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TERM PAPER
IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Cohesion in the original and translation of political speeches (on the material of B. Johnson's speeches)

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

КОГЕЗІЯ В ОРИГІНАЛІ І ПЕРЕКЛАДІ ПОЛІТИЧНИХ ПРОМОВ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ПРОМОВ Б. ДЖОНСОНА)

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ЗАВДАННЯ

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

студентки Васильєвої М.Ю. курсу IV групи Па 03-19, 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 Когезія в оригіналі та перекладі політичних промов (на матеріалі промов Б. Джонсона)

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна

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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 теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	із дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист 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) IV курсу групи Па 03-19 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**

Васильєва Марія Юріївна

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Когезія в оригіналі та перекладі політичних промов (на матеріалі промов Б. Джонсона)

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – 5 , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – 0)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , незначні помилки в оформленні – 8 , значні помилки в оформленні – 4 , оформлення переважно невірне – 0)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 15 , відповідність неповна – 10 , відповідність часткова – 5 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 20 , відповідність неповна – 15 , відповідність часткова – 10 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – 10 , відповідність неповна – 8 , відповідність часткова – 4 , не відповідає вимогам – 0)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту» _____
(42-70 балів)

(підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання» _____
(0-41 балів)

(підпис керівника)

” _____ ” _____ 2022 р.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER 1	
THEORETICAL FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF COHESION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE.....	3
1.1 Definition and the main features of cohesion in general modern linguistics.....	3
1.2 Basic classifications of cohesion and means of its expression.....	6
1.3 Stylistic peculiarities of political speech in modern political discourse. Basic transformations and problems in the process of translation.....	13
CHAPTER 2	
COHESION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE: TRANSLATION OPTIONS.....	25
2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse.....	25
2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse.....	35
2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse	39
CONCLUSIONS	45
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	47
LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES.....	51
LIST OF DATA SOURCES.....	52
.....	54
PE3HOME.....	67

INTRODUCTION

This term paper is devoted to the analysis of the concept of cohesion in political discourse, both in the original and translation of political speeches. Cohesion, which refers to the ways in which linguistic elements are connected and integrated in a text, is a key aspect of effective communication in any discourse, particularly in political discourse.

The theoretical background of this research draws from various linguistic and translation theories, including Halliday and Hasan's model of cohesion, Stanislav's classification and the translation strategies proposed by Kondratieva. The topicality of this research lies in the fact that political discourse is an essential tool for shaping public opinion, and thus, the analysis of cohesion in political speeches can provide insights into the underlying ideology and intentions of politicians. Therefore, the effective translation of these speeches is of utmost importance, as it can help bridge cultural and linguistic differences, facilitate intercultural communication, and promote mutual understanding.

The objectives of this research are to identify and analyze the cohesive elements used in political speeches, to define what transformations are used in the process of translation of cohesive ties, to identify the challenges that arise in translating cohesive devices from English into Ukrainian and to assess their effectiveness in conveying the intended meaning to the target audience. The aim of this term paper is to examine the role of cohesive devices in political discourse, provide a practical analysis of the translation of cohesive devices in political speeches and establish productive and unproductive methods of translation of cohesive connections in political discourse.

The investigation subject of this research is the political discourse speeches of Boris Johnson, the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The object of the research is the translation of these cohesive ties from English into Ukrainian. The primary data sources include political speeches given by Boris Johnson in the English language.

The above-mentioned aim and objectives of the research are a prerequisite for the choice of theoretical and practical methods used in the research: a review of relevant literature, theoretical and practical sources on the topic of the research, method of continuous sampling, diachronic and descriptive approaches, a detailed stylistic and discourse analysis of the political speech and a translation analysis of cohesive devices.

The theoretical value of this term paper lies in its contribution to the understanding of the role of cohesive connections in political discourse and the challenges of translating these ties. The practical value of this research is that its results can be used in the process of teaching or studying philological disciplines and in the course of practical lessons in English and Ukrainian. The practical value of this research consists in its ability to provide guidance to translators of political speeches, enabling them to effectively convey the intended message to the target audience.

The structure of this term paper includes two main parts: the first chapter focuses on the theoretical foundation for the study of cohesion in political discourse, stylistic peculiarities of political speech in modern political discourse and basic problems in the process of translation of cohesive elements, while the second section focuses on lexical, grammatical and lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse. Other structural components of the research paper include contents, introduction, conclusions, bibliography, list of reference sources, list of data sources, annex and summary (in Ukrainian).

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION FOR THE STUDY OF COHESION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

1.1 Definition and the main features of cohesion in general modern linguistics. The state of linguistics over the last century is characterized by rapid development and changes on which linguistic researches are focused. The study of language communication was influenced by such science branches as psychology, philosophy, ethnography, semiotics, logic, etc.

The study of a connected text (speech) is one of the main tasks of modern linguistics. The origination of connected speech as a process of transmitting information, intentions, and emotions of the speaker is carried out with the help of linguistic means in a certain communicative situation. The sequence of speech acts creates a coherent and cohesive discourse as a flow of verbal speech behavior. But one can judge the speech-thinking activity of a person only by means of analyzing its material product – the text.

When considering connected speech, it is worth paying attention to such concepts as discourse, text, coherence, and cohesion. There is no generally accepted definition of the term "discourse" that covers all cases of its use. Likewise, there is no ambiguity in the interpretation of the very concept of discourse in modern linguistics. To determine our understanding of discourse, it is sufficient to consider the following approaches.

- Discourse is a communicative interaction between the addresser and the addressee, which takes place in a specific situation and is aimed at exerting a cognitive, emotional, physical, and pragmatic influence on the addressee [2: 5–7].
- Discourse is defined as a cohesive text in combination with extralinguistic, social, pragmatic, and other factors [22: 53–54].

The text, in its turn, represents a meaningful unity, realized in the form of sentences connected with semantic links. The problem of the text is one of the central problems of translation studies. However, it is almost always a question of

translating not isolated texts, but texts that function in a certain discourse, therefore depending on the communication situation. Analyzing the units of discourse in translation, it should be noted that discourse is a factor of translation, which not only stands above the "text" but is necessarily broader than it [27: 102].

Many authors believe that the basis of the universal categories of the text is integrity (plan of content) and consistency (plan of expression), which are in relations of complementarity with each other [15: 153]. In the works of many text researchers, the main criteria of textuality are considered to be cohesion as formal integrity and coherence as meaningful integrity of a speech work [32: 63–86]. S.Y. Maksimov identifies coherence as a quality assigned to text by a reader or listener and is a measure of the extent to which the reader or listener finds that the text holds together and makes sense as a unity [17: 10]. According to R. Hasan and M. A. K. Halliday, the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text [36: 4].

A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics by D. Crystal defines cohesion as a major concept, referring to those surface-structure features of an utterance or text which link different parts of sentences or larger units of discourse, e.g. the cross-referencing function of pronouns, articles, and some types of adverbs [49: 85]. Similarly, the Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics identifies cohesion as the grammatical and/or lexical relationships between the different elements of a text. This may be the relationship between different sentences or between different parts of a sentence [50: 103].

In our opinion, the definition that was proposed by Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics quite fully reflects the essence and presence of cohesion in the language: "Cohesion refers to the various linguistic means (grammatical, lexical, phonological) by which sentences 'stick together' and are linked into larger units of paragraphs, or stanzas, or chapters. Cohesion is produced by (a) the repetition of elements of the text; (b) the compacting of text through the use of devices such as ellipsis; (c) the use of morphological and syntactic devices to

express different kinds of relationships such as connection, tense, aspect, deixis, or theme-rheme relationships" [48: 199].

The problem of cohesion plays an important role in the works of both domestic and foreign linguists because it is one of the most important categories of the text. As O.V. Yemets has noted, until recently, translation theory paid insufficient attention to the cohesion of the text, the types of cohesion within the text, or its parts [4: 75]. The theoretical foundations of the given research became the works of such well-known linguists as N. H. Vorontsova, N. V. Pasenchuk, O. I. Cherednichenko, S. Maksimov, O. O. Selivanova, R. Hasan, M. A. K. Halliday, U. Schade, G. Rickheit, etc.

The general provisions relating to cohesion and coherence may be considered identical, but there are certain differences within these groups. It should be noted that both come from the root of the verb *cohaereo* (from Latin – to be connected, attached, hold or hang together, adjoin). The term cohesion owes its birth to the stem of the word *cohaesum*. There is also a noun *cohaerentia* (cohesion, internal connection) derived from the same verb in the dictionary [14: 4].

Coherence and cohesion – are the main categories of the text, which all linguists unanimously indicate, despite the difference in terminology. It should be emphasized once again that coherence should not be equated with cohesion, because coherence is a property of the text, and cohesion is an essence, a property of the elements of the text. Cohesion indicates how individual elements of the text correlate and contribute to the formation of content. It is a central notion of textuality. A cohesive connection is not only the connection between two linguistic means in the text but also the integration of knowledge manifested by the cohesive means, the modification of already existing information, and its further development [23: 8].

To sum up, cohesion is a special organization of language units of the text in its surface structure, which the speaker uses to present information about the world, according to his knowledge, experience, as well as certain socio-psychological features.

1.2 Basic classifications of cohesion and means of its expression. Many linguists refer to the following classification of cohesion — grammatical and lexical. It means that some forms of cohesion are realized through grammar, others through vocabulary. Grammatical cohesion takes an important place in linking together the contents of texts by various grammatical means [17: 26]:

- reference – a relationship between objects in which one object designates, or acts as a means by which it connects to or links to another object [37: 30];
- substitution, which occurs when one item within a text is replaced by another, mainly – preposition;
- ellipsis means the omission of one or more words that are obvious but must be added to make a sentence grammatically complete;
- conjunction, unlike other grammatical cohesion means, expresses a logical semantic relationship between two sentences rather than between words or structures [37: 30]. Conjunctions are divided into 4 categories: additive (e.g. *and*), adversative (e.g. *yet*), causal (e.g. *so*), and temporal (e.g. *then*) [36: 238–261];
- markers make it possible for sentences to hold together and connect them.

However, grammatical cohesion plays not such a great role as the lexical one and usually presents no serious difficulties for text analysis and translation. Lexical (lexical and semantic) cohesion is the most significant type of cohesion in texts and discourses, mainly for the purposes of text comprehension and interpretation. Lexical means of cohesion include repetitions that differ in

- semantics (identical, monosyllabic, synonymous (including contextual synonyms), occasional (individual-authorial), antonymic, periphrastic, hyponymic, homonymous, neonymic, paronymic, tautological),
- location (anaphoric, epiphoric, contact, distant, frame),
- use of different text levels (leitmotif, dotted),
- structural organization (simple, extended, circular, chain repetition),

- accuracy of the reproduction of speech units (complete, incomplete) [16: 154].

Cohesion represents connections in the surface structure of the text through the organization of linguistic means used by the author in accordance with his pragmatic instruction. Other linguists and researchers give alternative classifications, for example, L. Zakrenytska [5: 241–244] and B. A. Dehtiarenko [3: 29–34]. Means of cohesion can be classified according to the following features: logical, associative, figurative, compositional-structural, stylistic, and rhythm-forming.

In addition, there is also contact and distant cohesion, where the first type of cohesion is actually internal textual, and the second one is coherence because it involves the search for hidden meanings that unite the text into an integral whole. So, we can observe that cohesion is closely intertwined with coherence, but these concepts are not identical. Yet, according to B. A. Dehtiarenko [3: 29–31], there are four main means of cohesion.

- Traditional-grammatical means of cohesion is embedded in logical-philosophical concepts - concepts of sequence, temporal, spatial, and cause-and-consequence relationships. They are easily to find in the text and are only noticeable when they intentionally or unintentionally disrupt the cohesion between the parts they link together. Grammatical means are re-emphasized and thus become textual, i.e. acquire the status of cohesion. These cohesive means include adverbs that denote time (e.g. *already, soon, later*); space (e.g. *nearby, opposite, behind, next to*); conjunctions (e.g. *and, but, or*). The researchers also add to this group ordinal adverbs that join phrases and sentences (e.g. *first, second, third*), and graphic means of the list in the form of letters and numbers (e.g. *a, b, c, 1, 2, 3*).

- The next means of connecting the text is associative cohesion, which is based on such text structures as retrospection, connotation, and subject-evaluative modality. This cohesive device is not so easily observed in the text as the previous one, because associations are not a product of accidental formation. Also, an important feature of this connection is that this cohesive type needs creative

reinterpretation. Given the peculiarities of this means of cohesion, this type of text connection is better to be called a subtype of coherence.

- Figurative cohesion belongs to the third means of cohesion, these are such forms of cohesion, which, reminding associative ones, evoke ideas about sensuously perceived objects of reality; the most famous manifestation of which is an elaborate metaphor. This stylistic technique can develop a message within a supraphrase unity or, integrating the entire work or speech, can combine two parallel messages into a single whole. A characteristic feature of this means of cohesion is that the author connects not the objects or phenomena of reality, but the images with which these objects or phenomena are depicted. Namely, some abstract concepts are depicted through their concrete manifestation. This type of cohesion belongs to a manifestation of coherence because it must be "thought out" and searched for, there are no universal units that could possibly be classified as a figurative type of cohesion.

