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**Andrushko Artem Oleksandrovyh**

Research supervisor:

**O.I. Chernikova**

Candidate of Philology

Associate Professor

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Факультет германської філології і перекладу  
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з  
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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ЛЕКСИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ

ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПРОМОВ СУЧАСНИХ

ПОЛІТИКІВ США МЕДИЧНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

Андрушко Артем  
студентгрупи Па 01-18

Керівник курсової роботи \_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис)

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент  
Чернікова Олександра Іванівна

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і  
практики перекладу з  
англійської мови

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**ЗАВДАННЯ**  
**на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови**  
**для студентів IV курсу**

студент \_\_\_\_\_ курсу \_\_\_\_\_ групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ  
спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад  
включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна  
мова: усний і письмовий переклад**  
Тема роботи \_\_\_\_\_

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_  
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**Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу**

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання <b>теоретичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 1</b> )	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання <b>практичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 2</b> )	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання <b>вступу і висновків</b> дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	<b>Оцінювання</b> курсових робіт <b>науковими керівниками</b> , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	<b>Захист</b> курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)  
Студент \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ  
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) \_\_\_\_\_ курсу групи \_\_\_\_\_ факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(ПІБ студента)

за темою \_\_\_\_\_

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

**Оцінка:**

«До захисту»

\_\_\_\_\_  
**(42-70 балів)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

\_\_\_\_\_  
**(0-41 балів)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис керівника)

” ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 р.

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## INTRODUCTION

The modern world is characterized by the active development of political processes, which not only shape the position of the state in the world community, but also have a great impact on all spheres of human activity, acting as driving forces in all aspects of human life. The ability to express oneself correctly and convey one's opinion to the population of the country forms a certain image of the politician and provides an opportunity to understand the directions and ways of further development of the country.

The change of the research paradigm from a formally structured to a functional one led to the fact that it is the functional stylistics that occupies almost the first place in the formulation of the principles of the author's interpretive methods of text analysis. The following works were devoted to these problems: H. Vasylieva, H. Vinokur, V. Vinogradov, O. Dubenko, Ukrainian linguists: S. Yermolenko, K. Horodenska, M. Pylinsky, T. Panko, L. Shevchenko and others.

Political discourse as a concept of linguistics has been studied relatively recently. The field of linguistic research is lexical features, grammar, semiotics, etc. In this scientific field, the activities of such scientists as P. Henri, E. Verona, K. Guillomen, J. Seidel, J. Poitou, Y. Habermas and others, as well as domestic scientists: M. Ilyina, H. Pocheptsova, and others are carried out .

The works of O. Malyshev, O. Musayev, N. Taratynov, B. Teplov, T. Ushakov, O. Filatov, O. Yudanov and others were devoted to the problems of lexical and stylistic means and the lexical composition of the political text. Having analyzed the problematic issues of translating political speeches, it is possible to claim that despite the large number of studies of political discourse, the issues of lexical and stylistic features of translating political speeches from English to Ukrainian remain insufficiently developed and studied.

The object of the study is the speeches of modern US politicians on medical topics.

The subject of the research is the lexical aspects of the translation of the speeches of modern US politicians on medical topics.

The purpose of the work is to determine the lexical, syntactic and stylistic means of expression in the speeches of modern political figures and their translation methods.

Achieving the set goal involves solving the following tasks:

- explore the definition of the concept of functional style;
- to determine the features of journalistic style in modern political discourse;
- to establish the lexical, stylistic and linguistic features of the political speeches of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson in 2019 and 2021;
- to characterize lexical and syntactic features, basic principles and translation techniques when translating political speeches.

The material of the study was the speeches of modern political figures Joe Biden and Boris Johnson in 2019 and 2021.

Research methods: method of theoretical generalization, methods of component analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis of original and translated texts, contextual method, sociolinguistic and linguistic analysis, conceptual and logical analysis, method of discursive analysis, elements of quantitative analysis.

**Structure of work.** The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions and a list of used sources. The main content is laid out on 50 pages.

# CHAPTER 1 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN POLITICAL SPEECHES AS A VARIETY OF PUBLICISTIC STYLE

## 1.1 Concept of functional style

Stylistics deals with characteristic stylistic features and specifics of political discourse. A large explanatory dictionary of the modern English language clarifies the concept of stylistics as a separate section of linguistics that deals with the essence and specificity of language styles, a set of expressive means of language within the limits of functional language [1]. At the moment, stylistics receives an ordered system of concepts, projected on interconnected concepts and fields of general and theoretical linguistics, on the field of practical language skills. Like other fields of knowledge, stylistics has its own concepts. The main ones are style, norms, stylistic meaning, expression, stylistic means and techniques.

Stylistics is a separate linguistic branch and as a special branch and complex system of knowledge about language is divided into [6]:

- general theory and practice of language functioning;
- teaching about styles, genres and forms of language;
- teaching about the functions of language units.

So, in functional stylistics, the systematicity of speech (disposition levels style – genre – text) is defined not as a superficially presented set of specific language markers (for scientific style – terms, scientific nomenclature, etc., for official and business style – linguistic cliché, standard, etc., for artistic – figurative means of language and etc.), and as a system conditioned by extralinguistic factors and a communicative task that structures, models and forms stylistic specificity, the relationship in the typologically presented text of linguistic units of different levels and their regularly and specifically presented meanings.

Hence the shift of emphasis from the traditional research paradigm of the description of language resources to interpretive analysis: by what language means, according to what criteria of internal textual coherence, and further – how is the text constructed / functional type of texts [7].

O. Dubenko states: «Interpretation of linguistic systematicity as differences functional style and textual options takes place in the plane of the system modeling of the extralinguistic parameters and the communicative task, on the one hand, and the personified motivation of the meaning, the possibility of a conceptual-connotative shift into the plane of a new meaning or its attribution, on the other hand» [9].

According to the researcher, what primarily determined the principles of linguistic stylistic analysis during the next few decades is the special language resource of the stylistic system, the distinctiveness of the style that determines its «face». The definition was made on the basis of the thesis of V.V. Vynogradova about the «living relationship and interaction of functional styles» [10].

Domestic linguistics traditionally investigates language styles in terms functional styles. Classification is carried out in relation to the functions and spheres of language use, basic differential features, etc. According to M.M. Kozhin: «in addition to the vast majority of language tools common to all styles, even the most specific language tools for any style can be used in other styles» [13].

Traditionally, in the domestic linguistic scientific community, the concept of functional style is distinguished on the basis of the social sphere of communication or the functions of language, based on its main tasks in relation to political discourse: influence on mass consciousness, appeal to certain views and actions, communication of the necessary information. In the Ukrainian linguistic tradition, the most common definition of the concept of functional style is based on these features [11]. Functional style is a type of speech with its own linguistic means, which is used to perform a certain function of language: communication, message and influence, and is related to a certain social sphere of communication [12].

Classifications of functional styles of the English language, proposed by R. Querk, J. Leach, S. Greenbaum, and J. Swartvik [6]:

- according to the attitude of the listener and the speaker (author or reader)
- strictly / highly official, official, neutral, unofficial, familiar;

- by means of expression - book and spoken;
- scientific and technical, legal, newspaper by subject of the message etc.

The modern view of the evolution of functional styles of mass information is based on the following statement:

1. Changes in the norms of modern literary language took place in the vectors that led to the refusal to absolutize the ideal of artistic speech as normative usage.

2. There is an active use of oral communication channels in the field of public communication [6].

Means of expressive speech are stylistic means (usually their use is more characteristic of artistic style, thanks to which the politician conveys his attitude to the situation and informs the listener, convincing or predisposing to the recognition of a certain opinion) [14].

