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TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Allusion as English-Ukrainian Translation Problem (case study of
modern political speeches)**

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

АЛЮЗИЯ ЯК ПРОБЛЕМА АНГЛО- УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ СУЧАСНИХ ПОЛІТИЧНИХ ПРОМОВ)

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
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студент _____ IV _____ курсу _____ ПА 08-19 _____ 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 Алюзія як проблема англо-українського перекладу (на матеріалі сучасних політичних промов)
Науковий керівник Никитченко Катерина Петрівна
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1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз 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)
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**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) IV курсу групи Па 08-19_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**

Носовська Аліна Олександрівна

(ПІБ студента)

за темою **Алюзія як проблема англо-українського перекладу (на матеріалі сучасних політичних промов)**

	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)

” ” _____ 2023 р.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a constantly evolving domain of human life. However, certain ideas of lexical plane can become evoked in the new context due to purposeful or accidental speech pattern of a person. These repeated in time phrases compose what is called an allusion.

As a multi-faced unit, allusion becomes of great interest of stylistics, grammar, lexicology, communication studies and many other academic spheres. Allusion phrases may have different composition and be formed on the basis of phraseological units, perform various functions, thus, it is often found in persuasive political discourse. If needed, it can act as a comparison strategy of some modern speech situation and some previous contextual realia, although allusion should not be mistaken for a metaphor or simile, as it may juxtapose contextual items, be stated implicitly or simply reproduce direct phrase equivalents.

The **main idea** of this term paper is to investigate the translation strategies of rendering English allusive phrases found in political discourse into Ukrainian and provide a new look at defining allusion, as well as suggest original translated variants.

The aspects of allusion, which are mentioned in this term paper, are brought up with respect to the relevant studies conducted by foreign and Ukrainian scholars. Foreign **theoretical basis** is represented by the works of Jean M. Wyatt, Anita Naciscione, Paul Lennon and others in the typological aspect, and Ritva Leppihalme in the translational aspect. Respectively, Ukrainian allusion studies by Tetiana Davydova and Ludmyla Serdukova are mentioned, as well as translational approaches by Uliana Tatsakovych, Olena Konstantinova and Larysa Andreyko.

The **rationale for the study** is justified by the fact, that due to globalization, political discourse of the English-speaking world heavily affects Ukrainian political and mass media discourses, which respond to it, reflect on or translate it for the general audience. Thus, faithful and coherent translation of all official speech constituents, including allusion, represents an academic challenge for the modern linguistic investigations.

The **aim of the research** is to describe peculiarities of allusive speech manifestation in English and Ukrainian political discourses, to prove the relevance of usage of the existing allusion translation strategies, to find the original variants for the English phrases under investigation.

Solution for the set aim will be done due to the following **objectives**:

- 1) reviewing linguistic approaches to classifying and defining the peculiarities of allusion;
- 2) analyzing theoretical material on dealing with allusion translation;
- 3) establishing characteristic features of political discourse and proving that the chosen material is relevant to it;
- 4) producing adequate translation of the allusive phrases and justifying the choice of the techniques;
- 5) comparing the amount of suggested translation techniques appliance.

The **object** of research is allusive speech found in political discourse speeches conducted by the US President Joseph Biden in 2020-2023.

The **subject** of the research is linguistic, pragmatic and socio-cultural characteristics of English political discourse allusion translation into Ukrainian.

The **data sources** are 50 sentences in English found in political speeches of 2020-2023, which contain allusive lexical elements.

Research methods include: descriptive method (comprising and systemizing of allusions), method of continuous sampling (classifying allusions with their further quantitative comparison), comparative method (establishing differences in the scholars' approaches), discourse analysis (describing political discourse features of the investigated speeches), translational analysis (justifying the choice of translation techniques).

Theoretical and practical value of the research reveals in an elaborate analysis of approaches towards the investigated phenomenon and its translation. The results of the research are applicable as a theoretical foundation for the future investigations, teaching material for language studies disciplines and practical assignments.

Research paper structure includes: Introduction with a brief outline of the term

paper, Chapter 1 with classification of the euphemisms, outline of translation approaches and political discourse peculiarities, as well text analysis, Chapter 2 with translation of allusive phrases and their comparison, Conclusions with the results of the research, Bibliography list and List of reference sources, where the theoretical foundation was found, and the List of data sources, where the investigated allusions were taken from, Annex with a list of English sentences and their Ukrainian variants and Resume.

Translational analysis is to be done thoroughly, with respect to socio-cultural accuracy of political discourse setting and linguistic features of the investigated phenomenon.

CHAPTER 1

ALLUSION AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1 Allusion as a language phenomenon

The notion of allusive speech is closely related to semiotics, meaning, content and context. Depending on the discourse, the approaches towards choosing a definition for it differ with its certain features becoming of greater importance than the others.

First, from a **literary perspective**, the lexical phenomenon of allusion is described by Encyclopedia Britannica as “an implied or indirect reference to a person, event, or thing or to a part of another text” [21]. Jean M. Wyatt [19] believes that literary allusion functions as a **structural metaphor**. In literature, there exists an idea of a shared background knowledge between the author, the sender of message in this context, and the reader, functioning as the recipient of it: “Over time, as **shared knowledge** changes, allusions can also reveal the unspoken assumptions and biases of both authors and readers” [21]. In order to be successful, allusion and its referent material should be functioning in the same social and historical context. As a stylistic device, allusion is commonly used to convey humorous effect due to its morphology: “late Latin *allusio* meaning “**a play on words**” or “**game**” and is a derivative of the Latin word *alludere*, meaning “**to play around**” or “**to refer to mockingly**” [21].

Allusion is one of the first **stylistic devices**, which have arisen in the human language. Its history can be traced back to the creation of sacred scriptures, for instance, the Bible or Quran. Undoubtedly, scriptures have had a massive effect upon the linguistic and cognitive development of societies, and due to this fact, all lexical stylistic devices, including allusion, are easily recognizable by the recipient of a language message. Nevertheless, literature is not the only source of material to allude to, nor it is the only possible means to convey it. According to Anita Naciscione, [11] “Over the centuries, the scope of use has expanded to allude to **historical, mythological, folklore, cultural, social** and **political** phenomena, events and facts.”

Therefore, according to their **source**, allusions can be divided into:

- 1 – **historical**, which allude to historical events, periods, persons;
- 2 – **mythological**, which allude to mythological stories or their characters;
- 3 – **literary**, which allude to literary texts;
- 4 – **religious**, which allude to religious texts.

All these four types of allusions are closely connected with culture. We can develop this approach by adding a purely cultural allusion, which references to some phenomena of a certain community and is closely connected with modern **popular culture**, but not necessarily with its history of literature.

Anita Naciscione offered a **cognitive approach** towards analyzing alluded speech, which stands on the ground of human brain ability of storing long-term memory, recognizing new information and comparing it with an implicit one, which allows to associate two and more items. The researcher stated that [11] “Allusion functions as an **implicit mental reference** since it works by force of associative thinking.” This approach intersects with the empirical approach supported by Ritva Leppihalme in terms of focusing on the cognitive abilities of the human, who acts as the recipient of an encoded or implicit meaning. However, Ritva Leppihalme denied to put great emphasis on the classification of allusions, being convinced that a subjective perception of the recipient plays a vital role in the proper functioning of an allusion.

Nevertheless, Ritva Leppihalme mentions a comprehensive classification of allusions based on their grammatical structure and semantics [10:10]:

1 – **Allusions proper:**

(A) – **proper-name allusions** containing a proper name:

Think I’ve become a *Raffles* in my old age?

(B) – **Key-phrase allusions** not containing a proper name:

Apparently taxis all *turn into pumpkins at midnight*.

The last two can be further divided into:

(a) – **regular allusions**, which is an unmarked category of ‘prototypical’ allusions:

Someone’s got to stand up and say *that the emperor has no clothes*.

(b) – **modified allusions**, which alter prototypical material:

Where have all the old Hillman Imps gone? In the scrap yards, every one.

2 – **Stereotyped allusions**, which resemble dead metaphors in terms of having lost their distinct source of meaning transference; proverbs:

We were ships that pass in the night.

According to their morphological pattern, there are the next two sub-types:

3 – (A) **Semi-allusive comparisons**:

Like the land of Oz, technology has good and bad witches.

4 – (B) **Eponymous adjectives** derived from names, which are not considered fixed phrases:

Orwellian images; in her most *Jamesian* manner.

Paul Lennon [9: 235-236] viewed allusion as a **rhetorical tool** which exists in 5 main domains and according to which performs one of **15 functions**, which are the following:

1. **Intratextual domain**

1) Attracting the reader's attention

2. **Inter(con)textual domain**

2) Achieving the borrowed stylistic effect

3) Achieving physical economy of expression

4) Exploiting the productive ambiguity of words and phrases

5) "Meaning" more than is "said"

3. **Metatextual domain**

6) Evaluating new information against previous cultural values and vice versa

7) Achieving ironic effect of criticism

8) Achieving humorously grotesque effect

9) Convincing by appeal to common with the reader cultural values

4. **Processing domain**

10) Easing the cognitive processing stage

11) Cognitively challenging the reader

5. Interpersonal-affective domain

- 12) Establishing common ground with the reader
- 13) Syllogistically persuading the reader by implicit analogy
- 14) Function of aesthetical pleasure
- 15) Displaying the writer's background knowledge, beliefs, values, wit

Paul Lennon investigated the discourse of mass media, so his functional approach is useful for the further investigation of modern political speeches. Overall, I am in favor of his classification, but I would suggest shortening it. Recalling the previously mentioned work of Ritva Leppihalme to support my opinion, it is worth noting that no matter what implicit attitude the author or the sender of the message has, even the slightest discordance of the shared background knowledge between the sender and the recipient can distort or eliminate the desired effect of alluded speech.

On the greater scale, the phenomenon of allusion should be investigated with regard to its inseparable connection to **the notion of intertextuality**. Intertextuality theory was first introduced by a French semiotician Julia Kristeva [8], who suggested that any text is an insert of the quotation, and any text is an absorption and adaptation of another. Modern research, like the one conducted by a Ukrainian linguist Iryna Tryshchenko, continue to be in favor of Kristeva's approach, stating [17] that allusion "is the central manifestation of intertextuality and one of the means contributing to the polyphony of a literary work." This approach easily explains the reasoning behind the existence of alluded speech because it indicates that all texts form a united system, where they are inevitably interconnected.

Further development of Kristeva's theory was done by Genette, G. and Graham Allen. Intertextuality, or **transtextuality**, as Graham Allen mentioned it, is [1] "all that sets the text in a relationship, whether obvious or concealed, with other texts". Therefore, from the structural and pragmatic point of view allusion is a trace between the newly coined context and the already existing one.

Gerard Genette [5] divides transtextuality into five main types:

1 – **Intertextuality**, the direct presence of one text in another, explicit citation, implicit plagiarism and allusion

2 – **Quasi-textuality** or **Paratextuality**, connection between one part with another of the same text (title, afterword, illustrations, etc.)

3 – **Metatextuality**, connection between 2 texts, where one of them functions as a commentary to another

4 – **Hypertextuality**, connection between 2 texts, where one of them functions as a ridicule or parody to another

5 – **Universalism** or **Architecturality**, connection of texts to their genre.

Graham Allen suggested that “intertextuality promises to be as vital and productive a concept in the future” [1], because due to every text’s possible plurality, it’s hard to claim authority over them in the social environment. According to Iryna Tryshchenko [17], in modern pragmatic studies **quotation** is accepted as one of allusive markers, which was a topic for debate in the past. Previously, it was considered a typological problem to distinguish between the related notions of **citation** and allusion. The main peculiarity of allusion, as Ludmyla Vlasyk mentions it [18], is that “the borrowing of elements occurs selectively, and the whole statement or part of the donor text, which correlates with the new text, is present "behind this text", i.e. exclusively implicitly”. Now the main questions for research in these terms are the author’s artistic intention and the role of the reader in decoding allusions.

