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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Lexical aspects of the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social
issues**

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Представлено на кафедру _____
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Рецензування _____
(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»),
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)

Захист _____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка _____
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системою, дата, підпис викладача)

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ЛЕКСИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПРОМОВ СУЧАСНИХ ПОЛІТИКІВ ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ З СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу

студентка IV курсу Па 07-19 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.04 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно) перша- англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Тема роботи Лексичні аспекти промов політиків Великої Британії з соціальної тематики

Науковий керівник к.ф.н., доцент кафедри Мелько Христина Богданівна

Дата видачі завдання 29 вересня 2022 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни виконання	Відмітка про виконання
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 першої 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 2022 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2–13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна (підпис)

Студент Пелипась Тетяна Іванівна (підпис)

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студентки ІV курсу Па 07-19 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.04 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша - англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

_____ Пелипась Тетяна Іванівна _____

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Лексичні аспекти промов політиків Великої Британії з соціальної тематики

	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

The term paper is focused on exploring the ways of translating such lexical units as neologisms, idioms, euphemisms and nationally biased lexicon in modern English language based on the texts of the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social issues and deals with the research of structural and semantic features of lexical units in English and Ukrainian and transformations used during the process of translation. Vocabulary is a unique linguistics phenomenon, which develops very quickly. Nowadays, our society of modern cultural-historic period is the technological system, which includes a lot of structural formations, every of which has a specific lexis, its neologisms or euphemistic phrases. The adequate translation of new lexical items and already known nationally biased vocabulary are very vital and dynamic formation. It appears in order to become clear for people from different countries. That is why it is important to explore the translation of neologisms, idioms, euphemisms and nationally biased vocabulary as a linguistic phenomenon.

The theoretical background of the problem. Lexical units and their semantic peculiarities during the process of translation are of interest to different scholars and philologists. Among them are V.H. Nikonova, K.P. Nykytchenko, O. Orlova, I.V. Korunets, P. Newmark and others.

The investigation of such lexical items allows to understand the process of language development and future linguistic phenomena.

The rationale for the study is based on the importance of the defining the main features of the translational process in the lexico-semantic field on the basis of the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social issues. Taking to the consideration the quick growth of the newly created vocabulary, there is a great importance to understand lexical items in different languages.

The aim of the research is to analyse the possible transformations which are used during the process of translating certain lexical units from English into

Ukrainian, to make a valuable contribution to the study of neological units and to explain the meaning of new lexical items found in the texts of political discourse.

Achieving of this aim is possible due to the solving of the following **objectives**:

- to highlight the notion and classifications of transformations during the process of translating lexical units;
- to study the main features of given lexical units;
- to figure out the factors that influence the emergence of new ways of translation;
- to sample lexical units in English, to translate them into Ukrainian and to describe their main features during the process of translation;

to provide the analysis of English original texts and their Ukrainian equivalences.

The subject of the research – ways of rendering from English into Ukrainian, possible transformations used in the Ukrainian language.

The object of the research – English texts of the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social issues and their translations into Ukrainian.

The data sources: texts of the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social issues.

The material of the research includes 50 lexical units, selected by means of the *method of continuous sampling* from different articles of modern English and Ukrainian online publications.

The theoretical value of the research is that it's a great contribution to Translation Studies, the possibility to use the research results in the process of analysis of translating the current state of vocabulary.

The practical value of the research – the findings of the research will provide material for researchers of Translation and Interpreting Studies, as well as for teachers and students of Translation department.

Brief outline of the research paper structure. The term paper consists of Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusions, Bibliography, Lists of Reference and Data Sources, Annex and Resume in Ukrainian.

CHAPTER 1

LEXICAL UNITS AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1 Types of lexical units and their characteristics

Our society is rapidly developing every day, constant changes and innovations in the social, technical, and scientific spheres of life are reflected in the English language. The vocabulary is constantly refreshed with new lexical items, which create modern English vocabulary.

According to V.H. Nikonova and K.P. Nykytchenko [9: 21], the term ‘vocabulary’ is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words and word equivalents that the language possesses. Words have two types of linguistic meaning – lexical and grammatical.

Lexical meaning is the meaning of a word, the connection of a certain sound with a certain phenomenon of reality, a concept, an action fixed in human minds. A word can name not only an object or phenomenon, but also a concept. The existence of language would be impossible without this ability, as well as human thinking would be impossible without the ability to generalise concepts [9: 53].

Grammatical meaning establishes the belonging of a word to a certain part of the language, determines its grammatical features. Grammatical meaning organises thoughts into a sentence or a text [9: 53].

There are different types of lexical units which enrich language vocabulary. Each language has its own characteristics related to the historical development of the country, its traditions and mentality, national sense of humour. Such units should be

conveyed into other languages in a specific way in order to be understandable for foreigners. National-biased vocabulary is a bright example of it.

Having completed some researches, O. Orlova [10: 155–158] gives us an opportunity to regard these lexical units as the *words-realias, mono-andpolylexemic units* which, generally, specify ethnically unique things, notions, phenomena etc. There are other variants of terms regarding to national-biased vocabulary, such as «*exoticisms*», «*localisms*», «*culture specified words*», «*ethnic realias*», «*culturemes*» and «*voids*».

According to I.V. Korunets [4: 152], *national biased lexicon* consists of:

- **monetary system terms** (e.g. *shilling, penny, hryvnia, dollar*);
- **the titles of address and the ways of conduct** (e.g. *Downing street, 10*);
- **articles of national clothing and footwear** (e.g. *Scottish kilt, tartan, Ukrainian вишиванка, American Indians' moccasins*);
- **systems of weights and measures** (e.g. *English mile, ounce, Ukrainian верства, пуд*);
- **national cuisine** (e.g. *muffin, toffee, кутя, галушки*);
- **national holidays** (e.g. *Thanksgiving Day*).

