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**КУРСОВА РОБОТА**  
**З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**  
**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ГІПЕРБОЛ І ЛІТОТ В**  
**АНГЛОМОВНИХ ПУБЛІЦИСТИЧНИХ ТЕКСТАХ**  
Калинець Олександра  
студентка групи Па20-19

Керівник курсової роботи:  
Курбаль-Грановська Ольга Олегівна

Київ -2023

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

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перекладу з  
англійської мови

\_\_\_\_\_

(підпис)

### ЗАВДАННЯ

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

студентка IV курсу Па20-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**  
**Тема роботи:** Особливості перекладу гіпербол і літот в англомовних публіцистичних текстах

Науковий керівник викладач Курбаль-Грановська Ольга Олегівна  
Дата видачі завдання жовтень 2022 року

### Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання <b>теоретичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 1</b> )	7-9 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання <b>практичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 2</b> )	11-15 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання <b>вступу і висновків</b> дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	21–31 березня 2023 р.	
4.	<b>Оцінювання</b> курсових робіт <b>науковими керівниками</b> , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	<b>Захист</b> курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

Студент \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

## РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студент IV курсу Па20-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад  
Тема роботи Особливості перекладу гіпербол і літот в англомовних публіцистичних текстах

\_\_\_\_\_ Калинець Олександра Ігорівна \_\_\_\_\_

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

Оцінка:

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

“До захисту” \_\_\_\_\_ (42-70 балів) (підпис керівника)

“На доопрацювання” \_\_\_\_\_ (0-41 балів) (підпис керівника)  
“ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2020р

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER 1	
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF HYPERBOLE AND LITOTES IN THE ENGLISH PUBLICIST DISCOURSE .....	3
1.1 The artistic discourse. The concept of hyperbole in the English translation...	3
1.2 Characteristics of the concept of litotes.....	7
1.3 Analysis of a text fragment .....	9
CHAPTER 2	
WAYS OF TRANSLATION AND THE USE OF HYPERBOLE AND LITOTES IN THE ENGLISH PUBLICIST DISCOURSE.....	15
2.1 Ways of translation and the use of hyperbole in the English publicist discourse .....	15
2.2 The features of the use of litotes in the English publicist discourse .....	22
CONCLUSIONS .....	29
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	29
LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES.....	34
LIST OF DATA SOURCES.....	34
ANNEX .....	35
Annex A.....	35
Annex B.....	38
PE3IOME .....	41

## INTRODUCTION

Modern publicist discourse demonstrates all current changes and trends in society. In such conditions, it's important to investigate the language of media discourse, which allows identifying the peculiarities of modern English.

**The relevance** of this research lies in the fact that the features of the functioning hyperbole and litotes in the texts of publicist discourse are not in the focus of modern Ukrainian researchers. So, it seems relevant to fill this lacuna in domestic linguistics.

**The theoretical background** is the works of the following researchers: L. Cano, C. Claridge, R. Gibbs, J. Herrero, and others.

**The aim of the research** is the analysis of the features of functioning hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse.

**The object of analysis** is the phenomena of hyperbole and litotes.

**The subject of the study** is the features of functioning hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse.

The study has the following **objectives**:

- to give a characteristic of the concept of hyperbole;
- to describe the specific of litotes;
- to characterize the specifics of contemporary publicist discourse;
- to analyze the features of functioning hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse.

**The material of the study was:** the English media resource BBC-News.

In this paper, the following **methods** were applied:

- method of generalization – was used for the formulation of general concepts from specific instances by abstracting common properties.
- Method of selection – the method of selection was used in the theoretical part of this research to determine the semantic content of the argument.

- Definitional method – the study that explains the meaning of concepts. This method is used for explaining the meaning of concepts.
- Componential method – component analysis is a method typical of structural semantics which analyzes the components of a word's meaning. The componential method was used both in theoretical and practical analysis.
- Discourse-analysis method – is used in the practical part of this paper.

**The theoretical significance of the work** is that the analysis of the features of functioning hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse was performed.

**The practical value of the study** is determined by the possibility of using the results obtained during the development of theoretical courses on linguistics studies.

**The structure of the thesis.** The paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion and findings, a bibliography, an annex, summary.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF HYPERBOLE AND LITOTES IN THE ENGLISH PUBLICIST DISCOURSE**

#### **1.1 The artistic discourse. The concept of hyperbole in the English translation**

In the artistic discourse of the English language, which is known, many different artistic and stylistic tools are used, the main of which and the most common, as the analysis shows, are epithets, metaphors, similes, hyperboles, litotes, allegories, metonymies, synecdoches. One of the main differences between the discourse of an artistic work and other types of discourse is its purpose. Thus, the purpose of artistic discourse can be described as follows: the writer, with the help of his work, makes an attempt to directly influence the spiritual space of the reader as a recipient in order to influence him and introduce some changes. Therefore, it is precisely in the artistic discourse that hyperbole and litota are often used for expressiveness and emotionality, which can clearly emphasize the subtle means of the author.

Hyperbole as a term has a long tradition; in the sense of "exaggeration". It was already used in classical Greece. Roman rhetoricians, such as Quintilian, deal with the figure of overstatement in their handbooks and from there it has found its way into the European rhetorical tradition. It is found used in diverse sources; the Encyclopædia Britannica mentions love poetry, sagas, tales, classical mythology, political rhetoric, and advertising as texts containing hyperbole, illustrating the great range of the phenomenon regarding both time and genre. Furthermore, hyperbole is not only an arcane rhetorical figure but rather, similar to metaphor, it is a common feature of everyday language use [39: 146]. Just like metaphor, it may be wired in the cognitive structuring of our experience: the concept of size, to which exaggeration must primarily be connected, is a very basic and salient one. Like metaphor or in conjunction with it, hyperbole thus deals not simply with the 'description' of experience, but with the understanding and, especially, the evaluation



of it, i.e., the subjective importance to oneself, and it thus has an important affective component. Remarks can already be found in Quintilian (VIII, 6, 75) that it was a common urge of humans to magnify things and not to be satisfied with (the description of) things as they really are. Thus, the presence of fairly common, but largely unobtrusive instances of hyperbole in everyday language should not really come as a surprise. In simple sentences like they are never at home it is a universal feature (transcending individual language communities and languages) and probably stays well below the threshold of stylistic consciousness. It is often only the overuse or the novelty of an instance of hyperbole that strikes us as extraordinary [12:56].

J. Herrero notes that hyperbole is a stylistic device in which emphasis is achieved through deliberate exaggeration. Being a trope hyperbole presents transference of meaning as there is a discrepancy with objective reality. Hyperbole is an indicator of the excitement of the speaker, who resorts to intensifying the qualitative or quantitative aspect of the object or phenomenon in question. Hyperbole may be the final effect of two other stylistic devices - metaphor or irony. Hyperbole differs from mere exaggeration, as both communicants are aware of its nature as a signal of roused emotions, otherwise, it turns into a mere lie [26:34]. The researcher highlights that semantically hyperbole is opposed to understatement which is a deliberate turning down of some quality that is basically neutral. Understatement in everyday speech is a typical feature of British English. It is less typical of American English [26:35].