## **1.2. Peculiarities of journalistic style in modern political discourse**

The system of functional styles is in a state of continuous development, and the styles themselves are divided to varying degrees. Defining the boundaries of some styles is not easy, and it is difficult to separate the styles themselves from the genres. These difficulties are particularly evident when it comes to political discourse. In general, journalistic style is a direct descendant of ancient rhetoric. The very concept of journalistic style has different interpretations depending on the interpretation of different authors [15].

Generalized interpretation: journalistic style is a type of functional style that performs a formative function in relation to collective consciousness by selecting information. It is characterized by the linguistic form of standardization and expressiveness, the presence of elements of conversational and artistic styles to achieve expressiveness [5].

Journalism is an intermediate field of artistic, business, and scientific styles and synthesizes elements of functions, language features, and tools of these styles.

The language of journalism provides many resources for studying modern language style, clarifying the problems of functional style in living relationships and interactions. Thus, I. Arnold called journalistic style a newspaper style, Yu. Skrebnev replaces functional features with genre ones and also considers it one of the types of newspaper style. I. Halperin combines the style of a newspaper article, speech style and essay style with this concept. In this approach, the concept of journalistic style encompasses language achievements of various genres, integrated by the task of communication. The purpose of discussing points of view was to convince the recipient to accept this point of view, to convince of the correctness of the proposed provisions and to cause the desired reaction to what was said [5, p. 10].

The opinion of L.I. Shevchenko on this occasion: «colloquial speech regarding functional style of mass information is one of the types of actualization margin, if we proceed from the position of regularity / irregularity, or linguistic uzus / departure from uzus. And its inclusion with certain stylistic instructions to a typed text is one of the directions of functional development of language resources (analogous to the functions of archaisms in artistic style) - in this perspective, margins can be considered as communicative progress in language [16].

Ukrainian researcher Svitlana Romanyuk talks about a style similar to a «communique». This is primarily a message from the government regarding the results and process of diplomatic negotiations. Styles are defined as text implementations of models and structures formed and fixed in the linguistic context, as a special form of organization of language material of a functional style [17].

At the beginning of the 21st century, the language of journalism is important from the point of view of the formation, creation and distribution of new means of expression, functional restructuring of the vocabulary, creation and integration of new language norms. Periodic pages have a lively and stylish interaction and interplay of different styles. Today, dictionaries in the style of journalism contain language units with different functional styles. Previous studies have observed the

productive movement of vocabulary items from colloquial (artistic) and scientific styles to journalistic styles. This is explained by the variety of modern journalism aimed at a large audience and universalization. Today, political journalism is greatly influenced by spoken language.

A large group of stylistic shifts (transpositions) of vocabulary in the colloquial style to the language of modern journalism is made up of colloquialisms - the names of everyday concepts and phenomena that give simple shades of casualness, the stylistic and communicative potential that is inherent in the transferred language units of the colloquial style. Transposition is understood as the use of one language form as a function of another. A narrow understanding of functional transposition refers to the transition of a word from one part of speech to another or to the use of a word as a function of another part of speech, in relation to a broad understanding - the figurative use of linguistic forms in any context [8].

The term «transposition» has been popularized to refer to figurative and other conveying the meaning of the word. The transposed spatial dictionary contains words that have a sharply reduced, expressive color and evaluate a certain person, event or phenomenon. Stylized abbreviated vocabulary is used as a descriptive, expressive and evaluative, reproduction of language features. Stylistic interaction is also evidenced by the active use of phraseology in the text of political speeches, which expresses what has been said and gives the presented information an emotional color and imagery in a way that is accessible to any audience. The use of such movements depends on the purpose of the statement – to convey thoughts in an accessible and convincing way. Displaced units contrast with the norms of journalistic style and emphasize individual positions or phenomena in the context of a neutral presentation. However, it should be remembered that colloquial vocabulary is quite easy to use, leads to certain specific characteristics of the text, blurs the boundaries between styles and distracts from the main topic or problem [7].

H. Neshchymenko, researching the trends towards the activation of spoken language in the style of mass information, notes certain processes of «lowering the

level of the language bar in the field of public verbal communication» and connects this with the decrease of the intelligentsia, which is a «potential carrier and user of the literary language» [4].

The journalistic style is motivated by a pragmatic function, the task of which is to appeal to a large audience. However, it should be a tool that can preserve and increase the tradition and cultural heritage of the literary word, a tool for the struggle for the purity and accuracy of the language. The attractiveness of journalistic texts deserves special attention in the understanding of modern language problems, scientific and objective understanding of the relationship between language norms, language culture and practice. Nominative processes are continuous, reflecting changes in the surrounding world, meeting the needs of native speakers and including the active use of linguistic and stylistic means and techniques of communication. The speeches, appeals and speeches of modern politicians are the subject of convincing linguistic and pragmatic strategies, have a certain form of view of the world and order, argumentativeness and manipulativeness, directed and projected to a certain intellectual level of the audience and the effectiveness of influencing the electorate.

### **1.3. Linguistic features and pragmatic intention of political speeches**

Political discourse embodies the entire complex of interrelationships between man and society. Its main functions are as follows: manipulative, informative, argumentative, persuasive. During their speeches, politicians can use not only certain words, but also one or another syntactic structure to achieve political goals.

Metaphors can also be attributed to language objects frequently used in the texts of political speeches as the use of stylistic devices. Political rhetoric includes «declarations of war» on many social issues such as poverty, unemployment and bribery. Metaphors of state war with turmoil can serve as a powerful tool for justifying a certain political system in a country. It highlights the new social policy, presents it as a priority and demonstrates official commitment to why it is being

pursued at the state level. These metaphors encourage certain hopes in the population that it is possible to defeat this enemy. However, declaring war on social problems creates unrealistic and unattainable expectations for total victory. And when complete victory is not achieved (usually this happens), the political course is declared as the one that led to defeat [1].

Thus, a well-known comment on periphrastic phrases of the metaphorical type: white gold is cotton; black gold - coal, oil; green gold – forests; blue gold - rivers, etc. classifies them as language stamps. Synonymous replacement of direct nomination by established functionally metaphorical paraphrases is a normative phenomenon. It is characteristic that such paraphrases are often formed according to certain models: the flagship - branches, industries; the citadel of bourgeois science, revanchism; bread - industry, agriculture; cuisine - of militarism, bourgeois culture) [1].

In their speeches, especially inaugural ones, the presidents of many countries use artistic means (tropes, stylistic figures) and expressive techniques (comparative constructions, culmination and inversion), which diversifies the official dry speech. The most used tropes in politicians' speeches are metaphor and epithets, stylistic figures are represented by rhetorical questions, parallel constructions, anaphora and epiphora [4, p. 5].

Politicians widely use euphemisms. Euphemism is necessary for effective conflict-free communication. For example, the use of political euphemisms such as undernourishment instead of starvation; the building up of labor reserves - building up labor resources instead of unemployment - unemployment, allows you to completely mask facts that are inconvenient for publication [1].

The creation of a special image of a politician is not a dry fact, but the general construction of the speech, which makes it special, which is the specificity of the speech impact of the speech of the political discourse. Public figures in broadcasting not only try to convey information, but also direct all linguistic opportunities to convey a certain ideology, thus presenting separate worldviews, beliefs and views on the ways of further development of the state.

Often, politicians try to stimulate social activity and create a certain emotional state or mood for the recipient of the information. It unites the audience around a particular party and sets it apart from other parties.

