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One-dimensional phraseology models of modern international business language

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Abstract. The paper is devoted to the study of the structure of stable and reproducible language units of modern international business language, which are on the verge of the two semiotic fields, namely: the terminological field of the language of economics, management, banking, audit, on the one hand, and the phraseological field of the English business language, or the language of management in the broad sense of the word, on the other hand.

The object of the study includes more than two hundred terminological units of a phraseological nature, the selection of which was carried out by the method of continuous sampling from the modern interpretive English-language dictionary of business terminology, published under the editorship of J. Friedman. When selecting language material for the study, the method of phraseological identification of A. V. Kunin was also used in order to clarify the linguistic status of a stable terminological phrase and determine its belonging to phraseology. In addition, other methods of phraseological analysis were employed in the study: the method of analyzing dictionary definitions to clarify the semantics of the PU-term and the method of contextual analysis to clarify its meaning.

The subject of the study is the way of combining components in PU-terms selected for the analysis into one-dimensional, or grammatical, models. The purpose of the study is to determine the nomenclature of the identified models and describe them.

As a result of the study, the three most common one-dimensional substantive models were identified, combining the phraseological terms studied. Some distinctive features of the terms of this group were revealed, such as the lack of variability of the component composition and the preservation by the second component of its original meaning in case of a partial meaning transference of the term prototype.

Key words: Terminology; Phraseology; PU-terms; One-dimensional models; Component; Phraseological identification

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- (, 2009: 86).

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(Glaser, 1995: 33;

Fedoulenkova, 2002: 247).

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« - », (, 1996: 36) ,
 (, 2018:
 564-589).
 » (Fedulenkova, 2015:
 229).

« - », .
 Dictionary of business terms
 (Friedman, 2000)

1. N + N.

(, 1964)
 (, 2003;
 Naciscione, 2001; , 2012).
 :
 () *absorption rate* (.
) - estimate of the expected
 annual sales or new occupancy of a particular
 type of land use; for example, the demand for
 new homes in a market area is estimated to be
 500 per year; developer Abel's new
 subdivision, when completed, is expected to
 capture 10% of the market; therefore Abel's
 subdivision has an expected absorption rate of
 50 homes per year (10% of 500 = 50) (. 2) -
 (, 1972: 90;
 2012: 64-76).

500 ;
 , 10% ;

50

(10% 500 50);

() *bridge loan* (.) -

short-term loan, also called *swing loan*, made in anticipation of intermediate-term or long-term financing (. 71) -

,

;

() *cash cow* (.) -

business that generates a continuing flow of cash, such a business usually has well-established brand names whose familiarity stimulates repeated buying of the products; stocks that are *cash cows* have dependable dividends (. 91) -

;

« . »,

() *bear market* (.) -

prolonged period of falling prices; a bear market in stocks is usually brought on by the anticipation of declining economic activity, and a bear market in bonds is caused by rising interest rates (. 55) -

;

() *black box* (.) - in

computers, slang for CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT; also any device that provides answers to complex problems without explaining the solution (. 59) -

;

() Explain why it is necessary to use estimates in determining an absorption rate.

Answer guide: There are two main reasons why estimates are used in determining absorption rates. Firstly, some overhead costs are only known some months after they have been incurred. For example, telephone charges are normally billed to customers every quarter in retrospect. Therefore a firm would have to wait three months before they could determine this charge which is not timely for management purposes. Secondly, a number of overhead costs are seasonal, e.g. heating and lighting costs. (BNC) -

() Mr. Garcia has said the IMF has become more flexible, particularly in accepting that any economic programme for Peru would require 'concessional' financing in view of the country's depressed economy and political problems. But the agreement has been interpreted here as a bid to stave off a likely request that Peru leave the Fund because of its violation of the rules. Closer collaboration with the IMF, and fresh money, will almost certainly have to await a new government, due in March. It will also require willingness by creditors to advance a bridge loan to enable Peru to clear its account with the Fund. It has the largest

arrears of 10 countries which have been declared 'ineligible' for further Fund loans.