- The next type of connection of the text is compositional-structural forms of cohesion, which disrupt the sequence and logical organization of the message, all kinds of indents, insertions, and temporal or spatial descriptions of phenomena, events, and actions that are not directly related to the main topic. These means of cohesion could be questioned, whether they are also a grammatical category of the text, and therefore emphasize that the components of cohesion should be better investigated.

O.V. Stanislav, relying on the main scientific works of famous linguistic theorists, distinguishes the following types of cohesion:

- grammatical cohesion, which is expressed by pronouns, and adverbs indicating the objects, features, and circumstances named in the previous sentences. In addition, these can be lexical repetitions, synonyms, synonymous expressions, various types of conjunctions, the same species and time forms of predicate verbs;
- semantic cohesion is based on the repetition of common semes of connecting words;

- onomasiological cohesion is based on the repetition of derivational components of words, roots, and the general nominative mechanism of creating linguistic units;

- figurative cohesion;

- stylistic cohesion is based on the repetition of stylistic means, in contrast to figurative cohesion, which is realized with the help of elaborate metaphors;

- finally, we can consider another type of cohesion - rhythm-forming. Obviously, this kind of cohesion is most often found in poetry. Rhythm-prosodic techniques serve not only for the purposes determined by the form of poetic works, but are also means of cohesion, which are manifested in speeding up the tempo, shortening pauses, changing the melody, emphasizing, and so on [24: 3–4].

Having analyzed all the main types of cohesion in the text, we can come to the conclusion that all of them ensure the integrity of the text, however, they implement it at different levels of language (structural-grammatical or semantic).

L. Zakrenytska emphasizes the following types and means of cohesion [5: 241-244]:

- lexical cohesion

- a characteristic manifestation of lexical cohesion is the use of synonymous series, the structure of which is formally broken by being part of two or more sentence syntagms;

- lexical cohesion is also represented by antonym pairs. In politics, opposite concepts often exist or are introduced as a certain necessity;

- in some cases, the terms, names of organizations, etc. in English-language political speeches can form a multi-component nominative group, so the author of the speech introduces appropriate abbreviations, which makes it possible to achieve economy of time for presentation even with frequent use of repeated nomination;

- logical cohesion is implemented in the form of spatial connections (adverbs of place and pronominal adverbs) and temporal relations (adverbs of time and nouns with tense meaning);

- spatial cohesion is ensured by the use of prepositions of place and connecting words (e.g. *where*), and subordinate clauses containing them;

- temporal cohesion is realized by means of lexical temporal markers, which express the temporal correlation of actions with a more distant future relating to the single temporal center of the main sentence;

- stylistic cohesion in the studied discourse is achieved thanks to parallelism, comparisons, and polysyndeton;

- parallelism (from the Greek *parallelos*) is based on the identity of the syntactic structure, modality, and intonation of two specific sentences or their parts [47: 445]. The use of parallel constructions shows that, by actualizing additional information, they equalize the value status of each argument, and at the same time contribute to the transparency, unidirectionality, and persuasiveness of the presentation.

- A prominent role plays comparison, a means of cohesion, which is mainly implemented through the connectors (e.g. similar to, like, as);

- polysyndeton as a stylistic means of cohesion is implemented through polysynthesis. Polysyndeton aims at the construction of a phrase in which homogeneous members of a sentence are connected to each other by one and the same conjunction.

Linking means connect text elements using conjunctions (e.g. *and*, *but*, *although*, *or*), connectors (e.g. *on the other hand*, *for this reason*), and even whole sentences (e.g. *I mean (that)...*, *It follows that...*). Conjunctions as means of cohesion are the most common type of connection. Predominantly conjunctions *and* and *but* are used.

Together with conjunctions, connecting phrases, and clichés such as (e.g. *as mentioned above*, *on the contrary*, *to sum up*, *in contrast*, *in such an event*,

conversely, for that reason, to summarize, etc.) are widely used. The function of connecting the text is also performed by the adverbs (e.g. *additionally, ideally, generally, firstly, secondly, besides, hence, likewise, thus, therefore, however, etc.*).

Macro-connectors are operational lexical units, strategic means of manipulating the conceptual representation of statements in order to achieve cohesion of segments of a scientific text. Productive sources of the origin of macro-connectors are conjunctions, adverbs, word combinations, gerunds, and interjections. 'So' performs the function of a macro-connector, indicating the transition of the narrative from the introduction of the motif. Element 'but' performs the global function of restoring an interrupted motivic continuum. The macro-connector 'then' marks the transition of the story to a new episode [13: 44].

As A. Cherednichenko states, cohesion is a special type of connection that provides a logical sequence, and interdependence of individual messages, facts, and events [28: 1]. The concept of cohesion includes various types of relationships of text components, the main one of which is repetition. In political text, repetition can act as a means of intensifying the author's influence, conveying a different modality of action, as well as an element of the construction of linguistic leitmotifs. Through repeated words, an associative connection is established between different objects of the image, which are also connected thematically [8: 72]. A. Cherednichenko emphasizes repetition because it is a stylistic technique that can be used to create new stylistic devices and figures because it can cover language units of all levels - sounds, morphemes, word forms, word combinations, and sentences.

The Literary Reference Dictionary interprets repetition as the simplest stylistic figure determined by emotional and semantic factors, which is used in folklore works, primarily in folk songs and poetry [45: 554]. The importance of repetition is that the same word gives a new meaning, objective or subjective. In modern studies, repetition is considered a means of enhancing the emotionality and expressiveness of the text or speech.

Text repetitions serve for the development of thought and, accordingly, the development of the semantic space of the text. Repetitions not only connect the text but also make it dynamic. The technique of repetition contributes to a better understanding of the message embedded in the text since the listener first pays attention to new information, and what is already known and acts as a background necessary for a better perception of new material.

New signs (the so-called keywords or phrases, leitmotifs) are based on the repetition of language units in the text of political discourse. The secondary appearance of the phrase sends the listener back to its first use, causing reinterpretation, and revealing differences in meaning. One of the means of highlighting the leitmotif in the text of the work is through phrase repetition, which acts as a means of text architecture. Leitmotifs contribute to a richer in-depth creation of an essential meaning and a reliable understanding of this meaning.

Lexical repetitions are expressed by meaningful parts of speech, as well as auxiliary parts of speech (conjunctions, particles) and exclamations. According to the nature of the structural organization, lexical repetitions are divided into:

- simple, created by repeating one semantic unit – a word;
- complex – repeated constructions – phrases or sentences;
- compound - such repetitions contain two elements that are characterized

by semantic unity.

Close to lexical repetition is such a stylistic device as a tautology. Tautology is an unconscious, involuntary, or, on the contrary, intentional repetition within the boundaries of a word combination, a sentence of the same or the same root word, or different root words with the same meaning [44: 677]. The stylistic purpose of tautology is the expression of certain phenomena, and objects of reality.

Among the common types of tautological repetition is the repetition of the "action-process" type, which is expressed by the repetition of "verb – verbal noun" (e.g. arrive – arrival, fail – failure). Quite often within the text, the repetition of the "object-subject" type can be found. It is expressed by the repetition of "noun – noun

(the name of a person according to the activity related to the object named by the noun)" (e.g. farm – farmer, art – artist). Multiple repetitions of the same word are a violation of the language norm, which in a certain context creates a comic contrast [18: 404].

Cohesion of an English-language text of a political discourse (for example, a political speech) is achieved thanks to various types of lexical, grammatical, stylistic, and logical cohesion, which together ensure its semantic-structural and communicative organization. As O.V. Kondratieva states, among the macro-features that ensure content cohesion at the level of deep structures in texts belonging to different genres, can be distinguished: topical (motive) unity, co-referential unity, and unity of events [13: 37]. The theme-rhematic structure is a common micro-feature that provides connections in the surface structure of the text. The number of micro-signs, with the help of which the peculiarities of the theme-rhematic structure are manifested, include definite and indefinite articles [13: 41].

Having analyzed the main types and means of expression of cohesion, we can conclude that all described types of cohesion have common properties to one degree or another. They always have a formal expression, and a linear character, and are usually correlated with language units of different levels.

1.3 Stylistic peculiarities of political speech in modern political discourse. Basic transformations and problems in the process of translation. Political discourse is a complex and multidimensional concept. It defines both language practice and social reality. Aware of the symbolic function of language, political discourse is studied by psychologists and linguists, philosophers and culturologists, historians and semioticians, but actually political science lacks scientific intelligence devoted to this topic - how exactly political discourse can be analyzed, remains undiscovered in domestic science.

Political discourse is studied from the point of view of various sciences, and this is caused by the linguistic revolution that took place in the second half of the 20th century. Then there arose a whole spectrum of new directions and methods of

language communication research, which influenced the study of language communication, which took place within the boundaries of anthropology, cultural studies, aesthetics, semiotics, cybernetics, various areas of psychology and philosophy, sociology, etc. And each of these directions has developed its own methods of analysis and its own conceptual apparatus. That is to say, political discourse has become the object of interdisciplinary research, the methodology of which intersects and complements each other.

Scientists began to study political discourse in the 20th century. It was the time when its interpretation, familiar to modern science, arose. The acquisition of political discourse as an object of scientific research was preceded by the study of language, rhetoric, and stylistics, which were carried out within the framework of philosophy, linguistics, logic, semiotics, and other sciences.

The language was recognized as one of the most powerful ways to influence people, to convince them of the legitimacy of power, but researchers treated rhetoric or the language of politicians differently. The development of semantics was significant for the growth of political linguistics. Political linguistics was also developed as situational and game-theoretical within the framework of logic. The first one was developed by J. Barwise, his main idea was that the meaning of linguistic expressions depends entirely on the context. The game-theoretical one was developed by the Finnish logician Jaakko Juhani Hintikka. For him, language games are an activity that usually surrounds a word and that gives the word meaning [12: 22].

Today, the study of political discourse is concentrated in the United States of America (G. Lakoff, W. Benoit, R. Andersen, C. Mouffe, and E. Laclau), Central and Western Europe (J. Banks, R. Wodak, P. Drulak, A. Musolff, M. Schroeter, H. Girth, T. A. Van Dijk, N. Fairclough). Among Ukrainian scientists, the problem of political discourse is studied by H. Pocheptsov, I. Klymenko, N. Nahorna, K. Serazhym, N. Akinchyts, A. Sotnykov, and others.

Hryhoriy Pocheptsov researches political discourse from the point of view of semiotics - the science about the ways of transmitting the information. It should be noted that in his works he focuses on symbolic reality, analyzes the verbal actions (jokes, speeches, statements) of political subjects, means of cohesion and coherence, as well as the sphere of aesthetics (monuments, literature) as a political discourse of the era [6: 57–69].

The words that denote nationality, occupation, profession, social characteristics, family relations, financial situation, place, and lifestyle are the most popular in political discourse. The given lexemes do not have a special stylistic capacity, they rather perform an identification function: indirectly mark the addressee of the speech, for whose rights this or that politician is fighting, or negative characters against whom the politician or society is disposed of.

In political discourse, groups of terms could be found. Among them are concepts of the financial industry, socio-political realities, legal and economic concepts. The terms have a magical effect on the consciousness of the addressees of the speech. Firstly, the presence of terms in the text creates trust in the politician because scientific information is objective, and therefore taken on faith. Secondly, the terms related to the national economy, science, and technology in political speech indicate that politicians are oriented in the relevant spheres and know about the situation.

The syntactic design of political discourse illustrates the use of phrases with emotional and evaluative components, which are perceived as political slogans. Means of individuation of the expression are inserted constructions, homogeneous members of the sentence. Addressee markers are simple expanded sentences with appeals and vocative sentences. It should be noted that the speech of politicians is not always at the literary level; grammatical and logical errors and the use of colloquialisms and jargon are typical, which, in our opinion, is unacceptable for officials who shape the face of the country [29: 78].

It is possible to narrow down the sphere that is called political discourse and by political discourse we mean a class of genres that is limited to the social sphere, namely politics. These genres are government discussions, parliamentary debates, party programs, and speeches of politicians. Politics as a specific sphere of human activity is by its very nature a set of speech events. Political speech is an integral part of political communication, which is interpreted as a type of communication during which thoughts and ideas are disseminated by political subjects in order to influence the recipient's views and ideological beliefs. A political speech is considered as a coherent flow of speech, which is usually prepared by a speaker with the purpose of providing information to the audience regarding a certain event in political life [11: 44–45].

Therefore, the analysis of political discourse today develops in different directions, solves various scientific tasks, in particular, describes individual elements of political language; studies separate levels of analysis: phonetics, vocabulary, syntax, text, and discourse; develops critical and descriptive approaches; studies individual political genres, styles, texts; investigates idiostyle – general regularities of political language; deals with the discursive study of communicative roles, rituals, strategies, and tactics; carries out comparative studies, reveals general and special features of 30 political discourses of different countries and eras; engages in research contained in related fields of science, uses methods of psycholinguistics, cognitivism, linguistic and cultural studies, etc. [29: 77–78].