As a rule, political speeches become a subject for discussion in society. This forces politicians to be thoughtful about their content, speech forms, stylistic and compositional design, type of speech, since a speech is not so much a transmission of certain information, but rather a politician's ideology, his views and beliefs. When giving a speech, politicians try to show their closeness with the people, their concern for national problems and their readiness to solve them. It is thanks to correctly selected communication strategies and tactics that the ambiguity of a language unit acquires a pragmatic unambiguity in expression [1].

### **Conclusions to chapter 1**

So, it should be emphasized that political language is a special type of speech, the specifics of which is stylistics. General stylistics covers two aspects of language: structural-systemic and communicative-pragmatic. So, resource and functional stylistics are distinguished.

Functional style - speech with its own language means, which is used to perform a certain function of language: communication, message, influence and is related to a certain social sphere of communication. A type of functional style is journalistic, which performs a formative function in relation to collective consciousness by selecting information. It is characterized by a linguistic form of standardization and expressiveness. The journalistic style is motivated by a pragmatic function, the task of which is to appeal to a large audience.

A distinctive feature of political discourse is the wide use of political terms and book words. The texts of political speeches are characterized by the use of proper names, dates and numbers. - to attract and convince the audience, because all possible details must be taken into account when preparing and delivering a speech. Using certain language means, depending on the purpose, individual manner, preferences in the speech process, the most effective and most suitable

variants of words, phrases, language structures, etc. are selected and combined for a specific speech situation.

A characteristic function is a persuasive, argumentative function; manipulation; informative; creating convincing pictures of a better future, attracting support and appeals. However, the pragmatic intention remains unchanged, being formed by certain intentions of the political speech.

To achieve a pragmatic intention, politicians use certain techniques and means that enhance emotions. However, key linguistic features include: metaphors, epithets, neologisms.

## **CHAPTER 2 TRANSLATION METHODS OF ENGLISH POLITICAL SPEECHES OF CONTEMPORARY POLITICIANS**

### **2.1 The main translation transformations when translating the speeches of modern politicians Joe Biden and Boris Johnson**

In the work, we will analyze the speeches of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson (2019-2021), which are characterized by topics related to Covid-19.

Translational transformations act as translation methods, with the help of which the translator mixes stylistic accents, neutralizing or, on the contrary, actually realizing different shades of meaning, or adapting the translated language to the stylistic norms adopted in the source language. With the help of stylistic transformations, the translator can convey all the expressiveness and style of the language of the original text without changing the content of the translated text [3].

According to L. Naumenko and A. Gordeeva, separate translation techniques are presented, using which the translator neutralizes or, on the contrary, actualizes certain shades of meaning, or adapts the translated language to the stylistic norms adopted in the source language: expressivization, logization, modernization, archaization [2, p. 156].

Synonymous replacement. It is used when there is no equivalent to the word in the original language in the translated language, then the translator selects an equivalent that will most successfully convey the meaning of the linguistic unit, but is not a direct synonym of this word [2, p. 159]. Both English and Ukrainian have a fairly wide range of synonyms. This helps avoid repetition and therefore makes the text visually appealing. It also helps to add more emotion and expressiveness to the translation when needed. Thus, in most cases, translators use synonymous substitutions to create a text.

In a speech on November 25, 2020, Joe Biden emphasized:

Think about that. In the middle of a pandemic, more people voted this year than have ever voted in the history of America [16].

Think about it. In the midst of the pandemic, more people voted this year than at any other time in American history.

The expression «In the middle of a pandemic» is translated as «in the middle of a pandemic», which is a more successful and understandable translation of the phrase.

During a speech on November 24, 2019, Boris Johnson said: We will get Brexit done... we will end the acrimony and the chaos [17]. We will complete our exit from the EU... we will end the brutality and chaos.

In this sentence, the acrimony is translated using a synonymous substitution and based on the context as «cruelty».

On September 22, 2021, Boris Johnson said: Wedding receptions of up to 30 people will not be permitted, but ceremonies can continue to take place, in line with COVID-Secure guidelines [20].

Wedding receptions of up to 30 people will not be allowed, but ceremonies can continue in accordance with the guidelines of the COVID-19 safety program.

When translating these sentences, we used synonymous substitution, that is, we chose the most successful equivalent.

Descriptive translation is a method of translating a new lexical element of the language - the source, when a word, phrase, term or phraseological unit is replaced by a phrase that properly conveys the meaning of the word or phrase in the target language. When using a descriptive translation, it is important to ensure that the phrases in the translated language accurately and completely convey all the main characteristics of the concept represented by the words in the source text [2, p. 158].

Joe Biden: The American history depends not on any of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On «we, the people», who seek a more perfect Union [17]. American history does not depend on any of us, not on some, but on all of us. From «us, the people of the United States» who long for a more perfect Union.

In this example, the phrase we, the people is translated in the context of the statement using the descriptive translation as «us, the people of the USA», which is more understandable for perception in the Ukrainian version.

Joe Biden: And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us – the entire country – to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down [22].

And I will emphasize once again that all this is conditional, everything depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us - the whole country - whether we will follow the advice, we will observe social distance and we will not allow an increase in the number of people infected by the sick during the infectious period of the disease.

In this case, we used a descriptive translation so that people could understand more clearly what the R indicator means. Boris Johnson: ...Brexit was a fundamental decision by the British people that we wanted our laws made by people that we can elect and we can remove from office... [20]

Brexit, the exit of Great Britain from the EU was a fundamental decision of the British people, because we want our laws to be passed by people whom we can elect and whom we can remove from office...

Boris Johnson: The story of London is the story of people having that vision, that's why we've got to put in Crossrail 2 and all the other things that we are doing [18].

The history of London is the history of people who have such a vision, so we need to include the rail route that connects South West London to North West London and all the other things we do.

The name «Crossrail 2» is translated using the explanation (description) of the name as «a railway route that connects South West London with North West London».

Boris Johnson: And of course we continue to hope for the best. The way to get there and to achieve that optimum outcome is if we all follow the rules, wash our hands, cover our faces, keep our distance – and get a test if we have symptoms, so that NHS Test and Trace can keep the virus under control.

And, of course, we continue to hope for the best. To achieve this and achieve optimal results, we will all be following the rules, washing our hands, covering our

faces, keeping our distance - and getting tested if we have symptoms so that the NHS's Testing and Tracking Service can keep the virus under control.

This statement, like the previous one, explains the concept of NHS Test and Trace as «National Health Service Testing and Tracing Service» and as such in the translation and as such in the translation.

Compensation is a method of translation in which elements of the original content lost during translation are conveyed in a different way in the translated text to compensate for the loss of semantics. In other words, it is the adequate replacement of original, similar or other difficult to convey elements that can compensate for the loss of information and have a similar effect on the reader [2, p. 159].

Joe Biden: America is not going to lose this war. You will get your lives back. Life is going to return to normal [16].

America will not lose this war. You will return to your former and peaceful life. Everything is normalizing.

The phrase «You will get lives back» is translated as «You will return to your former and peaceful life» using the method of compensation.

Adaptation is another stylistic transformation. Adaptation is the extreme form of transformation of the original that is allowed during translation, and as a result of which there are not only changes in the representation of a certain subject situation, but also the subject situation itself changes in the translated text. For example, the names of various geographical and cultural and everyday realities mentioned in the original often require an explanation [14].

Boris Johnson: And therefore I urge you at this moment of national emergency to stay at home, protect our NHS and save lives [22].

And so I urge you in this moment of national emergency to stay at home, protect our National Health Service and save lives.

Joe Biden :Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our «better angels» have always prevailed.

In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward [13].

