**BUSINESS ENGLISH DISCOURSE: SPECIFIC FEATURES AND IMPACT ON TRANSLATION**

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Taking into account the specifics of the translator's professional activity, the peculiarities of Business English discourse thesaurus, including words in their direct nominative meaning, and words with terminological meaning, are determined as well as the features of word-forming model (affixation, word-formation, conversion, reduction, synonymy), frequently used phraseological units that carry certain information about national peculiarities of the worldview of native speakers; metaphorical units and emphatic constructions.

The peculiarities of business discourse include stability and standardization due to the scope of its application between people, institutions and states. Since business discourse is characterized by accuracy, objectivity, specificity, conciseness, the choice of language means for it will be determined by the same features, because in the business style, the content should exclude ambiguity and the possibility of ambiguity – one of the main problems in translation.

In addition to terms, there are common and special kinds of vocabulary (words and phrases that do not have the property of the term to identify concepts and objects in a particular field) at the lexical level. Special vocabulary can include both word-derived words and a number of commonly used words that function in the fixed phrases, thus being considered specialized.

Another feature of Business English discourse at the morphological level is the word-formation model of business language based on business terminology (affixation, word formation, conversion, abbreviations (lexical and graphic) and synonymy as a semantic phenomenon). Business English discourse is characterized by high idiomaticity, which is a difficulty for translators working in the foreign economic field.

In Business English oral discourse emphatic constructions are used to emphasize and give an emotionally expressive character to the utterance. The most common cases are the presence in sentences of negative emphatic constructions with “*no*” before nouns.

It is established that the success of each specific situation of intercultural business communication directly depends on the translator's ability to correctly interpret the meaning of expression in the process of professional activity.