English language is overwhelmed with idioms and phraseological units. Such lexical items also express some national colouring and mentality. We should study their characteristics carefully in order to use them properly.

In his survey, N.N. Abdurasulov provides his own definition of this lexical unit: “*Phraseological unities* are partially motivated word-groups because their meaning can be usually guessed from the meaning of its components through the metaphorical meaning of the whole phraseological unit (e.g. *to show one's teeth, to wash one's dirty linen in public*) [13: 261–262]”.

Phraseological stability is based upon:

- **the stability of use;**
- **the stability of meaning;**
- **lexical stability;**

- **syntactic stability;**
- **rhythmic characteristics, rhyme and imagery** [8: 272-274].

According to Nikonova and Nykytchenko's manual [9: 251–252], professor Kunin provides his own structural and semantic classification of phraseological units. He divides them into:

- **idioms;**
- **semi-idioms;**
- **phraseomatic units.**

Idioms are phraseological units with a completely transferred (e.g. *bone of contention* 'reason for quarrels or fights', *in your birthday suit* 'naked', etc) or partially transferred (e.g. *as sly as a fox*, *as busy as a bee*, *as brave as a lion*, etc) meaning.

Semi-idioms are phraseological units with two phraseo-semantic meanings: terminological and transferred (e.g. *chain reaction*, *to lay down the arms*, *to draw the curtain*, etc).

Phraseomatic units are not transferred at all. Their meanings are literal (e.g. *in any case*, *near at hand*, etc).

As our world is constantly changing, new notions and lexical items appear every day. *Neologism* is a newly created term, an author's word, that is in the process of entering into general use and is not yet included in the national and commonly used vocabulary. The category of neologisms is historically variable. Neologisms can be formed by borrowing or by word-formation. The problem of studying neological formations attracts the attention of such linguists as I. Andrusyak, N. Arutyunov, O. Harmash, P. Newmark, etc.

P. Newmark [29: 41–48] divides all neologisms into:

- **new coinages**– the creation and general use of neologisms through such sources as commercial products, technology, music (e.g. *Xerox*, *Kleenex*, *Google*, *granola*, *zipper*);
- **neological words**– old word with new sense (e.g. *pride*);

- **collocations**– descriptive phrases which usually become technical term (e.g. *tug-of-love, domino effect, acid rain, sexual harassment*);
- **eponyms**– words derived from proper names (including toponyms) (e.g. *converse, lego, Ceasar (salad), coke*);
- **transferred words**– borrowings from foreign culture (e.g. *sari, kung fu, tandoori, sungkeman*);
- **phrasal words**– verbs converted into nouns (e.g. *chek-in, trade-off, work-out*);
- **acronyms**– usually abbreviated name of institution or organisation written unpunctuated (e.g. *UNESCO, IMAX, NASA*);
- **pseudo-neologisms**– generic words stand in for specific words (e.g. *lab* (laboratory), *Paskibra* (pasukan pengibar bendera));
- **internationalisms**– words which are common for a certain group of countries and well-spread all over the world (e.g. *bite, laser*).

Neologisms can be of different types, for example, **blends**. They are words formed from two synonyms or a group of words where two main ways of word-building are combined – shortening (clipping the end of the first component and the beginning of the second component) and compounding. For example, ‘*brunch*’ (originated from brake and lunch), ‘*chunnel*’ (from channel and canal), ‘*smog*’ (from smoke and fog), ‘*slanguist*’ (slang and linguist), ‘*dramedy*’ (drama and comedy) and so on.

Abbreviation is a process when truncated stems or initial letters of a word are used to create new compound words (e.g. *профком, ЗМІ, комбат*). Abbreviation is a type of portmanteau words. A **portmanteau** (укр. – “*телескопія*”) is a new word arises from the merging of the complete stem of one word with the abbreviated stem of another, or from the merging of two abbreviated words. Most of the portmanteau neologisms are slang words (e.g. *chillax* (chill + relax), *hacktivism* (hacker + activism), *погрозиція* (погроза+ пропозиція), *алконавт* (алкоголік+ космонавт)).

The neologisms of the first group predominate in the language of recent decades. This is due to the rapid development of science and technology and the processes of globalization. Y.A. Zatsnyi [32: 224] offers the following classification:

- **Lexical neologisms** (new words);
- **Phraseological neologisms** (new constant phrases);
- **Semantic neologisms** (new lexical-semantic variants or semantic variants of permanent phrases).

As well as lexical units, new modern lexical phenomena emerge. The world is freed from stereotypes, all people are equal in rights and freedoms. A person of the 21st century is a tolerant, empathetic person who cares about the feelings of others. The emotional state of a person is a priority, especially now, when there are many wars and cruelty in the world. Being a public figure (politician, influencer, famous pop-star), everyone should think about their words in advance in order not to offend others. That is why a method of euphemisation is used in a great variety of public speeches. Euphemism is also used in psychology as a means of persuasion.

H.W. Fowler provides his own definition of this lexical unit: “***Euphemism*** means the use of a mild or vague or periphrastic expression as a substitute for blunt precision or disagreeable use” [33].

According to K. Burridge [18: 68–71], the linguist suggests a useful taxonomy of 6 types of euphemisms:

- **Protective euphemisms**– are used to avoid offence (taboo topics such as death, age, race, religion) (e.g. *to kick the bucket, to pass away, to bite the dust*– to die);
- **Underhand euphemisms**– are used, not so much to avoid rudeness and to intentionally hide a theme of a speech and to deceive (e.g. *payroll adjustment*– to fire, to dismiss);
- **Uplifting euphemisms**– are used to inflate and to talk up (e.g. *preowned car*– used car, *intellectually disabled*– feeble-minded);

- **Provocative euphemisms**– are used to inspire and to demonstrate something (especially in politicians’ speeches) (e.g. *people with migration background*– visible minorities);
- **Cohesive euphemisms**– are used to show solidarity and moral support (e.g. *heart failure*– heart attack);
- **Ludic euphemisms**– are used to entertain and to have fun (e.g. *to break wind*– to fart, *night games*– copulation).