From the semantic point of view, allusion may refer not only to one precedent source text or culture, but two and more. The definition of polysemantic allusion was previously investigated by Ukrainian linguists Natalia Kravchenko, Oksana Chaika, Victoria Blidchenko-Naiko and Tetiana Davydova. According to their research, **polysemantic allusion** is [12] “an intertextuality device, which combines two and more facultatively decoded meanings due to their association with more than one precedent source situations, texts or phenomena.” The phenomenon is marked by the actualized names standing for literary text or any other referential material, symbols or certain scientific terms. Regarding their structure, such markers can comprise more than one component, with each next element adding some new allusive connotation to the base or the previous one.

According to Ludmyla Serdukova [14], the **associative signal** transmitted by allusion passes through the reader's historical and philological thesaurus. If there is a lack of primary source knowledge, the **prototext**, entropy or the break in signal occurs. Allusive signal may include constant associations, additional associations and contextual connotations.

To summarize all the approaches outlined above, a new definition of allusion can be derived with respect to brevity and possibility of application in many discourses. Allusion is a multi-facet phenomenon, which evokes cognitive associations to the previous context while functioning with a certain degree of modification and originality in the new context.

1.2 Theoretical background of translating allusion

To perform adequate and equivalent translation of allusions, a translator must take into account the fact that allusion is a stylistic device aimed at evoking associations. Implicit associations exist within the scope of a certain context; therefore, translator should assist in transmitting context in bilingual communication.

First, the notions of context and text are not equal. According to Olena Konstantinova, **micro-context** is the unity of elements around a language unit, which adds additional connotations and associations to that unit, while **macro-context** “the surrounding of the studied unit, which allows to establish its function in the text as a complete unit or in a series of texts related to each other thematically” [6:205].

Translator should create such a context, which will show the sense and aim of the source text, national peculiarities, and decide whether to keep or not the third type of context, which is an **implicit context**. Olena Konstantinova defines implicit context as “one of the types of presupposition, i.e. it is either background knowledge of communicators about previous situations, or knowledge of previous texts (vertical context)” [6: 206]. Implicit context can be omitted if there is a request from the author or if it does not meet the recipient's background knowledge. In such case the meaning can be transferred with translational techniques of “**explication, replacement** of

expressed meaning, **loss of parts** of implicit meaning and **excessive representation** of implicatures” [6: 207].

Allusion translation inevitably deals with the target audience’s familiarity with the associations encoded in the source text, which are, in their turn, connected with the notion of intertextuality. Scholars of modern Ukrainian linguistics suggest that a translator should apply a strategy of **domestication** or **foreignization** when working with intertextual units.

Domestication presumes that a source language unit is incorporated into the grammatical and lexical systems of the target language to become easily perceived. This technique allows to decode a message behind the allusive speech faster, leaves the target text cohesive due to the absence of constructions that are not inherent in the target language. Iryna Frolova and Vitaliy Tkachov stated that domestication can be performed by the next tactics:

- “**structural-semantic adaptation** (adding suffixes, combined affixation);
- semantic adaptation (generalization, concretization, modulation);
- **lexico-semantic adaptation** (exclusion, addition, complex transformation);
- **stylistic-semantic adaptation** (the change of neutral lexical means for colloquial and dialect ones)” [4: 144].

Larysa Andreyko argued that certain associations cannot be received by the target language recipients due to the historical or social differences with the source text culture. In the practice of translation, a foreignization strategy is applied in two steps: first, an intertextual unit is translated **word for word**, and then an **explicative commentary** is added. However, this approach does not resolve all problems which occur in adequate meaning transfer, as it has a disadvantage of “loss of the ‘joy of recognition’ of a quote, transformation of a semantically saturated part of the text into a neutral background, violation of the aesthetic integrity of the original text” [2: 252].

Uliana Tatsakovych is also in favor of this division of translation tactics when it comes to intertextual message transfer. However, comparing with Larysa Andreyko’s point of view, Ukrainian linguist considered ‘the joy of recognition’ rather an advantage, as foreignization tactic preserves the original identity, enriches the

recipient's background knowledge about other cultures, and recognizes the contribution of a translator. On the other hand, disadvantages were also considered: "Domestication can oversimplify the text, and **alienation** can overcomplicate it, impoverishing its associative field" [16: 53].

Integrated approach, supported by Uliana Tatsakovich, towards translating the cognitive domain of intertextuality suggests the establishment of the balance between the effects of the source and target cultures, therefore a translator should not resort to the usage of solely foreignization or domestication. A disbalance in these two tactics can be done regarding the specifics of a certain context, aim of the target language text or needs of the recipient.

Concerning the form of an intertextual unit, it is usually translated with the transformation types listed below:

- **transcription / transliteration** with **commentary** or not;
- translation of the **internal form of the name**;
- selection of the **equivalent** from the cited source in the target language (provided that it is sufficiently recognizable);
- **literal translation**;
- **verbatim translation** with **commentary**;
- selection of a functional **analogy**;
- **explication**;
- **periphrasis**;
- **compensation** (external marking, internal marking, various types of transformations, etc);
- **generalization / concretization**;
- **replacement** by another intertextual unit;
- **omission**. [16: 54]

Now let's proceed to the translation studies conducted solely upon the matter of allusion, as the phenomenon of intertextuality does not exclusively comprise the multi-facet device of allusion.

Ritva Leppihalme viewed allusion as the '**culture bumps**' on the way of a

translator. Like mentioned before, this cultural reference is an important matter for the translator, as it challenges cultural familiarity with its different degrees of freshness.

Ritva Leppihalme suggested an **empirical approach** to deal with allusion translation. This **problem-solving translation process** should be done in the following steps [10: 78]:

1 – **noticing** an allusion in a passage of the ST;

2 – **identifying** whether the taken allusion belongs to the proper-name allusion or key-phrase allusion type;

3 – **analyzing its function** in the micro-and macrocontext;

4 – **choosing a translation strategy** with regard to the above-mentioned factors.

The scholar divided allusive units into two groups, which caused the differentiation in translation techniques possible to be applied to them in bilingual communication. **Personal-name allusions** often can retain their structure, while **key-phrase allusions** need the application of phrase restructuring.

According to Ritva Leppihalme, allusive personal names should be translated in the following ways, divided into three groups [10: 78-79]:

(1) **Retention of name** (either unchanged or in its conventional TL form, see later); with three subcategories:

(1a) use the name as such; transcultural names, biblical, historical

(1b) use the name, adding some guidance (see later);

(1c) use the name, adding a detailed explanation, for example a footnote.

(2) **Replacement of name by another** (beyond the changes required by convention); with two subcategories:

(2a) replace the name by another SL name;

(2b) replace the name by a TL name.

(3) **Omission of name**; with two subcategories:

(3a) omit the name but transfer the sense by other means, for example by a common noun;

(3b) omit the name and the allusion altogether.

Ritva Leppihalme then provided a comprehensive list of key-phrase allusion

translation techniques [10: 84]:

A standard translation;

B minimum change, a literal translation without specific aim at the transfer of connotations;

C extra-allusive guidance added in the text for the target language audience; including the use of typographical means to signal that the material is preformed;

D the use of **footnotes, endnotes, translator's prefaces** and other explicit explanations not slipped into the text but overtly given as additional information;

E simulated familiarity or **internal marking**, that is, the addition of intra-allusive allusion-signalling features (marked wording or syntax) that depart from the style of the context, thus signalling the presence of borrowed words;

F replacement by a preformed target language item;

G reduction of the allusion to sense by **rephrasal**, in other words, making its meaning overt and dispensing with the allusive KP itself;

H re-creation, using a fusion of techniques: creative construction of a passage which hints at the connotations of the allusion or other special effects created by it;

I omission of the allusion.

Ukrainian linguists Anastasiia Yumrukuz and Juliana Irkhina have conducted the most recent study upon English-Ukrainian translation of allusions taken from political speeches. The results have shown that **translation techniques should be chosen regarding the allusion type**: “direct, explicit, nominated allusions are most commonly translated with the employment of transcription, transliteration, translation loans; indirect, non-nominated allusions — with the help of contextual substitution, transposition, extension and omission” [20: 139].

As a conclusion to this sub-chapter, it must be noted that approaches towards translating allusive speech differ regarding whether the scholar focuses on the idea of intertextuality, functionality in particular discourses, external form, or implicit meaning peculiar to allusions.

When decoding the implicit association behind allusion and deciding how to transfer it into the target language, and whether to transfer it at all, a translator must

consider the factor of the message sender's aim, the recipient's needs and abilities, and the cross-cultural realia taken from popular mass culture or tangential to the linguistics disciplines, for instance, history, social and religion studies.

1.3 Specifics of political discourse text analysis

In order to produce a comprehensive analysis of the investigated linguistic phenomenon its functioning in a certain discourse must be taken into consideration, as each discourse dictates the communicative function and the choice of vocabulary which it will be performed with. Approaches towards analyzing political discourse differ among scholars.

The first unit that changes from one researcher to another is the definition of **political discourse**. According to Ganna Prihodko, political discourse is “a conceptual design used to organize our thoughts language shapes our reactions to people, events, and ideas” [13: 88]. The main function of it to **persuade**, as it communicates with message recipients and gives profile to reality.

Olena Kovalova [7] highlighted the **close relation of political discourse with other discourses**, mainly the mass media discourse, which makes its limits hard to distinguish. Indeed, the sphere of functioning as well as the channel of message transmission, which in modern circumstances is mostly the mass media resources and social media, dictates how the aim and form of communication, factor of the sender and receiver of information should be treated in political discourse analysis. From a typological point of view [7: 105], characteristics of political discourse can be described as **rhetorical, emotive, manipulative, dynamic, ritual**.

Olena Kovalova offered two definitions of political discourse. A narrow definition states that it's a discourse transmitted by **political institutions**, and a broader suggests that “not only the discourse of politicians is considered political, but also the **discourse of journalists**, experts, voters, etc., which concerns political topics” [7: 106]. The main function of political discourse is that of a battle for power, which encompasses the **informative, campaigning functions**, and functions of

consolidation and **influence**. This approach more fulfills the requirements of the current study, because stylistically colored speech used in political context always bears a **manipulative function**, whether it persuades into accepting the views of a particular political force or reduces the perceived distance between the speaker and the audience due to shared knowledge needed, for instance, to decode allusions.

Referring to the previously mentioned idea of intertextuality, it is worth noting that its principles are also applicable to discursive analysis. Norman Fairclough believes that “intertextual properties of a text are realized in its linguistic features” [3: 195]. According to the **critical discourse analysis**, content consists of form as one of its integral parts, therefore content analysis inevitably comprises textual analysis.

This approach allows to state that allusion, as one of stylistically marked lexical units used in expressive political speeches, is a link-building material between multiple texts and that political discourse texts to some extent intersect other discourses. With the help of intertextual analysis, it is more efficient to distinguish how media messages are received, interpreted, and transformed in different spheres of life, political included. Norman Fairclough’s [3: 214] suggestion in terms of treating a discourse lays in **combining linguistic and intertextual analysis** (of context, processes of text production and interpretation, and text) without juxtaposing form and content.

Besides the critical discourse analysis supported by Norman Fairclough, language studies have another, **structuralist approach** to offer. Accordingly, Shaul Shenhav pioneered with a framework which uses the concept of ‘**concise narrative**’.

Political identity of a speaker, namely the politician, and what information, values, ideologies and beliefs can be demonstrated through ‘concise narratives’ which are defined as “segments (a few paragraphs) of a political text (e.g. a speech, an interview, a political discussion) that contain its entire chronological range” [15: 320]. The earliest and the most recent historical periods mentioned by the speaker must be examined in order to get a clear picture of the implicit meaning behind the message.

Shaul Shenhav outlines two more types of narratives. ‘**Large narrative**’ may contain or sometimes be briefly described by a ‘concise narrative’, however its limits are broadened so that they include the whole text, while a ‘concise narrative’ is

performed using two or three paragraphs maximum.

Some ‘concise narratives’ should be omitted in the process of political discourse analysis, due to the fact that they don’t carry any actual implicit ideological appeals, or they don’t correspond to any central theme. Such narratives then become ‘**hollow**’ and are “often precisely the symptom of an ideological lack, reflecting the speaker's limited ideological engagement” [15: 328]. This framework intersects with the one suggested by Norman Fairclough in terms of paying attention to the unity of political discourse texts’ forms and content. Shaul Shenhav’s distribution of narratives highlights the importance of telling apart the **marked and unmarked figures of speech** used in political context, with the marked having a certain ideological **persuasive function** and unmarked performing solely **aesthetic function**.