Through the Civil War between the North and the South, the Great Depression, World War II, the terrorist attacks of September 11, through struggle, sacrifices and failures, our «better angels» always won. At each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry us all forward.

In this case, historical illusions are used, and each word is conveyed in a more familiar and understandable version for Ukrainians: «Because of the Civil War between the North and the South, the Great Depression, the Second World War, the terrorist attacks of September 11».

This example can also be used to represent a complex translation transformation, which is a process of transition of units of the original into translation units, resulting in a partial or complete transformation of a sentence or its parts using several simple translation transformations [3, p. 74].

In the previous example, the phrase «moment of national emergency» is translated as «a moment of emergency at the national level».

So, a political speech is a specific type of speech, the main purpose of which is to convince potential voters, taking into account the situation in which the speech is delivered and the goals pursued by the politician. Each type of speech is formed based on ideas and plans, therefore, when translating, it is necessary to make an effort to fully match the translated text with the source material in a stylistic design, according to the goal and plan of the politician.

Regarding translation transformations, 3 cases of synonymous replacement, 6 cases of descriptive translation, 1 case of compensation, and 2 cases of adaptation were found in 50 examples.

## **2.2 Main lexical transformations when translating the speeches of modern politicians Joe Biden and Boris Johnson**

We agree with the statement of Y. Naida, who notes that there are two main types of equivalence. One is typified by formal equivalence, and the other by

dynamic equivalence. In the case of formal equivalence, attention is drawn to the message itself, its format and content. Translations aimed at creating dynamic and formal equivalence, rather than formal equivalence, are based on the «principle of the equivalence effect». In the process of such translation, the goal is not to correlate the message in the translation language with the message in the original language, but to create a dynamic relationship between the message and the recipient of the translation language, similar to the relationship between the message in the original language and its recipients [13, p. 118].

Transcoding is the transfer of the sound or graphic form of a word of the source language by means of the alphabet of the translation language [15]: transcription – the sound form of an English word is transmitted by Ukrainian letters; transliteration - the English word is transmitted by letters; mixed transcoding – transcription with elements of transliteration; adaptive transcoding – adaptation of Ukrainian word forms to the phonetic or grammatical structure of the English language.

Joe Biden: The highly contagious Delta variant that I began to warn America about back in July spread in late summer like it did in other countries before us [14].

The incredibly contagious Delta virus, about which I warned you back in July, spread at the end of summer in our country, as well as in other countries.

Joe Biden: This is a pandemic of the unvaccinated [22].

This is a pandemic of the unvaccinated.

Boris Johnson: I want to thank everyone who is working flat out to beat the virus...We will beat the coronavirus and we will beat it together [15].

I want to thank everyone who is working hard to defeat the virus... We will defeat the coronavirus and we will defeat it together.

In all of these examples, there are individual words that, with the help of transliteration, are rendered in the Ukrainian translation almost unchanged in the Ukrainian alphabet. The most used terms related to the coronavirus infection in the speeches of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson are virus and coronavirus.

Tracing techniques replace the components of a word or phrase with a direct equivalent of the target language. The attitude of scientists to the phenomenon of tracing is contradictory. This is because some see it as a weakness in translation, a means by which translators cannot accurately convey meaning in their native language, while others see it as a means of enriching the vocabulary of other languages. In the translation of political speeches, like any other text, tracing becomes the method of least resistance, when translators can use this method to convey the essence of the corresponding unit in the original language [16].

Joe Biden : But President Trump still doesn't have any real plan for how to open our schools safely [15].

But President Trump still has no real plan to reopen our schools safely. Joe Biden: I know the country has grown weary of the fight, but we need to remember, we're at war with a virus, not with one another. Not with each other [16].

I know the country is tired of fighting, but we have to remember that we are fighting the virus, not each other. Not with each other.

Boris Johnson: Worst of all, we see ever more elaborate legal and political maneuvers from the Labor party, which is determined, absolutely determined, to say «We know best», and to thumb their noses at the 17.4 million people who voted to leave the European Union [17].

The worst thing is that we see increasingly complex legal and political maneuvers on the part of the Labor Party, which is determined to say the words «We know better» and rub the noses of the 17.4 million people who voted anyway to leave the European Union.

In this example, we come across the phraseological unit «to thumb their noses at», which is translated into Ukrainian by tracing. It can be said that the previous statements were translated by tracing, when almost all words and phrases are replaced with equivalents that are in the Ukrainian language.

Concretization of meaning is a lexical transformation that replaces the original word of broader semantics with a word of narrower semantics [18].

Joe Biden: We hope that our findings could serve as an early warning system, predicting which areas will be most at risk and when, that could help target conservation efforts and improve future model projections [20].

We hope that the available facts will alert us to which areas will fall into the red zone and help guide the maintenance and improvement of the future forecast model.

Joe Biden: This time they were not going to be denied the future that so many of your country have longed for, for so long [25].

But now they were not going to allow the path to the future that so many people in your country only dream of to be blocked.

Joe Biden: Throughout this period of the next two months we will be driven not by mere hope or economic necessity. We are going to be driven by science, data and public health [22].

During this period of the next two months, we will not be guided by simple hope or economic necessity. We will be led by science, statistics and health services.

In three of these expressions, a word or phrase is replaced, when the meaning is specified and presented in a narrower sense.

Generalization - lexical transformation is reduced to replacing the original word of narrower semantics with a word of broader semantics [23].

Generalization is the most common translational transformation.

Boris Johnson: To put it simply, if too many people become seriously unwell at one time, the NHS will be unable to handle it - meaning more people are likely to die, not just from Coronavirus but from other illnesses as well [24]. Simply put, if too many people get seriously unwell at the same time, the NHS won't be able to cope - meaning more people are likely to die not just from the coronavirus, but from other diseases as well.

The abbreviation NHS, which is now often mentioned by politicians, has been replaced by the full name of the corresponding service «National Health Service».

Joe Biden: I believe the President, the Prime Minister, every member of this body now faces a similar test of courage [21].

I believe that the president, the government, every member of this authority faces exactly such a task.

So, it should be noted that the political speeches of American leaders are very important not only for the people of the United States, but also for the peoples of other countries of the world. Therefore, an adequate translation of such texts is necessary and relevant in the modern conditions of globalization and the entry of Ukrainian society into the world political and economic space.

With regard to lexical transformations, 3 cases of transcoding, 3 cases of tracing, 3 cases of concretization of meaning, and 2 cases of generalization were found in 50 examples.

### **2.3. Main syntactic translation transformations when translating the speeches of modern politicians Joe Biden and Boris Johnson**

The identification of types of syntactic transformations requires an analysis of existing approaches to the classification of grammatical transformations. Analysis of the use of grammatical transformations, especially syntactic ones, shows that they can be caused by different features of the lexical and grammatical planning of the source and target languages. In some cases, they are closely intertwined. Grammatical transformations consist in the restructuring of the sentence structure in the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language [3, p. 74].

Syntactic assimilation is a transformation in which the syntactic structure of the source language is transformed into a similar structure of the target language.

That is, there is a parallel structure in the original language and the translation. V. N. Komisarov also calls this transformation zero or literal translation [20].

Syntax acquisition can lead to a complete correspondence of the linguistic unit and the order of their placement in the original language and the translation, but if some elements such as articles, function words, etc. are removed (omitted).

Joe Biden: But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On «We the People» who seek a more perfect Union. This is a great nation and we are a good people [22].

But American history depends not on any of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. «We the people» who are looking for a more perfect Union. We are a great and good nation.

Joe Biden: Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested a new and America has risen to the challenge. Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. We have learned again that democracy is precious. Democracy is fragile. And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed [22].