To sum it up, it must be said that the emergence of new words results from the order of the modern society. Neologisms, idioms, euphemisms are essential linguistic units, because they serve as a source of enriching language and make speech concise and up-to-date.

1.2 Translation of different lexical units: classifications of transformations

In the process of investigation, we have also taken to the consideration different methods and ways of translation that are highly connected with the translation of lexico-semantic units of English language. First of all, we have to admit that lexico-semantic unit is the units of analysis in lexical semantics are lexical units which include not only words but also parts of word (i.e. affixes, inflexions) and even word-phrases. Lexical units make up the catalogue of words in a language, the lexicon.

In this way, we have to admit that it is very difficult to translate lexico-semantic units of English language. As for *nationally-biased lexicon*, translators often use the following *methods of translation* that were distinguished by H.M. Kuzenko [5: 49–52]:

- **By transcription or transliteration exclusively**– a word meaning is rendered at the phonological level or a spelling is rendered (e.g. *лорд*– *lord*, *козак*– *kozak*, *гривня*– *hryvnia*);
- **By transcription or transliteration with additional explicative information of their original meaning** (e.g. *surfing*– *серфінг (ковзання на спеціальній овальній дошці по морських хвилях)*);

- **By descriptive explaining\explication only** (without translation of national realia) (e.g. *shepherd's pie*– картопляна запіканка з м'ясом і цибулею);
- **By translation of componental parts and additional explication of lexical unit** (e.g. *inner Cabinet*– “внутрішній кабінет” (рада, кабінет, до якого входять керівники головних міністерств та прем'єр-міністр));
- **By ways of word-for-word (loan) translation** (e.g. *first\second reading*– перше\друге читання, *stingazeta*– wall newspaper);
- **Translation by means of semantic analogies** (e.g. *the City Board of Education*– міський відділ освіти, *stewed fruit*– узвар, *coursework*– терм папер, *кватирка*– hinged window pane\ pilot window).

If we are talking about **idioms and phraseological phrases**, it should be taking into consideration whether an idiom of the source language is of the same or different origin with its equivalent in the target language; whether idiomatic expression of the target language has only one, several or all components of a phrase in common; whether the structural form is the same in both target and source languages; whether there is semantically similar idiomatic phrase in the target language or not.

Taking into account all these aspects, I.V. Corunets [4: 182–196] suggests such **ways of rendering idioms and phraseological phrases** as:

- **By choosing absolute and complete equivalents.** Such method is used when the idiom is borrowed from other languages, cultures and when it is well-known all over the world.

1. Idioms from Greek, Rome or other mythology (e.g. *Augean stables*– Авгієві стайні, *Cassandra warning*– застереження Кассандри, *a labour of Sisyphus*– сізіфова праця, *Pandora's box*– скринька Пандори, *the Trojan horse*– троянський кінь);

2. idioms from ancient history or literature (e.g. *an ass in a lion's skin*– осел у левовій шкурі, *to cross the Rubicon*– перейти Рубікон, *I came, I saw, I conquered*– прийшов, побачив, переміг, *the die is thrown*– жереб кинуту);

3. the Bible and works based on its plot (e.g. *the ten commandments*– *десять заповідей*, *prodigal son*– *блудний син*);

- **Translation by choosing near equivalents**– one or more components of an idiomatic phrase may differ in the target language (e.g. *love is the mother of love*– *любов породжує любов*, *as short as a dog's tail*– *короткий, як осінній день*, *measure twice– cut once*– *сім раз відмір– один раз відріж*).

A choice of near equivalent may depend on the structure of the target language (e.f. *to make a long story short*– *сказати коротко*). Near equivalent may have some omissional or additional part of a phrase in the target language (e.g. *a lot of water had run under the bridge since then*– *багато води сплигло відтоді*). A sense of original idiomatic phrase may also be generalized in the target language (e.g. *one's own flesh and bone*– *рідна кровинка*). Besides, a certain component of original phrase may be substituted in the target language (e.g. *to know something as one knows his ten fingers*– *знати як своїх п'ять пальців*).

- **Translation by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies.** Such analogies have similar idiomatic and metaphorical meaning, may be similar or identical in structure (e.g. *like mistress, like maid*– *яблуко від яблуні недалеко падає*, *to have the ready tongue*– *за словом у кишеню не лізти*);
- **Translation by choosing approximate analogies** (e.g. *to lose one's breath*– *кидати слова на вітер*, *more power to your elbow*– *ні пуху, ні пера*);
- **Descriptive translation of idioms and phraseological phrases.** Such lexical units may be rendered by a single word (e.g. *red blood*– *мужність\відвага*, *out of a clear blue of the sky*– *рантом\зненацька*); with a help of free word-combinations (e.g. *to sell someone short*– *недооцінити когось*, *to sit above the salt*– *сидіти на почесному місці*); with a help of a longer explanation (when an idiom belongs to a nationally-biased lexicon of the source language) (e.g. *white elephant*– *неочікуваний подарунок, що приносить більше турбот, ніж користі*).

The American linguist M. Baker [15] provides his own five strategies of rendering English idioms:

- **using an idiom of similar meaning and form**– the target language shares idioms which are similar or equal in meaning and structure (e.g. *in board daylight*– у розпал дня\ серед білого дня);
- **using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**– such phrases have the same sense but different structural forms (e.g. *to head over heels in love*– по вуха закохатися);
- **translation by paraphrase**– sense rendering using words in the target language which are similar or close in the meaning to the source language, but don't make up an idiom (e.g. *an apple of one's eye*– світ очей\ зіниця ока);
- **translation by omission**– a certain component is omitted because of the stylistic reasons (e.g. *back and forth*– вперед-назад\ туди-сюди);
- **literal translation** (e.g. *on the tip of one's tongue*– на кінчику язика).