(BNC) - - ,
« », « »

() The company's prospects are looking brilliant right now. The share price has only gone down because the market is generally down. Obviously the market is having an off day, and this is a marvellous opportunity for you to double your stake. You'll get shares today for far less than you paid for your present stake, and for astronomically less than their true value. What we 're doing is called averaging out. The overall price you have paid for your shares is now. This is how the professionals make money in a bear market, you know. So now you've got... shares in... I'll ring you in the next account period, and I expect I'll have some very good news for you! (BNC) -

10 ,

() Anybody who pretends they can buck these trends is under an illusion. You can only affect them peripherally. The momentum is there and it's like trying to change the course of a battleship. The important thing is to recognise that it is happening and take the relevant action. It can take up to ten years to readjust to this new market situation. By then the product will have reverted to being a reasonable business again - but not in a glamorous way as in the first phase. It becomes a cash cow business in that you generate a lot of money from existing assets, with minimum investment. The repercussions of such a turbulent period are not all disadvantageous, however. (BNC) - ,

!
() Trials for the signalling system have been accelerated as BR examines the feasibility of introducing it on the entire 11,000-mile network. So far, BR has put into effect 19 of the 71 measures. Twenty-two others are being implemented, and plans are in hand for a further nine. BR has already

begun the installation of aircraft-type 'black box' data recorders on new Network SouthEast trains, and is examining whether to make them a standard fitting in all trains. It is also speeding up the installation of cab radios linked to signal boxes, and is adopting major changes in management practice to ensure that the safety measures are properly implemented. (BNC) -

11 000 . 19

71 .

« SouthEast »

: confidence game (.) - . ,

halo effect (.) - .

; glass ceiling (.) - .

; ()

: capital flight (.)

) - .

; decision tree (.) - .

letter (.) - . ; comfort

2. Adj + N.

() automatic stay (.) - the hold that a

bankruptcy petition puts on all actions against a debtor, including sending demands for payment, filing a lawsuit, and repossession or foreclosure actions (. 44) -

; () thin market (.)

- stock market situation where there are few bids to buy and few offers to sell; a thin market may apply to an entire class of securities or commodities futures such as small over-the-counter stocks or the platinum market or it may refer to a particular stock, whether exchange listed or over the counter; prices in thin markets generally are more volatile than in markets with great liquidity (. 693) -

() *free lunch* (.) - expression meaning something good available at no cost; the full expression is 'there's no such thing as a free lunch' (. 276) - ;

: « »;

() *frozen account* (.) - bank account from which funds may not be withdrawn until a LIEN is satisfied and a court order is received freeing the balance; a bank account may also be frozen by court order in a dispute over the ownership of property (. 278) -

and to provide additional information as may be required by the official receiver (rr 6.64-6.66). <^> *Restriction on proceedings and remedies: After the making of a bankruptcy order, no creditor of the bankrupt in respect of a provable debt may commence any legal action against the bankrupt without the leave of the court (s 285(3)) and the court may also stay any action against the bankrupt pending in any court (s 285(1)). The bankruptcy order does not act as an automatic stay of all proceedings against the bankrupt. (BNC) -*

(6,64-6,66 .). <^> :

(. 285 (3))

(s 285 (1)).

() *easy money* (.) - state of the national money supply when the Federal reserve system allows ample funds to build in the banking system, thereby lowering interest rates and making loans easier to get; *easy money* policies tend to encourage economic growth and, eventually, inflation (. 210) - « » ,

() *The terms of the contracts should be precise enough for there to be an understandable relationship between the contract and the underlying physical. There should generally be convergence between exchange and physical prices as the contract moves towards expiry. There must be procedures for determining the market price for a contract at regular intervals, even in a thin market. The exchange has a continuing obligation to monitor markets and to identify and address potential abuses. If the exchange suspects that a trade has been effected for improper purposes it must investigate this. <^ > Front running Breaches of these and similar standards may directly disadvantage a particular customer. (BNC) -*

() *The bankrupt may be required to submit accounts for the previous three years*

a bank guarantee for the repayment of the borrowings by the trust. In the Wachtel case the settlor guaranteed the overdraft of the trust and was required to deposit with the bank a sum sufficient to cover the overdraft. The release of the monies in that frozen account occurred when the trust used monies to repay the loan it took from the bank. If there is no such frozen account the author is of the view that the legislation would still be offended. This is because as and when the trust repayed the loan which the settlor had guaranteed the settlor would benefit from being released from his guarantee obligations which he gave bounteously in the first place. (BNC) -

() If our inflation fears are right, industry may pay for the cheaper pound through a tighter money policy and higher interest rates in years to come. Even if we are being too pessimistic, the loss of policy credibility implied b'y the pound's departure from the ERM is likely to see longer rates raised in line with increased currency and inflation risk premia. That may be a 'price worth paying' to relieve recession, but if economics tells us anything it is that there is no such thing as a free lunch. (BNC) -

() McMillan was stopped in the eighth round because his left arm had been viciously dislocated from its shoulder socket - but at the time our Colin was hanging on for grim life. The protests flew thick and fast that McMillan should have been allowed to keep his crown <^ >. But Hodgkinson had seen more than enough. If their domestic showdown does ever take place, he reckons: «I have to say it would be easy money for me». The World Boxing Organisation yesterday installed McMillan as the mandatory challenger to Palacio because of

() The question may be raised as to what the position would be if the trust borrowed monies and the settlor simply gave

the unusual circumstances surrounding the defeat, which keeps the Hoko show-down still a possibility. McMillan was kept in hospital overnight as a precaution and was in a great deal of pain with his dislocated shoulder, plus the cuts and bruises he had to suffer. (BNC)

— , , <^>. « - , : « , ».