There are some studies on figurative language that discuss the cognitive aspects of hyperbole, among them Herrero [26], B. Bergen, K. Binsted [5:23], and P. Rubio-Fernandez [43]. But even in these studies, hyperbole has received scarce attention. A few studies focus on the peculiarities of its use across cultures [9] and the comprehension processes involved in it [11:283].

By contrast, the importance of the production process has been largely underestimated, with the exception of Cano [5], who adopts a discourse-analytica to its production in naturally-occurring conversations, McCarthy and Carter [40:150],

who address purposeful exaggeration in everyday British English Conversation, and Herrero [26: 214—229], whose concern is the production and understanding of overstatement from the joint perspective of Cognitive Linguistics and Relevance Theory. Outside linguistics, as has traditionally been the case with figurative language, hyperbole has received considerable attention within rhetorical literary studies, with special emphasis on its definition, classification, and aesthetic effects [20: 38].

Hyperbole has also been addressed in some depth from the perspective of where it is generally seen as a non-descriptive use of language involving a clash with reality based on incommensurate exaggeration. For instance, L. Cano [9] and H. Clark use the Gricean approach to distinguish between an act of lying and hyperbole: only the latter is acceptable from a social point of view. In a similar vein, Haverkate [25: 103] observes that hyperbole is not a lie in a strict sense, i.e. a false assertion intended to deceive potential addressees, but rather a «description of the world in terms of disproportionate diminisher». Norrick [41: 1727] discusses extreme case formulations (ECFs), a subcategory of hyperbole, as violations of the truthfulness maxim within

Grice's [24: 46] Cooperative Principle, while non-extreme hyperbole is treated as a violation of the quantity maxim. In this connection, another crucial aspect that researchers tackle is precisely the distinction (and sometimes demarcation problems) between hyperbole and other figures of thought. Such is the case of the treatment of overstatement provided by Norrick [41: 1729], who postulates the existence of a cline with extreme expressions like every, all, none, best, least, as good as it gets, always, perfectly, brand new, and absolutely [26: 69] at one end and mild cases of exaggeration at the other.

Some scholars have noted the strong connection between hyperbole and irony [18; 20], which seems to equal the strength of the relationship between metaphor and simile [43: 28]. Special mention should be made of research embedded within Relevance Theory, according to which metaphor and hyperbole are to be regarded

as loose uses of language [40: 153]. Moreover, considerable emphasis has been placed on hyperbole as a marker of sarcasm and as a phenomenon that plays a fundamental role in humor, especially in what Bergen and Binsted [5: 80] call scalar humor.

Although important, the pragmatic studies on hyperbole are focused on its communicative consequences to the detriment of an understanding of the cognitive processes involved in its production and interpretation. These studies argue that the production and interpretation end of hyperbole involves conversing cognitive operations of scalar concepts. In this view, hyperbole is, like in other accounts, a conspicuous overstatement where exaggeration is used for effect. But, unlike in other approaches, this view places emphasis on the speaker disproportionately increasing a magnitude that will have to be adjusted (through the converse operation of mitigation) to real-world proportions by the hearer [26: 86]. The special meaning impact of hyperbole, generally indicating a strong emotional reaction on the part of the speaker, results from this adjustment activity. In a complementary way, P. Rubio-Fernandez [42: 24] has advanced the hypothesis that in hyperbole, like in metaphor, the increased magnitude lies at the basis of the construction of an imaginary mental scenario whose structure and logic is used to reason about a real-world state of affairs. This hypothesis aligns hyperbole with conceptual metaphor, which has been discussed in Cognitive Linguistics as a cross-domain mapping where one conceptual domain, the source, is used to think and reason about another domain, the target [35; 34; 36; 37].

Speaking about the types of hyperbole, it is necessary to note that two types of hyperbole can be distinguished on the basis of their originality: trite and original (or author's). Semantically, it is possible to distinguish quantitative and qualitative hyperbole. Quantitative hyperbole is usually less striking and less interesting. As a rule, it is a trite hyperbole [40: 153]. Usually, it is a pure exaggeration, e. g. *I told you thousand times or she is a hundred years old*. Qualitative hyperbole in terms of stylistics is much more interesting and expressive. Some feature is overstated to such

a degree it borders on absurdity. "*Good Heavens, how can I describe her? She was too beautiful be real.*" (W. Somerset Maugham. Red)

Thus, hyperbole is a complex phenomenon. There are many approaches to the definition of this concept: it is considered from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, etc.

## 1.2 Characteristics of the concept of litotes

Litotes (understatement, from Greek *litótēs* 'smoothness, plainness') is an exaggeration by understatement (such as of no small importance when 'very important' is meant). According to the opinion of the researcher H. Clark notes that litotes is a two-component stylistic device that can be regarded as a type of understatement, as both devices weaken the meaning. In litotes, two negations are joined together to give a positive evaluation. Thus, *not unkindly* actually means *kindly*. But the meaning obtained is weakened and some lack of the speaker's confidence in his statement is implied. The first component of litotes is always the negative particle "not". The second is always negative in semantics, but it varies from a negatively affixed word to a negative phrase [13: 101].

- The scientists R. Gibbs and H. Colston highlight that litotes is a stylistic device that consists of a peculiar use of negative construction. It is negation which includes affirmation [20: 90].

- *E.g. She is not unkind.*

- *The silence was not unpromising.*

The researchers note that the negative constructions have a stronger impact on the reader than the affirmative and that is why they are regarded as a stylistic device. With its help of it two meanings are realized simultaneously: the direct (negative) and transferred (affirmative). The stylistic effect of litotes depends a lot on intonation. The function of litotes has much in common with that of an understatement. They both weaken the effect of an utterance. The uniqueness of

litotes is in its “double negative” structure and in its weakening only the positive evaluation [20: 92].

Speaking about the stylistic function of litotes and hyperbole, it is necessary to highlight that both hyperbole and understatement convey the speaker's emotionally colored perception of some facts or events of reality, thus depicting the emotional background. Hyperbole very often creates a humorous effect, especially when the exaggeration of one of the features of the object reaches utter absurdity [5: 89].

The function of litotes is more complicated than that of an understatement. It not only weakens the utterance, but it can also strengthen it, and make it more emphatic. Let us consider two synonymous expressions:

- *He is no coward.*
- *He is a brave man.*

The construction is weaker than the affirmative one. But it's not correct to say that the negative construction produces a lesser effect than the corresponding affirmative one. The negative construction here has a stronger impact on the reader than the affirmative one because the latter has no additional, implicit connotations, but the former does. The negation does not merely indicate the absence of the quality mentioned but suggests the presence of the opposite quality like in the example below [12: 45].

*"Mr. Bardell," said the widow, "Mr. Bardell was a man of honour;*

*Mr. Bardell was a man of his word; Mr. Bardell was no deceiver..."* (Charles Dickens. The Pickwick Papers).