As for *neologisms*, M.J.Q. Mamurova [28: 26] describes 4 methods of translating these lexical items, such as:

- **choosing of an appropriate analogue in a target language** (e.g. *teenager*– підліток);
- **calque or loan translation** (e.g. *misleader*– лжекерівник);
- **transliteration or transcription** (e.g. *face-palm*– фейспалм);
- **explanatory or descriptive translation** (e.g. *netiquette*– правила поведження в мережі Інтернет).

When we are talking about *euphemisms*, they are relatively new lexical items and lots of linguistics are only in the process of studying of this phenomenon.

According to Costea (Neagoe) Mădălina [19: 6–9], a modern Romanian linguist, there are 6 methods of rendering of euphemisms. Such classification is based on Mona Baker's strategies for translating idioms, Mona Arhire's translation universals, Allan and Burridge's classification and terminology [15].

- **Source-language euphemism– Target-language euphemism.** Euphemism which is peculiar to the target language and has the same meaning, with preferably similar or, if not possible, different form (e.g. *to give up the ghost–віддати (Богові) духа\душу*);
- **Source-language euphemism– Literal translation.** It is called *linguistic or semantic calque*, i.e. word-by-word translation. It is a way of creating new word-forms or brand-new meanings to already existing forms. *Effective loan translation* is the case when a new lexical item has successfully entered the target language, keeping the original meaning and the intended euphemistic effect (e.g. *correctional facility– виправна установа (i.e. prison)*);
- **Source-language euphemism– Target language orthophemism.** *Orthophemisation*– a process of using a straightforward term instead of the euphemism (also known as straight talk). The meaning is preserved, but the euphemistic effect is lost (e.g. *to have a bun in the oven– бути вагітною*);
- **Source language euphemism– Target language dysphemism.** *Dysphemisation*– a process of using a derogatory or unpleasant term instead of a pleasant or a neutral one (e.g. *to blow chunks– блювати*);
- **Source language euphemism– Descriptive translation (explanation).** The translator departs from the euphemism, does not translate a euphemistic phrase, just explains what a phrase is actually means (e.g. *to be between jobs–бути у процесі пошуку нової роботи*);
- **Source language euphemism– Borrowed term from the source language.** *Borrowing* is a process of using the euphemism as it appears in English, without translating it. There are lots of euphemisms borrowed from other languages (Latin, French, German). For example, *mauvais ton– моветон (i.e. дурний тон), comme il faut– комільфо (i.e. як слід)*.

In general, we have to admit that there always appear some problems in the process of translation of lexico-semantic units, but they can be overcome with the

help of proper translational method. At the same time, translator should be very attentive and look for the best variant of translation. Only in this way, we can get the adequate translation and avoid any misunderstandings too.

1.3 Political discourse: its specific characteristics and text analysis

In modern linguistics, the term ‘discourse’ does not have the clear definition. This word originates from Latin ‘*discursus*’, which had the meaning of ‘*speech, conversation*’. In his survey of modern linguistics, S.E. Maksimov provides such definition: “In the most general terms discourse may be defined as a complex communicative phenomenon, which includes, besides the text itself, other factors of interaction, such as shared knowledge, communicative goals, cognitive systems of participants, their cultural knowledge” [7: 176].

As L. Marks has observed, “the discourse is closely linked to the language in use, to speech interaction or to the totality of codified linguistic usages attached to a given type of social practice (e.g. legal discourse, medical discourse or religious discourse, etc.)” [36].

In order to distinguish a type of discourse, we should find out a functional style of a given text. “A *functional style* of language is a system of language means which serves a definite aim of communication” [7: 49]. According to Maksimov’s manual, there are 5 types of functional styles and substyles:

- **The language of belles-letters**– the language style of poetry, the language style of emotive prose, the language style of drama;
- **The language of publicistic literature**– the language style of the oratory, the language style of essays, the language style of feature article in print press;
- **The language of newspapers**– the language style of brief news items, the language style of newspaper headings, the language style of notices and advertisements;

- **The language of scientific prose**– the language style of humanitarian science, the language style of exact science, the language style of popular scientific prose;
- **The language of official documents**– the language style of business documents, the language style of legal documents, the language style of military documents.

In her famous study, O.O. Selivanova [11: 350] mentions that it is worthwhile to single out the following types of discourse, such as:

1. **Political discourse** (e.g. political speeches, debates, public hearings, elections campaigning, etc.);
2. **Legal discourse** (e.g. international and domestic law, international treaties, conventions, other pieces of legislation);
3. **Scientific discourse** (e.g. academic articles, monographs, dissertations, texts of technical instructions or manuals);
4. **Mass media discourse** (discourse of news items or discourse of the print press and electronic media);
5. **Military discourse** (e.g. statues, orders, exception: military technical texts);
6. **Administrative discourse** (e.g. decrees, resolutions, memos, certificates, diplomas, application forms);
7. **Business discourse** (e.g. business contracts, patents, business correspondence);
8. **Fictional discourse** (e.g. discourse of prose, drama, poetry, feature films (scripts and soundtracks));
9. **Colloquial discourse** (e.g. slang, jargon, dialectical language).

As Liebes and Ribak have observed, “*political discourse* can be defined as a manipulative linguistic strategy which serves concrete (ideological) goals. Political discourse may involve both the formal debates, speeches, and hearings and the informal talk on politics among family members” [27: 202-222]. “The main

communicative intention is to persuade the addressee to take certain actions to solve a political or societal problem and thus to change behaviour of the addressee” [7: 54].