Democratic contender Joe Biden criticized the move, saying Mr Trump had put millions of lives at risk during the coronavirus pandemic. In the presidential elections, which will be held in November, the main battleground will be health care.

In the example, the adverb at risk underwent a permutation, in the translation this lexical component was moved to the position after the predicate.

Joe Biden: Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, getting our schools open safely and effectively, this is a national emergency [15].

Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, and safely and effectively opening schools is a national emergency.

The phrase safely and effectively underwent a similar movement during translation.

Boris Johnson: Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease [16].

To stop the spread of the disease, we all need to come together.

Permutation as a type of translational transformation relative to the order of location of language units in the translated text in comparison with the original text is divided into two types: inversion and partial inversion.

Inversion permutation is characterized by the replacement of subject and predicate when they change places in a sentence during translation.

Partial inversion permutation causes preservation of the order of the main members of the sentence with a change in the order of location of the minor members of the sentence after translation.

Joe Biden : And to prevent re-infection from abroad, I am serving notice that it will soon be the time – with transmission significantly lower – to impose quarantine on people coming into this country by air [22].

And to prevent re-infection from abroad, I am announcing that the time will soon come - with a much lower level of disease transmission - for people arriving in our country by air to be quarantined.

Joe Biden: Few periods in our nation's history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we're in now. A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country [22].

Few periods in our country's history have been more difficult or difficult than the one we are in now. A once-in-a-century virus is quietly stalking the country.

In these examples, the secondary members of the sentence underwent rearrangements: in the first case, on people coming into this country by air changed position and moved when translating from the beginning to the end of the phrase, in the second case: A once-in-a-century moved from the position before the subject and a sentence on the position behind them.

There are also sentences in which we use the method of external integration, when in the original we have more sentences, and when translated we get less for the accuracy of the translation, as indicated below:

Joe Biden: This is America's day. This is democracy's day. A day of history and hope. Of renewal and resolution [22].

It's America Day. It is a day of democracy, a day of history and hope, recovery and determination.

Addition. When translating political vocabulary, it is often necessary to use the addition of words, which is caused by the so-called compression of the English language. The method of addition is the complete opposite of the method of removal [19].

Joe Biden: Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, getting our school open safely and effectively, this is a national emergency [21].

Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, and safely and effectively opening schools is a national emergency.

The word «equals» has been added, the concept «at the national level» is quite often used in the Ukrainian language, and thanks to the addition, this expression sounds quite organic. Also, when translating this statement, the permutation method was used, when the noun emergency changed its position in the sentence.

We are accelerating our search for treatments. The word «methods» was added to specify the process, while the preposition for was removed.

Joe Biden: And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us – the entire country – to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down [22].

And I will emphasize once again that all this is conditional, our future depends on a series of big Ifs. It is up to all of us – the whole country – to follow the advice, practice social distancing and reduce the R-rate, the increase in the average number of people who become infected.

When translating, the words «our future depends» and «we will all be there» were added. Joe Biden: The hope is that the test results can allow the authorities to map their way out of lockdown, despite uncertainty over how much immunity to Covid-19 the antibodies actually provide [15].

The hope is that the research results can allow the authorities to determine an exit plan from the lockdown, regardless of how resistant our immunity may be to the antibodies of COVID-19.

Removal is a translational transformation based on the removal of certain «extra words» in the translation.

Boris Johnson: I just think it's important we take each step on the road map as it comes and continue to roll out the vaccine, build up our defenses, build up the natural resistance of our whole population in the way that we are and then continue to look at the data in the intervals that we've set out [21].

I just think it's important that we take each step of the roadmap as it comes and continue to roll out vaccinations, build up our defenses against the virus, build up the natural resistance of our population, and then continue to look at the data over the time frame that we've set for ourselves. For complex sentences, a translation strategy is used, which includes a complex of translation transformations: literal translation, addition, deletion.

In lexical-grammatical transformations, it is possible to single out an antonymic translation. It is an example of a complex transformation in which lexical and syntactic changes occur simultaneously. This translation should replace the affirmative form in the translation with a negative or, conversely, a negative with an affirmative and is accompanied by the replacement of the lexical unit of the original language with a unit of the translated language with the opposite meaning.

In the history of American linguistics, the study of functional varieties of language took place from the point of view of the social status and cultural level of the speaker, which caused scientific discussions about the demarcation of these categories. However, J. Kenyon's concept of appropriateness became an achievement and divided the concept of «correctness» or «incorrectness» of assessment in relation to cultural levels. It is impossible to contrast the styles according to the degree of correctness, but only to consider the appropriate use of linguistic means in relation to a specific communication situation. It is this view

regarding the stylistic correctness of speech that is shared by almost all linguists. M. Jus singled out a functional type of language that allows establishing homeostatic equilibrium in various social situations, and the use of linguistic means as a part of the culture of society, which is in homeostatic equilibrium (when the system tends to maintain internal stability) with its other parts.

Joe Biden: And I am confident that if we come together and summon that great American spirit once again, we will meet the challenges of our time and write the next great chapter in our American story [15].

And I am confident that if we come together again and do not lose the American spirit, we will not break down in the face of the challenges of our time and write the next great chapter in our American history. The phrase we will meet the challenges of our time - we will not break is rendered in this way, when the word in which there is no negative subject is replaced in the translated language by a word with the prefix ne- or a word combination with the particle ne-.

In addition, it is possible to note semantic development - this is a translation technique built on the cause-and-effect relationships of concepts that can be mutually replaced when words and phrases are replaced.

Boris Johnson: Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease. To protect our NHS and to save many thousands of lives. And I know that as they have in the past so many times. Now we must all come together. To stop the spread of this disease. To protect our national health service and save many thousands of lives. And I know we have done that many times in the past.

There have been substitutions regarding the phrases and every one of us is now (we are all); that as they have in the past is somewhat changed according to the context to: that we did it in the past. The use of the first person plural pronoun should serve as a means of persuasion, which is even too often used in the speeches of politicians.

Boris Johnson: And of course we continue to hope for the best. The way to get there and to achieve that optimum outcome is if we all follow the rules, wash

our hands, cover our faces, keep our distance – and get a test if we have symptoms, so that NHS Test and Trace can keep the virus under control. This is how we will avoid a return to full national lockdown. We've made huge progress together. I know we are going to succeed and I know we are going to beat this – if each and every one of us plays our part [15].

And, of course, we continue to hope for the best. To achieve this and achieve optimal results, we will all be following the rules, washing our hands, covering our faces, keeping our distance - and getting tested if we have symptoms so that the NHS's Testing and Tracking Service can keep the virus under control.

In this way, we will avoid a return to full national quarantine.

Together we have made tremendous progress. I know we will succeed and I know we will beat this - if each of us plays our part.

Translation transformations are transformations that help bring the translation text into line with the original text, despite the differences between the original language and the translation language. Translational transformations are used primarily because the number of meanings in the lexical units of the original language does not correspond to the language of translation. Translators must take into account vocabulary and grammatical transformations and differences in structural-lexical semantics between English and Ukrainian languages. This requires restructuring the syntactic structure of the sentence or lexical changes during translation. Because vocabulary is closely related to grammar, transformations often result in vocabulary and grammatical changes occurring simultaneously.

Regarding syntactic translation transformations in 50 examples: 3 cases of syntactic assimilation, 3 cases of permutation, 2 cases of partially inverted permutation, 1 case of external integration, 3 cases of addition, 2 cases of deletion, 2 cases of semantic development, 2 cases of epithets, 2 cases of metaphor, 2 cases neologisms, 1 case of metonymy, 1 case of parallelism and anaphora, 2 cases of using separate functions of parts of speech.