Due to the context, the function of this particular litotes is not just to point out the absence of a negative quality but to imply that the character is extremely honest and trustworthy. The stylistic effect of litotes to a great extent depends on intonation. E. g., the utterance *"She wasn't unhappy"* pronounced with a due intonation may convey irony.

There are different approaches to the classification of litotes. Based upon the dimensions of opposition, there are three types of litotes/“negation of its opposite”: contradictory litotes (negation + negation), contrary litotes (negation + antonym), relative litotes (negation + correlation/metonymy) [12: 47].

According to the type of representatives, there are the following types of litotes:

- litotes, which are represented by metaphor;
- litotes, which are represented by simile;
- litotes, which are represented by epithets;
- litotes, which is represented by metonymy.

Thus, litotes is a complex phenomenon, which characterizes by its own specific and peculiarities. There are different approaches to the definition of this concept, as well as approaches to the classification of litotes.

### **1.3 Analysis of a text fragment**

This part of the research deals with the specifics of media discourse text analysis. It involves the analysis of the fragment of the article of contemporary mass media.

Media discourse refers to interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, in which the discourse is oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer. Though the discourse is oriented towards these recipients, they very often cannot make instantaneous responses to the producer of the discourse, though increasingly this is changing with the advent of new media technology, as we shall explore. Crucially, the written or spoken discourse itself is oriented to the readership or listening/viewing audience, respectively.

Discourse parameters of the text: the text of the article is related to contemporary mass media discourse. It involves extra lingual factors (images), and

also has a great number of stylistic characteristics. The fragment of the article is given below (BBC: URL).

*Germany warns against AstraZeneca for under-60s*

*Medical personnel prepare AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine at the general practice of Doctor Claudia Schramm as the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) continues, in Maintal, Germany, March 24, 2021*

*Germany's vaccine committee has advised giving the Oxford-AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine only to people aged 60 or above because of a risk of rare blood clots.*

*The German medicines regulator found 31 cases of a type of rare blood clot among the nearly 2.7 million people who had received the vaccine in Germany.*

*Canada earlier suspended use of the AstraZeneca jab in people under 55.*

*AstraZeneca said international regulators had found the benefits of its jab outweighed risks significantly.*

*It said it was continuing to analyse its database to understand "whether these very rare cases of blood clots associated with thrombocytopenia occur any more commonly than would be expected naturally in a population of millions of people".*

*"We will continue to work with German authorities to address any questions they may have," it added.*

*How will we know Covid vaccines are safe?*

*AstraZeneca and Europe's blame game*

*The EU and UK medicine regulators both backed the vaccine after previous cautionary suspensions in Europe this month.*

*The European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the UK Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency stressed that the benefits of the AstraZeneca vaccine continued to outweigh the risk of side effects.*

*AstraZeneca's product is one of the most widely used coronavirus vaccines in the West, and is meant to be supplied on a not-for-profit basis to the developing world.*

*The EU's rollout of its vaccination programme has been dogged by delays because of delivery and production problems, and Germany is among several states now fearing a third wave of infections.*

*On Tuesday, Italy's Prime Minister Mario Draghi and his wife, who are both 73, received their first doses of AstraZeneca in a display of confidence in the vaccine.*

*If you give a vaccine to millions of people you will of course see some cases of people falling seriously ill or even dying shortly afterwards. It does not mean the vaccine has caused the problem - it could have occurred naturally. What authorities have to work out is whether it is cause or coincidence.*

*They do this by monitoring adverse events after vaccination and see if they are above what you would normally expect. The type of blood clot that has been seen is very rare and so it is hard to know exactly how many cases you would normally expect to see. We do know it is more common in women and taking the pill increases the risk of it happening.*

*There is no evidence yet to prove the AstraZeneca vaccine increases the chances of these clots. But, even if it does, the next thing you have to take into account is whether Covid presents more of a danger.*

*Ahead of the vaccine committee (Stiko) announcement, the German cities of Berlin and Munich, and the region of Brandenburg, halted use of the vaccine in people below the age of 60.*

*"After several consultations, Stiko, with the help of external experts, decided by a majority to recommend the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine only for persons aged 60 years and older on the basis of available data on the occurrence of rare but very severe thromboembolic side effects," the committee said, as quoted by Reuters news agency.*

Stylistic characteristics of the text:

1) analysis of tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means) used in the text:

Metaphors:



– *AstraZeneca and Europe's blame game – in the example, the situation with vaccination and the negative collateral damage of vaccines, are metaphorically called as “Europe's blame game”, which allows relating this collocation to the category of metaphors.*

Epithets:

– *They do this by monitoring adverse events after vaccination and see if they are above what you would normally expect.*

– *"After several consultations, Stiko, with the help of external experts, decided by a majority to recommend the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine only for persons aged 60 years and older on the basis of available data on the occurrence of rare but very severe thromboembolic side effects," the committee said, as quoted by Reuters news agency.*

– *When the EMA declared the vaccine "safe and effective", Germany and others resumed its use but investigations continued.*

2) analysis of special literary and colloquial vocabularies used in the text:

Proper names:

– *Medical personnel prepare AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine at the general practice of Doctor Claudia Schramm as the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) continues, in Maintal, Germany, March 24, 2021*

Toponyms:

– *Ahead of the vaccine committee (Stiko) announcement, the German cities of Berlin and Munich, and the region of Brandenburg, halted use of the vaccine in people below the age of 60.*

Subject field terms:

– *Germany's vaccine committee has advised giving the Oxford-AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine only to people aged 60 or above because of a risk of rare blood clots.*

– *The German medicines regulator found 31 cases of a type of rare blood clot among the nearly 2.7 million people who had received the vaccine in Germany.*

– *It said it was continuing to analyse its database to understand "whether these very rare cases of blood clots associated with thrombocytopenia occur any more commonly than would be expected naturally in a population of millions of people".*

– *The German medicines regulator, the Paul Ehrlich Institute, has found 31 cases of cerebral sinus vein thrombosis (CSVT) among people who received AstraZeneca in Germany.*

Abbreviations:

– *The European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the UK Medicines & Healthcare products Regulatory Agency stressed that the benefits of the AstraZeneca vaccine continued to outweigh the risk of side effects.*

– *There have been no reports of blood clots related to the jab in Canada itself, where 300,000 doses of AstraZeneca jabs have now been administered.*

– *In the UK, five cases of CSVT - one of them fatal - have been recorded among 11 million people who received the vaccine.*

Neologisms:

– *AstraZeneca said international regulators had found the benefits of its jab outweighed risks significantly.*

– *"After several consultations, Stiko, with the help of external experts, decided by a majority to recommend the AstraZeneca Covid-19 vaccine only for persons aged 60 years and older on the basis of available data on the occurrence of rare but very severe thromboembolic side effects," the committee said, as quoted by Reuters news agency.*

The analysis shows that there are the following stylistic items in the text of the article: metaphors; epithets. Also, it is full of special literary vocabularies, proper names; subject field terms; abbreviations, and neologisms.