The most comprehensive approach towards analyzing political discourse among modern Ukrainian scholars is suggested by Serhii Maksimov. According to Serhii Maksimov, political discourse should be studied as a **grey zone type of texts**, located between and comprising the features of artefact and mentafact types of texts, that “**first reflect and then change the real world**” [22: 55]. The persuasive communicative intention of such texts is realized through the reference to real life **facts, argumentation** usage, **precision lexicon**, and **stylistically colored speech**.

Research material of this course paper is taken from the current president of the United States Joseph Biden’s speeches, remarks and addresses taken from 2020-2022, for example, Remarks by President Biden and President Zelenskyy of Ukraine Before Bilateral Meeting. Considering approaches of studying political discourse, it is worth noting the exact features which prove that these speeches belong to the investigated discourse.

The first discourse parameter of the text is its **extralingual factors**. All Biden’s speeches under analysis are recorded in the video format, which reveals the formal and official setting of communicative situation. The President addresses are conducted from the tribune, national symbols, for instance, the United States flag, are located near the speaker, as required by the statute of the **official communicative style** of government representatives.

Joseph Biden establishes the **communicative situation** in his speeches, which also supports the statement that the chosen texts belong to the political discourse. For example, the communicative situation of his inaugural speech can be defined as: I (*the President of the United States of America*) hereby inform and assure the recipients (*my fellow Americans*) that I will responsibly serve my duty to the country with your support (*to restore the soul and to secure the future of America; We can make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world*).

The texts of the speeches belong to the political discourse due to the combination of the informative and persuasive communicative functions. Each speech is dedicated to a certain event the details of which must be shared with the audience, usually the American citizens and residents or other communities around the world. Function of the battle for power and influence is vividly realized when President Biden derogatory refers to his opponents as *riotous mob, the MAGA Republicans, MAGA forces, authoritarian leaders, pro-insurrectionist, and red wave*, in order to contrast their shortcomings with his qualities as a leader of the state. Ideological narratives as a part of ‘concise’ narratives are implicitly pushed through this negative naming of political views opposite to which the speaker is in favor of connected with reference to real life facts and logical argumentation within one speech act.

As it was mentioned, the essence of political discourse reveals its intertextual relations with other discourses. It’s possible to find legal, administrative, military and mass media discourse properties in the political by nature speeches of Joe Biden.

Special literary vocabulary is a mandatory requirement for presenting information through legal and administrative texts. Political discourse often covers the law, as government officials can impose measures and read to the voters, explaining their support for a certain legislative course. The informative function of President Biden’s speeches is realized, for example, through the abundance of:

- **proper names:** *Potomac, Arlington National Cemetery, Japan, Ukraine, Kremlin, Time Magazine, Declaration of Independence, Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Donald Trump, Capitol, Ground Zero, Osama bin Laden, Zoom;*

- **asyndetic combination of nouns:** *Patriot missile battery, Ebenezer Sunday service, Civil Rights Movement, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, health care system, Black American studies;*

- **subject field terms:** *Constitution, Republican party, civil rights, tax code, air defense, autocracy, FBI agents, historic occasions, like the Civil War, the Suffrage, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11;*

- **quotations:** Queen Elisabeth's "*Grief is the price we pay for love*", US Constitution's "*We the People*", Bible's "*Love thy neighbor as thy self*";

- **items of slang:** *catchphrases literally, folks;*

- **political cliché phrases** peculiar to the American lexicon: *pledged to honor our Constitution, Before God and all of you I give you my word, May God bless America.*

Stylistic devices and **expressive means** characterize mass media texts, but they are also found in the investigated political discourse speeches. This is due to their functioning as speech elevating lexical units which allow to draw attention to some facts and opinions, manipulate the receiver of information into supporting a certain doctrine, shortening the distance with the audience. The following tropes and figures of speech are found in President Biden's speeches:

- **hyperboles:** *challenges are immense, everything is possible in America, I believe that with every fiber of my being, the toughest and deadliest period of the virus, the gravest of responsibilities, the finest group of warriors the world has ever seen;*

- **epithets:** *brilliant blue morning, sacred flame, rare and difficult hour, raging virus;*

- **metaphors:** *we open our souls instead of hardening our hearts, the world is watching today, the sting of systemic racism, they healed a broken land;*

- **metonymy:** *Red (also MAGA) and Blue* stands for the Republican and Democratic Parties;

- **pun:** *No more tuition!* in address to the college graduates; introducing the First lady as *Jill — better known as Dr. Biden — I happen to be her husband*; using simile for ironic effect in *She graduated here with honors. I graduated.*

Considering lexical and stylistic features of the texts under investigation stated above, as well as the extra-lingual factor of communicative situation, which comprises the politician as orator and message presenter and the audience as message receiver, it is evident that the speeches conducted by Joseph Biden reveal all characteristic features obligatory for the political discourse. American presidential speeches of Mr. Biden satisfy the need of this research for persuasive communicative function obtained through stylistically colored expression.

This fact allows us to proceed with a comprehensive analysis of the speeches' abstracts in the interest of translation analysis of allusion, taking into account allusion features and translation approaches reviewed in Chapter 1 of this study.

CHAPTER 2

ALLUSION IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SPEECHES: POLITICAL SPEECHES FEATURES, TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of political speeches allusions

In his inaugural address, Joseph Biden makes a reference to the President Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address which took place in 1861. The US President used this allusion to remind Americans about their respect towards each other regardless of their political beliefs and their unity during hard times, which they were also facing when the speech was conducted. Abraham Lincoln's phrase 'by the better angels of our nature' in 2021 was transformed into a historical allusion: (1) *Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our 'better angels' have always prevailed* (TWH1, URL) – Проїшовши крізь Громадянську війну, Велику депресію, Світову війну, Терористичний акт 11 вересня 2001 року, крізь боротьбу, жертви і поразки, наші «кращі душі» завжди перемагали. The meaning of the key-phrase allusion 'our 'better angels'' is transferred with a help of substituting a direct equivalent to a contextual 'душі', which therefore is a case of modulation and stylistically is more peculiar to the Ukrainian figures of speech.

A reference to popular culture realia is made by Joseph Biden, when he recalled a 'Man of the Year' title from the December Time magazine issue given to Ukrainian President Zelenskyu in 2022: (2) *You are the "Man of the Year" in this — in the United States of America* (TWH2, URL) – Ви — «Людина року» в цьому — у Сполучених Штатах Америки. This key-phrase allusion is easily apprehended by the target audience, as this phrase has been previously introduced into Ukrainian language with the help of calque or loan translation.

Christian background of the speaker reveals through the usage of the next religious allusion: (3) *They live not in the light of truth but in the shadow of lies* (TWH3:URL) – Вони живуть не в світлі правди, а в тінях брехні. The commonly

used in the Holy Scripture metaphor ‘light of truth’ is clear for understanding of both source and target language speakers, therefore a phraseological calque may be used for its reproduction in the Ukrainian.

Stereotyped key-phrase allusions originate from the stable cognitive associations of some cultural realia and the corresponding lexical units, which explains the appearance of the next allusion in the speech under investigation: (4) *But I’m an American President — not the President of red America or blue America, but of all America* (TWH3, URL) – Однак я є американським президентом, - не президентом червоних американців чи блакитних американців, а усієї Америки. Two competing parties in the United States are traditionally alluded to with the colors they use in their symbols. A contextual equivalent of *America, американців*, is a case of lexical transformation in the process of translation here.

Quotation as a form of allusion can be presented by the speaker alongside with its source mention as a form of respect. Joseph Biden cites Michael Luttig in a favorable context in order to persuade his addressees to adhere to their shared political opinion and support his statement: (5) *That’s why respected conservatives, like Federal Circuit Court Judge Michael Luttig, has called Trump and the extreme MAGA Republicans, quote, a “clear and present danger” to our democracy* (TWH3, URL) – Ось чому шановні консерватори, як-от суддя Федерального окружного суду Майкл Луттіг, назвали Трампа та крайніх MAGA-нутих республіканців, цитую, «очевидною та навічною небезпекою» для нашої демократії. Modulation is used to deepen the stylistic effect of the speech reproduction in the target language.

American presidents are known to have a continuously repeated form of address to the citizens which later becomes a prominent lexical association with their oratory style. Accordingly, President Biden resorts to self-quotation with his famous ‘folks’ and it has to be mentioned, that, unlike the case often was with his predecessors, this address is unique in a way that is was used for the first time in the history of American inaugural speeches. The stereotyped allusion is translated here by a means of modulation: (6) *And, folks, it is within our power, it’s in our hands — yours and mine — to stop the assault on American democracy* (TWH3, URL) – І, друзі, це в наших силах, це в наших

руках — ваших і моїх — зупинити напад на американську демократію.

Joseph Biden alludes to his previous speeches by a self-quotation. This key-phrase allusion's sources are found in the context of presidential speeches on Covid-19 pandemic and political predictions: (7) *I believe America is at an inflection point — one of those moments that determine the shape of everything that's to come after* (TWH3, URL) – Я вважаю, що Америка знаходиться в переломному моменті — одному з тих моментів, які визначають форму всього, що буде після нього. Allusion is created on the basis of the mathematic theory notion which has a scientifically correct counterpart in Ukrainian language, but with regard to the context it can be translated with a colloquial equivalent.

President Biden alludes to a quote by politician Cory Booker, which is also translated with modulation of sense: (8) *To be a nation of hope and unity and optimism, or a nation of fear, division, and of darkness?* (TWH3, URL) – Бути нацією віри, єдності і оптимізму, чи нацією страху, розколу і темряви?

In the Dr. King honoring speech, Joseph Biden uses an allusion to the fact, that Martin Luther King graduated from the historically Black Morehouse College. The structure of “you can't tell much to Morehouse man” allusion resembles the corresponding quote said by the former US President Barack Obama, who is also Black, and such reverberation may also act as a persuasive component of the speech. Reproduction of the allusive phrase into Ukrainian is done with the help of transcription of the proper name and modulation of *men*: (9) *I've come to know a lot of Morehouse men. That old saying, “You can't tell them much.” (TWH5, URL)” – Я знав багатьох студентів Морхаузу. Та стара приказка: «Їм багато не розкажеш».*

Another allusion to the Black historical ideas is found in the phrase, which references Martin Luther King, Black politician and civil rights activist John Lewis, and a book by Adam Fairclough. An opinion essay “Together, You Can Redeem the Soul of Our Nation” written by John Lewis shortly before his death in 2020 is the most recent source of the allusion under consideration, because the politician was influenced and knew in person Dr. King. Another argument in support of this intermediary allusion source is the fact that John Lewis, like Dr. King, attended a historically Black college,

and made an impact on the popularization of the ideas, including the “redemption of the American soul”, among the modern Democrats. The degree of allusive force weakens in the target language, but the general religious background of the primary source, Martin Luther King’s speech, is intensified with modulation: (10) *The goal of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King led, stated it clearly and boldly, and it must be repeated again, now: to redeem the soul of America* (TWH5, URL) – Мета Конференції лідерів південних християн, яку очолював доктор Кінг, це чітко й сміливо сформулювала, і це зараз потрібно повторити знову: відмолити душу Америки.

Officials may choose to refresh their previous statements in new contexts, as it helps to create a peculiar tone of voice in communication with the audience. Allusion is an extremely productive instrument for the creation of a sense of predictability and safety associated with it, which politicians look for when developing their speech or debate strategy. Accordingly, as Christmas holiday season naturally repeats annually, it is desired to reenact previous lexical structures in presidential addresses: (11) *And we look to the sky, to a lone star, shining brighter than all the rest, guiding us to the birth of a child — a child Christians believe to be the son of God; miraculously now, here among us on Earth, bringing hope, love and peace and joy to the world* (TWH6, URL) – І ми шукаємо в небі єдину зірку, що світиться найяскравіше і сповіщає нас про появу дитя – дитя, яке за вірою християн є сином Божим, і чудом тепер з-поміж нас на землі дарує надію, любов, мир і радість світові. President Biden alludes to ‘the Child born on this day’ from the 2021 address and the Bible. The sense of *the birth of a child* is modulated in the target language due to aesthetic reasons.