According to G. Amaglobeli, “each type of discourse represents a particular segment or group of society based on professional, socio-economic or gender divisions” [14]. Thus, political discourse may be divided into 5 sub-genres:

- **LGBT+ Discourse** (articulates lack of rights and tries to challenge the former social stereotypes);
- **Religious Discourse** (types of social interaction where a connection to religion is prevailed. The setting or particular features of the social interaction has a distinctively religious character);
- **Green (environmental) discourse** (manifests protection of nature and environment in order to avoid deforestation, pollution and global warming);
- **Nationalistic Discourse** (suggests assumptions that all nations aim to become independent states);
- **Feminist Discourse** (texts of public speeches in which women don't acknowledge their position of subordination within a patriarchal society and proclaim equal rights for all genders).

In this part of our research we will provide the stylistic and discourse analysis of the text which belongs to political discourse. It is an extract from a speech by the Queen Elizabeth on her 21st Birthday, 1947.

On my twenty-first birthday I welcome the opportunity to speak to all the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire, wherever they live, whatever race they come from, and whatever language they speak.

Let me begin by saying 'thank you' to all the thousands of kind people who have sent me messages of good will. This is a happy day for me; but it is also one that brings serious thoughts, thoughts of life looming ahead with all its challenges and with all its opportunity.

At such a time it is a great help to know that there are multitudes of friends all round the world who are thinking of me and who wish me well. I am grateful and I am deeply moved.

As I speak to you today from Cape Town I am six thousand miles from the country where I was born. But I am certainly not six thousand miles from home. Everywhere I have travelled in these lovely lands of South Africa and Rhodesia my parents, my sister and I have been taken to the heart of their people and made to feel that we are just as much at home here as if we had lived among them all our lives.

That is the great privilege belonging to our place in the world-wide commonwealth - that there are homes ready to welcome us in every continent of the earth. Before I am much older I hope I shall come to know many of them.

Although there is none of my father's subjects from the oldest to the youngest whom I do not wish to greet, I am thinking especially today of all the young men and women who were born about the same time as myself and have grown up like me in terrible and glorious years of the second world war.

Will you, the youth of the British family of nations, let me speak on my birthday as your representative? Now that we are coming to manhood and womanhood it is surely a great joy to us all to think that we shall be able to take some of the burden off the shoulders of our elders who have fought and worked and suffered to protect our childhood.

We must not be daunted by the anxieties and hardships that the war has left behind for every nation of our commonwealth. We know that these things are the price we cheerfully undertook to pay for the high honour of standing alone, seven years ago, in defence of the liberty of the world. Let us say with Rupert Brooke: "Now God be thanked who has matched us with this hour".

I am sure that you will see our difficulties, in the light that I see them, as the great opportunity for you and me. Most of you have read in the history books the proud saying of William Pitt that England had saved herself by her exertions and would save Europe by her example. But in our time we may say that the British

Empire has saved the world first, and has now to save itself after the battle is won (ASBTQOH21B).

The extract belongs to political discourse, it is a grey zone text. The communicative intention of it is to persuade the addressee to take certain actions to solve a political or societal problem, and thus to change behaviour of the addressee. It is implemented by the use of precision lexicon (numerals, proper names) and figures of speech (tropes and stylistic devices). In the extract, the following stylistic devices are used:

- **Metonymy:** e.g. *the British Empire has saved the world first; England had saved herself by her exertions and would save Europe by her example;*
- **Epithet:** e.g. *messages of good will; I am grateful and I am deeply moved; terrible and glorious years of the second world war;*
- **Metaphor:** e.g. *challenges of life; these lovely lands; to take some of the burden off the shoulders of our elders; the anxieties and hardships that the war has left;*
- **Hyperbole:** e.g. *all the thousands of kind people;*
- **Antithesis:** e.g. *from the oldest to the youngest; the young men and women;*
- **Simile:** e.g. *all the young men and women who were born about the same time as myself and have grown up like me;*
- **Rhetorical question:** e.g. *Will you, the youth of the British family of nations, let me speak on my birthday as your representative?*
- **Refrain:** e.g. *it is also one that brings serious thoughts, thoughts of life looming ahead with all its challenges.*

On the lexical level, the first characteristic feature of the analysed text is wide use of proper names, including:

- **Names of politicians** (e.g. *Rupert Brooke; William Pitt*);
- **Geographical names** (e.g. *Europe, England, Cape Town, South Africa, Rhodesia*);

- **Political organizations** (e.g. *British Commonwealth and Empire*);
- **Names of historical events** (e.g. *The Second world war*).

The next feature of the analysed text is the use of **terminology of the political and social spheres**: e.g. *race, commonwealth, battle, war*.

The orator also uses **quotations** during her speech: e.g. *Let us say with Rupert Brooke: "Now God be thanked who has matched us with this hour"*.

The last characteristic feature of the lexical level of the text is **the use of asyndetic combinations of nouns**: e.g. *history books, world war, world commonwealth, liberty defense*.

To sum up, a political discourse aims at persuading the audience to make a decision on how to solve a certain kind of political problems, and thus changing their behaviour. It is well-spread in mass-media sources. This kind of texts may be a great example of manipulation means. The analysed text is an extract of political speech on the social topic which belongs to political discourse and contains a lot of political terms, proper names, tropes and figures of speech.

CHAPTER 2

LEXICAL UNITS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE: TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1 Transformations in the process of translating neologisms

In our study, we have analysed 50 samples of modern lexical items. A topic of the research is translation of lexical units. Therefore, the study will mostly be based on lexical transformations. Although there are no classifications of grammatical transformations during the process of translating neologisms, idioms, euphemisms and nationally biased lexicon, some grammatical or lexico-grammatical transformations may occur in some cases. The material is taken from the speeches of modern Great Britain politicians on social issues.