« - , : « , ».

« - , ».

« » - .

« - , ».

« - , ».

: American plan (.) - .

blue collar (.) - .

; white knight (.) - .

() ; ()

() ; ()

() ; ()

holding period (.) - .

; life cycle (.) - .

; soft market (.) - .

3. Ncomp + N.

() background investigation (.) - process of examining a job applicant's past to determine how well his or her experience and skills match those required for the position (. 46) - .

() eurodollar bond (.) - bond that pays interest and principal in eurodollars (. 230) - .

() landmark decision (.) - case that sets an important precedent (. 373) - .

() warehouse receipt (.) - document listing goods or

commodities kept for safekeeping in a warehouse; the receipt can be used to transfer ownership of that commodity, instead of having to deliver the physical commodity (. 741) - ;

() *windfall profit* (.) - profit that occurs suddenly as a result of an event not controlled by the person or company profiting from it (. 747) - ;

() *The committees have produced a considerable amount of valuable information which must assist M.P.s in their general task of scrutiny. The subjects studied have been wide ranging. They have not shied away from sensitive areas. In general it is felt that investigations into specific problems have been more valuable than wide ranging background investigations. The reports have attracted considerable publicity although only a tiny proportion of the reports have been debated in the House. Clearly where a committee can issue a quick and reasoned comment on a topical subject it has the greatest impact. Committees are beginning to time their reports to correspond with appropriate business, such as legislation or a planned debate and this ensures greater coverage of their report.* (BNC) -

() *Besides these general points, market professionals suggest that holders of dollar eurobonds fall into five categories, namely: (i) UK money managers managing funds for US captive insurance companies, whose tax liabilities are not known in advance and who therefore have a preference for euro-issues. These form a stable investor base; (ii) Swiss investors, generally buying Eurodollar bonds on a US\$ currency view; (iii) domestic US investors, especially of US corporate name issuers; (iv) Japanese domestic investors, especially of equity-warrant bonds of Japanese issuers; (v) central banks and supranationals.* (BNC) -

: (I)

; (II)

(III)

; (IV)

; (V)

() There is no general legal duty to cooperate with the police to assist their investigations. It may, however, be difficult to draw a line between acts and omissions for these purposes. In *Stunt v. Bolton* a man refused to hand over to the police the keys of a car which was causing an obstruction of the highway. He was adjudged guilty of the offence of obstruction. A refusal to answer police questions is plainly not an offence under section 51(3). In *Rice v. Connolly*, the landmark decision establishing that this is the law, it was said that this was so because a refusal to answer questions was not wilful, an expression that their Lordships interpreted to mean without lawful excuse. (BNC) -

warehouse receipt to the commercial, and subsequently to the central banker was encouraged. A similar official encouragement became apparent in United States central banking policy in the middle of the 19th century. (BNC) -

XIX

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XIX

() It was held that this loss should be recoverable from the shipowners because they should reasonably have contemplated that the delay would have resulted in a loss. The ship-owners knew there was a commodity market at the destination and that prices would be liable to fluctuate so that any delay could lead to a diminution of the value of the cargo. Unfortunately this does not appear to work the other way; the ship-owners would not be entitled to any share in a windfall profit if the market value of the cargo increased dramatically and was sold for much more than if it had arrived on time. (BNC) -

51 (3).

« »

«

».

() English merchant banks continued to buy the lion's share of the world's sterling documentary drafts during the remainder of the 19th century. English central banking policy was a major contributor to the development of this, the first worldwide, sterling denominated, documentary draft and bill of lading market. The Bank of England adopted a policy of encouraging self-liquidating commercial loans. A transaction that conveyed title to readily marketable staples by endorsement of the bill of lading or

97%

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 ,
 ,
 -
 ()
 : *grandfather clause* ()
) -
 1) N + N -
 , *front-end load* ()
) -
) ()
 2) ; Adj + N -
 : *sweetheart deal*
 () -
 3) ; Ncomp + N -
 ()
),
sunshine law ()
) -
 ; *framework agreement* ()
) -
 ,
 « » ()
 (, 1983: 35).
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820 .
 , 1983. 38 .
 , 2018.
 , 1964. 1229 .
 , A. B.
 , 1972. 288 .
 , 1996. 381 .
 , 2003. 70-72.
 , 2015. 216 .
 , 2012. 220 .

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