## **Conclusions to chapter 2**

From our analysis, it becomes obvious that when translating political speeches, translators use translation transformations that help to most fully convey the idea expressed in the original language, while preserving its original meaning and form, which is part of the translator's competence. However, since the language systems of the English and Ukrainian languages differ in certain aspects, such translations are not always possible. Therefore, translators need to find other ways of translating, developing certain translation strategies for individual cases and translation situations. Their use should be aimed at a clear and understandable transfer of the meaning of the term, taking into account the norms and rules of translation. It is mandatory to use transformations when translating English grammatical phenomena that are absent in the Ukrainian language.

Analyzing the speeches of politicians Joe Biden and Boris Johnson, it is possible to distinguish both differences and similar features:

1. On the morphological level, the speeches of Boris Johnson and Joe Biden are characterized by the use of the first and second person plural pronouns, as if equating themselves to people.

2. On the lexical level, Boris Johnson is characterized by the use of the following tools: metaphor, epithets, neologisms. Joe Biden most often uses the following means: metaphor, metonymy.

3. The syntactic level of politicians is somewhat similar, and is characterized by the use of repetitions and rhetorical questions.

Among the most common translation transformations listed above is tracing, which is explained by the fact that the terms and expressions used by politicians in the texts of speeches have dictionary counterparts in the target language and in most cases do not cause difficulties in choosing an equivalent. Transcoding and part-of-speech replacements that help achieve translation adequacy are also very common.

Addition, deletion and antonymic translation are also used, with the help of which translators edit the original according to the norms of the target language.

Quantitative calculations carried out during the analysis of speeches show that almost 39% were reproduced by literal translation, 24% - descriptive method, 15% - concretization, 10% - addition and removal, 12% - synonymous replacement.

Translators need to learn the basic concepts of political discourse and analyze the details of verbalization in both the original and target languages. Political texts are filled with culturally important lexical items, so translation is especially difficult.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

In this work, based on the set goal, the problem of translating the speeches of modern political figures from English to Ukrainian and the formation of a system of theoretical and practical knowledge required for the translation of political speeches into Ukrainian and the formation of a system of theoretical and practical knowledge required for the translation of political speeches was conducted. In ukrainian.

In the first chapter, the concept of functional style is clarified and it is determined that each functional style has a defined sphere of distribution; functional purpose; influences; characteristics and certain signs; system of linguistic stylistic norms and tools. It is also determined that a specific sequence for each functional style actually contains a number of factors that, although they belong to extra-speech reality, not only form the type of expression, but also directly affect the linguistic development of this type of speech: factors of the audience's readiness to perceive the text, tradition in the forms of expression, the development of the literary norm, etc. The peculiarities of journalistic style in modern political discourse are determined. Journalistic style is a type of functional style that performs a formative function in relation to collective consciousness by

selecting information. Peculiarities of journalism in orientation towards a mass listener or reader and simplicity of style, attempts to make the presentation of materials more accessible, styles that directly reflect the reality of living speech, all lexical and expressive changes of living conversation are much faster than fiction.

Linguistic features and pragmatic political intentions are established speech. It was determined that the language of political texts is usually too formal due to the use of many stamps and clichés, standard phrases and is characterized by a high degree of generalization as it is saturated with complex words and words with abstract meanings, metaphors, idioms and neologisms, abbreviations or abbreviations. Politicians in their speeches use artistic means and expressive techniques. Pragmatic aspect speech also belongs to a specific relationship between a speaker and a listener, which is formed under the influence of the initial action and words, that is, the hidden intention.

The main principles and translation techniques in translation are clarified political speeches. It was determined that, taking into account the peculiarities of political speeches and studying scientific literature on the topic of translation, perhaps to argue that translators in the general understanding of the process use: literal translation, translation transformations, in the volume including complex and developing certain translation strategies. The basis for the selection of methods and strategies of translation is based on the classification of types of translation.

There are three types of translation transformations:

1. stylistic (descriptive, synonymous substitutions, compensation)
2. lexical (addition, concretization, generalization, antonym)
3. grammatical (rearrangement, deletion, addition)

However, translators sometimes combine translation transformations in their work, for example, lexical with grammatical or stylistic transformations and develop translation strategies for each individual translation text.

A mandatory condition is a complete translation of any text - it is a complete understanding of it by the translator.

In the second chapter, the main stylistic ones are analyzed and researched

translational transformations based on the example of the speeches of modern politicians Joe Biden and Boris Johnson. It was determined that stylistic transformations act as translation methods, with the help of which the translator mixes stylistic accents, neutralizing or, on the contrary, actually realizing different shades of meaning, or adapting the translated language to the stylistic norms adopted in the source language. With the help of stylistic transformations, the translator can convey all the expressiveness and style of the language of the original text without changing the meaning of the translated text.

An analysis of the use of lexical transformations in the translation of the speeches of modern political figures was carried out on the example of the speeches of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson. It was found that political texts are filled with culturally important lexical units that reflect the general and specific features of the functioning of national cultures. Therefore, the translation of lexical units of political discourse is particularly difficult, translators not only determine the culturally important elements of the politician's speech, but also focus on the recipient's cultural field. Culturally important lexical units in political discourse are closely related to precedent phenomena. Transmitting precedent phenomena is always a difficult task for translators. The main syntactic translational transformations of the speeches of modern political figures were analyzed and studied using the example of the speeches of Joe Biden and Boris Johnson. It was established that the analysis of the use of syntactic transformations shows that they can be caused by different features of the lexical and grammatical planning of the source and target languages.

In some cases, they are closely intertwined. Such transformations are transformations that help align the translated text of political figures' speeches with the original text, despite the difference between the original language and the translated language.

The examination of the translations showed that almost 39% was reproduced by literal translation, 24% - descriptive method, 15% - concretization, 10% - addition and removal, 12% - synonymous replacement.

Therefore, it should be emphasized that the political speech of American politicians of a high political rank is extremely important not only for of the American people, but also for the peoples of the whole world. Therefore, in many cases, it is not advisable to use separate techniques and means of translation, but to develop a translation strategy, which should consist of a complex of translation techniques for the most complete reproduction of the source text.

## ANNEX

1. Think about that. In the middle of a pandemic, more people voted this year than have ever voted in the history of America [64].

Подумайте про це. У розпал пандемії цього року проголосувало більше людей, ніж будь-коли в історії Америки.

2. We will get Brexit done... we will end the acrimony and the chaos [65].

Ми здійснимо вихід із ЄС... ми покладемо край гостроті та хаосу.

3. Wedding receptions of up to 30 people will not be permitted, but ceremonies can continue to take place, in line with COVID-Secure guidelines [68].

Весільні прийоми до 30 осіб не будуть дозволені, але церемонії можуть продовжувати відбуватися відповідно до вказівок COVID-Secure.

4. The American history depends not on any of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On “we, the people”, who seek a more perfect Union [65].

Американська історія залежить не від когось із нас, не від деяких із нас, а від усіх нас. Про «ми, люди», які прагнуть більш досконалого Союзу.

5. And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big ifs. It depends on all of us – the entire country – to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down [70].

І я повинен ще раз підкреслити, що все це умовно, все залежить від серії великих «Якщо». Від нас усіх – усієї країни – залежить, чи слідувати порадам, дотримуватися соціального дистанціювання та не допустити цього Р.

6. ...Brexit was a fundamental decision by the British people that we wanted our laws made by people that we can elect and we can remove from office... [68]

...Брекзит був основоположним рішенням британського народу: ми хотіли, щоб наші закони приймалися людьми, яких ми можемо обирати та звільняти з посади...