This part of our research is devoted to the problems that occur during the translation of texts of political discourse, namely, political speeches. Syntax, as one of the means of expressing translation interpretation, can also reflect the author's intentions [23: 74], but, unfortunately, translators pay much less attention to syntax when reproducing a scientific text than to means of other levels, for example, lexical. It is the syntax that reveals the deeper connections between elements of other levels of the language structure and most fully reflects the specificity of the language [9: 194].

Changing the sentence type (syntactic replacement) is one of the most common changes in the syntactic structure of a sentence during translation. At the same time, the most typical change is the replacement of a simple sentence with a complex one. A change in the type of sentence may be accompanied by other syntactic transformations, for example, the expansion of word combinations, adverbial inflections, gerundial and elliptical constructions into subordinate clauses, as well as the reconstruction of homogeneous members.

During the translation of English political texts into Ukrainian, the largest number of transformations occurs when translating English compound sentences, which in Ukrainian correspond to prepositional-noun phrases, adverbial and attributive phrases [9: 129]. When dividing sentences (sentence fragmentation), the way parts are connected, and the very nature of the connections can both be preserved and changed. Joining sentences (sentence integration) during translation may be accompanied by the transformation of a part of one of them into an adverbial phrase. Grammatical replacement is also applied when the use of the passive voice in the translation contradicts the norms of the Ukrainian language. Under this transformation, the interchange of the subject with the object is accompanied by the replacement of the morphological form of the verb (replacement of the passive voice by the active voice).

Interrogative sentences are fruitful means of cohesion in political texts, which, focusing attention on important aspects of the problem, involves the listener in the further process of thinking. Of considerable interest is also inversion – a violation of the normative order of words, as a result of which a certain element is singled out and receives an additional informational, thematic, expressive, and stylistic load [9: 80]. Adequate reproduction of such sentences in translations into Ukrainian is possible when the syntactic structure of the original is preserved.

Infinitive and gerundial constructions are used to give formality to English texts of political discourse. In the Ukrainian translation of the above-mentioned style, the English impersonal forms correspond to verbal nouns. Since the gerund

does not have a direct counterpart in the Ukrainian language, Ukrainian subjunctive clauses with personal forms of the verb can be equivalent to English gerundial constructions [42: 81–85].

The main difficulties for a translator of political texts are the identification of the semantic structure of the source text, which is based on logical relationships, and its adequate transmission in the translated text. The most widely used linguistic changes characterizing the text's cohesion are explications and implications. Explication is understood as the insertion into the translation of a sentence of additional formal means of expressing semantic connections, which function only in the deep structure of the sentence of the source language [9: 71]. The English language is characterized by a greater degree of synsemanticism compared to the Ukrainian language, so the English expression sometimes manifests a smaller number of signs of the situation, and the rest is guessed by the recipient. This necessitates the use of semantic and/or contextual concretization, which consists of the additional verbalization of a number of features of the situation that remains implicit in the English language.

The methods and transformations known in translation theory, such as addition, omission, concretization, generalization, semantic development, descriptive translation, etc., can be considered "practical techniques" for conveying deep meanings. During the translation from English into Ukrainian, the explication of expressed and hidden elements of the meaning of words is highlighted. The explication of the expressed elements of the meaning of the word shows that, as a rule, nouns, and realities are concretized. While translating into Ukrainian, English verb constructions and noun phrases are complicated, where, from the point of view of English speakers, excessive lexical detailing of thought is observed.

During translation, the opposite phenomenon also occurs - implication. Today, the phenomenon of implication has not been studied enough, especially in the aspect of translation studies; this is evidenced, in particular, by the lack of a generally accepted concept of implicitness and the variety of terms denoting the

collapse (implication, compression) of forms of expression. The main linguistic and systemic reasons for the implication in the indicated direction of translation are primarily the analytical structure of the English language and the synthetic structure of the Ukrainian language. The grammatical features of the English and Ukrainian languages, which lead to implication during translation, include the special analyticity of the English language, where there are almost no inflectional connections between words.

Homogeneous parts of the sentence play a significant role in ensuring cohesion in the surface structure of political texts. With the help of such homogeneous units, topical unity is manifested – homogeneous attributives, objects, adverbials, and predicates can participate in the formation of a motif (topic). In many cases, homogeneous sentence parts are preserved in the translated text. However, there are rare cases when the function of homogeneous sentence parts changes in the translation, for example, homogeneous adverbials are transformed into homogeneous attributives. In the second case, we can talk about such morphological transformation as the replacement of parts of speech.

Some translators and researchers are of the opinion that, under certain conditions, when performing a translation, the deep structure of the utterance can change without harming the adequacy of the translation [43; 21: 71]. However, under the conditions of an adequate translation, the deep structure of the statement cannot change in any case, as this leads to a distortion of the semantics of the original. Thus, translation syntactic transformations can be defined as the replacement of nuclear structures of the original language with synonymous nuclear structures of the translated language, under the condition of preserving the semantic structure of the text.

This part of our research includes the stylistic and discourse analysis of the text fragment which belongs to the political discourse. We are going to analyze an extract from Boris Johnson's first political speech as the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

“Good afternoon, I have just been to see Her Majesty the Queen, who has invited me to form a government and I have accepted. I pay tribute to the fortitude and patience of my predecessor and her deep sense of public service. But in spite of all her public efforts it has become clear that there are pessimists at home and abroad who think after three years of indecision that this country has become a prisoner to the old arguments of 2016. The people who bet against Britain are going to lose their shirts because we are going to restore trust in our democracy, and we are going to fulfil the repeated promises of Parliament to the people and come out of the EU on October 31st. No ifs or buts.

But do you know what? We are not going to wait 99 days. Because the British people have had enough of waiting. The time has come to act. To give strong leadership and to change this country for the better. Everyone knows the values that flag represents. It stands for freedom and free speech and habeas corpus and the rule of law. Above all, it stands for democracy. That is why we will come out the EU on 31 October, because in the end, Brexit was a fundamental decision by the British people, that they wanted their laws made by people they can elect, and they can remove from office. And we must now respect that decision, and create a new partnership with our European friends, as warm, as close, and as affectionate as possible” (BJFSPM: URL).

We can state that political speech belongs to the grey zone type of text. It, first of all, reflects the real world and then aims at changing it. That is why within the text we can observe the use of such temporal deixis as past (e.g. *we unleashed*), present (e.g. *I am standing before you today, I am announcing now*), and future (e.g. *we will come out, we are going to level up*) (BJFSPM: URL). It is evident from this fragment that the main communicative intention of the texts of political discourse is to persuade the addressee to take certain actions to solve political and social problems [17: 55].

The communicative intention in the political texts is implemented in the next ways: by reference to real facts and argumentation (e.g. *my job is to serve you... because... the people are our bosses*); by the use of precision lexicon such as

numerals and names (e.g. *Her Majesty the Queen, the old arguments of 2016, on October 31st*); by the extensive use of tropes and figures of speech (stylistics devices and expressive means except for fictional artistic images) (BJFSPM: URL). Political speeches are often accompanied by audio, visual, and graphic means of communication (diagrams, tables, slide deck presentations, animations, and background music) [11].

Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion. Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition (e.g. *decision – decisions; job – job; announcing – announced; public – public; people – people*) (BJFSPM: URL);
- complex lexical repetition (e.g. *British – Britain; decision – indecision; full – fulfill; personal – personality; politicians – political; democracy – democratic*) (BJFSPM: URL);
- simple paraphrase (e.g. *doomsters – pessimists; funding – wages*) (BJFSPM: URL);
- complex paraphrase (e.g. *kids – parents; promises – productivity, deal; new – old*) (BJFSPM: URL);
- co-reference (e.g. *England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland – the whole United Kingdom; the Queen – Her Majesty*) (BJFSPM: URL);
- substitution (e.g. *flag – it; the Queen – her*) (BJFSPM: URL).

Talking about the stylistic characteristics of the text, we should mention an extended use of versatile tropes and figures of speech. Here we will consider the most commonly used stylistic devices and expressive means of the language [10].

Metaphor is a powerful instrument that is used in politics. Metaphors serve to manipulate people's emotions, feelings, and beliefs. Metaphor plays a significant role in forming ideas and thoughts [17: 88]. Here are some examples from the political speech under analysis (e.g. *this country has become a prisoner to the old*

arguments; home of democracy; to restore trust; deal, that will maximize; time has come to act; to fix the crisis; to give... the dignity; I am building a... team; the ties that bind us; to close the opportunity gap; giving business the confidence; the flag stands for freedom) (BJFSPM: URL). Here we can also mention personification. Personification, actually, is a type of metaphor, but it involves giving a noun-living thing a human-like attribute (e.g. *England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland – awesome foursome*) (BJFSPM: URL).

Epithets strengthen argumentation, helping to describe events and people. Epithets have a great impact on people's perception and appeal to the audience's feelings (e.g. *deep sense; extraordinary office of state; a clear plan; a superb education; a great team; forgotten people; left behind tows; awesome foursome*) (BJFSPM: URL). Rhetorical question is usually used for rhetorical effect, it has an illocutionary outcome and bears the force of an indirect assertion (e.g. *But do you know what?*) [6].

The peculiar use of idioms adds significant cultural and traditional value to political speeches. This tool makes any speech more colorful, vivid, and imaginative (e.g. *to pay tribute; to lose their shirts; no ifs or buts; never mind*) (BJFSPM: URL). Metonymy in its turn shows the impact on the listeners' awareness of something (e.g. *behind that black door* – the word 'door' in this speech denotes the actions that will take place in the real life).

Hyperbole is an exaggeration used for emphasizing. It is an enlargement and overstatement of some things of reality (e.g. *new partnership, as warm, as close, and as affectionate as possible; everyone knows the values that flag represents*) (BJFSPM: URL). Hyperbole is close to irony, but the intended meaning is the opposite of the literal meaning.

Political speeches, especially those of Boris Johnson, are rich in puns [29: 75–79]. Pun is a joke, a humorous use of words that sound alike or have several meanings (e.g. *never mind the backstop, the buck stops here*) (BJFSPM: URL).

During the analysis of the given text fragment, we paid great attention to the special literary and colloquial vocabularies. Politicians often use versatile proper names in their speeches in order to refer to facts and events of the real world (e.g. *Her Majesty the Queen; the United Kingdom; London; England; Scotland; Wales; Northern Ireland; Downing Street*) (BJFSPM: URL). Different asyndetic noun clusters (e.g. *hospital upgrades; fiber broadband*) and subject field terms (e.g. *freetrade; mutual support; democratic mandate; Parliament; Prime Minister; rule of law*) show the level of education of the speaker and the fact that he possesses appropriate data and can use suitable phrases.

It is known that quotation reinforces the ideas, it gives the second voice that reflects the thoughts of the speaker. Quotations provide a better way of expressing some concepts and intentions (e.g. *Who together are so much more than the sum of their parts* – a well-known phrase of Aristotle). Sometimes politicians use poetic and highly literary words to make their speeches more vivid, but such vocabulary should not be overused (e.g. *forthwith* – highly formal word). On the contrary, it is better to show the audience modern views and attitudes toward present-day tendencies. Thus, the use of items of slang (e.g. *crack it; doomsters; gloomsters; upgrades*), neologisms, and buzzwords is welcome (e.g. *fiber broadband; Brexit*) (BJFSPM: URL).

It is essential to use internationalisms (e.g. *argumentation; communication; democratic; productive; fundamental*) and even barbarisms (e.g. *kids; habeas corpus*) in political speeches, because they advocate greater economic and political connection between states and nations. Internationalisms associate with other political ideas and movements. But it is also crucial to employ items of the national lexicon (e.g. *Her Majesty, Downing Street, office of state*) in order to show commitment to your audience.

Acronyms and abbreviations (e.g. *EU; GP; NHS; LGBT*) also often occur in the flow of political speech. They are used to avoid unnecessary repetition of complex terms and reduce speech time. Politicians also tend to use weasel words

(e.g. *something; everyone knows; as possible; much more*) to avoid answering a question directly and clearly or force someone to believe something that is not true.

There are some extra characteristics of the texts of political discourse. We cannot but mention personal pronouns (e.g. *we, you*). They are used as a communicative means by the speaker. Politicians use these pronouns in to show that they are part of their folk, of a team, to make their speeches more personal. Political speeches are also characterized by the extended use of “binding” words (performative verbs and nouns) (e.g. *fulfil; promises; deal; will; maximize; opportunities; act; decisions; announce; take; responsibility; change; power*). The binding nature of political speeches is also ensured by the extensive use of modal verbs (e.g. *must; have to*) [17: 57–58].

We can come to the conclusion that political speeches have their own unique features. Translation of political speeches is still underresearched in translation studies. So, we should pay considerable attention to the process of translating political texts, because it is vital not only to convey the meaning of the separate words but also the hidden, implicit meaning so that the target text has the same impact on the listener as the source text.