Two religious key-phrase allusions to the semantic field of *light* are found in the political speeches under consideration. The first allusion references the Biblical idea of the original light, which was made by God as the third element in the world Creation story. Allusion is used in the context of a presidential Christmas address, therefore modulation does not disturb the quality of allusive comprehension in the target language variant: (12) *It went: “In the beginning God created Heaven and Earth. And God said, ‘Let there be light,’ and there was light* (TWH6, URL)” – Там йшлося:

«Спочатку Бог створив рай і землю. І бог сказав – «Нехай буде світло», і засяяла зоря.»

Semantic modulation is applied also to the second example of allusion connected with the idea of light: (13) *I believe that with every fiber of my being this is a decisive decade for America, at a time when we can choose the future we want, at a time when we must decide that darkness will not prevail over light* (TWH8, URL) – Я вірю кожною клітиною свого тіла, що це десятиліття є вирішальним для Америки, в часи, коли ми можемо обирати, яке майбутнє ми хочемо, в часи, коли ми мусимо вирішити, що підьма не торжествуватиме над світлом. This time, President Biden focuses more on the didactic purpose of the stylistic device due to the change of context – the speech is given to the audience of the University of Delaware Commencement Ceremony. The message of the battle between the good and evil is encoded into the allusion, which originates from the John 1:5 verse. According to the context of the whole speech, this allusion persuades the audience to take up an opinion that Trump supporters, who attacked the Capitol, represent *darkness*.

To illustrate which lexical transformations are the most productive for the translation of allusive speech found political discourse a diagram in the Figure 2.1 is composed.

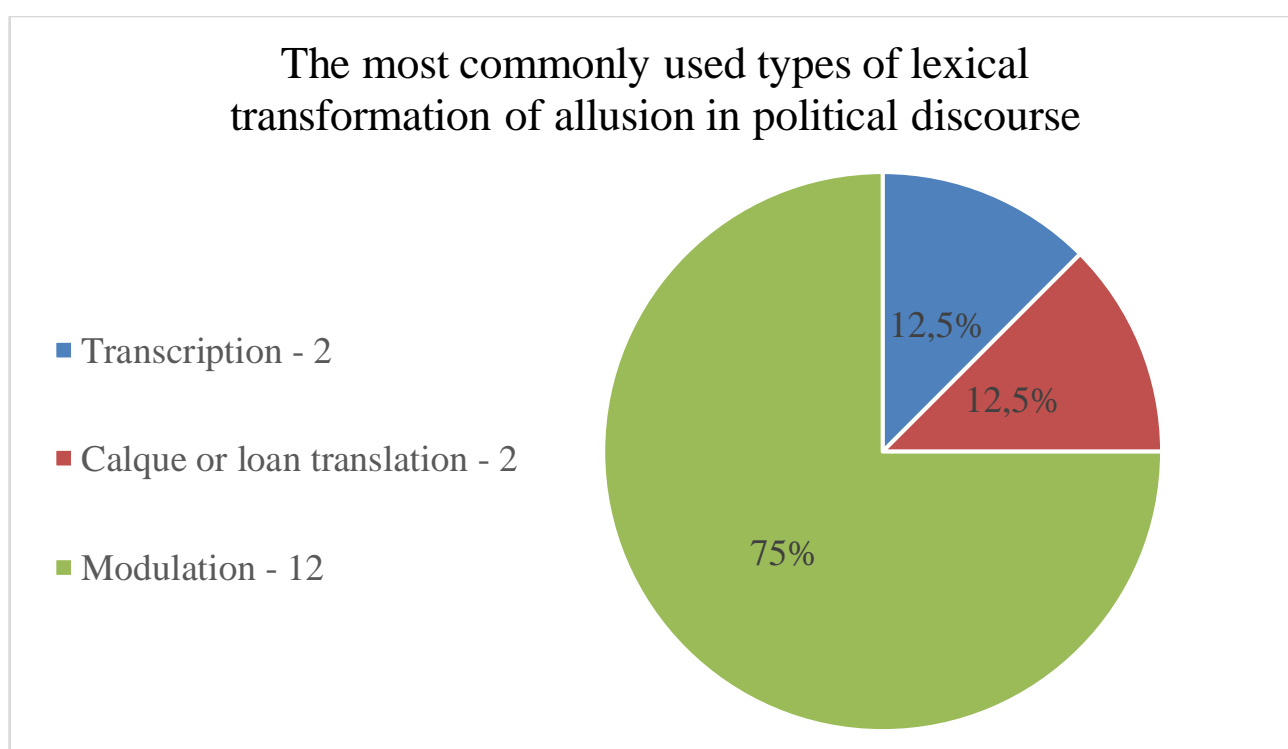


Fig. 2.1. Frequency of lexical transformations' usage in translating political discourse allusion.

The results show, that lexical transformations are applied to 16 allusions used by Joseph Biden out of the overall 50 allusions. Modulation prevails among other lexical transformations – transposition and loan translation – as it has 75% of the overall scope of the relevant investigated material.

2. 2 Grammatical transformations in the translation of political speeches allusions

Making a reference to the modern society in his New Year's address, Joseph Biden alludes to the speech of Abraham Lincoln which he held on the January 1st, 1863. The former United States President signed the Emancipation Proclamation that day and his current successor evokes historical background knowledge in his audience with a modified key-phrase allusion: (14) *Today, on this January day, my whole soul is in this: Bringing America together* (TWH1, URL) – *СЬОГОДНІ, В ЦЕЙ СІЧНЕВИЙ ДЕНЬ, В ЦЬОМУ ВСЯ МОЯ ДУША: В ОБ'ЄДНАННІ АМЕРИКИ*. In the translated allusive phrase, a change in word order is observed, making it a case of transposition.

The US President resorted to self-allusion when he used a phrase '*dark winter*' from his presidential debates. The stylistically colored phrase was originally coined as a prediction of the Covid-19 pandemic when Joseph Biden's debate counterpart Donald Trump assured the audience that the pandemic was to end in the nearest future: (15) *We will need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter* (TWH1, URL) – *Нам знадобляться всі наші сили, щоб перезимувати цю темряву*. Ukrainian lexical broadness allows to transfer the meaning of '*to persevere through winter*' with one verb '*перезимувати*' which may have different stylistic connotations depending on the context. Adjective '*dark*' can also be transferred with a noun '*темрява*' in order to form a coherent phrase in the target language. Such change in making up '*перезимувати темряву*' is an example of grammatical morphological substitution.

Before his bilateral meeting with Volodymyr Zelenskyy President Biden makes a remark, which contains an illusion of religious and historical origin: (16) *Together with our partners, we're also going to continue to impose costs on the Kremlin, and*

we'll support Ukraine pursuing a just peace (TWH2, URL) – Разом із нашими партнерами ми також продовжуватимемо накладати санкції на Кремль і підтримуватимемо Україну у прагненні до справедливого миру. Historical background of this allusion lays in John F. Kennedy's address before the 18th General Assembly of the UN, where he urged to 'let us strive to build peace, a desire for peace', and Martin Luther King Jr. famous remark on the Vietnam war: "We must pursue peaceful ends through peaceful means." 'The path of peace' is also recognized as a stylistic figure by the broad audience both of the source and target languages through Bible, for instance, verse Luke 1:79. Change of grammatical form is observed in 'pursuing' and 'у прагненні', therefore the translation is performed with morphological substitution.

The US President alludes American history to the Bible: (17) *These two documents and the ideas they embody — equality and democracy — are the rock upon which this nation is built* (TWH3, URL) – Ці два документи та ідеї, які вони втілюють — рівності та демократії — є наріжним каменем, на якому побудована ця нація. In this phrase a reference is made to the Mount Rushmore, which has statues of four American presidents who contributed a lot to the development of the country – the Founding Fathers – engraved in it. The idea of a rock being used as a foundation for something important is mentioned in the Matthew's verse of the New Testament, according to which Jesus chooses a rock to establish his church on. 'Наріжний' is added in the process of translation to deepen and clarify the alluded notions, as well as transposition is used, because Ukrainian sentence structure is more flexible and allows to place predicate before the subject.

President Biden's main opponent Donald Trump popularized and registered as a trademark the political slogan 'Make America great again', which in popular culture is alluded to in a form of acronym: (18) *Donald Trump and the MAGA Republicans represent an extremism that threatens the very foundations of our republic* (TWH3, URL) – Дональд Трамп і MAGA-нуті республіканці уособлюють екстремізм, який загрожує самим засадам нашої республіки. Acronym MAGA is translated without any transformations in order to preserve grammatical brevity and not create confusion

among the target recipient. To convey the attitude of the speaker towards the notion representing coded language of the dog-whistle politics, a suffix -нугі is added as a form of derogatory expression, which turns a noun in the original into an adjective.

The idea, which was popularized by the former US President Thomas Jefferson, lays in the origin of the next key-phrase allusion: (19) *My fellow Americans, America is an idea — the most powerful idea in the history of the world. ... It is the American creed* (TWH3, URL) – Шановні співвітчизники, Америка – це ідея, - найсильніша ідея серед всесвітньої історії. ... Це американське кредо Джефферсона. Addition is used to provide clarity of the allusion source to the target language recipient who may be unfamiliar with American historical and political doctrines.

Quotation of the message sent by UK Queen Elisabeth to the US citizens on September 11 alludes to the historical event which happened on that day. This stylistic device adds expressiveness to the presidential speech held on the 9/11 Memorial Ceremony: (20) *Grief is the price we pay for love* (TWH4, URL) – Журбою ми платимо за те, що любимо. The translated variant undergoes syntactic sentence fragmentation and omission of *price*.

Flight 93 is a proper-name allusive phrase which became entrenched in American mass culture as a reference to the fourth United Airlines flight, which got hijacked by the al-Qaeda but its passengers prevented the terrorist attack by a revolt. This allusion is a well-known symbol of heroic self-sacrifice among the US, but its sense is cloudier for the target audience, therefore explicative addition must be considered during translation: (21) *We learned about the extraordinary courage and resolve, as I said, of the passengers on board Flight 93, ... be used as a weapon against even more innocents* (TWH4, URL) – Ми дізналися про надзвичайну сміливість і рішучість, як я вже сказав, пасажирів на борту трагічного рейсу 93, ... бути використаними як зброя проти ще більшої кількості невинних.

American President makes a reference in his speech to Martin Luther King Jr., an important figure in the US history. This political activist is famous for his “I Have a Dream” speech in which his vision of American future society is described. Mr. Biden evokes this association among the audience by turning it into a key-phrase allusion,

which has a *dream* nucleus: (22) *And, ladies and gentlemen, we're a land of dreamers and a land of doers* (TWH5, URL) – І, пані та панове, ми є землею тих, хто має мрію, та тих, хто діє. Addition of ‘має’ allows to preserve the original reference to Dr. King in the translated fragment.

Addition may be applied also to the translation of an another reference to Martin Luther King’s speech: (23) *The path that leads to the “Beloved Community,” to the sacred place and that sacred hour when justice rains down like waters and righteousness was a mighty stream* (TWH5, URL) – Шлях, що веде до «любої громади» Мартіна Лютера Кінга, до священного місця і тієї священної години, коли справедливість литиметься, як вода, а праведність стане потужним потоком. In this case, the key-phrase allusion is formed on the basis of quotation, therefore the author of the original idea is named in the target language to evoke allusiveness.

American President alludes to the James verse of the New Testament by a means of quotation to perform a call for action to the message recipients in a more convictive and stylistically elevated approach. Translation strategy is chosen with regard to the Biblical origin of this key-phrase allusion, according to which additions of the peculiar to Ukrainian homiletical style are applied: (24) *To make Dr. King’s vision tangible, to match the words of the preachers and the poets with our deeds — as the Bible teaches us, we must be doers of the Word* (TWH5, URL) – Щоб зробити бачення доктора Кінга відчутним, щоб слова проповідників і поетів узгоджувалися з нашими вчинками — як того нас вчить Біблія, ми повинні бути тими, хто діє за Словом Божим.