Neologism is a vital component of any political vocabulary. And when understudies reach a certain level of knowledge, it is essential to pay more consideration to uncommon colloquial professionalisms, unofficial equivalents of well-known terminology. Neologisms may be rendered in different ways, some transformations may prevail, others may become unpopular. It may be illustrated by the following examples:

(1) *And of course, I'm immensely proud of the achievements of this government: from getting Brexit done to settling our relations with the continent for over half a century, reclaiming the power for this country to make its own laws in Parliament* (RBJRS: URL). – І, звісно, я пишаюся досягненнями уряду, починаючи з того, що Брексіт був здійснений, і закінчуючи врегулюванням наших відносин із континентом вперше за більш ніж півстоліття, та відновленням права цієї країни встановлювати свої власні закони в парламенті. A neological word 'Brexit' is a compound which comes from two words– 'Britain' and 'exit'. It means 'the departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union'. This lexical unit is usually translated with the help of transcription and becomes common in use.

(2) *Founded in a rickety old room in east London, the group drew inspiration from the European antifa groups, British anti-fascists had come into contact with through the anti-globalisation movement and the punk scene* (HBPSDTOUKA: URL). – Заснована в старій-престарій кімнаті на сході Лондона, угрупування черпало натхнення в європейських групах антифа, з якими британські антифашисти контактували через рух антиглобалістів і панк середовище. 'Antifa' means 'an ideology in opposition to fascist and Nazi beliefs, organizations and governments'. This neologism is created with a help of back clipping or apocope (i.e. *antifa* instead of *anti-fascism*). The common translation of this lexical unit is made through transliteration only.

(3) *'Downblousing' will become a criminal offence if Rishi Sunak becomes Prime Minister* (DWBCOSRSILP: URL). – Якщо Ріші Сунак стане прем'єр-міністром, зйомка декольте чи інших частин тіла без згоди особи, навіть якщо

ця особа в одязі, каратиметься кримінальною відповідальністю. *'Downblousing'* is a newly created word which means 'using of gadgets to take photos down one's blouse, shirt or dress without personal permission'. It doesn't have analogues in the lexicon, because it denotes a new, modern concept which has appeared recently. That is why *'downblousing'* is conveyed through explanatory or descriptive translation. Taking into account lexico-grammatical transformations, total reorganization is used here.

(4) *It's our universities, our young people, the researchers in this building and those like it are manufacturing genius, our superpower services, our startups and innovators; the green entrepreneurs, the builders and retrofitters, insulators and engineers who will bring us energy independence and cheaper bills* (KSNYS: URL).

– Наші університети, наша молодь, дослідники в цій будівлі та ті, хто їм подібний, є геніальними виробниками, наші надпотужні послуги, наші стартапи та інноватори, еко-підприємці, будівельники та модернізатори, ізолятори та інженери принесуть нам енергетичну незалежність і менші платіжки. *'Startup'* is a neological noun which is made of already existed lexical items (i.e. the verb *'start'* and the adverb *'up'*), combination of which conveys a new concept– 'a newly established company that builds its business on the basis of innovation or innovative technologies'. It is a well-known neologism, that is why a *'startup'* may be translated with the help of transcription.

(5) *From broadcast to podcast, they peddle the same old answers* (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL). – Від телешоу до подкастів, вони поширюють одні й ті ж старі відповіді. Like the previous neologism, a 'podcast' is well-spread and popular activity among teenagers and adults. It means 'a digital media file or series of such files distributed over the Internet for playback on portable media players or personal computers'. A 'podcast' is also conveyed through transcription.

(6) *But here's the thing: pornographic deepfakes of women do threaten the integrity of our democracy* (DAABDJA AW: URL). – Але ось що: порнографічні діпфейки жінок (відео із зображенням облич, створені технологією штучного інтелекту) дійсно загрожують цілісності нашої демократії. A neological word

'*deepfake*' is a compound which comes from two words – '*deep*' and '*fake*'. It is 'a method of synthesizing a person's image, which is based on artificial intelligence and used to combine and superimpose some images and videos on other images or videos'. 'Deepfake' may be translated in different ways. The word 'дїпфейк' exists, but if the target audience isn't aware of modern VR technologies, it is better to translate the word through transcription with adding explanation or at least a descriptive translation. As for grammatical transformations, a method of addition is implemented in this case.

(7) *Sandwich carers are more likely to be struggling financially compared with the general population, says the ONS* (TSGIHTSAYFTCC: URL). – За даними Управління національної статистики, люди, що забезпечують і батьків, і своїх дітей, мають більшу ймовірність зазнати фінансових труднощів, ніж загальне населення. '*Sandwich carers*' is a term related to '*sandwich generation*' – 'people between the ages of 45 and 65 who have obligations both to care for and support elderly parents, and to help adult children'. This neological phrase has metaphorical meaning and should be rendered via explanatory or descriptive translation in order to guess the meaning. Moreover, a lexico-grammatical transposition of total reorganization is implemented in the process of translating neologisms.

(8) *Boris Johnson's ignominious end: the difference between 'big tent' politics and personalised populism* (ВЛІЕТДВВТРАРР: URL). – Ганебний кінець Бориса Джонсона: різниця між політикою всеосяжної партії та персоналізованим популізмом. '*Big tent*' is a new kind of politics which also has metaphorical meaning and denotes 'a political party that seeks to unite people with different points of view'. There is an analogical neological phrase among Ukrainian political terms. That is why a '*big tent*' politics may be translated as '*політика всеосяжної партії*' (i.e. choosing an appropriate analogue in the target language). In addition, grammatical transformation of transposition and lexico-grammatical transformation of compensation are implemented in this case.

(9) *And of course, I'm immensely proud of the achievements of this government: from getting Brexit done to ... delivering the fastest vaccine rollout in*

Europe, the fastest exit from lockdown, and in the last few months, leading the West in standing up to Putin's aggression in Ukraine (RBJRS: URL). – І, звісно, я пишаюся досягненнями уряду, починаючи з того, що Брексіт був здійснений, і закінчуючи ... швидким розповсюдженням вакцини в Європі, швидким виходом з локдауну та, протягом останніх місяців, лідерством серед країн Заходу у протистоянні путінській агресії в Україні. А noun 'lockdown' belongs to pandemic vocabulary and denotes 'a strict form of quarantine that limits free movement in the territory of the country and freedom of action within a certain zone'. A term is well-spread all over the world because of Covid-19. It may be easily translated through transcribing.