CHAPTER 2 COHESION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE: TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse. This part of our research is devoted to the ways of translation of cohesive elements. Here we will consider lexical (practical transcription, transliteration, loan translation), lexical and semantical (generalization, differentiation, modulation, concretization, antonymic translation), grammatical (grammatical replacement, transposition, addition, omission), and lexical and grammatical (total reorganization, explication) transformations. This section is devoted to the lexical and lexicalesemantical transformations in political speeches of Boris Johnson. Lexical transformations change the semantic basis of a translated word or phrase.

1. Practical transcription. This strategy aims at changing the word in accordance with the norms of SL.

1) *Investing* інвестує; *investment* — інвестицій: *And looking at what is happening in this country, the changes that are taking place, that is why the private sector is investing more in venture capital investment than China itself (FTBJFSPM: URL).* — І дивлячись на те, що відбувається в цій країні, на теперішні зміни, приватний сектор інвестує більше венчурних інвестицій, ніж сам Китай. In this sentence, we can observe a tautology, one of the means of cohesion. That is why it is to appropriate to preserve tautology during the process of translation so that the cohesion of the text does not decrease.

2) *Cincinnatus* — Цинциннат: *And like Cincinnatus I am returning to my plough*

(FTBJFSPM: URL). — І як Цинциннат, я повертаюся до свого плуга. There is a reference to the well-known figure in this sentence. Moreover, comparison is also a means of cohesion which is applied in the sentence. It is vital to convey this comparison maximally accurately to achieve an adequate translation.

3) *Democracy* — демократію; *tyranny* — тиранії: *It is about Ukrainian democracy against Putin's tyranny* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — Це про українську демократію проти путінської тиранії. In this sentence, we observe an antonymic pair of words, this is also a cohesive connection. The best choice for translating international lexemes is to use one of the transcoding methods, namely, practical transcription.

4) *Conservative* — консерватором; *Liberal* — лібералом: *The key thing is to be "Conservative in principle but Liberal in sympathy"* (WBJAKSUECR: URL). — Головне бути "консерватором у своїх принципах, але лібералом у вподобаннях". As in the previous case, the antonymic pair acts as means of cohesion.

We apply practical transcription in order not to lose the meaning of the sentence.

2. Transliteration. This process aims at transferring a word from the alphabet of one language into another.

5) *Popinjay* — попінджай: *We will not allow U.S.–UK relations to be endangered by some puffed-up pompous popinjay in City Hall* (BJCCIJCMDEFL: URL). — Ми не дозволимо, щоб якийсь пихатий та пиндючний попінджай з мерії поставив під загрозу відносини між США та Великою Британією. The means of cohesion in this case is the repetition of sounds in the phrase "*puffed-up pompous popinjay*". The main goal of translation is to preserve this repetition. Special attention should be paid to the word "*popinjai*", it can be an example of authorial or occasional cohesion. "*Popinjay*" is an archaic term for parrot; this word also possesses a figurative meaning — a vain or conceited person.

6) *Erdoğan* — Ердогану: *I thank President Erdoğan for all the efforts that he is making* (E: URL). — Я дякую президенту Ердогану за всі зусилля, які він

докладає. Substitution (noun "Erdoğan" into pronoun "he") is a vivid example of cohesion in this sentence. Transliteration is the best choice for the translation of proper names.

3. Loan translation. It is also named calque, word-for-word, root-for-root or literal translation. This transformation is aimed at choosing an adequate translation in the TL for the cohesive ties of the SL.

7) *The short- and the long-term* — коротко- та довгострокові: *And we are of course providing the short- and the long-term solutions for our energy needs* (FTBJFSPM: URL). — І ми, звичайно, надаємо коротко- та довгострокові рішення для наших енергетичних потреб. This antonymic pair that acts as means of cohesion is translated into the Ukrainian language with the help of literal translation.

8) *The biggest threat* — найбільшою загрозою; *this invisible killer* — цього невидимого вбивці: *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* (PMSCM: URL). — Коронавірус є найбільшою загрозою, з якою стикалася ця країна протягом десятиліть, і ця країна не одна. По всьому світу ми бачимо руйнівний вплив цього невидимого вбивці. In this case, we observe such a type of cohesion as co-reference. The best way to translate these phrases is a word-for-word translation.

9) *Free, sovereign and independent* — вільну, суверенну та незалежну: — *And we in the UK will do everything we can to restore a free, sovereign and independent Ukraine* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — І ми у Великобританії зробимо все можливе, щоб відновити вільну, суверенну та незалежну Україну. Loan translation is the best choice to render this synonymous series in Ukrainian. Actually, these synonyms act as a means of cohesion in this sentence.

10) *Not just because...but because* — не лише тому...а й тому: — *Crime has been falling. Not just, by the way, because we took the precaution of locking up the public for much of the last 18 months, but because you have a Conservative*

government that understands the Broken Windows theory of fighting crime (BJUKPCST: URL). — Злочинність падає. До речі, не лише тому, що ми вживали запобіжних заходів із затримання громадськості протягом більшої частини останніх півтора року, а й тому, що у вас є консервативний уряд, який розуміє теорію «розбитих вікон» у боротьбі зі злочинністю. In this sentence, we can observe the use of correlative conjunction "not just because...but because" that functions as means of cohesion. In the Ukrainian language, correlative conjunctions also consist of two parts and contrast one part of the sentence with another. Therefore, when translating, the use of loan translation is appropriate.

11) *Cyclists* — велосипедистів; *cycle lanes* — велосипедних доріжок; *bike racks*

— велостійки; *bike thieves* — крадіїв велосипедів; *cycling* — велоспорт: —
When

Cameron's Conservatives come to power it will be a golden age for cyclists and an Elysium of cycle lanes, bike racks, and sharia law for bike thieves. And I hope that cycling in London will become almost Chinese in its ubiquity (FQDBJTPM: URL).

— Коли консерватори Кемерона прийдуть до влади, це буде золотий вік для велосипедистів і Елізіум велосипедних доріжок, велостійки і законів шаріату для крадіїв велосипедів. І я сподіваюся, що велоспорт у Лондоні стане таким же чисельним як і Китай за своїм рівнем населення. This sentence contains many synonymous repetitions and tautology. In order to preserve cohesion and redundancy within the sentence, it is obvious that we should apply literal translation.

4. Generalization. This transformation is used when some word or phrase with narrower, more specific meaning is translated with the help of broader meaning in the TL. Otherwise, translation may sound awkward.

12) *Up and down the country* — по всій країні: — *This is a tough time for families up and down the country* (FTBJFSPM: URL). — Це важкий час для сімей по всій країні. In this example, cohesion is represented by an antonymic pair of

prepositions. During translation of political speech we apply the transformation of generalization, because it is important to convey information briefly and laconic.

13) *You, all of you and everybody watching, you* — разом ви: — *I urge you all to get your jabs, because every day our vaccine defenses are getting stronger and stronger. And you, all of you and everybody watching, you made this roll out possible* (ВЈУКСРССТ: URL). — Я закликаю вас усіх отримати вакцину, тому що з кожним днем вакцина захищає все сильніше і сильніше. І разом ви зробили цей розвиток можливим. Homogeneous parts of the sentence also serve to connect the text. This example can also be considered an authorial cohesion. In the Ukrainian language, the excessive pomp of the expression and its abnormal repetition is not always appropriate, so it is better to generalize the phrase.

14) *BMW M3* — хороший автомобіль: — *Voting Tory will cause your wife to have bigger breasts and increase your chances of owning a BMW M3* (FQDBJTPM: URL).

— Якщо ви проголосуєте за Топі, ваша дружина зможе збільшити собі груди, а ви мати можливість купити хороший автомобіль. The abbreviation also serves to achieve cohesion within the sentence or the whole text. Abbreviation or acronyms are applied to save time during a political speech. The BMW M3 car model is not known to a wide audience, so it is better to generalize and emphasize that it is just a good car.

15) *Female, male* — всіх: — *I have not been more robust towards female rather than male assembly members and I do not believe I have been remotely sexist* (83NQBJ: URL). — Я ставився до всіх членів зборів однаково, тому не погоджуся, що повів себе як сексист. The antonymic pair of words, which forms cohesion in the English language text, emphasizes the fact that Boris Johnson treats both men and women equally. In the Ukrainian translation, it is highlighted that the attitude towards all members of the assembly is the same. This is achieved by means of such a translational transformation as generalization.

16) *Like a sadistic nurse* — як у мучительки: — *She's got dyed blonde hair and pouty lips, and a steely blue stare, like a sadistic nurse in a mental hospital*

(IWHCBP: URL). — Вона пофарбована білявка з пишними губами та сталевим блакитним поглядом — як у мучительки з психлікарні. When transferring into the target language, it is not necessary to translate each word literally, because the focus is on the word "sadistic" — "мучителька". That is how Boris Johnson called Democratic Party's presidential nominee Hillary Clinton ahead of the 2016 election. In this sentence, we can observe a comparison acting as a means of cohesion.

5. Differentiation. It is the transformation when a word with wide semantic meaning in the SL has no corresponding words in the TL with the same semantic colouring, so that we should choose words with appropriate meaning peculiar to certain context and communicative situation.

17) *My job* — Моє завдання: — *My job is that you don't have to wait three weeks to see your GP. My job is to protect you or your parents, or grandparents from the fear of having to sell your home to pay for the costs of care. My job is to make sure your kids get a superb education wherever they are in the country and that is why we have already announced we are going to level up per pupil funding in primary and secondary schools, and that is the work that begins immediately behind that black door* (BJFSPM: URL). — Моє завдання полягає в тому, щоб вам не довелося чекати три тижні на запис до свого лікаря. Моє завдання полягає в тому, щоб захистити вас, ваших батьків, дідусів і бабусь від страху продати свій будинок, щоб заплатити за догляд. Моє завдання полягає в тому, щоб переконатися, що ваші діти отримують чудову освіту, де б вони не знаходилися в країні, і саме тому ми вже оголосили, що збираємося підвищити фінансування в початкових і середніх школах, і це почнеться відразу після того, як відкривються ті чорні двері. "My job" is a repetition that acts as a means of connection in Boris Johnson's political speech. The English word "job" when translated into Ukrainian has several meanings: "робота", "професія", "справа", "вакансія", "заняття". The most

suitable option is "заняття" or "справа" because all the other words mean "position of employment" or "occupation".

18) *Wonderful* — славної; *grotesque* — абсурдну: — *In the south and the east of your wonderful country, Putin continues with his grotesque and illegal campaign to take and hold Ukrainian soil* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — На півдні та сході вашої славної країни Путін продовжує свою абсурдну та незаконну кампанію із захоплення та утримання української землі. Using juxtaposition — means of cohesion — Boris Johnson puts two separate concepts "wonderful country" and "grotesque campaign" next to each other creating a contrast that shows the difference between between them. Juxtaposition, in this case, helps to strengthen an argument.

19) *A prisoner to the old arguments of 2016* — заручником старих дебатів 2016 року: — *Who think that after three years of indecision that this country has become a prisoner to the old arguments of 2016 and that in this home of democracy we are incapable of honoring a basic democratic mandate* (BJFSPMJ: URL). — Хто думає, що після трьох років нерішучості ця країна стала заручником старих дебатів 2016 року, і що в цьому домі демократії ми не в змозі виконати базовий демократичний мандат. Here we can observe a reference to the famous event — debate on Brexit and its consequences in 2016. It is better to translate the word "arguments" as "дебати" to show that it is not only a disagreement about trivial issue but also really an important formal discussion.

20) *The British public* — британська громадо: — *And to you, the British public, I know that there will be many people who are relieved and perhaps quite a few who will also be disappointed* (RBJRS: URL). — А щодо вас, британська громадо, я знаю, що буде багато людей, які відчують полегшення, і, можливо, чимало людей також будуть розчаровані. In this sentence we observe the substitution of the expression "the British public" with a personal pronoun "you". Addressing the audience as your opponent is an effective psychological manipulation that allows the speaker to be closer to his listeners. This method is also used by the well-known

politician Boris Johnson. The word "*public*" when translated as "*група*" has a slightly different meaning, which is more suitable for such a communicative intention as persuasion. The word "*публіка*" means a group of people who act as listeners or spectators of something, the word "*група*" can be interpreted as a group of people united by a common culture, traditions and political goals.

21) *As you say* — як ви зауважили: — *Nobody told me that what we were doing was – as you say – against the rules, that the event in question was something, that we were going to do something that wasn't a work event, and as I said in the House of Commons when I went out into that garden I thought I was attending a work event* (FQDBJTPM: URL). — Ніхто не сказав мені, що те, що ми робимо, — як ви зауважили — суперечить правилам, що подія, про яку йде мова, була чимось, що ми збираємося зробити щось, що не було робочим заходом, і, як я сказав у Палаті, коли я вийшов у той сад, я подумав, що відвідую робочий захід. The word "*say*" has a wide meaning in the English language. For this communicative situation, the Ukrainian translation "*зауважили*" is suitable. The phrase "*as you say*" itself is a connecting element within the sentence.

6. Modulation. This translation transformation belongs to lexical and semantic transformations and means using a phrase that is different in the SL and the TL but conveys the same idea.