Allusive references to the events or personas of one popular culture can be familiar to the other culture, of the target language community, due to the historical process of globalization. When translating such allusions, it must be taken into account, whether the event was covered in the news of the target audience, and if so, explicative additions can fully clarify the sense and source of these allusions in the target language. For example, the case of police cruelty towards George Perry Floyd Jr. in Minneapolis was extensively covered by the Ukrainian media in 2020 and key-phrase allusion ‘knee on the neck’ became stereotyped as a symbol of modern racial injustice, therefore the

name of the victim additionally reflects this idea in the translated phrase: (25) *Winning it for those communities who have known the injustice of the “knee on the neck”* (CNNP, URL) – Вибороти це для спільнот, які зазнали несправедливості шляхом «коліна на шії», як це було із Джорджем Флойдом.

The event of United States Capitol attack on January 6th, 2021, also obtained multiple headlines in the Ukrainian press. Accordingly, the allusion to the Trump supporters made on the basis of the color of their symbols is found in the 2022 President Biden’s address and may be translated with the help of grammatical addition: (26) *The only red wave this season is going to be a German Shepherd, Commander — knocks over the cranberry sauce on our table* (TWH7, URL) – Єдиною червоною хвилею в цю пору, на відміну від тогорічної республіканської, стане німецька вівчарка Командир, яка розіллє журавлинний соус на наш стіл.

Joseph Biden makes an allusive comparison of the attack on the Capitol with the criminal activity of the Ku Klux Klan aimed at establishing white supremacy in the American society. Ku Klux Klan members are known worldwide for their almost artistic way of committing crimes – they executed people of minorities usually in the nighttime due to the self-proclaimed Lynch law, wearing white robes and carrying torches. Trump supporters who are responsible for the Capitol attack resemble KKK members due to their common white nationalism and anti-immigration ideas, as well as glorification of weapon usage, which can become an additional detail in the translated variant of the allusion: (27) *In the United States of America, in the 20th century — 21st century — people coming out of fields at night carrying torches* (TWH8, URL) – В Сполучених Штатах Америки, в 20-му столітті – і у 21-му столітті – озброєні люди виходять з полів вночі, тримаючи факели.

Allusion to KKK ideas which resemble the modern Trump supporters dog-whistle slogan of making America great again is found later in the same presidential speech: (28) *Their veins bulging, preaching the same hate — white supremacy; chanting the same Nazi phrases — not figuratively, literally — that were being chanted in the ‘30s in Europe* (TWH8, URL) – Їхні вени випирають, вони проповідують ту саму ненависть — верховенство білих; скандуючи ті самі нацистські фрази про

повернення собі величі — не в переносному, а в буквальному сенсі — які скандували в Європі в 30-х роках. Disapprobative implied reference to promotion of oppression through a call for developing greatness is openly stated in the translated variant with the help of addition.

A joke on the basis of a proper-name allusion is found in the reference to the law – CHIPS and Science Act – signed by the President Biden in 2022. Chocolate and Chip are the names of the turkeys which are given to the US President at the 2022 Pardoning of the National Turkey. The allusive remark requires translation with an explicative addition in order to be comprehended by the target audience, as the CHIPS law is an event of locally limited importance: (29) *Of course, Chocolate is my favorite — Chocolate is my favorite ice cream, so I — but I could've — we could've named them CHIPS and Science, but — anyway* (TWH7, URL) – Звичайно, хоч Шоколадка моя улюблениця – шоколад це мій улюблений смак морозива, тож я – я міг би – ми могли б назвати їх Чіпс і Наука, на честь нашого однойменного закону про чіпи і науку. The proper name part of the allusion is transcribed into Ukrainian, because the other contextual meaning of CHIPS in the speech, which translates as *Крихта*, would result in the loss of the allusive and humorous effect.

Literary context can also be evoked in the translation of literary allusions. Joseph Biden alludes to the Irish poet Seamus Heaney with a rhetoric intention of stylistic elevation of speech and making an impression of a well-educated politician. Allusion made to a poem is revealed in a more distinct way during translation with an explicative addition: (30) *This is our moment to make hope and history rhyme* (CNNP, URL) – Це наш час змусити сподівання та історію римуватись, як писав Шеймас Гіні.

Due to the ability to perform different stylistic properties, allusion may be inserted in the speech to achieve humorous effect. Sometimes politicians struggle to make a clever rhetorical digression, but instead they form a bad joke, an example of which is comprises an allusion to Israel due to its population and the fact that President Bided visited the state four months prior to the moment of speech: (31) *Nine and a half million turkeys. I tell you what. That's like some of the countries I've been to* (TWH7, URL) – Дев'ять з половиною мільйонів індичок. Ось що вам скажу. Це як

населення деяких країн, які я відвідав нещодавно. Mr. Biden compares the number of poultry in the state with the number of people living in a friendly country, which is far from the diplomatic protocol. Allusive and humorous functions are implemented in the target language phrase through grammatical addition.

The 2020 Democratic National Convention's main topic is the battle against injustice and racial bias. When holding a speech, Mr. Biden quotes a famous Black civil rights hero and congressman John Lewis, who passed away a month prior to the Convention. This example reveals the ability of allusion to pay tribute, honors, and to awaken human feelings in listeners: (32) *However it has come to be, America is ready to in John's words, to lay down "the heavy burdens of hate at last" and to do the hard work of rooting out our systemic racism* (CNNP, URL). – Незважаючи на те, що сталося, за словами Джона, Америка готова скинути з себе «остаточно тягар ненависті» та виконати складну роботу над викоріненням нашого системного расизму. Translation of this allusive key-phrase required grammatical alteration, namely, omission.

“Peril and Possibility: Strikes, Rights, and Legal Change in the Era of Trump” speech given by Kate Andrias and Joseph Biden's reference to Covid-19 as ‘dark winter’ are two quite probable sources of the next popular culture and key-phrase allusion: (33) *We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility* (TWH1, URL) – Ми просуватимемось вперед швидко й без зволікань, оскільки нам потрібно багато зробити цієї зими, повної ризиків і можливостей. Combination of addition of ‘повної’ and syntactic fragmentation in the process of the allusion translation allows to attribute it to the lexical and grammatical transformation types.

23 transformations of a purely grammatical nature are applied to the Ukrainian variants of English allusive phrases found in political discourse speech abstracts. Overall, 20 allusions out of 50 are subjected to the application of grammatical alterations during translation, which allows to state, that one allusive phrase may require two different transformations of this type at the same time. Diagram in the Figure 2.2 illustrates the comparative distribution of grammatical transformations. The

most productive type of grammatical transformation in the translation of the investigated material is addition with 66%, which is followed by morphological substitution with 17,30% of the overall grammatical transformation types.

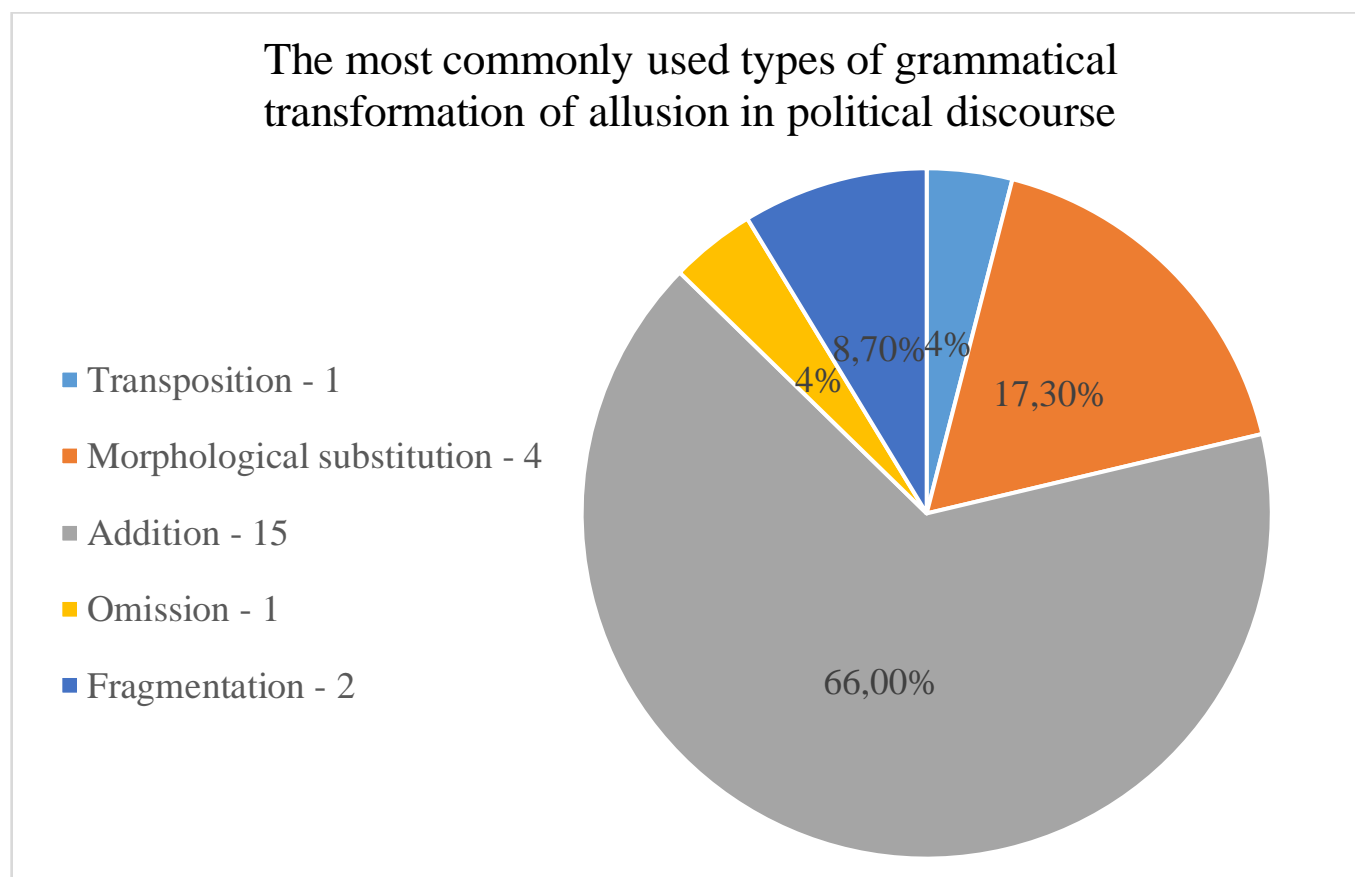


Fig. 2.2. Frequency of grammatical transformations' usage in translating political discourse allusion.

2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of political speeches allusions

When Joseph Biden mentions racial injustice, he uses a phrase: (34) *The dream of justice for all will be deferred no longer* (TWH1, URL) – to persuade the audience that he supports Black people and is acquainted with their culture, and the suggested translation of the phrase is the following – Мрію про справедливість для всіх більше не відтермінувати. A modified key-phrase allusion contains a literary reference to a poem “Harlem” by African American author Langston Hughes, where it originally

appears as “What happens to a dream deferred?”. A *dream deferred* is translated into Ukrainian with the help of direct equivalent ‘*мрію*’ and antonymous ‘*не відтермінувати*’.

The opening phrase of the Preamble to the United States Constitution is cited in Biden’s phrase (35) *This is where we set in motion the most extraordinary experiment of self-government the world has ever known with three simple words: “We, the People (TWH3, URL)”*. With regard to the context, the sense of literary key-phrase allusion *We, the People* can be slightly altered with the help of compensation, which makes it clearer for the recipients of the target text: *Саме тут ми запустили найбільш незвичний експеримент із самоврядування, який коли-небудь бачив світ, трьома простими словами: «Ми, Американський Народ»*.

To highlight his contrast with his opponent, the former US President Donald Trump, Joseph Biden alludes to John F. Kennedy and Barack Obama when addressing the nation with peculiar to them construction: (36) *My fellow Americans, please, if you have a seat, take it* (TWH3, URL) – *Шановні співвітчизники, будь ласка, якщо у вас є місце, сідайте*. With this allusion Joseph Biden shows that he is closer to the respectful and democratic political course than Donald Trump, who, unlike the alluded politicians, represents more right wing oriented Republicans. In order to domesticate the original phrase and remain the allusion to political traditions it is possible to compensate it with a traditional presidential greeting form in Ukraine.