## **Conclusions on Chapter 1**

This part of the paper deals with the theoretical analysis. It was found that hyperbole is a complex phenomenon. There are many approaches to the definition of this concept: it is considered from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, etc. The analysis has shown that two types of hyperbole can be distinguished on the basis of their originality: trite and original (or author's). Semantically, the quantitative and qualitative hyperbole were distinguished.

It was also concluded that litotes is a complex phenomenon, which characterizes by its own specific and peculiarities. There are different approaches to the definition of this concept, as well as approaches to the classification of litotes. Thus, litotes can be defined as a two-component stylistic device that can be regarded as a type of understatement, as both devices weaken the meaning. The first component of litotes is always the negative particle “not”. The second is always negative in semantics, but it varies from a negatively affixed word to a negative phrase. The function of litotes has much in common with that of an understatement. They both weaken the effect of an utterance.

Based upon the dimensions of opposition, there are three types of litotes/“negation of its opposite”: contradictory litotes (negation + negation), contrary litotes (negation + antonym), relative litotes (negation + correlation/metonymy). According to the type of representatives, there are the following types of litotes: litotes, which are represented by metaphor; litotes, which are represented by simile; litotes, which are represented by epithets; litotes, which is represented by metonymy.

## CHAPTER 2

### WAYS OF TRANSLATION AND THE USE OF HYPERBOLE AND LITOTES IN THE ENGLISH PUBLICIST DISCOURSE

The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the peculiarities of the use of hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse. The material of analysis is the texts of the publicist resource BBC-News.

#### **2.1 Ways of translation and the use of hyperbole in the English publicist discourse**

The first step, the analysis of the specific of use of hyperbole in the English publicist discourse will be conducted. Thus, the following functions of hyperbole were identified:

– Representation the reality:

(1). *"They killed her. They've got blood on their hands. And I'm not going to let this go until I get justice for my daughter."* (BBC, URL) *Вони вбили її. У них кров на руках. І я не забуду цього, поки не досягну справедливості щодо своєї доньки».*

#### Lexical transformation: modulation

In the example, the author of the article is talking about a woman who suffocated while sleeping in a mental hospital. The woman was previously given medications that had too strong a sedative effect. At the same time, the staff had to check the woman's state every 15 minutes. This condition was not fulfilled, so the woman died while sleeping. The woman's father, using hyperbole, calls such a situation “murder”, which in fact is, although indirectly, since the woman died as a result of the negligence of doctors. Thus, hyperbole is used to represent the real state of things.

– Hiding the reality:

(2). *Mary Grace Morales, a recruiter in Manila who pairs Filipino staff with VIPs in the Gulf, says working for the palace is an "enviable" job* (BBC, URL). *Мері Грейс Моралес, рекрутер із Манілі, яка об'єднує філіппінський персонал із VIP-персонами в Перській затоці, каже, що робота в палаці – це «завидна» робота.*

Transcoding: zero transcoding; transcription; transliteration.

On the contrary, hyperbole can be used to hide the real state of things. The article focuses on the work of foreign workers in Qatar, where the working conditions are extremely difficult and violate all human rights. However, one of the employees calls her work *enviable*, as her rights are violated less than the rights of other workers. And although her employer doesn't give her days off and she works 24/7, she thinks her job is prestigious enough, which is hyperbole.

(3). *When she goes to bed she will message one of her siblings or parents in the Philippines. She often feels homesick – a fairytale palace is not home* (BBC, URL). *Коли вона ляже спати, то надішле повідомлення комусь із своєї родини на Філіппінах. Вона часто сумує за домівкою – казковий палац не дім.*

Lexical and semantic transformations: modulation;

Grammatical transformations: Omission, transposition.

The place where the maid works, she calls *a fairytale palace*, which is hyperbole. The magnificent homes, where the Filipino workers work, turn out to be real slavery for them.

– Expression of the ironic meaning of the statement:

(4). *The Conservative mayor for the West Midlands has lashed out at the process for allocating levelling up funds, calling for an end to Whitehall's "broken begging bowl culture"* (BBC, URL). *Консервативний мер Вест-Мідлендсу розкритикував процес розподілу коштів на вирівнювання, закликавши покласти край «культурі розбитої миски для жебрацтва» у Вайтхоллі.*

Transcoding: zero transcoding; transcription; transliteration.

In this example, the Conservative mayor for the West Midlands ironically calls the program to help poorer regions a “broken begging bowl culture”. He uses hyperbole, noting that poorer regions always have a “begging bowl” to extract more funding from the budget, although the prosperity of some regions and the development gap of others always have certain reasons, and it is impossible to talk about the outstretched hand of the region since at the state level, all regions are equal.

(5). *Another Brazilian woman, Ana Jalenna, booked an Alpine skiing trip and also an Italian summer holiday with Rafael Bessa, after he had organised a "fantastic" family holiday for her in Brazil (BBC, URL). Інша бразилійка, Ана Джаленна, забронювала поїздки на гірських лижах та літню відпустку в Італії з Рафаелем Бессою після того, як він організував для неї «фантастичний» сімейний відпочинок у Бразилії.*

Grammatical transformations: Omission.

The sentence of the example demonstrates the use of hyperbole *fantastic* in an ironic sense since the author is talking about not a fantastic, but terrible vacation organized by a rogue travel agent.

– Expression of emotions:

(6). *The north-west region was the biggest winner, securing £354m and Conservative Lancashire MP Sara Britcliffe said she was "over the moon" her local area would receive money to refurbish Accrington Market Hall (BBC, URL). Північно-західний регіон був найбільшим виграшем, забезпечивши 354 мільйони фунтів стерлінгів, а депутат від Консервативної партії Ланкашир Сара Бріткліфф сказала, що вона «не задоволена» тим, що її місцевість отримає гроші на реконструкцію Аккрінгтонського ринку.*

Transcoding: transcription; transliteration; calque.

In this example, the politician uses the idiom “*over the moon*” as a hyperbole. By means of hyperbole, the politician expresses her own admiration for the fact that her region has received enough funds for reconstruction.

(7). *Carr-West called the system "crazy" and expressed concern that councils were putting "huge" resources into applying for the funds, diverting money from "other useful and necessary things"* (BBC, URL). Кар Вест назвав цю систему «божевільною» та висловив стурбованість через те, що ради вкладають «величезні» ресурси в подачу заявок на отримання коштів, відкладаючи гроші від «інших необхідних речей»

Transcoding: transcription; transliteration;

Grammatical transformations: compensation; omission.

In this case, the politician uses the hyperbole “crazy” with the aim to express a negative opinion about the system reform.

– Representation of a causal relationship:

(8). *His concerns were echoed by Philip Rycroft, former top civil servant at the now-defunct Brexit Department, who described the process as "completely crackers"* (BBC, URL). Його занепокоєння підтримав Філіп Райкрофт, колишній вищий державний службовець у нині неіснуючому департаменті Брексіт, який описав даний процес як «цілковиту тріщину»

Transcoding: transcription; transliteration;

Grammatical transformations: transposition.