22) *It is time for* — настав час: — *But I say to my fellow Conservatives it is time for the politics to be over, folks. And it's time for us all to get behind Liz Truss and her programme and deliver for the people of this country* (FTBJFSPM: URL). — Але я кажу моїм колегам з Консервативної партії, що настав час покінчити з такою політикою, люди. Настав час усім нам підтримати Ліз Трасс та її програму та принести користь для жителів цієї країни. The repetition of the phrase "*it is time for*" serves as a means of cohesion in the text. During translation into Ukrainian, the repetition is preserved; in addition, we use the transformation of modulation.

23) *Paying in our energy bills* — розплачуємося квитанціями; *paying in their blood* — розплачується своїм життям: — *If we're paying in our energy bills for the evils of Vladimir Putin, the people of Ukraine are paying in their blood* (PBUKHEBSJSVK: URL). — Якщо ми розплачуємося квитанціями за зло Володимира Путіна, то народ України розплачується своїм життям. In this sentence we observe a figurative cohesion provided by a metaphor "*paying in their blood*". In addition, this sentence also contains a juxtaposition that contrasts the sacrifice that the British people perform and the price that the Ukrainians pay for the atrocity of Russia against humanity. Modulation helps to find a logical and contextually appropriate counterpart.

24) *In the last few days* — нещодавно: — *And in the last few days, I've tried to persuade my colleagues that it would be eccentric to change governments when we're delivering so much and when we have such a vast mandate* (RBJRS: URL). — І нешодавно я намагався переконати своїх колег, що було б ексцентрично змінювати уряди, коли ми виконуємо так багато, коли ми маємо такий великий мандат. This sentence contains an example of temporal cohesion realized by means of lexical temporal markers. The word "*нешодавно*" is contextually related to the target language phrase "*in the last few days*".

25) *Leveling up* — розвиватися; *leveling down* — деградувати: — *They don't like leveling up. They like leveling down* (BJUKPCST: URL). — Їм не подобається розвиватися. Їм до вподоби деградувати. The main transformation used in the process of translation of antonymic expressions is, obviously, modulation. Still, we can observe here another transformation of morphological replacement that belongs to grammatical transformations ("*leveling up*", "*leveling down*" (gerunds) — "*розвиватися*", "*деградувати*" (infinitives)).

26) *Build back beaver* (BJUKPCST: URL). — Вбережемо бобрів. Repetition of sound "b" serves as a cohesive element within this sentence. The main task is to preserve this repetition during our translation into the Ukrainian language; it is possible due to the transformation of modulation. Johnson used the phrases "Build

back beaver” and “Build back burger” at the Conservative Party Conference as they are based around the Conservatives’ “Build Back Better” slogan. Concerning the beaver reference, the Prime Minister was referring to his ambition of trying to ‘rewild’ parts of the country as he welcomed otters and beavers returning to rivers in Devon. While the burger reference had a slightly different meaning relating to the renewal of UK beef imports.

27) *Among other things* — зокрема: — *That is the best case for Bush; that, among other things, he liberated Iraq. It is good enough for me* (83NQBJ: URL). — Це найбільше досягнення Буша, зокрема, що він «звільнив» Ірак. Для мене цього достатньо. "Зокрема" is a logically developed counterpart of the English phrase "among other things". This expression seems to clarify and emphasize exactly what George Bush did as president; that is why it is a means of cohesion.

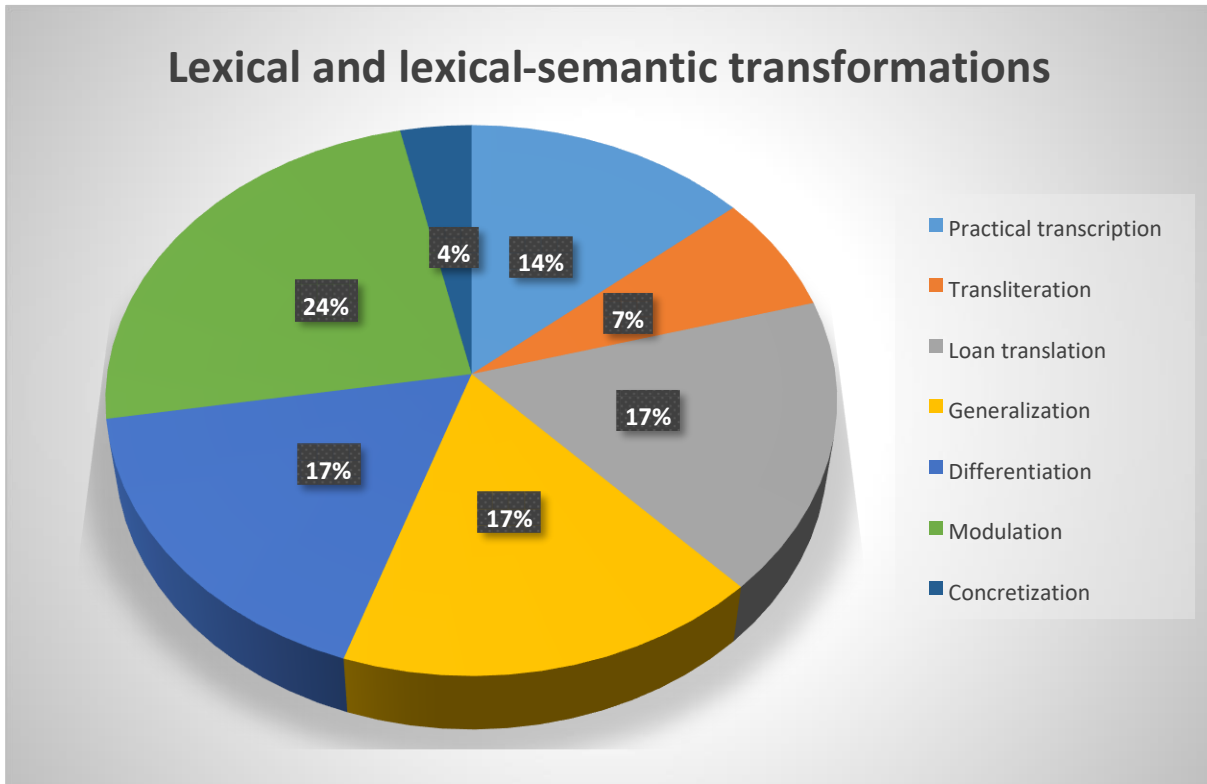
28) *Above all* — у першу чергу: — *Above all it stands for democracy* (BJFSPM: URL). — У першу чергу це виступає за демократію. A similar case is observed in this sentence. However, the phrase "above all" has the same function as an ordinal adverb, showing the importance of something, thus serving as a cohesive element.

7. Concretization. This transformation is used when we render the SL concept with broader meaning into the TL narrowing its meaning.

29) *Men and women* — спеціалістів та спеціалісток: — *And while today I am building a great team of men and women, I will take personal responsibility for the change I want to see* (BJFSPM: URL). — І хоча сьогодні я створюю чудову команду спеціалістів та спеціалісток, я візьму на себе особисту відповідальність за зміни, які хочу побачити. It is important to preserve this antonymic pair of words that serves as a cohesive element during the translation. However, it is better to point out that these are not just "men and women", but real professionals who conscientiously do their work, because of this we used specification of meaning in the translation.

Table 2.1

Lexical and lexical-semantic transformations



These 29 analyzed cohesive ties are rendered into Ukrainian by means of lexical and lexical-semantic transformations. On the basis of the diagram, in the process of translation the following seven types of lexical transformations were used: practical transcription, transliteration, loan translation, generalization, differentiation, modulation and concretization.

Around 24% of cohesive elements are rendered into Ukrainian by means of modulation. This method is used the most frequently because it is usually difficult to convey the same idea using equal elements in the SL and the TL. That is why we apply logical development, especially in political discourse. Differentiation, loan translation and generalization — each comprises 17% of all lexical transformations which are used in our research. In our opinion, these four lexical transformations can be considered as productive ways of cohesive ties translation. 14% of analyzed elements were rendered by means of practical transcription; 7% — by means of transliteration; 4% — with the help of concretization. So, concretization and transliteration are considered to be the less productive ways of translation (see Table 2.1).

2.2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse. Grammatical transformations aim at changing the structure of a sentence during the translation process in accordance with the rules of the TL.

1. Grammatical replacement. This translation transformation is also called substitution, it can be of two types: morphological and syntactic. Morphological replacement consists in replacing parts of speech, voice, tense; syntactical replacement □ in replacing syntactic constructions.

30) *Higher* — *підвищуємо*: — *We level up across Britain with higher wages, and a higher living wage* (BJFSPMJ: URL). — По всій Британії ми підвищуємо зарплати та прожитковий мінімум. This sentence contains a clear example of repetition of the word "*higher*" that serves as a cohesive element. In this case, we apply morphological substitution (adjective — verb).

31) *Number one* — *по-перше*: — *Number one: stay close to the Americans; stick up for the Ukrainians; stick up for freedom and democracy everywhere* (E: URL).

—
По-перше: тримайтеся ближче до американців; захищайте українців; боріться за свободу та демократію всюди. Here we can observe morphological replacement of the element that provides ordinal cohesion. In the English language, we have a noun, in the Ukrainian language — an adverb.

32) *Everybody listening* — *усім, хто слухає*: — *Good morning. Good morning, everybody. Good morning, everybody listening* (BJUKCPCST: URL). — Доброго ранку. Доброго ранку всім. Доброго ранку усім, хто слухає. In this case, we apply syntactic substitution replacing simple sentence and Participle I with complex sentence. It is the best choice to translate occasional (individual-authorial) cohesion.

33) *The third most influential city* — *третє за впливом місто в історії*: — *London is — after Athens and Rome — the third most influential city in history* (FQDBJTPM:

URL). — Лондон — третє за впливом місто в історії після Афін і Риму. One more example of co-reference can be observed in this sentence. We apply morphological replacement (adjective — noun) to convey the meaning of the sentence in accordance with norms of the Ukrainian language.

2. Transposition. It is obvious from the name of transformation that it consists in a change in the word order in the structure of the sentence.

34) *Ukraine's right to independence* — право України на незалежність; *Putin's... revanchism* — реваншизму Путіна: — *It is about Ukraine's right to independence and national self-determination, against Putin's deranged imperialist revanchism* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — Йдеться про право України на незалежність і національне самовизначення проти божевільного імперіалістичного реваншизму Путіна. In this sentence, Boris Johnson emphasizes the difference between Ukrainian democracy and Russian tyranny, thus using juxtaposition (contrast) as a means of cohesion. We apply transposition during the process of translation to achieve the desired effect of influence on the auditory.

3. Addition. This transformation is used to compensate for semantic or grammatical losses during the process of translation.

35) *Skills, skills, skills* — навички, навички і ще раз навички: — *And that is how we solve the national productivity puzzle, by fixing the broken housing market, by plugging in the gigabit, by putting in decent, safe bus routes and all the other transport infrastructure, and investing in skills, skills, skills* (BJUKCPCST: URL).

— Ось як ми вирішуємо національну головоломку продуктивності, відновлюючи зламаний ринок житла, підключаючи гігабітну мережу, створюючи гідні, безпечні автобусні маршрути та всю іншу транспортну інфраструктуру, інвестуючи в навички, навички і ще раз навички. Obviously, the significant use of repetition of the word "skills" acts as a cohesive element in this sentence. To convey the meaning of the statement more accurately, we use the addition transformation to emphasize this statement.

4. Omission. This transformation is opposite to addition and aims at avoiding unnecessary information.

36) *Each and every one* — кожен; *many-many thousands* — тисячі: — *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* (PMSCM: URL). —

Тепер кожен із нас зобов'язаний об'єднатися, щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби, захистити нашу Національну службу охорони здоров'я та врятувати тисячі життів. Omission in this sentence is applied to avoid unnecessary redundancy and repetitions in the TL. There is no need to translate every component word-for-word.

37) *Like a knife through butter* — як по маслу: — *And yet there were some who believed the Kremlin propaganda that Russian armour would be like an irresistible force going like a knife through butter, and that Kyiv would fall within days* (PNBJAUPM: URL). —

І все ж були деякі, хто вірив кремлівській пропаганді про те, що російські війська - це непереборна сила, яка суне як по маслу, і що Київ впаде за кілька днів. The idiom "like a knife through butter" serves as a cohesive element (comparison). It is translated with the help of omission, because the expression "як по маслу" is more appropriate for Ukrainian. However, another variant of translation is also possible: *без перешкод* (descriptive translation).