Joseph Biden uses an another stereotyped in history and popular culture allusion, which is not only continuously repeated by Mr. President, but can be traced back to the other American state leaders, like George W. Bush. Allusion is used as a concluding remark of the 2022 Christmas address, therefore the target language phrase may include compensation by a means of a traditional Ukrainian set phrase, which is appropriate in this holiday and religious context: (37) *And may God protect our troops* (TWH6, URL) – *І нехай війська наші будуть з Божою поміччю*.

Stylistic effect of over-exaggeration can be achieved with a stereotyped allusive phrase. In political setting, these commonly used references to religious scripts which are prevalent in certain social groups establish trust between a politician and the

audience. In this case, President Biden reflects catholic narratives peculiar to American society with a key-phrase allusion to a famous idiomatic expression ‘beacon of light’: (38) *They are why, for more than two centuries, America has been a beacon to the world* (TWH3, URL) – Завдяки ним понад два століття Америка була провідною зорею для світу. As this allusion has a Bethlehem star idiomatic element, it is transferred into the target language using an equivalent to compensate the meaning.

Historical event which took place in 1776, when the United States of America signed a Declaration of Independence from the English crown and decided to build a land of freedom and respect for all, is encoded in a key-phrase allusion found in Joseph Biden’s speech: (39) *We must never forget: We, the people, are the true heirs of the American experiment that began more than two centuries ago* (TWH3, URL) – Ми маємо завжди пам’ятати: ми, народ, є справжніми нащадками американського випробування на міцність, яке почалось понад два століття тому. The choice of a contextual equivalent instead of a dictionary ‘експеримент’ and explicative addition is justified by the omission of interpretation of the experiment by the target language recipient with its scientific connotation, because the speaker intended to highlight the historical plane of the allusion under consideration. Such explication may be regarded as a compensative strategy.

Religious according to the origin allusive phrase sends to the Matthew’s verse of the New Testament and performs as a hyperbolic statement in this political speech: (40) *As I said when I was up on 9/11, we will follow them to the gates of hell to be sure that they’re not able to continue* (TWH4, URL) – Як я вже казав, коли прокинувся 11 вересня, ми їх з-під землі дістанемо, щоб переконатися, що вони нездатні продовжувати. Stereotyped religious phrases are usually translated with a direct equivalent peculiar to the target language, because sacred scripts are the oldest and the biggest source of phraseological units, which later may act as a lexical basis for allusion. In this case, semantic constituent of the English phrase is not restricted to a single corresponding set phrase in Ukrainian, therefore it can be translated with a compensative equivalent, which is more frequent in usage. The translated variant loses its religious allusive component, but maintains the semantic association with a

direction of movement to a place and a threat.

Biblical idea of sacred salvation of the soul after suffering taught in the Psalm 30:5 is alluded to the modern American social context in President Biden's speech. In that political speech, religious allusion performs a persuasive function of reassuring the US citizens in the expediency of following a certain political course and the decisions made by the government: (41) *But faith and history teaches us that, however dark the night, joy cometh in the morning* (TWH5, URL) – Однак віра та історія вчать нас, що, якою б темною не була ніч, радість приходить на зорі. In this example, one lexeme of the source language phrase is omitted and compensated with another lexeme of the similar meaning in the target language phrase.

Later in the same speech Joseph Biden continues to make references to religious ideas of joy and salvation. The next allusion is based on the quotation of The Parable of the Good Samaritan's line Luke 10:27, which also reveals his political appeal for action in a homiletical form: (42) *And that joy comes with the commandments of Scripture: "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy mind, and all thy soul"* (TWH5, URL) – І ця радість приходить із заповідями Святого Письма: «Возлюби Господа всім серцем, всім розумом, та всією душею». English archaic pronoun *thy* meaning *your* may be transferred into Ukrainian with a corresponding archaic *твоєго*. Regardless, it was chosen to omit this lexical unit in the process of translation due to the lack of mass awareness of *твоєго* among the target language speakers and its presence could only add confusion. Archaic lexical presence can be compensated with a Ukrainian ecclesiastical variant *возлюбити*. Translated variant of the phrase remains its original allusive qualities due to the American and Ukrainian shared background knowledge about the Bible.

Another quotation used in the presidential speech which alludes to Martin Luther King and is an example of a historical and popular culture allusive set phrase. Allusions of quotation type may have their source named by the speaker in order to be perceived more reliable by the audience, which is often the case with Mr. Biden's speeches: (43) *As Dr. King said, "Give us the ballot, and we will place judges on the bench... who will do justly."* *And we are.* (TWH5, URL) – Як казав доктор КІНГ: «Дозвольте нам

голосувати, і ми посадимо на лаву суддів...які діятимуть справедливо.» І ми дали. The phrase evokes the historical context of Black struggle for the right to vote in the US, for which Dr. King called for. *Give us the ballot* is compensated in the Ukrainian ‘*Дозвольте нам голосувати*’ which highlights the allusive context to the target recipients.

Black American jurist Ketanji Brown Jackson, an associate justice of the Supreme Court, is directly quoted by President as a form of context refreshing and a persuasive speech act, which supports presidential political statement. Allusion to representatives of the Black community during a Martin Luther King honoring speech shows respect to the needs of the minorities and acknowledges the importance of modern Black history. Allusion with an implicit reference to the oppression and struggle for Black rights is translated through a total reorganization: (44) *I believe you were there, both of you — both your senators — on the South Lawn of the White House with our Vice President, Kamala Harris, and hearing these words, and I quote: “It took just one generation from segregation to the Supreme Court of the United States (TWH5, URL)”* – Як я пам’ятаю, ви обидва – обидва сенатори – були тоді на південній галявині Білого дому поруч з нашим віце-президентом Камалою Гарріс і чули ці слова, цитую: «Лише одне покоління розділяло часи сегрегації і представництва темношкірих у Верховному суді Сполучених Штатів». Explication reveals the implicit message of the original and adds a reference to the source culture background information required by the target recipient for proper understanding.

A famous American gospel song is alluded to in the Dr. King honoring speech to achieve a persuasive effect of personal respect for and deep awareness of the Black history and music. Such intertextuality between the political and artistic discourses reveals the popular culture nature of the key-phrase allusion, which originally sounds as a folk ‘I don’t believe he brought me this far to leave me’: (45) *My fellow Americans, I don’t think the Lord brought us this far to leave us* (TWH5, URL) – Шановні співвітчизники, я думаю, що Господь провів нас так далеко, не для того, щоб покинути. Antonymic translation is used here for the aesthetic purposes.

The aim for aesthetically elevated and rhymed form, which could also sound natural to the style of Ukrainian carols, is achieved by the choice of a compensative strategy for the translation of the next literary allusion: (46) *Good afternoon. “How silently, how silently, the wondrous Gift is given (TWH6, URL)”* – Добрий вечір. Як тихо, як тихо, нам Бог дарує Різдвяне диво. President Biden allusively quotes the popular Christmas carol, written by an American author Phillips Brooks, which makes it unique, because the most popular carols in the US are usually translated from French or German, or originate from British traditions. In the original speech this allusion has a persuasive function of pride for the native culture, but the alluded source material is weakened in the translated version.

The well-known in the US carol is quoted by President Biden in order to reassure the audience in the implied message that regardless of the negative facts later stated in the Christmas address, government can take care of the nation and provide it with safety. Proper-name allusion's source is an abstract of a rhymed song, thereby the further rhythmic pattern of translated version – “Glory to the new born King!” – must be taken into account, resulting in “Слухай-но янгольську пісню: «славетний Син Божий народився»”. Total reorganization is applied due to stylistic reasoning: (47) *Just feel the hope rising in your chest as you sing “Hark! The Herald Angels Sing,” even though you’ve sung the countless times before (TWH6, URL)* – Відчуйте, як груди ваші наповнюються надією, коли співаєте «Слухай-но янгольську пісню», хоч ви і робили це вже безліч разів.

Self-quotations originating from presidential speeches, regardless of their relative novelty, are included into the historical type of allusion. In the 2022 Christmas Address to the Nation Joseph Biden quotes ‘who have lost loved ones’ from his corresponding 2021 speech with slight changes, turning it into a key-phrase allusion according to the structure. Translation is conducted with respect to the fact that this phrase covers the topic of death cases caused by Covid-19 virus and that the numbers are taken from the whole period of the pandemic, namely from 2019 until 2022: (48) *We’ve lost so many people — people we loved. Over a million lives lost in America alone (TWH6, URL)* – За ці роки ми втратили так багато життів – людей, яких ми

любили. Понад мільйон життів втрачено тільки в Америці. Allusive phrase here covers the whole sentence and undergoes multiple translation transformations, namely, lexical addition of the time frame, grammatical fragmentation and semantic modulation, which allows to state that it is a case of total reorganization.

In the context of Thanksgiving President Biden alludes in a quotation form to Thessalonians verse of the Bible in order to support the previous statement: (49) *This is a special time and the — in the greatest nation on Earth, so let's be grateful. Scripture says, “Let us rejoice always, pray continually, and give thanks in all circumstances (TWH7, URL)”* – Це особливий час і – найвеличніша нація на планеті, тож будьмо вдячними. Святе письмо говорить: «Завжди радіймо, завжди молімось, і дякуймо, незважаючи ні на що.» Antonymic translation is used voluntarily here as one of the possible variants, and the phrase could have a structure of the original.

Proper-name allusion to join the Wolfpack is built on the reference to the nickname of the athletic teams representing North Carolina State University and performs humorous stylistic function, as it is used in the context of turkeys on the occasion of Pardoning of the National Turkey. Adequate translation of this allusion can be done in the descriptive way and compensation in order to preserve the allusive proper name source and ironic effect: (50) *Now, when we told them they were joining the Wolfpack, they got a little scared (TWH7, URL)* – Тож, коли ми сказали, що вони приєднуються до Вовків Північної Кароліни, вони дещо налякались.

17 cases of lexical-grammatical type of transformation are found in the investigated material. Lexical capacity and grammatical phrasal structure flexibility of the Ukrainian language allow the translator to omit certain problematic parts of the original, while rendering them in a descriptive way or through more natural for the target language constructions in order to ensure easy comprehension by the target recipient. Antonymous translation also ensures coherence in some allusion translation cases. Total reorganization is used when an allusive phrase does not allow translation with only a slight lexical or grammatical alteration, for instance, in cases when source material contains a joke or phraseological unit, or when the structure of a phrase is

alien for the target recipient, which could result in comprehension errors. Total reorganization also allows to add descriptive or explicative parts to the phrase. According to the illustration of application frequency of the three transformation types in the Figure 2.3, compensation strategy reveals to be the most productive for translation of political allusion, while the numbers of antonymous translation and total reorganization equal.