Describing the reform that is undesirable for the state and speaking about its consequences, the politician describes his opinion by means of hyperbole "completely crackers", in order to emphasize how negative its consequences will be.

(9). *But there is a wild charm to the isolation, a delicious sensation of being beyond the world and its noise and having this special place all to myself* (BBC, URL). Але в ізоляції є дикий шарм, чудове відчуття перебування поза межами світу та його шуму й залишитись в цьому місці лише для себе.

Lexical and grammatical transformations: transposition; omission; modulation.

The author describes his own feelings about the landscape by means of hyperbole, as he imagines that this place belongs only to him.

– Increasing the expressiveness of the statement:

(10). *Microsoft is the latest but it won't be the last, as the giants seek to tighten their belts following the boom time of the pandemic, when lockdowns meant people were stuck at home, wanting to spend their cash on digital entertainment and devices* (BBC, URL). *Майкрософт є останнім, або й ж навпаки, оскільки гіганти прагнуть затягнути паски після періоду буму пандемії, коли блокування означало, що люди застрягли вдома, бажаючи витратити свої гроші на цифрові розваги та пристрої.*

Transcoding: transliteration.

Lexical and grammatical transformations: transposition; omission; antonymic translation.

In this case, hyperbole plays the role of a means that increases the expressiveness of the text, since in the sentence the author notes that *the giants seek to tighten their belts*. In the next paragraph, he notes that the technology giant Microsoft, which is mentioned in the article, was not affected during the pandemic. So, hyperbole is used as a means of increasing the expressiveness of the text.

(11). *"If anyone genuinely thinks that the revenue from selling a couple computers and chairs will pay for the mountain there, then they're a moron," he said* (BBC, URL). *«Якщо хтось щиро думає, що дохід від продажу пари комп'ютерів і стільців окупить ці гори, то він бовдур», — сказав він.*

In the example, Elon Musk uses hyperbole, describing Twitter's debts by the lexical unit *the mountain*. However, it is clear to the reader that he is exaggerating because if Twitter was so unprofitable, the richest person in the world would not have bought it. So, hyperbole is used to increase the expressiveness of the sentence.

(12). *Sir James Dyson has accused the government of having a "stupid" and "short-sighted" approach to the economy and business in the UK* (BBC, URL). *Сер Джеймс Дайсон звинуватив уряд у «дурному» та «недалекоглядному» підході до економіки та бізнесу у Великій Британії.*

Transcoding: transliteration.



(13). *He said growth had "become a dirty word" during Rishi Sunak's premiership* (BBC, URL). *Він сказав, що збільшення «стало брудним словом» під час прем'єрства Ріші Сунака*

Transcoding: transliteration.

Lexical and grammatical transformation: transposition.

In this case, hyperbole is also used to increase the expressiveness of the text, since the speaker notes that *growth had "become a dirty word" during Rishi Sunak's premiership*. The statement is an obvious exaggeration since the UK has always held a leading economic position around the world.

(14). *It is no wonder then that this Unesco World Heritage city is unofficially known as Brazil's "capital of happiness"* (BBC, URL). *Тож не дивно, що це місто зі списку Всесвітньої спадщини ЮНЕСКО неофіційно називають "столицею щастя" Бразилії.*

Transcoding: transliteration.

Lexical and semantical transformations: generalization.

In this example, the city is called “*the capital of happiness*”, which, of course, is an exaggeration. However, hyperbole is used to increase the expressiveness of the text.

(15). *In fact, it's easy to wonder whether Kjeasen exists at all* (BBC, URL). *Насправді легко запитати, чи взагалі існує Кеосен?*

Transcoding: transliteration.

In this sentence, the author and readers know that Kjeasen really exists. However, the author, exaggerating the desolation of the town, uses hyperbole to increase the expressiveness of the text.

– Creating a comic context:

(16). *Only the very brave – or the very foolish – would dare to come between a Croatian and their coffee* (BBC, URL). *Лише дуже сміливі або дурні – наважилися б стати між хорватом і їхньою кавою.*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission.

In this example, hyperbole is used to represent the importance of coffee in the lives of Croatian residents, as well as to create a humorous context.

- Substitution of the wish for reality:

(17). *Milton's America was a fantasy land that couldn't have been more different from his reality* (BBC, URL). *Америка Мільтона була фантастичною країною, яка не могла більше відрізнятися від його реальності.*

Transcoding: transliteration.

(18). *He and his mother lived in a mud and stone hut, slept on the floor, and washed their clothes in the river* (BBC, URL). *Він і його мати жили в глинобитній хатині, спали на підлозі та прали білизну в річці.*

Lexical and semantical transformations: concretization.

As the sentence demonstrates, in the imagination of the boy, America was a fantastic country, but in reality, everything was completely different. Therefore, hyperbole is applied in this case in order to describe the imagination of the boy.

(19). *But he worried about what had become of his mother and would cry himself to sleep. He was haunted by dreams of wading through paddy fields looking for her. She had always been his "island of refuge in a very tough world", he says* (BBC, URL). *Але він хвилювався про те, що сталося з його матір'ю, і сам плакав. Його переслідували мрії про те, як він бродить рисовими полями в її пошуках. Вона завжди була його «островом притулку в дуже важкому світі», каже він.*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission; grammatical replacement.

A mother who abandoned her poor child in a shelter is called an "island of refuge in a very tough world". This opinion is a hyperbole since the mother was not an island of salvation for the child, since she left him at the shelter.

Thus, the following functions of hyperbole in publicist discourse were identified:

- representation the reality;
- hiding the reality;

- expression of the ironic meaning of the statement;
- expression of emotions;
- representation of a causal relationship;
- increasing the expressiveness of the statement;
- creating a comic context;
- substitution of the wish for reality.

## 2.2 The features of the use of litotes in the English publicist discourse

The next step, the features of the use of litotes in the English publicist discourse will be analyzed. As part of the study, the examples of using litotes were divided into the following functional groups:

- litotes, which serve for extenuation and concealment of the reality (war, damage consequences, the number of deaths, consequences of negligence, etc.):

(20). *“Chris,” Trump said, “you didn’t get fired. You got made part of a larger team.”* (BBC, URL) «Крісе, — сказав Трамп, — тебе не звільнили. Ви стали частиною великої команди».

Transcoding: transliteration.

As the example shows, in order to avoid conflict, D. Trump, having dismissed the minister, tries to calm him down with the litotes – the president claims that the minister was not dismissed, he remains part of the team, although, in fact, the dismissal has already taken place.

(21). *Tension between Ethiopia's government and the TPLF has escalated into military clashes in the past month* (BBC, URL). Минулого місяця напруга між урядом Ефіопії та Народного фронту Тиграї переросла у військові зіткнення.

Lexical and semantical transformations: concretization, generalization.

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission; grammatical replacement.