38) *Jabs, jabs, jabs* — щеплення; *jobs, jobs, jobs* — роботою: — *These vaccines have ensured that by a simple mutation, jabs, jabs, jabs become jobs, jobs, jobs* (BJUKPCST: URL). —

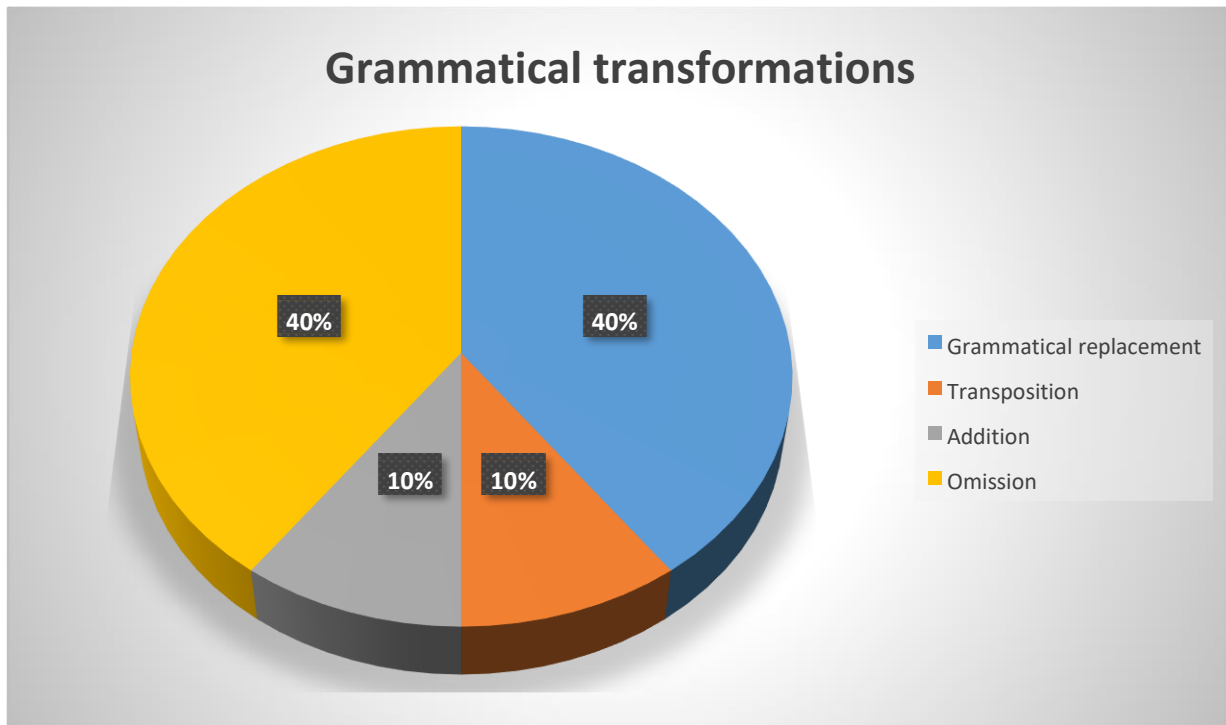
Ці вакцини забезпечили те, що завдяки простій мутації щеплення стали роботою. Here the case of paronymic ("jabs"—"jobs") cohesion is observed. In addition, we can see repetition of lexical items. The best choice is to avoid redundancy applying omission.

39) *Losing confidence, losing energy, losing enthusiasm* — втрачають впевненість, енергію, ентузіазм: — *What I worry about is that people are losing confidence, losing energy, losing enthusiasm, and there's a real opportunity to get them into work* (83NQBJ: URL). — Мене хвилює те, що люди втрачають

впевненість, енергію, ентузіазм, але є реальна можливість залучити їх до роботи. In this case, repetition of the word "losing" is a cohesive means and we apply omission to make the statement more laconic.

Table 2.2

Grammatical transformations



To sum up, these 10 sentences, which contain cohesive means, are rendered into Ukrainian by means of the following grammatical transformations: grammatical replacement, transposition, addition and omission. In the process of analysis, it was revealed that 40% of cohesive elements were rendered by means of grammatical substitution, the other 40% — with the help of omission. 10% of all translated elements falls on the transformation of addition, the remaining 10% — on the transposition (see Table 2.2).

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of cohesive ties in political discourse. Finally, the last group of transformations ensures the required degree of equivalence by a number of changes of both lexical and grammatical nature. 1. Antonymic translation. It is obvious from the name itself that the essence of this translation transformation is to transmit a word or phrase using its opposite form (either positive or negative).

40) *Uncertainty* — сумніву; *doubt* — невпевненості: — *And in this moment of uncertainty, of continuing fear and doubt I have one message for you today* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — І в цей момент сумніву, триваючого страху та невпевненості у мене є одне повідомлення для вас сьогодні. We observe in this sentence a synonymous row ("*uncertainty*", "*doubt*"). These words are a means of cohesion and mean a feeling of not being certain about something. The direct translation of these two words is "*сумнів*"; in order to avoid unnecessary tautology, we use an antonymic translation.

41) *Right* — безпомилковість; *wrong* — неправильного: — *It is about right versus wrong* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — Йдеться про безпомилковість проти неправильного. Antonymic pair of words that provides cohesion is translated with the help of antonymic translation. It is applied in order to avoid repetition of the words with the same roots ("*правильний*", "*неправильний*").

42) *Dark* — безпросвітним; *golden* — безхмарне: — *I've traveled to every part of the United Kingdom and in addition to the beauty of our natural world, I found so many people possessed of such boundless British originality and so willing to tackle old problems in new ways that I know that even if things can sometimes seem dark now, our future together is golden* (RBJS: URL). — Я побував у всіх куточках Сполученого Королівства, і окрім краси нашої природи, я зустрів стільки людей, які володіють такою безмежною британською самобутністю та настільки готові вирішувати старі проблеми по-новому, що я знаю, що навіть, якщо зараз все здається безпросвітним, наше спільне майбутнє безхмарне. In addition to the antonymic translation, we can also notice a slight differentiation of the meaning of the word, but still the main transformation remains the first one. Thus, we translate the antonymic expressions using word combinations familiar to Ukrainianspeaking people.

2. Total reorganization. This transformation is also called full rearrangement. It contains in rearranging of the inner form of a text segment (it usually concerns idioms).

43) *To lose their shirts* — будуть гніватися: — *The people who bet against Britain are going to lose their shirts because we are going to restore trust in our democracy* (BJFSPM: URL). — Люди, які роблять ставку проти Британії, будуть гніватися, тому що ми відновимо довіру до нашої демократії. In this sentence, we observe metaphor which ensures figurative cohesion. We can not translate it literally, because its meaning will remain not understandable to the target audience. Therefore we apply total reorganization. Except for "гніватися" another option is possible — "втратити всі статки". Nevertheless, everything depends on the context.

44) *Ukraine will win, Ukraine will be free* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — Україна переможе, Україна порве пута. The main task here is to preserve repetition of sounds that provides cohesive ties. Although we change sound "w" into sound "п", it managed to preserve cohesion. One part of this quote is fully reorganized ("*will be free*" — "*порве пута*").

45) *It's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog* — малі тілом, великі духом/ мале щеня, та завзяте: — *You have proved the old saying — it's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog — which is an old English saying, I'm not sure how well that translates in Ukrainian but you get what I'm trying to say* (PNBJAUPM: URL). — Ви довели правдивість старої англійської приказки — малі тілом, великі духом/ мале щеня, та завзяте — я не впевнений, наскільки добре це перекладається українською, але ви розумієте, що я намагаюся сказати. Here Boris Johnson refers several times to a well-known English proverb. During the process of translation we managed to find a couple of equivalents in the Ukrainian language. Therefore, the transformation of total reorganization is applied.

46) *As much chance as of being decapitated by a frisbee or of finding Elvis* — коли рак на горі свисне: — *I have as much chance of becoming Prime Minister as of being decapitated by a frisbee or of finding Elvis* (BJQ: URL). — Шанс стати прем'єрміністром може випасти тільки тоді, коли рак на горі свисне. A vivid example of comparison can be seen here. We adapt our translation to the target

listener by means of full rearrangement, thus making the target text clear to the audience.

47) *As good as the chances of finding Elvis on Mars, or my being reincarnated as an olive* — коли гарбуз на вербі виросте/ коли трава на помості виросте: — *My chances of being PM are about as good as the chances of finding Elvis on Mars, or my being reincarnated as an olive* (FQDBJTPM: URL). — Я стану прем'єрміністром тільки тоді, коли гарбуз на вербі виросте/ коли трава на помості виросте. Due to the transformation of total rearrangement, we convey spirit and sense of the ST to the TL. It is needed to preserve stylistic device during the translation process to give an emotional colouring to the statement.

3. Description transformation. This transformation is also known as explication or descriptive translation. It aims at replacing a lexical unit with such a wordcombination that gives a fuller explanation of the unit.

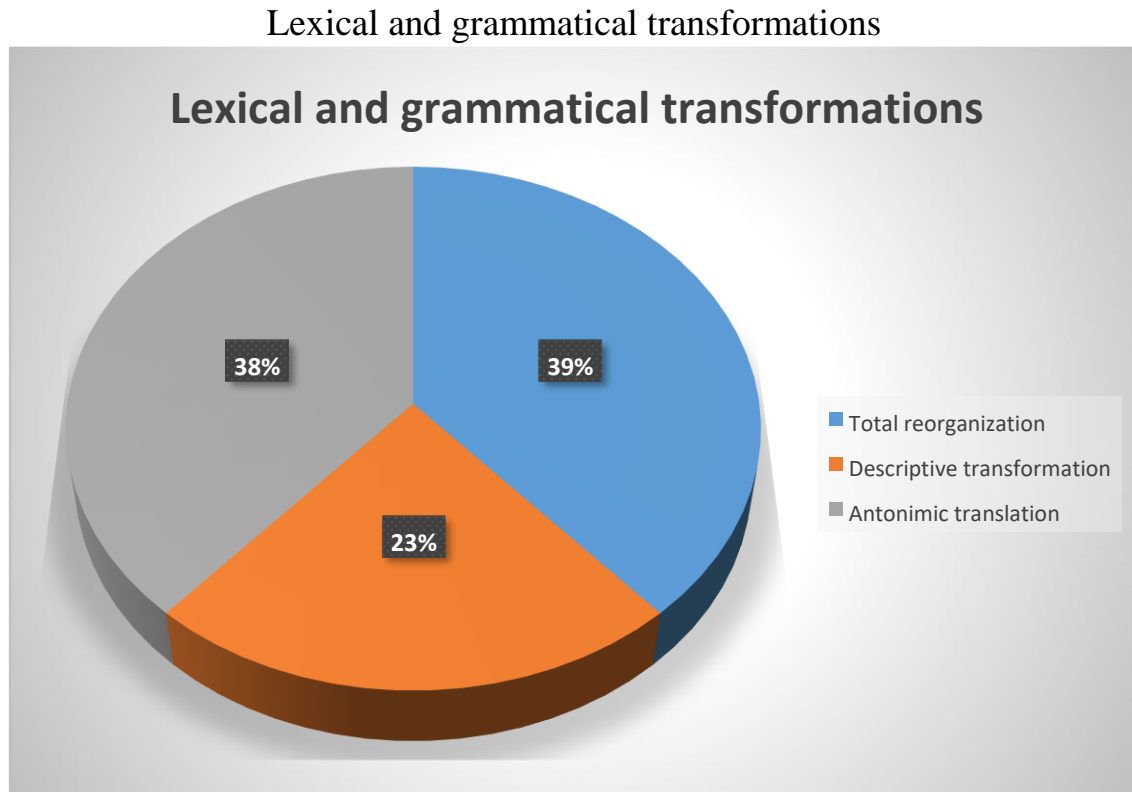
48) *The EU — Європейського Союзу: — We are going to fulfill the repeated promises of Parliament to the people and come out of the EU on October 31st* (BJFSPM: URL). — Ми виконаємо неодноразові обіцянки парламенту і вийдемо з Європейського Союзу 31 жовтня. Abbreviation — a shortened form of a phrase that represents the whole i soften applied to provisw cohwsive ties within the text. In our translation we give the full phrase, thus describing what words these letters substitute.

49) *MP — народного депутата: — The dreadful truth is that when people come to see their MP they have run out of better ideas* (83NQBJ: URL). — Жахлива правда полягає в тому, що коли люди приходять на зустріч до народного депутата, їм немає що сказати. Abbreviation as a means of cohesion helps to make the speech more laconic. In this case we give an explanation of the term "MP".

50) *The Great Frost — "грейт фросту" (Великого Морозу/ Великої Зими): — That's what happens if you spend a year trying to argue with Lord Frost, the greatest Frost since the Great Frost of 1709* (BJUKCPCST: URL). — Ось що станеться, якщо ви проведете рік, намагаючись сперечатися з бароном

Фростом, найбільшим Фростом з часів "грейт фросту" (Великого Морозу/ Великої Зими) 1709 року. An interesting case of homonymous cohesion can be observed in this sentence. The notion of "*the Great Frost*" may not be understandable to the target audience. That is why we apply not only transcription but also a descriptive translation given in brackets.