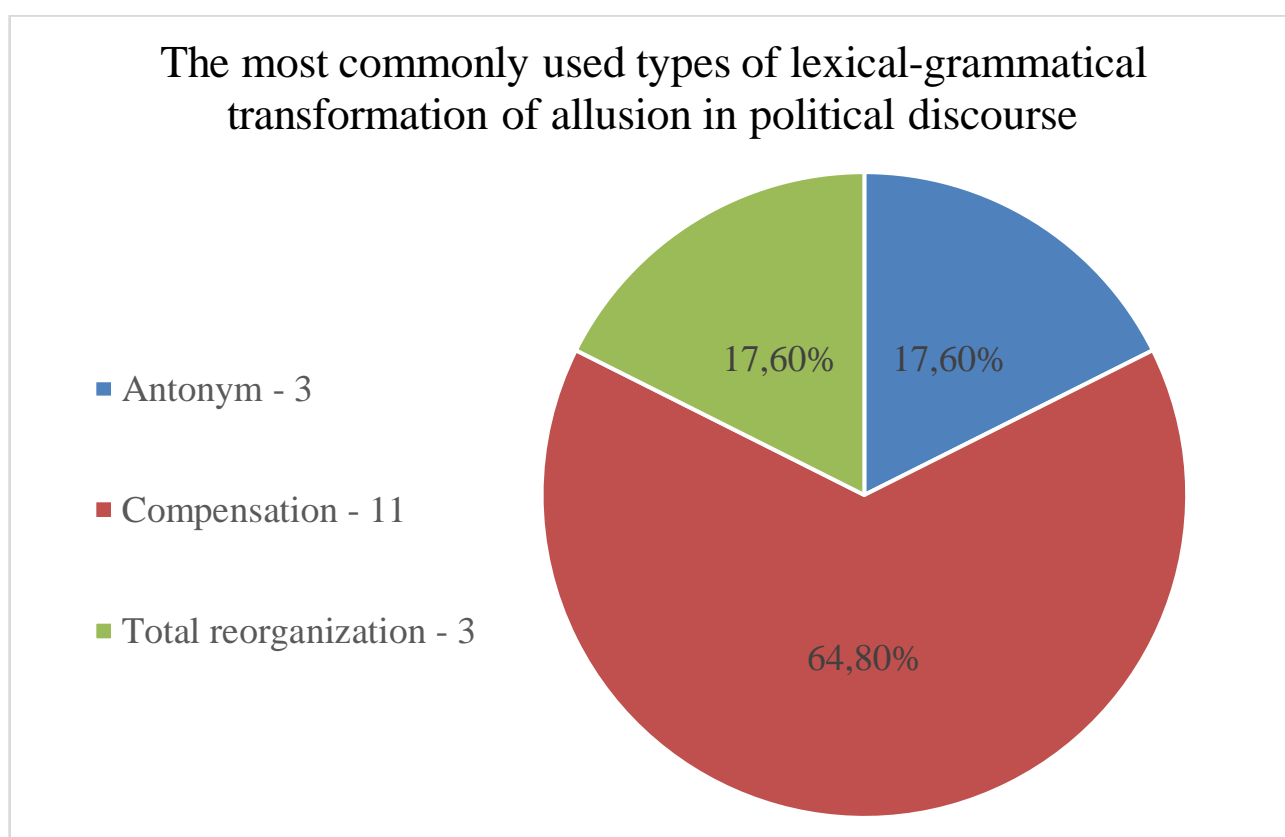


Fig. 2.3. Frequency of lexical-grammatical transformations' usage in translating political discourse allusion.

CONCLUSIONS

The present findings confirm previous approaches towards dealing with allusion, political discourse and the corresponding translation techniques, which were suggested in the 20-21st centuries. Political discourse, to which belong speeches and addresses investigated during the course of this paper, reveals its consolidation, manipulative and emotive properties with the help of stylistic devices, like allusion.

Scholars suggested to regard allusive speech as an intertextual unit which evokes some cognitive reference understood by the sender of a message and the recipient. Thus, political narratives performed through allusion heavily rely on the intersection of source language speaker and audience's shared cognition, which complicates their decoding into the target language even more and highlights the question of the translator's background knowledge.

The need to transfer allusion sense proving to be a more tangible goal than form transference may be considered as a further validation of the fact that translator should develop professional competence of the target culture. With respect to this derivation, Figure 3.1 illustrates how all 50 phrases containing allusion and analyzed in this course paper statistically divided according to the source material they allude to.

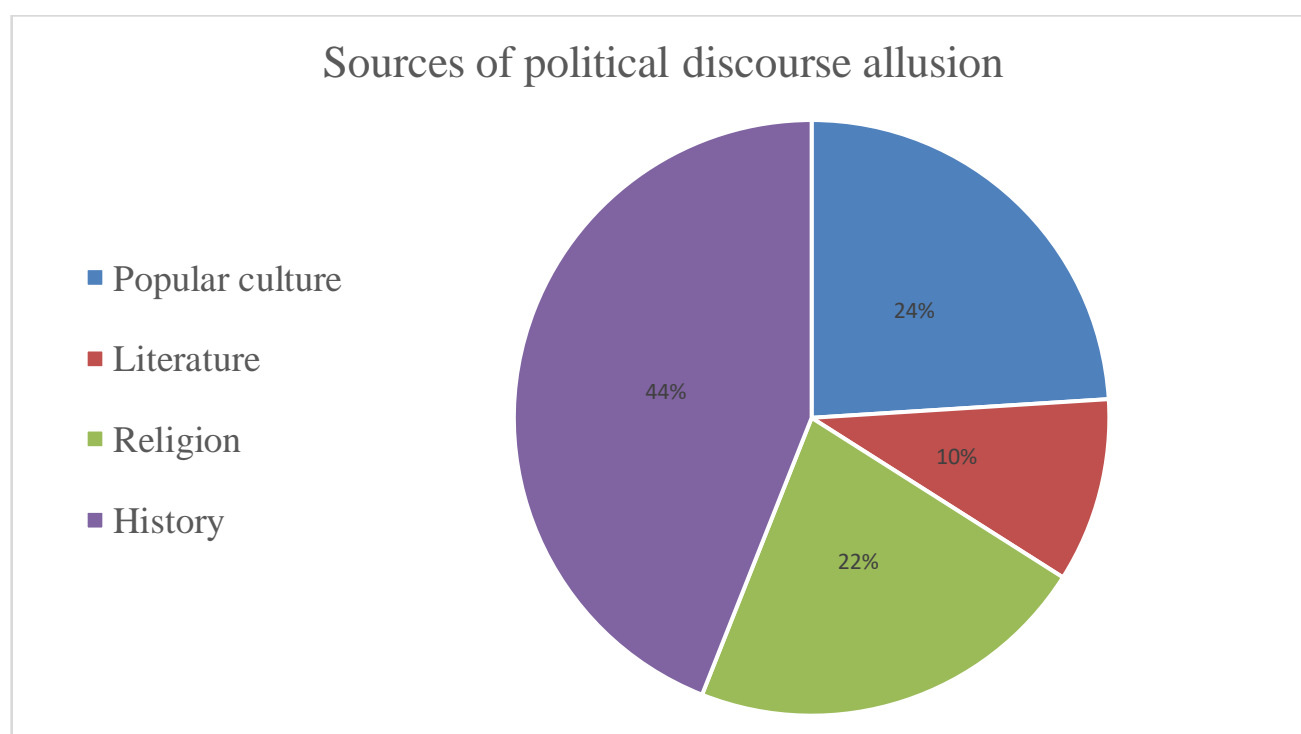


Fig. 3.1. Frequency of discourses as allusive sources.

Findings of this research demonstrate that, according to their morphological structure, key-phrase allusion (present in 44 phrases) is used more often than proper-name type (found in 6 phrases). Allusions containing proper names are effectively translated with total reorganization of the song name, descriptive way of meaning compensation, transcription and addition strategies, which was even used for an acronym. This proves the idea that allusive reference may not always be vivid for the recipients of the message in a language different from the original, and therefore it must be reinforced or constructed from scratch during translation.

It has been previously argued by scholars whether citation should be recognized as one of allusive building material and form. The data of this research provides evidence that quotation may be inserted into speech as a connective structure between different discourses and contexts, which is a contextual allusion. Quotation as one of means for creating allusive effect is found in 13 phrases taken from political discourse abstracts and it is often translated with additions, compensations or changes in grammatical structure.

Research findings indicate that allusive phrases may require application of more than one transformation during their translation, due to differences in cultures or the need to preserve the purpose of allusion usage as close as possible to the original.

Another point to highlight as a result of this research is that the shape of culturally sensitive lexical combinations, like allusion, depends a lot on the decision of a translator. If allusion is not evident for the target recipient of translated variant, alterations are used to clarify it. One of the three strategies which may be applied to the transference of allusion sense transference into another language is reduction, which supposes paraphrasing in a way that implied reference becomes fully overt. The second strategy is simulated familiarity or internal marking, which substitutes marked components in a source culture for the corresponding or close in meaning components in the target culture. The third and the most common strategy is re-creation through one or more transformations, meaning the compensation of sense or adding explicatory parts.

Statistically, addition, compensation and modulation are the most productive

ways of rendering allusion in the political discourse, which supports the previous argument about reproducing culturally sensitive lexical items. On the contrary, total reorganization as a fusion of all the other techniques is registered most rarely due to its radical manifestation and the scarcity of occasions, when none other mild transformation can be applied.

Prospects for possible further research in the area of allusive speech application in political discourse and its translation may include examination of allusion as a means of performing persuasive strategy in the cognitive studies. Taking into account the nature of allusion and its existence as a connective structure, its peculiarities and translation may be further investigated in mass media, military or literary discourse. In addition, future research may further develop and confirm these initial findings by choosing a different object, which may include speeches by other English-speaking politicians, politicians speaking other languages or mass media articles covering political sphere.

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ANNEX

Examples of allusion found in political discourse

	Original text	Translated text
1.	<i>Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, <u>our 'better angels'</u> have always prevailed</i> (TWH1).	Пройшовши крізь Громадянську війну, Велику депресію, Світову війну, Терористичний акт 11 вересня 2001 року, крізь боротьбу, жертви і поразки, <u>наші «кращі</u>

		<u>душі</u> » завжди перемагали.
2.	<i>You are the “<u>Man of the Year</u>” in this — in the United States of America (TWH2).</i>	Ви — « <u>Людина року</u> » в цьому — у Сполучених Штатах Америки.
3.	<i>They live not in the <u>light of truth</u> but in the shadow of lies (TWH3).</i>	Вони живуть не в <u>світлі правди</u> , а в тінях брехні.
4.	<i>But I’m an American President — not the President of <u>red America or blue America</u>, but of all America (TWH3).</i>	Однак я є американським президентом, - не президентом <u>червоних американців чи блакитних американців</u> , а усієї Америки.
5.	<i>That’s why respected conservatives, like Federal Circuit Court Judge Michael Luttig, has called Trump and the extreme MAGA Republicans, quote, a “<u>clear and present danger</u>” to our democracy (TWH3).</i>	Ось чому шановні консерватори, як от суддя Федерального окружного суду Майкл Луттіг, назвали Трампа та крайніх <u>MAGA-нутих республіканців</u> , цитую, « <u>очевидною та навічною небезпекою</u> » для нашої демократії.
6.	<i>And, <u>folks</u>, it is within our power, it’s in our hands — yours and mine — to stop the assault on American democracy (TWH3).</i>	І, <u>друзі</u> , це в наших силах, це в наших руках — ваших і моїх — зупинити напад на американську демократію.
7.	<i>I believe America is at <u>an inflection point</u> — one of those moments that determine the shape of everything that’s to come after (TWH3).</i>	Я вважаю, що Америка знаходиться в <u>переломному моменті</u> — одному з тих моментів, які визначають форму всього, що буде після нього.
8.	<i>To be <u>a nation of hope and unity and optimism</u>, or a nation of fear, division, and of darkness? (TWH3).</i>	Бути <u>нацією віри</u> , єдності і оптимізму, чи нацією страху, розколу і темряви?

9.	<i>I've come to know a lot of <u>Morehouse men</u>. That old saying, "<u>You can't tell them much</u>." (TWH5)</i>	Я знав багатьох <u>студентів Морхаузу</u> . Та стара приказка: « <u>Їм багато не розкажеш</u> ».
10.	<i>The goal of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Dr. King led, stated it clearly and boldly, and it must be repeated again, now: <u>to redeem the soul of America</u> (TWH5).</i>	Мета Конференції лідерів південних християн, яку очолював доктор Кінг, це чітко й сміливо сформулювала, і це зараз потрібно повторити знову: <u>відмолити душу Америки</u> .
11.	<i>And we look to the sky, to a lone star, shining brighter than all the rest, guiding us to <u>the birth of a child</u> — a child Christians believe to be the son of God; miraculously now, here among us on Earth, bringing hope, love and peace and joy to the world (TWH6).</i>	І ми шукаємо в небі єдину зірку, що світитиметься найяскравіше і сповіщає нас про <u>появу дитя</u> – дитя, яке за вірою християн є сином Божим, і чудом тепер з-поміж нас на землі дарує надію, любов, мир і радість світові.
12.	<i>It went: "In the beginning God created Heaven and Earth. And God said, 'Let there be light,' <u>and there was light</u> (TWH6)."</i>	Там йшлося: «Спочатку Бог створив рай і землю. І бог сказав – «Нехай буде світло,» і <u>зазяяла зоря</u> .»
13.	<i>I believe that with every fiber of my being this is a decisive decade for America, at a time when we can choose the future we want, at a time when we must decide that <u>darkness will not prevail over light</u> (TWH8).</i>	Я вірю кожною клітиною свого тіла, що це десятиліття є вирішальним для Америки, в часи, коли ми можемо обирати, яке майбутнє ми хочемо, в часи, коли ми мусимо вирішити, що <u>пітьма не торжествуватиме над світлом</u> .
14.	<i>Today, on this January day, <u>my whole soul is in this</u>: Bringing America together (TWH1).</i>	Сьогодні, в цей січневий день, <u>в цьому вся моя душа</u> : в об'єднанні Америки.