As the example shows, a lexical unit *tension* was used to describe the situation that is happening in Ethiopia. So, the author uses litotes, veiling the real essence of terrible events.

(22). *Hundreds have died, with reports of a civilian massacre emerging this week* (BBC, URL). Сотні людей загинули, цього тижня з'явилися повідомлення про різанину серед цивільного населення.

In order not to disclose the real number of people who died during the military operation, the author uses generalizing litotes *hundreds*.

(23). *There have since been a number of clashes and air strikes in the region* (BBC, URL). Відтоді в регіоні сталася низка зіткнень і авіаударів

(24). The destructive, crushing force and consequences of aerial bombardment are hidden by litotes *air strikes*, which bring trust in people's hearts.

(25). *The BBC correspondent in Addis Ababa, says the conflict "is escalating and things are getting worse"* (BBC, URL). Кореспондент Бі-Бі-Сі в Аддіс-Абебі каже, що конфлікт «загострюється, і ситуація погіршується».

Transcoding: transliteration, calque.

The escalation of the conflict, and as consequences, a large number of deaths and terrible destruction are veiled by litotes *escalating*. It is well-known fact that new and incomprehensible words are perceived less emotionally, which is why the author uses such litotes.

(26). *"This is a very difficult situation for allies of the United States, like ourselves, because I happen to be someone who believes the world is safer when America is involved in what's happening beyond its shores* (BBC, URL).. «Це дуже складна ситуація для союзників Сполучених Штатів, як і для нас самих. Я один із тих, хто вірить, що світ безпечніший, коли Америка бере участь у тому, що відбувається за її межами.

Transcoding: transliteration.

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission; grammatical replacement.

In the example, litotes *a very difficult situation* is used in order to minimize the complexity of the situation. It was applied with the aim to avoid unnecessary concern for readers.

(27). *So they are doing increasingly extreme things, not just the assassination of general Suleimani, but the bombing of the Saudi oil facility last September is another example of this. And, of course, it is true that neither side wants to go to war but it's also true that both sides are compelled to react when things like this happen and that is the risk in the current situation.*” (BBC, URL). Таким чином, вони роблять все більш екстремальні речі, не тільки вбивство генерала Сулеймані, але й бомбардування саудівського нафтового заводу у вересні минулого року є ще одним прикладом цього. І, звичайно, , що жодна сторона не хоче вступати у війну, але обидві сторони змушені реагувати, коли подібні речі стаються, і це ризик у поточній ситуації».

Transcoding: transliteration.

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission; grammatical replacement, antonymic translation.

In the example, the threat of war is described by litotes as a “risk”. Thus, litotes is used to maintain the composure of the population.

(28). *Azerbaijan said Armenian forces began shelling the town of Terter and nearby villages in a "violation" of the agreement* (BBC, URL). Азербайджан заявив, що вірменські війська почали обстріл міста Тертер і прилеглих сіл у «порушення» угоди.

Transcoding: transliteration.

A full-fledged war against the civilian population is veiled by litotes – a "violation" of the agreement. Thus, litotes performs an euphemistic function.

(29). *President Aliyev said the "liberation" of Shusha would "go down in the history of the Azerbaijani people"* (BBC, URL). Президент Алієв заявив, що «звільнення» Шуші «увійде в історію азербайджанського народу»

Transcoding: transliteration.

In the example, the occupation of territory is described as “liberation”. Thus, there is a substitution of the concepts by the use of litotes.

(30). *A senior minister in the government of Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas died on Wednesday following a tension with Israeli troops in a West Bank village near Ramallah (BBC, URL).* *Старший міністр в уряді президента Палестини Махмуда Аббаса помер у середу після конфлікту з ізраїльськими військами, в селі на Західному березі річки Йордан поблизу Рамалли.*

Transcoding: transliteration, calque.

A full-scale military conflict is described by litotes – *a tension*. In this case, litotes is used to maintain the composure of the population.

(31). *"We have a tough situation here," Andriy acknowledged, before slipping into a well-disguised command bunker hidden amid the ruins (BBC, URL).* *«У нас тут складна ситуація», — визнав Андрій, перш ніж прослизнути до добре замаскованого командного бункера, прихованого серед руїн.*

Transcoding: transliteration.

The terrible, bloody confrontation in Soledar is described in the sentence as *a tough situation*. It is obvious that litotes is applied in this case.

(32). *Our military escort said the fighting had reached a new pitch of intensity, with the boom of rockets and artillery fire coming every few seconds, amid the wail of sirens from Ukrainian ambulances whisking the wounded back to a field hospital (BBC, URL).* *Наш військовий ескорт повідомив, що бойові дії досягли нового рівня інтенсивності. Також коли кожні кілька секунд лунають ракети та артилерійський вогонь, коли виють сирени українських машин швидкої допомоги, які доставляють поранених назад до польового шпиталю.*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission; grammatical replacement, generalization.

Hundreds of death, injured soldiers, terrible destruction, and oppression of Ukraine by Russia is described by litotes in this case: *the fighting had reached a new pitch of intensity*.

(33). *The hospital said the deaths were "extremely tragic" but "unconnected"* (BBC, URL). (33). У лікарні заявили, що смерть була «надзвичайно трагічною», але «не пов'язаною».

In this example, the hospital workers try to hide the negligence of their doctors, because of which two mentally ill people died almost simultaneously. Doctors call deaths “unrelated”, using litotes, although it is clear to everyone that such coincidences do not happen.

(34). *The collapse of the exchange was one of the key events in what has been dubbed a "crypto winter" for firms* (BBC, URL). Крах біржі був однією з ключових подій у тому, що було названо «криптозимою» для компаній.

#### Lexical and semantical transformations: modulation.

The collapse in the crypto market, total financial losses, and collapses in the value of cryptocurrencies are called in the global currency market as “*crypto winter*”, which is not as shocking for crypto holders as “bankruptcy”. Thus, litotes is used in this example.

- Litotes aimed at avoiding age discrimination:

(35). *«Older people are being viewed in a more positive light, with new stereotypes like the happy and healthy "golden ager" superseding the outdated cliché of the “grumpy old man”, a study has found* (BBC, URL). «Людей похилого віку сприймають у більш позитивному світлі, а нові стереотипи, такі як щасливий і здоровий «золотий вік», замінюють застаріле кліше «сварливий старий», показало дослідження.

#### Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission, grammatical replacement.

A dismissive attitude towards elderly people is a common situation in a colloquial speech. Modern society is trying to move away from this problem by the use of litotes. As the example shows, the euphemistic phrase *golden ager*, which has a positive connotation, is used to refer to a group of elderly people.

- Litotes, which is aimed at avoiding discrimination on a physical condition. A big social problem is discrimination against people with disabilities,

and the use of offensive expressions relating to them. In order to avoid discrimination, litotes are currently used:

(36). *When it comes to space travel, we are all disabled,*” Cristoforetti added (BBC, URL). *Коли мова йде про космічні подорожі, ми всі інваліди», – додав Крістофоретті.*

Transcoding: transliteration.