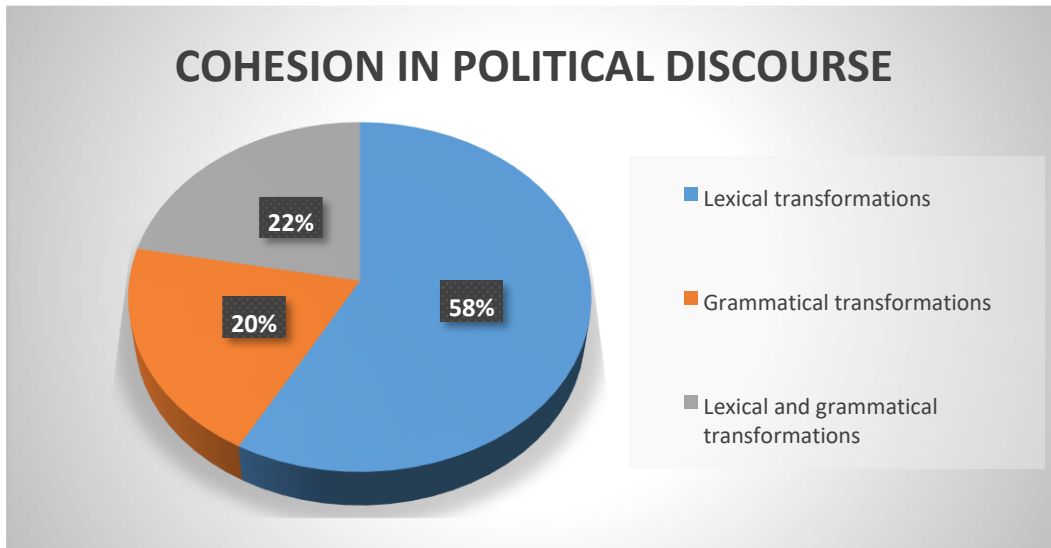
Table 2.3



So, in this part of our research we have analyzed 11 sentences with examples of cohesive ties. Among lexical and grammatical types of transformations, we can distinguish the following: antonymic translation, total reorganization and descriptive translation. Translation by means of total reorganization and antonymic translation both account for more than 38% of all examples with cohesive elements. It was translated only 23% by means of descriptive transformation (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.4

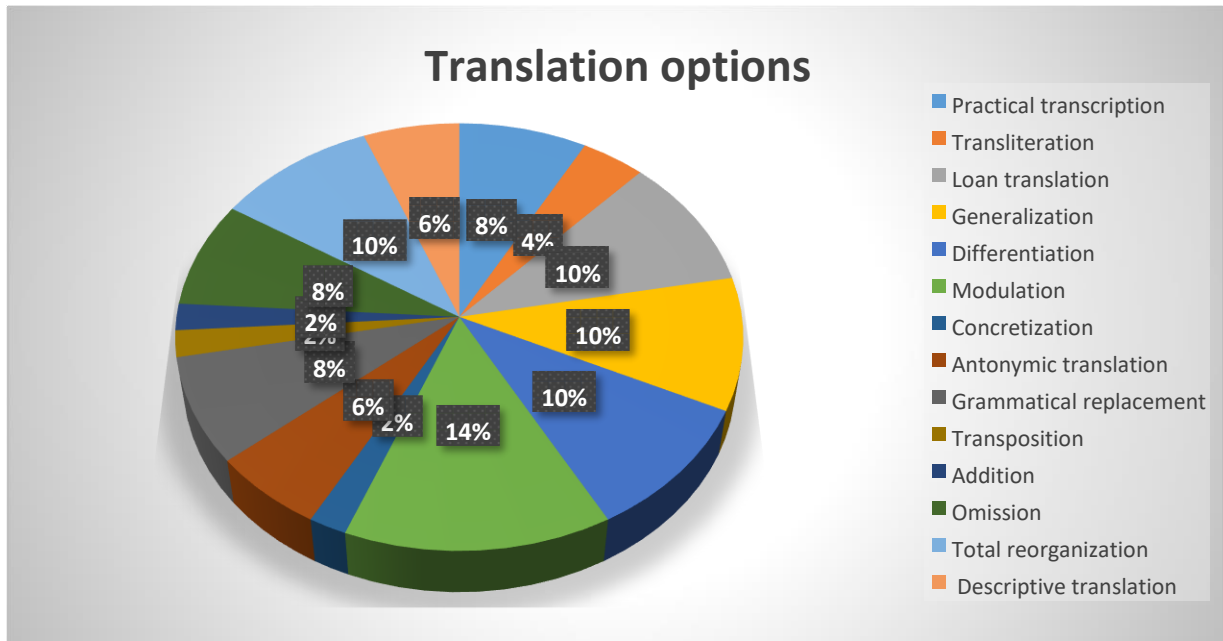
Cohesion in political discourse



To sum up, we have analyzed 50 sentences including cohesive means which were translated from English into Ukrainian. Around 29 terms (58%) were rendered into Ukrainian by means of lexical transformations, 11 terms (22%) were rendered by means of grammatical transformations and 10 terms (20%) — by means of lexical and grammatical transformations. According to the diagram, we are able to identify productive (lexical) and unproductive (grammatical, lexical and grammatical) groups of transformations (see Table 2.4).

Table 2.5

Translation options



In the process of translation we have found that modulation is applied the most frequently in political discourse. It comprises 14% of all transformations while generalization, loan translation, differentiation and total reorganization account for 10% each. So, these five transformations can be considered as productive for translation of political speeches. Practical transcription, omission and grammatical replacement comprise 8% each, antonymic and descriptive translation — 6% each, transliteration — 4%, concretization, transposition and addition — 2% each. These nine transformations are the less frequent in the process of translation of political discourse and are considered to be unproductive for the translation of English cohesive means into the Ukrainian language (see Table 2.5).

CONCLUSIONS

In this term paper, we have considered modern linguistic theories on cohesion, which are based on different approaches and individual aspects of the studied lexical phenomenon. Thus, we concluded that the topicality of the researched problem of

cohesive elements is relevant not only in the context of linguistics and translation studies, but also related disciplines and different spheres of human activity.

Having researched the problem of cohesion, it was found that cohesion is a central notion of textuality and indicates how elements of the text correlate and contribute to the formation of content. It should be pointed out that cohesive connection is not only the connection between two linguistic means in the text but also the modification of already existing information.

Detailed analysis of the classifications of cohesion allows us to outline that some forms of cohesion are realized through grammar (reference, substitution, ellipsis, markers, conjunction) others through vocabulary (semantics, location, use of different text levels, structural organization). However, grammatical cohesion plays not such a great role as the lexical one and usually presents no serious difficulties for text analysis and translation. Besides, we can distinguish some more types of cohesion: logical, spatial, temporal and stylistic (parallelism, comparisons, and polysyndeton).

Having analyzed the political speech from the viewpoint of style and discourse, we can conclude that the main communicative intention of the texts of political discourse is to persuade the addressee to take certain actions to solve political and social problems. We determined that in the texts of political discourse occurs reference to real facts and argumentation, the use of precision lexicon such as numerals and names, extensive use of tropes and figures of speech.

The aim of our research was to analyze the examples of cohesive connections in political discourse . The choice of such cohesive elements as an object of the research is determined by the fact that they are relevant today, and many politicians use them in their speeches to influence people. We considered lexical, grammatical, and lexical and grammatical transformations.

In the process of translation analysis we have identified the most productive (modulation, generalization, loan translation, differentiation, total reorganization) and unproductive transformations (transcription, omission, grammatical replacement,

antonymic and descriptive translation, transliteration, concretization, transposition and addition) for translation of cohesive elements in political speeches.

It was found that modulation plays the most significant role in the process of translation of cohesive ties in the political discourse. This translation transformation helps to convey the original meaning by means of target language. This method is usually applied during translation of antonymic pair of words or phrases, metaphors that provide figurative cohesion, temporal markers and repetitions.

So, the results of the research can serve as a theoretical basis for the further studying of translation options of cohesive ties in political discourse, thus giving the prospect of further researches.

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ANNEX

№	Sentence	Translation	Way of translation
1	<i>And looking at what is happening in this country, the changes that are taking place, that is why the private sector is <u>investing</u> more in venture capital <u>investment</u> than China itself</i> (FTBJFSPM: URL).	І дивлячись на те, що відбувається в цій країні, на теперішні зміни, приватний сектор <u>інвестує</u> більше венчурних <u>інвестицій</u> , ніж сам Китай.	Practical transcription
2	<i>And <u>like Cincinnatus</u> I am returning to my plough</i> (FTBJFSPM: URL).	І як <u>Цинциннат</u> , я повертаюся до свого плуга. There is a reference to the well-known figure in this sentence.	Practical transcription
3	<i>It is about Ukrainian <u>democracy</u> against Putin's <u>tyranny</u></i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	Це про українську <u>демократію</u> проти путінської <u>тиранії</u> .	Practical transcription
4	<i>The key thing is to be "<u>Conservative</u> in principle but <u>Liberal</u> in sympathy"</i> (WBJAKSUECR: URL).	Головне бути " <u>консерватором</u> у своїх принципах, але <u>лібералом</u> у вподобаннях".	Practical transcription
5	<i>We will not allow U.S.–UK relations to be endangered by some <u>puffed-up pompous popinjay</u> in City Hall</i> (BJCCIJCMDEFLL: URL).	Ми не дозволимо, щоб якийсь <u>пихатий</u> та <u>пиндючний</u> <u>попінджай</u> з мерії поставив під загрозу відносини між США та Великою Британією.	Transliteration

6	<i>I thank President <u>Erdoğan</u> for all the efforts that <u>he</u> is making</i> (E: URL).	Я дякую президенту <u>Ердогану</u> за всі зусилля, які <u>він</u> докладає.	Transliteration
7	<i>And we are of course providing <u>the short-</u> and <u>the long-term</u> solutions for our energy needs</i> (FTBJFSPM: URL).	І ми, звичайно, надаємо коротко- та довгострокові рішення для наших енергетичних потреб.	Loan translation
8	<i><u>The Coronavirus</u> is <u>the biggest threat</u> this country has faced for decades – and this country is not alone. All over the world we are seeing the devastating impact of <u>this invisible killer</u></i> (PMSCM: URL).	<u>Коронавірус</u> є <u>найбільшою загрозою</u> , з якою стикалася ця країна протягом десятиліть, і ця країна не одна. По всьому світу ми бачимо руйнівний вплив <u>цього невидимого вбивці</u> .	Loan translation
9	<i>And we in the UK will do everything we can to restore a <u>free, sovereign</u> and <u>independent</u> Ukraine</i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	І ми у Великобританії зробимо все можливе, щоб відновити <u>вільну, суверенну</u> та <u>незалежну</u> Україну.	Loan translation
10	<i>Crime has been falling. <u>Not just</u>, by the way, <u>because</u> we took the precaution of locking up the public for much of the last 18 months,</i>	Злочинність падає. До речі, <u>не лише тому</u> , що ми вживали запобіжних заходів із затримання громадськості протягом більшої частини	Loan translation

	<i>but because you have a Conservative government that understands the Broken Windows theory of fighting crime</i> (BJUKCPCST: URL).	останніх півтора року, <u>а й тому</u> , що у вас є консервативний уряд, який розуміє теорію «розбитих вікон» у боротьбі зі злочинністю.	
11	<i>When Cameron's Conservatives come to power it will be a golden age for <u>cyclists</u> and an Elysium of <u>cycle lanes</u>, <u>bike racks</u>, and sharia law for <u>bike thieves</u>. And I hope that <u>cycling</u> in London will become almost Chinese in its ubiquity</i> (FQDBJTPM: URL).	Коли консерватори Кемерона придуть до влади, це буде золотий вік для <u>велосипедистів</u> і Елізіум <u>велосипедних</u> доріжок, <u>велостійки</u> і законів шаріату для крадіїв <u>велосипедів</u> . І я сподіваюся, що <u>велоспорт</u> у Лондоні стане таким же чисельним як і Китай за своїм рівнем населення.	Loan translation
12	<i>This is a tough time for families <u>up and down the country</u></i> (FTBJFSPM: URL).	Це важкий час для сімей <u>по всій країні</u> .	Generalization
13	<i>I urge you all to get your jabs, because every day our vaccine defenses are getting stronger and stronger. And <u>you, all of you and everybody watching, you made this roll out possible</u></i>	Я закликаю вас усіх отримати вакцину, тому що з кожним днем вакцина захищає все сильніше і сильніше. І <u>разом ви</u> зробили цей розвиток можливим.	Generalization

	(BJUKCPCST: URL).		
14	<i>Voting Tory will cause your wife to have bigger breasts and increase your chances of owning a <u>BMW M3</u></i> (FQDBJTPM: URL).	Якщо ви проголосуєте за Топі, ваша дружина зможе збільшити собі груди, а ви мати можливість купити <u>хороший автомобіль</u> .	Generalization
15	<i>I have not been more robust towards <u>female</u> rather than <u>male</u> assembly members and I do not believe I have been remotely sexist</i> (83NQBJ: URL).	Я ставився до <u>всіх</u> членів зборів однаково, тому не погоджуся, що повів себе як сексист.	Generalization
16	<i>She's got dyed blonde hair and pouty lips, and a steely blue stare, <u>like a sadistic nurse</u> in a mental hospital</i> (IWHCBP: URL).	Вона пофарбована білявка з пишними губами та сталевим блакитним поглядом □ <u>як у мучительки</u> з психлікарні.	Generalization
17	<i><u>My job</u> is that you don't have to wait three weeks to see your GP. <u>My job</u> is to protect you or your parents, or grandparents from the fear of having to sell your home to pay for the costs of care. <u>My job</u> is to make sure your kids get a superb education wherever they are in the country and that</i>	<u>Моє завдання</u> полягає в тому, щоб вам не довелося чекати три тижні на запис до свого лікаря. <u>Моє завдання</u> полягає в тому, щоб захистити вас, ваших батьків, дідусів і бабусь від страху продати свій будинок, щоб заплатити за догляд. <u>Моє завдання</u> полягає в тому, щоб переконатися, що ваші діти отримують чудову освіту, де б	Differentiation