7. The story of London is the story of people having that vision, that's why we've got to put in Crossrail 2 and all the other things that we are doing [66].

Історія Лондона — це історія людей, які мають таке бачення, тому ми повинні включити Crossrail 2 і всі інші речі, які ми робимо.

8. And of course we continue to hope for the best. The way to get there and to achieve that optimum outcome is if we all follow the rules, wash our 42 hands, cover our faces, keep our distance – and get a test if we have symptoms, so that NHS Test and Trace can keep the virus under control [73].

І, звичайно, ми продовжуємо сподіватися на краще. Шлях досягти цього та досягти оптимального результату полягає в тому, щоб ми всі дотримувалися правил, мили руки, закривали обличчя, дотримувались дистанції – і проходили тест, якщо у нас є симптоми, щоб NHS Test and Trace міг зберегти вірус під контролем.

9. America is not going to lose this war. You will get your lives back. Life is going to return to normal [64].

Америка не збирається програвати цю війну. Ви повернете собі життя. Життя повернеться в нормальне русло.

10. And therefore I urge you at this moment of national emergency to stay at home, protect our NHS and save lives [77].

І тому я закликаю вас у цей момент надзвичайної ситуації залишатися вдома, захищати нашу державну службу охорони здоров'я та рятувати життя.

11. Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our “better angels” have always prevailed. In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward [61].

Через громадянську війну, Велику депресію, світову війну, 11 вересня, боротьбу, жертви та невдачі наші «кращі ангели» завжди перемагали. У кожен із цих моментів достатньо з нас збиралося разом, щоб вести всіх нас вперед.

12. The highly contagious Delta variant that I began to warn America about back in July spread in late summer like it did in other countries before us[62].

Дуже заразний варіант Дельта, про який я почав попереджати Америку ще в липні, поширився наприкінці літа, як це було в інших країнах до нас.

13. This is pandemic of the unvaccinated [70].

Це пандемія невакцинованих.

14. I want to thank everyone who is working flat out to beat the virus...We will beat the coronavirus and we will beat it together [63].

Я хочу подякувати всім, хто наполегливо працює, щоб перемогти вірус... Ми переможемо коронавірус, і ми подолаємо його разом.

15. But President Trump still doesn't have any real plan for how to open our schools safely [63].

Але президент Трамп досі не має реального плану щодо безпечного відкриття наших шкіл.

16. I know the country has grown weary of the fight, but we need to remember, we're at war with a virus, not with one another. Not with each other [64].

Я знаю, що країна втомилася від боротьби, але ми повинні пам'ятати, що ми воюємо з вірусом, а не один з одним. Не один з одним.

17. Worst of all, we see ever more elaborate legal and political manoeuvres from the Labour party, which is determined, absolutely determined, to say “We know best”, and to thumb their noses at the 17,4 million people who voted to leave the European Union [73].

Найгірше те, що ми бачимо дедалі виваженіші правові та політичні маневри Лейбористської партії, яка сповнена рішучості, абсолютно рішучої заяви: «Ми знаємо найкраще» та тикає носом у 17,4 мільйона людей, які проголосували за вихід з країни Європейського Союзу.

18. We hope that our findings could serve as an early warning system, predicting which areas will be most at risk and when, that could help target conservation efforts and improve future model projections [68].

Ми сподіваємося, що наші висновки можуть послужити системою раннього попередження, передбачаючи, які території будуть піддаватися найбільшому ризику і коли, що може допомогти націлити зусилля на збереження та покращити майбутні модельні прогнози.

19. This time they were not going to be denied the future that so many of your country have longed for, for so long [67].

Цього разу їм не відмовляли в майбутньому, якого багато хто з вашої країни так довго прагнув.

20. Throughout this period of the next two months we will be driven not by mere hope or economic necessity. We are going to be driven by the science, the data and public health [70].

Протягом наступних двох місяців нами керуватиме не проста надія чи економічна необхідність. Ми будемо керуватися наукою, даними та охороною здоров'я.

21. To put it simply, if too many people become seriously unwell at one time, the NHS will be unable to handle it - meaning more people are likely to die, not just from Coronavirus but from other illnesses as well [77].

Простіше кажучи, якщо занадто багато людей одночасно серйозно захворіють, Національна служба охорони здоров'я не зможе з цим впоратися,

тобто більше людей, ймовірно, помре не лише від коронавірусу, але й від інших захворювань.

22. I believe the President, the Prime Minister, every member of this body now faces a similar test of courage [69].

Я вважаю, що Президент, Прем'єр-міністр, кожен член цього органу зараз стикається з подібним випробуванням на мужність.

23. But the American story depends not on any one of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On «We the People» who seek a more perfect Union. This is a great nation and we are a good people [70].

Але американська історія залежить не від когось із нас, не від деяких із нас, а від усіх нас. Про «ми, народ», який прагне більш досконалого Союзу. Це велика нація, а ми — добрий народ.

24. Through a crucible for the ages America has been tested anew and America has risen to the challenge. Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. We have learned again that democracy is precious. Democracy is fragile. And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed [70].

Через горнило віків Америка пройшла нові випробування, і Америка впоралася з викликом. Сьогодні ми святкуємо триумф не кандидата, а справи, справи демократії. Воля народу була почута, і до волі народу прислухалися. Ми знову дізналися, що демократія дорога. Демократія крихка. І в цю годину, друзі мої, демократія запанувала.

25. And I'm pleased that we've also been able to support our foreign overseas territories so that Gibraltar has become one of the first places in the world to offer a vaccination to its entire adult population [71].

І я радий, що ми також змогли підтримати наші іноземні заморські території, щоб Гібралтар став одним із перших місць у світі, де запропонували вакцинацію всьому дорослому населенню.

26. Democratic challenger Joe Biden attacked the move, saying Mr Trump had put millions of lives at risk during the coronavirus pandemic. Health care will be a key battleground in the November presidential election [67].

Кандидат від Демократичної партії Джо Байден розкритикував цей крок, заявивши, що пан Трамп піддав ризику мільйони життів під час пандемії коронавірусу. Охорона здоров'я стане ключовим полем битви на листопадових президентських виборах.

27. Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, getting our schools open safely and effectively, this is an national emergency [63].

Захист наших учнів, наших викладачів, наших громад, безпечне та ефективне відкриття наших шкіл – це надзвичайна ситуація в країні.

28. Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease [77].

Тепер кожен із нас зобов'язаний об'єднатися. Щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби.

29. And to prevent re-infection from abroad, I am serving notice that it will soon be the time – with transmission significantly lower – to impose quarantine on people coming into this country by air [70].

І щоб запобігти повторному зараженню з-за кордону, я повідомляю, що незабаром настане час – із значно нижчим рівнем передачі – запровадити карантин для людей, які прибувають у цю країну повітряним транспортом.

30. Few periods in our nation's history have been more challenging or difficult than the one we're in now. A once-in-a-century virus silently stalks the country [70].

Небагато періодів в історії нашої країни були складнішими чи складнішими, ніж той, у якому ми зараз. Вірус, який трапляється раз на століття, мовчки переслідує країну.

31. This is America's day. This is democracy's day. A day of history and hope. Of renewal and resolve [70].

Це день Америки. Це день демократії. День історії та надії. Оновлення та рішення.

32. Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, getting our schools open safely and effectively, this is a national emergency [59].