(37). *There’s been a network of disabled people swapping tips and we all feel the same* (BBC, URL). *Існує група людей з обмеженими можливостями, які обмінюються порадами, і всі ми вважаємо те саме.*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omission.

(38). *«A California in-home nurse is accused of child abuse after camera footage appeared to show him shoving, hitting and then kicking things at a 6-year-old boy with special needs»* (BBC, URL). *«Домашню медсестру в Каліфорнії звинувачують у жорстокому поводженні з дитиною після того, як на камері з’явилися кадри, на яких видно, як вона штовхає, б’є ногами 6-річного хлопчика з особливими потребами»*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: addition, grammatical replacement.

As the examples demonstrate, the following litotes are used with the aim to describe people with disabilities: *disabled, with special needs.*

– Litotes, which are aimed at avoiding discrimination based on social status:

– Litotes, which are aimed at avoiding racial discrimination:

(39). *«People of color are still far more likely to suffer from harmful air pollution than white people across the US»* (BBC, URL). *«Все ще частіше кольорові люди страждають від шкідливого забруднення повітря, ніж білі в США»*

Lexical and grammatical transformations: omisión , grammatical replacement.



In the fragment, litotes *people of color* is used with the aim to avoid racial discrimination.

Thus, the examples of using litotes were divided into the following functional groups:

- litotes, which serve for extenuation and concealment of the reality (war, damage consequences, the number of deaths, consequences of negligence, etc.);
- litotes aimed at avoiding age discrimination;
- litotes, which is aimed at avoiding discrimination on a physical condition;
- litotes, which are aimed at avoiding discrimination based on social status;
- litotes, which are aimed at avoiding racial discrimination.

### **Conclusions on Chapter 2**

The second part of the paper was focused on the analysis of the peculiarities of the use of hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse. The material of analysis was the texts of the publicist resource BBC-News. As a result of the analysis, the following functions of hyperbole in publicist discourse were identified: representation of the reality; hiding the reality; expression of the ironic meaning of the statement; expression of emotions; representation of a causal relationship; increasing the expressiveness of the statement; creating a comic context; substitution of the wish for reality.

Also, the examples of using litotes were divided into the following functional groups: litotes, which serve for extenuation and concealment of the reality (war, damage consequences, the number of deaths, consequences of negligence, etc.); litotes aimed at avoiding age discrimination; litotes, which is aimed at avoiding discrimination on a physical condition; litotes, which are aimed at avoiding discrimination based on social status; litotes, which are aimed at avoiding racial discrimination.

## CONCLUSIONS

This paper is focused on the analysis of the peculiarities of the use of hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse. In the framework of the theoretical research, it was found that there are many approaches to the definition of hyperbole. It can be considered from the perspective of cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, etc. In the paper, two types of hyperbole can be distinguished on the basis of their originality: trite and original (or author's). According to the semantical criteria, quantitative and qualitative hyperbole were distinguished.

The analysis has shown that litotes is a complex phenomenon, which characterizes by its own specific and peculiarities. It was found that litotes can be defined as a two-component stylistic device that can be regarded as a type of understatement, as both devices weaken the meaning. The first component of litotes is always the negative particle “not”. The second is always negative in semantics, but it varies from a negatively affixed word to a negative phrase. The function of litotes has much in common with that of an understatement. They both weaken the effect of an utterance.

It was concluded that according to the dimensions of opposition, there are the following three types of litotes/“negation of its opposite”: contradictory litotes (negation + negation), contrary litotes (negation + antonym), relative litotes (negation + correlation/metonymy). According to the type of representatives, there are the following types of litotes: litotes, which are represented by metaphor; litotes, which are represented by simile; litotes, which are represented by epithets; litotes, which is represented by metonymy.

The analysis of the features of publicist discourse has shown that there are the following stylistic items in the text of the article: metaphors; epithets. Also, it is full of special literary vocabularies, proper names; subject field terms; abbreviations, and neologisms.

The practical part of the paper deals with the analysis of the peculiarities of the use of hyperbole and litotes in the English publicist discourse. The material of analysis was the texts of the publicist resource BBC-News. In the frameworks of the practical analysis, the following functions of hyperbole in publicist discourse were identified: representation the reality; hiding the reality; expression of the ironic meaning of the statement; expression of emotions; representation of a causal relationship; increasing the expressiveness of the statement; creating a comic context; substitution of the wish for reality.

As a part of practical analysis, the examples of using litotes were divided into the following functional groups: litotes, which serve for extenuation and concealment of the reality (war, damage consequences, the number of deaths, consequences of negligence, etc.); litotes aimed at avoiding age discrimination; litotes, which is aimed at avoiding discrimination on a physical condition; litotes, which are aimed at avoiding discrimination based on social status; litotes, which are aimed at avoiding racial discrimination.

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### LIST OF DATA SOURCES

BBC-News. URL: <https://www.bbc.com/>

## ANNEX

## Annex A

## The specific of the use of hyperbole in the English publicist discourse

– Representation the reality:
(1). <i>"<u>They killed her.</u> They've got blood on their hands. And I'm not going to let this go until I get justice for my daughter."</i> (BBC, URL)
– Hiding the reality:
(2). <i>Mary Grace Morales, a recruiter in Manila who pairs Filipino staff with VIPs in the Gulf, says working for the palace is an "<u>enviable</u>" job</i> (BBC, URL).
(3). <i>When she goes to bed she will message one of her siblings or parents in the Philippines. She often feels homesick – <u>a fairytale palace</u> is not home</i> (BBC, URL).
– Expression of the ironic meaning of the statement:
(4). <i>The Conservative mayor for the West Midlands has lashed out at the process for allocating levelling up funds, calling for an end to Whitehall's "<u>broken begging bowl culture</u>"</i> (BBC, URL).
(5). <i>A prominent supporter of Brexit with a fortune worth £23bn according to the Sunday Times Rich List, Sir James said <u>the government believed it could "impose tax upon tax on companies in the belief that penalising the private sector is a free win at the ballot box"</u></i> (BBC, URL).
(6). <i>Another Brazilian woman, Ana Jalenna, booked an Alpine skiing trip and also an Italian summer holiday with Rafael Bessa, after he had organised a "<u>fantastic</u>" family holiday for her in Brazil</i> (BBC, URL).
– Expression of emotions:
(7). <i>The north-west region was the biggest winner, securing £354m and Conservative Lancashire MP Sara Britcliffe said she was "<u>over the moon</u>" her local area would receive money to refurbish Accrington Market Hall</i> (BBC, URL).
(8). <i>Head of the Local Government Information Unit think tank Jonathan.</i>



(9). Carr-West called the system "crazy" and expressed concern that councils were putting "huge" resources into applying for the funds, diverting money from "other useful and necessary things" (BBC, URL).

– Representation of a causal relationship:

(10). His concerns were echoed by Philip Rycroft, former top civil servant at the now-defunct Brexit Department, who described the process as "completely crackers" (BBC, URL).