	<i>is why we have already announced we are going to level up per pupil funding in primary and secondary schools, and that is the work that begins immediately behind that black door</i> (BJFSPM: URL).	вони не знаходилися в країні, і саме тому ми вже оголосили, що збираємося підвищити фінансування в початкових і середніх школах, і це почнеться відразу після того, як відкриються ті чорні двері.	
18	<i>In the south and the east of your <u>wonderful</u> country, Putin continues with his <u>grotesque</u> and illegal campaign to take and hold Ukrainian soil</i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	На півдні та сході вашої <u>славної</u> країни Путін продовжує свою <u>абсурдну</u> та незаконну кампанію із захоплення та утримання української землі.	Differentiation
19	<i>Who think that after three years of indecision that this country has become <u>a prisoner to the old arguments of 2016</u> and that in this home of democracy we are incapable of honoring a basic democratic mandate</i> (BJFSPMJ: URL).	Хто думає, що після трьох років нерішучості ця країна стала <u>заручником старих дебатів 2016 року</u> , і що в цьому домі демократії ми не в змозі виконати базовий демократичний мандат.	Differentiation
20	<i>And to you, the <u>British public</u>, I know that there will be many people who</i>	А щодо <u>вас, британська громадо</u> , я знаю, що буде багато людей, які відчують	Differentiation

	<i>are relieved and perhaps quite a few who will also be disappointed</i> (RBJRS: URL).	полегшення, і, можливо, чимало людей також будуть розчаровані.	
21	<i>Nobody told me that what we were doing was – <u>as you say</u> – against the rules, that the event in question was something, that we were going to do something that wasn't a work event, and as I said in the House of Commons when I went out into that garden I thought I was attending a work event</i> (FQDBJTPM: URL).	Ніхто не сказав мені, що те, що ми робимо, — <u>як ви зауважили</u> — суперечить правилам, що подія, про яку йде мова, була чимось, що ми збираємося зробити щось, що не було робочим заходом, і, як я сказав у Палаті, коли я вийшов у той сад, я подумав, що відвідую робочий захід.	Differentiation
22	<i>But I say to my fellow Conservatives <u>it is time for the politics to be over, folks. And it's time for us all to get behind Liz Truss and her programme and deliver for the people of this country</u></i> (FTBJFSPM: URL).	Але я кажу моїм колегам з Консервативної партії, що <u>настав час</u> покінчити з такою політикою, люди. <u>Настав час</u> усім нам підтримати Ліз Трасс та її програму та принести користь для жителів цієї країни.	Modulation

23	<p><i>If we're <u>paying in our energy bills for the evils of Vladimir Putin, the people of Ukraine are <u>paying in their blood</u></u></i></p> <p>(PBUKHEBSJSVK: URL).</p>	<p>Якщо ми <u>розплачуємося</u> <u>квитанціями</u> за зло Володимира Путіна, то народ України <u>розплачується своїм життям</u>.</p>	Modulation
24	<p><i>And in the last few days, I've tried to persuade my colleagues that it would be eccentric to change governments when we're delivering so much and when we have such a vast mandate</i> (RBJRS: URL).</p>	<p>І <u>нещодавно</u> я намагався переконати своїх колег, що було б <u>ексцентрично</u> змінювати уряди, коли ми виконуємо так багато, коли ми маємо такий великий мандат.</p>	Modulation
25	<p><i>They don't like <u>leveling up</u>. They like <u>leveling down</u></i></p> <p>(BJUKCPCST: URL).</p>	<p>Їм не подобається <u>розвиватися</u>. Їм до вподоби <u>деградувати</u>.</p>	Modulation
26	<p><i><u>Build back beaver</u></i></p> <p>(BJUKCPCST: URL).</p>	<p>В<u>бере</u>жемо <u>бобрів</u>.</p>	Modulation
27	<p><i>That is the best case for Bush; that, <u>among other things</u>, he liberated Iraq. It is good enough for me</i></p> <p>(83NQBJ: URL).</p>	<p>Це найбільше досягнення Буша, <u>зокрема</u>, що він «звільнив» Ірак.</p>	Modulation
28	<p><i><u>Above all</u> it stands for democracy</i> (BJFSPM: URL).</p>	<p><u>У першу чергу</u> це виступає за демократію.</p>	Modulation

29	<i>And while today I am building a great team of <u>men</u> and <u>women</u>, I will take <u>personal responsibility</u> for the change I want to see (BJFSPM: URL).</i>	І хоча сьогодні я створюю чудову команду <u>спеціалістів</u> та <u>спеціалісток</u> , я візьму на себе особисту відповідальність за зміни, які хочу побачити.	Concretization
30	<i>We level up across Britain with <u>higher</u> wages, and a <u>higher</u> living wage (BJFSPMJ: URL).</i>	По всій Британії ми <u>підвищуємо</u> зарплати та прожитковий мінімум.	Grammatical replacement
31	<i><u>Number one</u>: stay close to the Americans; stick up for the Ukrainians; stick up for <u>freedom</u> and <u>democracy everywhere</u> (E: URL).</i>	<u>По-перше</u> : тримайтеся ближче до американців; захищайте українців; боріться за свободу та демократію всюди.	Grammatical replacement
32	<i>Good morning. Good morning, everybody. Good morning, <u>everybody</u> <u>listening</u> (BJUKCPCST: URL).</i>	Доброго ранку. Доброго ранку всім. Доброго ранку <u>усім, хто слухає</u> .	Grammatical replacement
33	<i><u>London</u> is — after Athens and Rome — <u>the third most influential city in history</u> (FQDBJTPM: URL).</i>	<u>Лондон</u> — <u>третє за впливом місто в історії</u> після Афін і Риму.	Grammatical replacement
34	<i>It is about <u>Ukraine's right to independence</u> and <u>national self-determination</u>, <u>against Putin's deranged</u></i>	Йдеться про право України на <u>незалежність</u> і національне самовизначення проти божевільного імперіалістичного <u>реваншизму</u>	Transposition

	<i>imperialist revanchism</i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	Путіна.	
35	<i>And that is how we solve the national productivity puzzle, by fixing the broken housing market, by plugging in the gigabit, by putting in decent, safe bus routes and all the other transport infrastructure, and investing in <u>skills, skills, skills</u></i> (BJUKPCST: URL).	Ось як ми вирішуємо національну головоломку продуктивності, відновлюючи зламаний ринок житла, підключаючи гігабітну мережу, створюючи гідні, безпечні автобусні маршрути та всю іншу транспортну інфраструктуру, інвестуючи в <u>навички, навички і ще раз навички</u> .	Addition
36	<i><u>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 <u>manymany thousands of lives</u></u></i> (PMSCM: URL).	Тепер <u>кожен</u> із нас зобов'язаний об'єднатися, щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби, захистити нашу Національну службу охорони здоров'я та врятувати <u>тисячі</u> життів.	Omission
37	<i>And yet there were some who believed the Kremlin propaganda that Russian armour would be like an irresistible force going <u>like a knife through butter</u>, and that Kyiv would fall within days</i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	І все ж були деякі, хто вірив кремлівській пропаганді про те, що російські війська - це непереборна сила, яка суне <u>як по маслу</u> , і що Київ впаде за кілька днів.	Omission

38	<i>These vaccines have ensured that by a simple mutation, <u>jabs, jabs, jabs</u> become <u>jobs, jobs, jobs</u> (BJUKPCST: URL).</i>	Ці вакцини забезпечили те, що завдяки простій мутації <u>щеплення</u> стали <u>роботою</u> .	Omission
39	<i>What I worry about is that people are <u>losing</u> confidence, <u>losing</u> energy, <u>losing</u> enthusiasm, and there's a real opportunity to get them into work (83NQBJ: URL).</i>	Мене хвилює те, що люди <u>втрачають</u> впевненість, енергію, ентузіазм, але є реальна можливість залучити їх до роботи.	Omission
40	<i>And in this moment of <u>uncertainty</u>, of continuing fear and <u>doubt</u> I have one message for you today (PNBJAUPM: URL).</i>	І в цей момент <u>сумніву</u> , триваючого страху та <u>непевненості</u> у мене є одне повідомлення для вас сьогодні.	Antonymic translation
41	<i>It is about <u>right</u> versus <u>wrong</u> (PNBJAUPM: URL).</i>	Йдеться про <u>безпомилковість</u> проти <u>неправильного</u> .	Antonymic translation
42	<i>I've traveled to every part of the United Kingdom and in addition to the beauty of our natural world, I found so many people possessed of such boundless British originality and so willing to tackle old problems in new ways that I know that even</i>	Я побував у всіх куточках Сполученого Королівства, і окрім краси нашої природи, я зустрів стільки людей, які володіють такою безмежною британською самобутністю та настільки готові вирішувати старі проблеми по-новому, що я знаю, що навіть, якщо зараз	Antonymic translation

	<i>if things can sometimes seem <u>dark</u> now, our future together is <u>golden</u></i> (RBJRS: URL).	все здається <u>безпросвітним</u> , наше спільне майбутнє <u>безхмарне</u> .	
43	<i>The people who bet against Britain are going <u>to lose their shirts</u> because we are going <u>to restore trust in our democracy</u></i> (BJFSPM: URL).	Люди, які роблять ставку проти Британії, <u>будуть гніватися</u> , тому що ми відновимо довіру до нашої демократії.	Total reorganization
44	<i>Ukraine <u>will win</u>, Ukraine <u>will be free</u></i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	Україна <u>переможе</u> , Україна <u>порве пута</u> .	Total reorganization
45	<i>You have proved the old saying — <u>it's not the size of the dog in the fight, it's the size of the fight in the dog</u> — which is an old English saying, I'm not sure how well that translates in Ukrainian but you get what I'm trying to say</i> (PNBJAUPM: URL).	Ви довели правдивість старої англійської приказки — <u>малі тілом, великі духом/ мале щеня</u> , та завзяте — я не впевнений, наскільки добре це перекладається українською, але ви розумієте, що я намагаюся сказати.	Total reorganization
46	<i>I have <u>as much chance of becoming Prime Minister as of being decapitated by a frisbee or of finding Elvis</u></i> (BJQ: URL).	Шанс стати прем'єр-міністром може випасти тільки тоді, <u>коли рак на горі свисне</u> .	Total reorganization

47	<p><i>As good as the chances of finding Elvis on Mars, or my being reincarnated as an olive</i> — коли гарбуз на вербі виросте/ коли трава на помості виросте: — <i>My chances of being PM are about <u>as good as the chances of finding Elvis on Mars, or my being reincarnated as an olive</u></i> (FQDBJTPM: URL).</p>	<p>Я стану прем'єр-міністром тільки тоді, <u>коли гарбуз на вербі виросте/ коли трава на помості виросте</u>.</p>	Total reorganization
48	<p><i>We are going to fulfill the repeated promises of Parliament to the people and come out of <u>the EU</u> on October 31st</i> (BJFSPM: URL).</p>	<p>Ми виконаємо неодноразові обіцянки парламенту і вийдемо з <u>Європейського Союзу</u> 31 жовтня.</p>	Description transformation
49	<p><i>The dreadful truth is that when people come to see their <u>MP</u> they have run out of better ideas</i> (83NQBJ: URL).</p>	<p>Жахлива правда полягає в тому, що коли люди приходять на зустріч до <u>народного депутата</u>, їм немає що сказати.</p>	Description transformation

50	<i>That's what happens if you spend a year trying to argue with Lord <u>Frost</u>, the <u>greatest Frost since the</u></i>	Ось що станеться, якщо ви проведете рік, намагаючись сперечатися з <u>бароном</u> Фростом, найбільшим	Description transformation
	<i><u>Great Frost of 1709</u></i> (ВЈUKPCST: URL).	Фростом з часів "ґрейт фросту" (Великого Морозу/ Великої Зими) 1709 року.	

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню методів перекладу когезивних зв'язків та елементів у політичному дискурсі, а саме — політичних промовах. У процесі роботи висвітлено поняття термінів "текст" та "когезія", продемонстровано основні наукові думки щодо досліджуваного поняття, виконано стилістично-дискурсивний аналіз зразка тексту політичного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (когезивних елементів у політичному дискурсі, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі продемонстровано відсоткові діаграми, що містять можливі способи перекладу когезивних зв'язків.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, стилістично-дискурсивний аналіз, когезія, когезійні зв'язки, політичний дискурс, політичні промови.