuracies when translating business letters and thus facing the problems of misunderstandings that occurred due to the above-mentioned inaccuracies in translation. Outcomes of such problems can cause the delays in performing different tasks or even extra fees or expenses which may happen due to long period of finding an amicable agreement on what and how something is to be done.

There are plenty of materials dedicated to such issues but mostly they describe interpreter tricks or methods for avoiding double meaning in phrases or implicit meaning. Here we would like to raise or reveal this issue but under a different angle.

The keywords for these yhesises are: business correspondence, context, traditions, politeness, and influence of time.

In the course of time, common traditions of writing business letters began to fade. The reason why it is happening is multi fold.

Firstly, the influence of globalisation is too deep and versatile. The cultures started interviewing and new types of communication started occurring. The

companies that used to seem too distant both in direct and indirect meanings, now see their partners as a very close friend and moreover with the constant changing after the goal to create a perfect team for securing the success of their companies, the authorities of the above mentioned companies started imposing the idea of being not a company with the team but a family.

Contemporary business has become a really gigantic science machine which employ all the branches it is able to apply. Psychological factors have been scrutinised for the decades and the result of these studies have been implemented into work.

As a result, now we can see such type of business correspondence as semi-business correspondence.

Semi-business correspondence compared to classical business correspondence has a bigger scope of freedom. It preserves some strictness as in business correspondence but allows more casual language which serves to bring less stressful relationships between the employees who work at the same project for a long time, but, along with this, distantly located really far from each other and still they have to communicate day after day, after day. These necessity, to communicate several times a day and exchange probably more than 20 messages, dramatically reduces the performance of employees who have to stick to all the procedures when messaging. So it was a reasonable cause to shorten waste of time.

Probably this special feature for such businesses like IT business as there are no translators for work with correspondence as in many different industrial companies or trade companies. From the very beginning they (companies) are looking for the specialist with special and high knowledge of English in their particular sphere. And the issues they constantly face, being under the pressure of having to make corrections very rapidly during the day, are the following: the right choice of terms and words appropriate according to the context, grammar additional sense, preserving the politeness even in the smallest messages. The thing is that plenty of variables are taken into account while translating or conducting such kinds of correspondence. Of course when writing for the first time we are to stick to the norms of business correspondence (classical version of the correspondence) with all the politeness that should be preserved.

Speaking about appropriate choice of words the common knowledge is that three first meanings of the word in a dictionary are the closest meaning and the most sharp meanings of it and further move along the list of meanings the further we are from its main meaning and it should be taken into account first of all when choosing a word. The majority of meanings provided in the list which follow the three first ones mostly are contextual meanings thus are possible to be applied only in special occasion in very narrow list of contexts.

Speaking about additional grammar sense, first of all a grammar is not simply a set of Rules which has occurred during some period of time within a people according to its traditions, life-style, but it is something that also shows the way the people, speaking that language, feel this world. Each people feels the world differently it expresses its visions and feelings as well differently. It might be the reason of misaligns in different languages. And that is why we have to apply

all these different interpreter tricks like synonymic translation, addition, omission, substitution and many more. If, for example, we take Russian and English we may see that in some cases some additional meanings can be expressed through grammar and in some cases they can be expressed solely through additional words. And the last one issue which is not the list is expressing of politeness. If we speaking about something that is agreed we should use modal verb "to be to", because this modal verb expresses particularly agreed obligation. Examples: You were to send us the samples of these item this morning.

In case, where you need to demand something from your partner you should use modal verb should as giving a recommendation or giving instructions. For the polite request modal verb "could" should be used.

Of course new technologies have hugely simplified the process of communication and along with this accelerated it drastically. Here we represented the most common and frequently made mistakes, but it is fair to note, that every single case can be reviewed as something special and should be seen within the context of the company, of their type of activity and even of the length of a period of work during this communication was happening.

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ВПЛИВ ФАКТОРУ ФАЛЬСИФІКАЦІЇ НА ФОРМУВАННЯ НОМІНАТИВНОГО ПОЛЯ СЛОВ'ЯНСЬКОЇ ГРОШОВОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

Соціокультурний феномен грошей, який уособлює матеріальні цінності та прагматичні настанови сучасного світу, у цілому ряді суспільствознавчих дисциплін відбиває традиційну амбівалентну (якщо не суто негативну) оцінку його сприйняття. Так, у соціофілософських та лінгвокультурних дослідженнях гроші називаються, з одного боку, *медіумом соціальних комунікацій, спеціалізованою метамовою суспільства, чинником виховання толерантності стосунків в умовах світової інтеграції*