(11). But there is a wild charm to the isolation, a delicious sensation of being beyond the world and its noise and having this special place all to myself (BBC, URL).

– Increasing the expressiveness of the statement:

(12). Microsoft is the latest but it won't be the last, as the giants seek to tighten their belts following the boom time of the pandemic, when lockdowns meant people were stuck at home, wanting to spend their cash on digital entertainment and devices (BBC, URL).

(13). "If anyone genuinely thinks that the revenue from selling a couple computers and chairs will pay for the mountain there, then they're a moron," he said (BBC, URL).

(14). Sir James Dyson has accused the government of having a "stupid" and "short-sighted" approach to the economy and business in the UK (BBC, URL).

(15). He said growth had "become a dirty word" during Rishi Sunak's premiership (BBC, URL).

(16). The service will be inaccessible after 08:00 on 19 January in the UK, with gamers telling BBC News they are "heartbroken" to see it go (BBC, URL).

(17). It is no wonder then that this Unesco World Heritage city is unofficially known as Brazil's "capital of happiness" (BBC, URL).

(18). In fact, it's easy to wonder whether Kjeåsen exists at all (BBC, URL).

– Creating a comic context:

(19). Only the very brave – or the very foolish – would dare to come between a Croatian and their coffee (BBC, URL).

– Substitution of the wish for reality:

(20). Milton's America was a fantasy land that couldn't have been more different from his reality (BBC, URL).

(21). *He and his mother lived in a mud and stone hut, slept on the floor, and washed their clothes in the river* (BBC, URL).

(22). *But he worried about what had become of his mother and would cry himself to sleep. He was haunted by dreams of wading through paddy fields looking for her. She had always been his "island of refuge in a very tough world", he says* (BBC, URL).

## Annex B

## The use of litotes in the English publicist discourse

(23). <i>“Chris,” Trump said, <u>“you didn’t get fired. You got made part of a larger team.”</u></i> (BBC, URL)
(24). <i><u>Tension</u> between Ethiopia's government and the TPLF has escalated into military clashes in the past month</i> (BBC, URL).
(25). <i><u>Hundreds</u> have died, with reports of a civilian massacre emerging this week</i> (BBC, URL).
(26). <i>Mr Abiy ordered <u>a military operation</u> against the TPLF earlier this month after he accused them of attacking a military camp hosting federal troops - claims the TPLF deny</i> (BBC, URL).
(27). <i>There have since been a number of clashes and <u>air strikes</u> in the region</i> (BBC, URL).
(28). <i>The destructive, crushing force and consequences of aerial bombardment are hidden by litotes air strikes, which bring trust in people's hearts.</i>
(29). <i>Kalkidan Yibeltal, the BBC correspondent in Addis Ababa, says the conflict "is <u>escalating</u> and things are getting worse"</i> (BBC, URL).
(30). <i>In the UK, research charity Cure Parkinson's said exposure was</i>
(31). <i>"a well-recognised environmental risk factor" but Parkinson's UK said studies show "<u>a small increased risk</u>" at most</i> (BBC, URL).
(32). <i>“This is <u>a very difficult situation</u> for allies of the United States, like ourselves, because I happen to be someone who believes the world is safer when America is involved in what’s happening beyond its shores</i> (BBC, URL).
(33). <i>So they are doing increasingly extreme things, not just the assassination of general Suleimani, but the bombing of the Saudi oil facility last September is another example of this. And, of course, it is true that neither side wants to go to war</i>

*but it's also true that both sides are compelled to react when things like this happen and that is the risk in the current situation.*" (BBC, URL).

(34). *Azerbaijan said Armenian forces began shelling the town of Terter and nearby villages in a "violation" of the agreement* (BBC, URL).

(35). *But it may also have been because they didn't want to put us in a difficult position of asking us to make a judgment whether we agreed or not with what was done* (BBC, URL).

(36). *President Aliyev said the "liberation" of Shusha would "go down in the history of the Azerbaijani people"* (BBC, URL).

(37). *In justifying the military confrontation, Mr Abiy's office has accused the TPLF of "continued provocation and incitement of violence" and said "the last red line had been crossed"* (BBC, URL).

(38). *A senior minister in the government of Palestinian president Mahmoud Abbas died on Wednesday following a tension with Israeli troops in a West Bank village near Ramallah* (BBC, URL).

(39). *"We have a tough situation here," Andriy acknowledged, before slipping into a well-disguised command bunker hidden amid the ruins* (BBC, URL).

(40). *Our military escort said the fighting had reached a new pitch of intensity, with the boom of rockets and artillery fire coming every few seconds, amid the wail of sirens from Ukrainian ambulances whisking the wounded back to a field hospital* (BBC, URL).

(41). *The hospital said the deaths were "extremely tragic" but "unconnected"* (BBC, URL).

(42). *The collapse of the exchange was one of the key events in what has been dubbed a "crypto winter" for firms* (BBC, URL).

– Litotes aimed at avoiding age discrimination:

(43). «Older people are being viewed in a more positive light, with new stereotypes like the happy and healthy “golden ager” superseding the outdated cliché of the “grumpy old man”, a study has found (BBC, URL).

– Litotes, which is aimed at avoiding discrimination on a physical condition. A big social problem is discrimination against people with disabilities, and the use of offensive expressions relating to them. In order to avoid discrimination, litotes are currently used:

(44). *Mr Gurza, who has cerebral palsy, asked people to post pictures of themselves "feeling sexy, feeling good about themselves and feeling happy and disabled" (BBC, URL).*

(45). *When it comes to space travel, we are all disabled,” Cristoforetti added (BBC, URL).*

(46). *I'm disabled but was told I won't receive critical care if I get Covid (BBC, URL).*

(47). *There's been a network of disabled people swapping tips and we all feel the same (BBC, URL).*

(48). «A California in-home nurse is accused of child abuse after camera footage appeared to show him shoving, hitting and then kicking things at a 6-year-old boy with special needs» (BBC, URL).

– Litotes, which are aimed at avoiding discrimination based on social status:

(49). «Rees said she had seen a local spike in home schooling from economically disadvantaged parents wanting to protect their children from bullying» (BBC, URL).

– Litotes, which are aimed at avoiding racial discrimination:

(50). «People of color are still far more likely to suffer from harmful air pollution than white people across the US» (BBC, URL).

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Роботу присвячено аналізу особливостей вживання гіперболи і літот в англійському публіцистичному дискурсі. Теоретичну частину роботи присвячено дослідженню поняття гіперболи в англійській лінгвістиці, характеристиці концепції літот, аналізу особливостей англійського публіцистичного дискурсу.

В практичній частині роботи здійснено аналіз особливостей вживання гіперболи і літот в англійському публіцистичному дискурсі, зокрема, здійснено аналіз специфіки використання гіперболи в англійському публіцистичному дискурсі, а також, розглянуто особливості вживання літот в англійському публіцистичному дискурсі.

**Ключові слова:** гіпербола, літота, публіцистичний дискурс, англійська мова