(10) *And she will bust the Covid backlog* (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL). – І вона подолає затримку в роботі, сприченену коронавірусом. According to Cambridge Dictionary, 'backlog' is 'a large number of things waiting to be done'. This compound word is mostly translated with the help of explanation, but there is a case of transcribing too. Taking into account grammatical transformations, transposition and addition of the word 'спричинену' are implemented here.

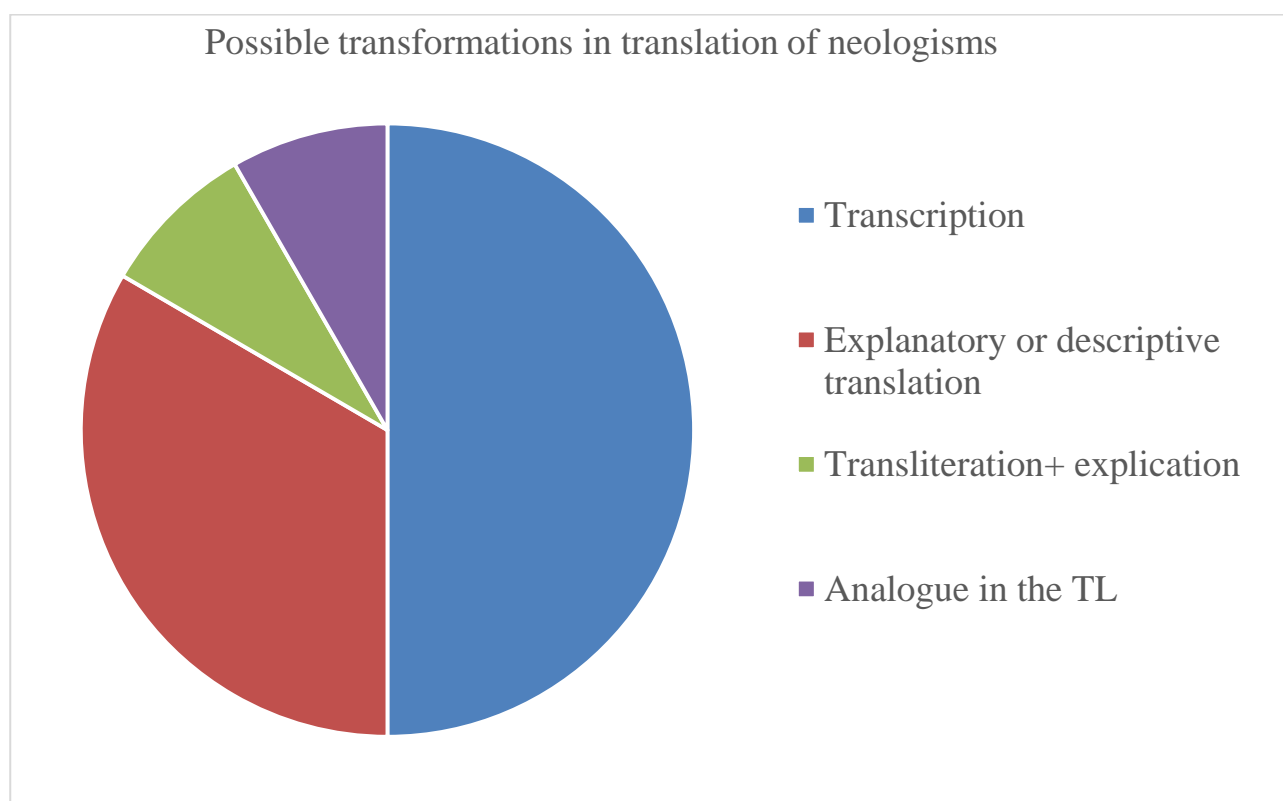
(11) *Youthquake 2017! Can young voters transform the UK's political landscape?* (Y2017CYVTTUKPL: URL)– «Політичне пробудження міленіалів» 2017! Чи можуть молоді виборці змінити політичний ландшафт Великобританії? 'Youthquake' is a blended neologism made of two words – 'youth' and 'earthquake' with using procope (i.e. initial clipping). The meaning is 'significant cultural, political or social change resulting from the actions or influence of young people'. The term is created on the basis of the comparison 'youth movement – earthquake'. It may be obscure for foreign readers. Therefore, the best way of translating this lexical unit is describing or paraphrasing. As for lexicogrammatical transformations, total reorganization should be mentioned here.

(12) *The data from Twitter showed Russian and Iranian internet trolls sent more than 10 million Tweets in an effort to spread disinformation and discord in the West, including a day-long blitz on the day of the Brexit vote* (RTSTOPLMODOBRTDR: URL). – Дані з Twitter показали, що російські та

іранські інтернет-тролі надіслали понад 10 мільйонів твітів, намагаючись поширити дезінформацію та розбрат на Заході, включаючи цілодобовий бліц в день Брексіту. *'Internet troll'* is 'a person who posts or posts inflammatory, disingenuous, distracting or off-topic messages online with the intent to provoke others to display emotional reactions or manipulate the perceptions of others'. The metaphorical meaning of the phrase is clear in the target language. It is a reason why *'Internet troll'* is usually transcribed.

The main types of transformations and the percentage of their use in the process of translation of neologisms can be analysed from the following diagram:

Table 2.1



On the basis of the diagram, the following 4 types of transformations were used in the process of translation: transcription, explanatory or descriptive translation, transliteration with adding explication and choosing an appropriate analogue in the target language. Around 50 % of neologisms are rendered into Ukrainian by means of transcription. This method is used the most frequently because many newly-created words denote new, modern concepts. In order to save time, translators don't use explanation. Descriptive translation comprises 33.4 % of all transformations which

are used in our research. 8.3 % combine the previous 2 types of transformations and are rendered with the help of transliteration with additional explication. However, it's much easier, when a term has only one equivalent in the target language. Therefore, 8.3 % of all translations are made through choosing an appropriate analogue in the Ukrainian language.

