

With every coming year the turnover of financial derivatives increases rapidly. According to the 2016 statistics, 96 % of the market of financial derivatives belong to the non-exchange market. The volume of the financial market by hundreds of times exceeds the volume of the world GDP. This is due to the high profitability, as well as the ease of implementation and contracting.

The role of the financial markets in developing countries has also increased. Over the last decade the rate of their growth has been several times greater than that of developed countries. The largest growth rates in 2000 - 2016 were characteristic of the stock markets of India (23 % a year) and China (20.8 % growth a year), while in the United States, the average annual stock market growth was only 5.2 %, and in Japan - 2.4 %.

To sum it up, it is assumed that the state of the world financial market in 2017 will be determined by two possible scenarios. The first scenario with a probability of 80-85 % assumes the continuation of the stabilization of the global economy after a period of financial instability from 2008 to 2016. The second scenario with a probability of 15-20 % on the contrary suggests the development of global finance problems.

The main problems of the financial sector are:

- Weak investment growth
- Weak aggregate demand
- Decline in raw material prices
- Reduction of world trade turnover
- Low productivity

Nevertheless, in the long term, the financial market will continue to develop and have a huge impact on world economy.

#### **Sources**

1. <http://www.imf.org/external/russian/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/pdf/texttr.pdf>.
2. <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/financial-sector>
3. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/financial-sector>

## **PECULIAR COMMUNICATION OF WINSTON CHURCHILL**

### **В. Ю. ПАЦИЕНОК**

Nobody will deny the fact that Winston Churchill was one of the greatest British Prime Ministers. The object of this research is to analyze how he, with the help of his speeches, united and inspired ordinary British people during the Second World War and led his country from the verge of defeat to victory, to be more precise, with his speech «Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat» and to find out language techniques and rhetorical devices used in this speech that made it outstanding.

It's obvious, that Churchill was literary-gifted. It may be illustrated by the following facts: he won a school prize for reciting by heart 400 lines from Macaulay's «Lays of Ancient Rome». Moreover by the age of 25 he had already published five books. He was even awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1953 for his six volume history of World War II.

Churchill is often thought to have been a natural speaker. In fact, he found impromptu speaking difficult, and that was in part the result of a minor speech impediment, a lisp. Churchill had to apply extraordinary self-discipline to become the fine speaker with whom we are all familiar. Every speech that Churchill made was the result of a long and careful preparation, and even as wartime Prime Minister, he would devote time to preparing his speeches, believing that their inspirational qualities were a more important contribution to victory than executive or administrative work [1]. And who can say that he was wrong?

Even Cl. Attlee, Churchill's opponent, after his death in 1965 said: «If somebody asked me what exactly Winston did to win the War, I would say "Talk about it"» [2]. This statement is partly true, because undoubtedly Churchill had excellent political, diplomatic and military skills. But nevertheless in such a way Attlee recognized Churchill's speaking talent.

The «Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat» speech was delivered on the 13th of May 1940. This speech was Churchill's first speech to the House of Commons as Prime Minister, and his first wartime speech. Three days earlier, Germany had invaded France and the Low Countries. Facing only feeble resistance, Hitler's armies were rapidly sweeping westward.

Churchill's presentation of the speech was thrilling. His voice sounded confidently and invocatory. The main purpose of his speech was to show people all the difficulties they would face during the war. At the same time to convince the British of the necessity of participation in the war. Furthermore as Churchill was just elected, he had to give confidence in his speech so that the people could trust him and have faith in their new leader.

To sum up, some of Churchill's language techniques used in this speech are as follows:

- Strong beginning. He started with a catchy phrase: «I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears, and sweat».
- He used simple language; he didn't beat around the bush and called things by their names.
- He asked questions, that his listeners might have had and answered them immediately.
- He drew vivid pictures in the minds of his listeners.
- He used pauses practically after each phrase to emphasize his thoughts.
- He ended his speech with the most important thought: «Without victory there is no survival».

• Abundant rhetorical devices used in this speech are: *metaphor* – reference to one thing by mentioning another thing. He used «an ordeal of the most grievous kind» instead of fascism ideology or Hitler. *Anaphora* – the repetition of words or phrases at the start of a succession of clauses. «It is victory. Victory at all costs – Victory in spite of all terrors – Victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival». *Epizeuxis* or emphatic repetition. «We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering».

With Churchill as Prime Minister Britain alone, amongst the large states of Europe, suffered neither fascism nor enemy occupation and with «Blood, Toil, Tears and Sweat» gained victory over the Nazis. Possibly, that was an achievement of the highest order.

This research reveals useful language techniques and gives examples of some interesting rhetorical devices that will be useful for all, who want to improve quality of their language skills and become a good speaker.

#### Литература

1. The Legacy of Sir Winston Churchill [Electronic resource] / V. Bogdanor. – London, 2015. – Mode of access: <https://www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/the-legacy-of-winston-churchill>. – Date of access: 03.04.2017.
2. The Roar of the Lion: The Untold Story of Churchill's World War II Speeches [Electronic resource] / R. Toye. – Oxford: OUP, 2013. – Mode of access: <http://www.history.ac.uk/reviews/review/1542>. – Date of access: 03.04.2017.

### INTERAGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR 2016-2019. MAIN CLAUSES

#### Л. П. Пищинская

On 24 October 2016 the Interagency Action Plan for 2016-2019 on implementing the accepted recommendation from the Second Universal Periodic Review and from the Human Rights Treaty Bodies by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, a.k.a. National Human rights action plan, was approved.

Suffice it to say, National Human rights action plan is a programmatic document designed to facilitate the compliance of the Republic of Belarus with its international obligations in the area of human rights, including improving the legal framework and enforcement practices.

What is more, this document serves to further strengthen nation capacity in implementing the international obligations of the Republic of Belarus in the field of human rights and what is highly important is claimed to be the first act of national legislation that appeared in the light of the United Nations Human rights procedures and that actually covers all significant aspects of human rights protection and development in Belarusian realities.