15.	<i>We will need all our strength <u>to persevere through this dark winter</u> (TWH1).</i>	Нам знадобляться всі наші сили, щоб <u>перезимувати</u> цю <u>темряву</u> .
16.	<i>Together with our partners, we're also going to continue to impose costs on the Kremlin, and we'll support Ukraine <u>pursuing a just peace</u> (TWH2).</i>	Разом із нашими партнерами ми також <u>продовжуватимемо</u> накладати санкції на Кремль і підтримуватимемо Україну у <u>прагненні до справедливого миру</u> .
17.	<i>These two documents and the ideas they embody — equality and democracy — are <u>the rock upon which this nation is built</u> (TWH3).</i>	Ці два документи та ідеї, які вони втілюють — рівності та демократії — є <u>наріжним каменем, на якому побудована ця нація</u> .
18.	<i>Donald Trump and the <u>MAGA Republicans</u> represent an extremism that threatens the very foundations of our republic (TWH3).</i>	Дональд Трамп і <u>MAGA-нуті республіканці</u> уособлюють екстремізм, який загрожує самим засадам нашої республіки.
19.	My fellow Americans, America is an idea — the most powerful idea in the history of the world. ... It is <u>the American creed</u> (TWH3).	Шановні співвітчизники, Америка — це ідея, - найсильніша ідея серед <u>всесвітньої історії</u> Це <u>американське кредо Джефферсона</u> .
20.	<i><u>Grief is the price we pay for love</u> (TWH4).</i>	<u>Журбою ми платимо за те, що любимо</u> .
21.	<i>We learned about the extraordinary courage and resolve, as I said, of the passengers on board <u>Flight 93</u>, who understood that they were living the open — they were there in the middle of the open shot of a new war, and who chose to fight back — not professionals — to si- — fight back, sacrificing</i>	Ми дізналися про надзвичайну сміливість і рішучість, як я вже сказав, пасажирів на борту <u>трагічного рейсу 93</u> , які розуміли, що вони знаходяться — вони були там посеред відкритого пострілу нової війни, і які вирішили дати відсіч — не професіонали —

	<i>themselves, refusing to let their plane be used as a weapon against even more innocents (TWH4).</i>	відбиватися, жертвуючи собою, відмовляючись дозволити своєму літаку бути використаними як зброя проти ще більшої кількості невинних.
22.	And, ladies and gentlemen, we're a <u>land of dreamers</u> and a land of doers (TWH5).	І, пані та панове, ми є землею <u>тих, хто має мрію</u> , та тих, хто діє.
23.	<i>The path that leads to the “<u>Beloved Community</u>,” to the sacred place and that sacred hour when justice rains down like waters and righteousness was a mighty stream (TWH5).</i>	Шлях, що веде до <u>«любої громади» Мартіна Лютера Кінга</u> , до священного місця і тієї священної години, коли справедливість литиметься, як вода, а праведність стане потужним потоком.
24.	<i>To make Dr. King’s vision tangible, to match the words of the preachers and the poets with our deeds — as the Bible teaches us, we must be <u>doers of the Word</u> (TWH5).</i>	Щоб зробити бачення доктора Кінга відчутним, щоб слова проповідників і поетів узгоджувалися з нашими вчинками — як того нас вчить Біблія, ми повинні бути <u>тими, хто діє за Словом Божим</u> .
25.	<i>Winning it for those communities who have known the injustice of the “<u>knee on the neck</u>” (CNNP).</i>	Вибороти це для спільнот, які зазнали несправедливості <u>шляхом «коліна на шиї»</u> , як це було із <u>Джорджем Флордом</u> .
26.	The only <u>red wave</u> this season is going to be a German Shepherd, Commander — knocks over the cranberry sauce on our table (TWH7).	Єдиною <u>червоною хвилею</u> в цю пору, <u>на відміну від тогорічної республіканської</u> , стане німецька вівчарка Командир, яка розіллє журавлинний соус на наш стіл.

27.	<i>In the United States of America, in the 20th century — 21st century — <u>people coming out of fields at night carrying torches</u> (TWH8).</i>	В Сполучених Штатах Америки, в 20-му столітті – і у 21-му столітті – <u>озброєні люди виходять з полів вночі, тримаючи факели.</u>
28.	<i>Their veins bulging, preaching the same hate — white supremacy; chanting <u>the same Nazi phrases</u> — not figuratively, literally — that were being chanted in the '30s in Europe (TWH8).</i>	Їхні вени випирають, вони проповідують ту саму ненависть — верховенство білих; скандуючи <u>ті самі нацистські фрази про повернення собі величі</u> — не в переносному, а в буквальному сенсі — які скандували в Європі в 30-х роках.
29	<i>Of course, Chocolate is my favorite — Chocolate is my favorite ice cream, so I — but I could've — we could've named them <u>CHIPS and Science</u>, but — anyway (TWH7).</i>	Звичайно, хоч Шоколадка моя улюблениця – шоколад це мій улюблений смак морозива, тож я – я міг би – ми могли б назвати їх <u>Чіпс і Наука, на честь нашого однойменного закону про чіпи і науку.</u>
30.	<i>This is our moment <u>to make hope and history rhyme</u> (CNNP).</i>	Це наш час <u>змусити сподівання та історію римуватись, як писав Шеймас Гіні.</u>
31.	<i>Nine and a half million turkeys. I tell you what. That's like some of the <u>countries I've been to</u> (TWH7).</i>	Дев'ять з половиною мільйонів індичок. Ось що вам скажу. Це як <u>населення деяких країн, які я відвідав нещодавно.</u>
32.	<i>However it has come to be, America is ready to in John's words, <u>to lay down "the heavy burdens of hate at last"</u> and to do the hard work of rooting out</i>	Незважаючи на те, що сталося, за словами Джона, Америка готова <u>скинути з себе «остаточно тягар ненависті»</u> та виконати складну

	<i>our systemic racism</i> (CNNP).	роботу над викоріненням нашого системного расизму.
33.	<i>We will press forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this <u>winter of peril and possibility</u></i> (TWH1).	Ми просуватимемось вперед швидко й без зволікань, оскільки нам потрібно багато зробити цієї зими, повної ризиків і можливостей.
34.	<i>The <u>dream</u> of justice for all will be <u>deferred</u> no longer</i> (TWH1).	Мрію про справедливість для всіх більше <u>не відтермінувати</u> .
35.	<i>This is where we set in motion the most extraordinary experiment of self-government the world has ever known with three simple words: “<u>We, the People</u>”</i> (TWH3).”	Саме тут ми запустили найбільш незвичний експеримент із самоврядування, який коли-небудь бачив світ, трьома простими словами: « <u>Ми, Американський Народ</u> ».
36.	<i><u>My fellow Americans, please, if you have a seat, take it</u></i> (TWH3).	<u>Шановні співвітчизники</u> , будь ласка, якщо у вас є місце, сідайте.
37.	<i><u>And may God protect our troops</u></i> (TWH6).	<u>І нехай війська наші будуть з Божою поміччю</u> .
38.	<i>They are why, for more than two centuries, America has been <u>a beacon to the world</u></i> (TWH3).	Завдяки ним понад два століття Америка була <u>провідною зорею для світу</u> .
39.	<i>We must never forget: We, the people, are the true heirs of the <u>American experiment</u> that began more than two centuries ago</i> (TWH3).	Ми маємо завжди пам’ятати: ми, народ, є справжніми нащадками <u>американського випробування на міцність</u> , яке почалось понад два століття тому.
40.	<i>As I said when I was up on 9/11, we will <u>follow them to the gates of hell</u> to be sure that they’re not able to</i>	Як я вже казав, коли прокинувся 11 вересня, ми <u>їх з-під землі дістанемо</u> , щоб переконатися, що вони

	<i>continue</i> (TWH4).	нездатні продовжувати.
41.	<i>But faith and history teaches us that, however dark the night, <u>joy cometh in the morning</u></i> (TWH5).	Однак віра та історія вчать нас, що, якою б темною не була ніч, <u>радість приходить на зорі</u> .
42.	<i>And that joy comes with the commandments of Scripture: “<u>Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, all thy mind, and all thy soul</u>”</i> (TWH5).”	І ця радість приходить із заповідями Святого Письма: « <u>Возлюби Господа всім серцем, всім розумом, та всією душею</u> ».
43.	<i>As Dr. King said, “<u>Give us the ballot, and we will place judges on the bench...who will do justly.</u>” And we are.</i> (TWH5).	Як казав доктор Кінг: « <u>Дозвольте нам голосувати, і ми посадимо на лаву суддів...які діятимуть справедливо.</u> » І ми дали.
44.	<i>I believe you were there, both of you — both your senators — on the South Lawn of the White House with our Vice President, Kamala Harris, and hearing these words, and I quote: “<u>It took just one generation from segregation to the Supreme Court of the United States</u>”</i> (TWH5).”	Як я пам’ятаю, ви обидва – обидва сенатори – були тоді на південній галявині Білого дому поруч з нашим віце-президентом Камалою Гарріс і чули ці слова, цитую: « <u>Лише одне покоління розділяло часи сегрегації і представництва темношкірих у Верховному суді Сполучених Штатів</u> ».
45.	<i>My fellow Americans, <u>I don’t think the Lord brought us this far to leave us</u></i> (TWH5).	Шановні співвітчизники, <u>я думаю, що Господь провів нас так далеко, не для того, щоб покинути.</u>
46.	<i>Good afternoon. “<u>How silently, how silently, the wondrous Gift is given</u>”</i> (TWH6).”	Добрий вечір. <u>Як тихо, як тихо, нам Бог дарує Різдвяне диво.</u>
47.	<i>Just feel the hope rising in your chest as you sing “<u>Hark! The Herald Angels</u></i>	Відчуйте, як груди ваші наповнюються надією, коли

	<i>Sing,” even though you’ve sung the countless times before (TWH6).</i>	співаєте <u>«Слухай-но янгольську пісню»</u> , хоч ви і робили це вже безліч разів.
48.	<i>We’ve lost so many people — people we loved. Over a million lives lost in America alone (TWH6).</i>	За ці роки ми втратили так багато <u>життів – людей, яких ми любили</u> . Понад мільйон життів втрачено тільки в Америці.
49.	<i>This is a special time and the — in the greatest nation on Earth, so let’s be grateful. Scripture says, “<u>Let us rejoice always, pray continually, and give thanks in all circumstances</u> (TWH7).”</i>	Це особливий час і – найвеличніша нація на планеті, тож будьмо вдячними. Святе письмо говорить: <u>«Завжди радіймо, завжди молімось, і дякуймо, незважаючи ні на що.»</u>
50.	<i>Now, when we told them they were joining the <u>Wolfpack</u>, they got a little scared (TWH7).</i>	Тож, коли ми сказали, що вони <u>приєднуються до Вовків Північної Кароліни</u> , вони дещо налякались.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу алюзій політичного дискурсу. Дана робота розкриває основні етапи наукової думки стосовно використання алюзії в мовленні, наводить існуючі способи перекладу алюзії у політичному дискурсі, аналізує зразки текстів (промов) політичного дискурсу і здійснює перекладацький аналіз фактичного досліджуваного матеріалу (алюзій політичного дискурсу, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у роботі наводяться графічні порівняння частоти використання способів перекладу алюзії та її галузеві референти.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, алюзія, стилістика, інтертекстуальність, промови, політичний дискурс.