Щоб захистити наших учнів, наших викладачів, наші громади, безпечно та ефективно відкрити нашу школу, це надзвичайна ситуація в країні

33. And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big ifs. It depends on all of us – the entire country – to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down [70]

І я повинен ще раз підкреслити, що все це умовно, все залежить від серії великих «Якщо». Від усіх нас – усієї країни – залежить дотримання порад, дотримання соціального дистанціювання та збереження цього R.

34. The hope is that the test results can allow the authorities to map their way out of lockdown, despite uncertainty over how much immunity to Covid-19 the antibodies actually provide [63].

Сподіваємося, що результати тесту дозволять владі визначити вихід із карантину, незважаючи на невизначеність щодо того, який імунітет до Covid-19 насправді забезпечують антитіла.

35. I just think it's important we take each step on the road map as it comes and continue to roll out the vaccine, build up our defences, build up the natural resistance of our whole population in the way that we are and then continue to look at the data in the intervals that we've set out [69].

Я просто вважаю, що важливо робити кожен крок на дорожній карті, як тільки він з'являється, і продовжувати розгортати вакцину, нарощувати наш захист, нарощувати природну опірність усього нашого населення таким чином, як ми є, а потім продовжувати дивитися на дані в інтервалах, які ми встановили.

36. And I am confident that if we come together and summon that great American spirit once again, we will meet the challenges of our time and write the next great chapter in our American story [63].

І я впевнений, що якщо ми об'єднаємось і знову викличемо цей великий американський дух, ми впораємося з викликами нашого часу та напишемо наступну велику главу нашої американської історії.

37. Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease. To protect our NHS and to save many many thousands of lives. And I know that as they have in the past so many times [77].

Тепер кожен із нас зобов'язаний об'єднатися. Щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби. Щоб захистити нашу NHS і врятувати багато-багато тисяч життів. І я знаю це, як і вони в минулому стільки разів.

38. And of course we continue to hope for the best. The way to get there and to achieve that optimum outcome is if we all follow the rules, wash our hands, cover our faces, keep our distance – and get a test if we have symptoms, so that NHS Test and Trace can keep the virus under control. This is how we will avoid a return to full national lockdown. We've made huge progress together. I know we are going succeed and I know we are going to beat this – if each and every one of us plays our part [73].

І, звичайно, ми продовжуємо сподіватися на краще. Шлях досягти цього та досягти оптимального результату полягає в тому, щоб ми всі дотримувалися правил, мили руки, закривали обличчя, дотримувались дистанції – і проходили тест, якщо у нас є симптоми, щоб NHS Test and Trace міг утримати вірус під контролем. Так ми уникнемо повернення до повного національного карантину. Разом ми досягли величезного прогресу. Я знаю, що ми досягнемо успіху, і я знаю, що ми переможемо це – якщо кожен із нас зіграє свою роль.

39. That means vaccinating all residents in a care home for older adults and their carers, everyone over the age of 70, all frontline health and social care workers, and everyone who is clinically extremely vulnerable. If we succeed in vaccinating all those groups, we will have removed huge numbers of people from the path of the virus [62].

Це означає вакцинацію всіх мешканців будинків престарілих для людей похилого віку та осіб, які за ними доглядають, усіх осіб старше 70 років, усіх працівників охорони здоров'я та соціальної сфери, а також усіх, хто є клінічно надзвичайно вразливим. Якщо нам вдасться вакцинувати всі ці групи, ми усунемо величезну кількість людей зі шляху вірусу.

40. And its caused by the fact that despite America having an unprecident and successful vaccination program... [64].

І це викликано тим, що, незважаючи на те, що в Америці є безпрецедентна та успішна програма вакцинації...

41. More than 200 hospitals will be distributing the vaccine, seven huge vaccination centers, big vaccination centers, and first wave of 200 community pharmacies. So there`s a big, big network [70].

Понад 200 лікарень розповсюджуватимуть вакцину, сім величезних центрів вакцинації, великі центри вакцинації та перша хвиля з 200 громадських аптек. Отже, існує велика-велика мережа.

42. Biden also implored Americans to be vigilant in the fight to stop the spread of the coronavirus, warning of the "long, hard winter" ahead [64].

Байден про поширення коронавірусу, попереджаючи про «довгу, важку зиму».

43. There is real hope, tangible hope. So hang on. Don't let yourself surrender to the fatigue [64].

Є справжня надія, відчутна надія. Тож тримайся. Не дозволяйте собі здаватися втомі.

44. Get Boosted now for yourself, for your friends and your family[70].

Отримайте «бустерну» дозу зараз для себе, своїх друзів і родини.

45. Social distance will be established [70].

Буде встановлено соціальну дистанцію.

46. I know we can and will defeat this virus.America is not going to lose this war. You will get your lives back. Life is going to return to normal. That will happen. This will not last forever [64].

Я знаю, що ми можемо і переможемо цей вірус. Америка не збирається програти цю війну. Ви повернете собі життя. Життя повернеться в нормальне русло. Це станеться. Це не триватиме вічно.

47. We must stay alert. We must continue to control the virus and save lives. And yet we must also recognise that this campaign against the virus has come at colossal cost to our way of life. We can see it all around us in the shuttered shops and abandoned businesses and darkened pubs and restaurants [73].

Ми повинні бути напоготові. Ми повинні продовжувати контролювати вірус і рятувати життя. І все ж ми повинні визнати, що ця кампанія проти вірусу завдала колосальних збитків нашому способу життя. Ми можемо бачити це навколо нас у закритих магазинах, і покинуті підприємства та затемнені паби та ресторани.

48. The coronavirus is the biggest threat this country has faced for decades – and this country is not alone. All over the world we are seeing the devastating impact of this invisible killer. And so tonight I want to update you on the latest steps we are taking to fight the disease and what you can do to help [72].

Коронавірус є найбільшою загрозою, з якою стикалася ця країна протягом десятиліть, і ця країна не одна. У всьому світі ми бачимо нищівний вплив цього невидимого вбивці. Тож сьогодні ввечері я хочу повідомити вам про останні кроки, які ми вживаємо для боротьби з хворобою, і про те, що ви можете зробити, щоб допомогти.

49. We said that you should work from home if you can, and only go to work if you must. We now need to stress that anyone who can't work from home, for instance those in construction or manufacturing, should be actively encouraged to go to work [73].

Ми сказали, що ви повинні працювати вдома, якщо можете, і ходити на роботу лише тоді, коли це необхідно. Зараз ми повинні підкреслити, що всіх, хто не може працювати вдома, наприклад тих, хто займається будівництвом чи виробництвом, слід активно заохочувати виходити на роботу.

50. And of course we will be monitoring our progress locally, regionally, and nationally and if there are outbreaks, if there are problems, we will not hesitate to put on the brakes. We have been through the initial peak – but it is coming down the mountain that is often more dangerous [73].

І, звісно, ми будемо стежити за нашим прогресом на місцевому, регіональному та національному рівнях, і якщо будуть спалахи, якщо виникнуть проблеми, ми без вагань будемо гальмувати. Ми пройшли початковий пік, але він падає гора, яка часто є більш небезпечною.

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню лексичних аспектів перекладу промов сучасних політиків США медичної тематики. У ході роботи досліджено визначення поняття функціональний стиль; визначено особливості публіцистичного стилю в сучасному політичному дискурсі; встановлено лексико-стилістичні та лінгвістичні особливості політичних виступів Джо Байдена та Бориса Джонсона у 2019 та 2021 роках; охарактеризовано лексико-синтаксичні особливості, основні принципи та прийоми перекладу при перекладі політичних промов (промов сучасних політиків США медичної тематики, усього 50 одиниць).

**Ключові слова:** переклад, промови, перекладацькі трансформації, лексичні трансформації, синтаксичні перекладацькі трансформації.

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