As for grammatical transformations, methods of transposition and addition may be used in some cases. Total reorganization is the most popular lexico-grammatical transformation during the process of translating neologisms.

2.2 Transformations during the process of translation of idioms

(13) *This vast money-go-round circulates now 32 times the amount of money necessary for the trade it's supposed to be there to finance, for the money changers, if you like, the financial speculators that have brought us all to our knees quite recently* (PATGPS: URL). – Ця величезна фінансова карусель тримає зараз в обігу суму в 32 рази більшу, ніж потрібно для торгівлі, яку вона, нібито, покликана фінансувати, для мінняйл, або просто фінансових спекуляторів, які не так давно поставили всіх нас на коліна. The idiom '*bring somebody to knees*' means 'to force someone to obey, to surrender'. It has a direct analogue in Ukrainian language. That is why the idiom is translated via choosing absolute equivalent. But if we are taking into account Baker's classification, this method is called 'using an idiom of similar meaning and form'. As for grammatical transformations, a combination of transposition and omission of a word '*our*' is implemented in the process of translating the idiom '*to bring to smb's knees*'.

(14) *She was by my side at my happiest moments* (ASFTPOW: URL). – Вона була пліч-о-пліч зі мною в найщасливіші моменти мого життя. The phrase '*to be by one's side*' means 'to support somebody or to remain loyal to somebody'. It is rendered with the help of choosing near equivalent in the target language. From the point of view of the second classification, the idiom is rendered by using a phrase with similar meaning and dissimilar form, because there is no direct equivalent of '*пліч-о-пліч*' in English. Moreover, a lexico-grammatical transformation of total reorganization is used here.

(15) *And for too long, the political debate has been dominated by the argument about how we distribute a limited economic pie* (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL). – І надто довго в політичних дебатах домінував аргумент про те, як ми ділимо ласий шматок економіки. ‘*A limited economic pie*’ is related to the phrase ‘*growing the pie*’ which means ‘an expression used in macroeconomics to refer to the claim that the growth of a nation's economy as a whole creates more availability of wealth, working opportunities than does the redistribution of wealth’. Such economical idiom isn’t used in Ukrainian language. Therefore, ‘a limited economic pie’ is translated in descriptive way of via paraphrasing (i.e. the word combination doesn’t belong to idioms). Taking into account lexico-grammatical transformations, a method of compensation of a meaning is implemented during translation.

(16) *Colleges, our task for 2023 is not to rest on our Laurels, we need to push forward and rise to the moment, prove that we could be a bold reforming government* (KSNYS: URL). – Колеги, наше завдання на 2023 рік – не спочивати на лаврах, нам потрібно рухатися вперед, ловити момент, доводити, що ми можемо бути сміливим реформаторським урядом. The meaning of the idiomatic phrase ‘*to rest on Laurels*’ is ‘to enjoy success - to calm down, to be satisfied with the achieved results and consequences’. Every part of idiom in the source language is conveyed directly into Ukrainian. A method of choosing absolute equivalent is used in this case. According to Baker’s classification, ‘*спочивати на лаврах*’ is a literal translation. A grammatical transformation of omission also should be mentioned here, because a word ‘our’ is missed during the process of translation.

(17) *Millions of families, pensioners, working people, people who’ve always kept their heads above water are going without decent food and heating* (KSNYS: URL). – Мільйони сімей, пенсіонерів, працюючих людей, людей, які ледве зводять кінці з кінцями (тримаються на плаву), залишаються без якісної їжі та опалення. The phrase ‘*to keep one’s heads above water*’ means ‘to hardly cope with the shortages; agree on the sides of a case, cope with difficulties at work’. The translation ‘ледве зводити кінці з кінцями’ is provided through choosing approximate analogy (or using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form).

However, some sources show another variant of rendering, e.g. the phrase ‘триматися на плаву’ is translated via choosing genuine analogy. Moreover, a lexico-grammatical method of compensation is preserved in order to save a meaning of the source language idiom.

(18) *We are going to roll up our sleeves, fix the problems and improve our country* (KSNYS: URL). – Ми збираємося засукати рукава, вирішувати проблеми та покращувати нашу країну. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, ‘*to roll up our sleeves*’ means ‘willing to get to work’. This idiom is well-spread all over the world and may be translated directly with the help of choosing absolute equivalent or through using an idiom of similar meaning and form. A grammatical transformation of omission is used during the process of translation.

(19) *I mean, the basic, ordinary hope we used to take for granted* (KSNYS: URL). – Я маю на увазі просто звичайну надію, яку ми сприймали як належне. Cambridge Dictionary provides such explanation of the phrase ‘to take for granted’ – ‘to believe something is true without even having a thought about it’. The idiom is usually conveyed as ‘сприймати як належне’. As it doesn’t belong to idiomatic phrases, the translation is provided via descriptive translation or paraphrasing. Taking into account lexico-grammatical transformations, a method of total reorganization is used in this case.

(20–21) *Labour party can lift that burden, give people a sense of possibility again, light at the end of the tunnel instead of asking how British people can get through it.* (KSNYS: URL). – Лейбористська партія може зняти цей камінь з плечей, знову дати людям відчуття можливостей, показати світло в кінці тунелю замість того, щоб запитувати, як британці можуть подолати цей період. A leader of the Labour party Keir Starmer always uses idioms in his speeches and this sentence isn’t an exception. An expression ‘*to lift the burden*’ denotes ‘to feel free from what oppresses, torments someone’. The idiomatic phrase is rendered by choosing genuine idiomatic analogy. According to other classification, this method is called ‘translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form’ (i.e. ‘*burden*’ is replaced with ‘*камінь*’ and the ending ‘*з плечей*’ is added). Moreover, the

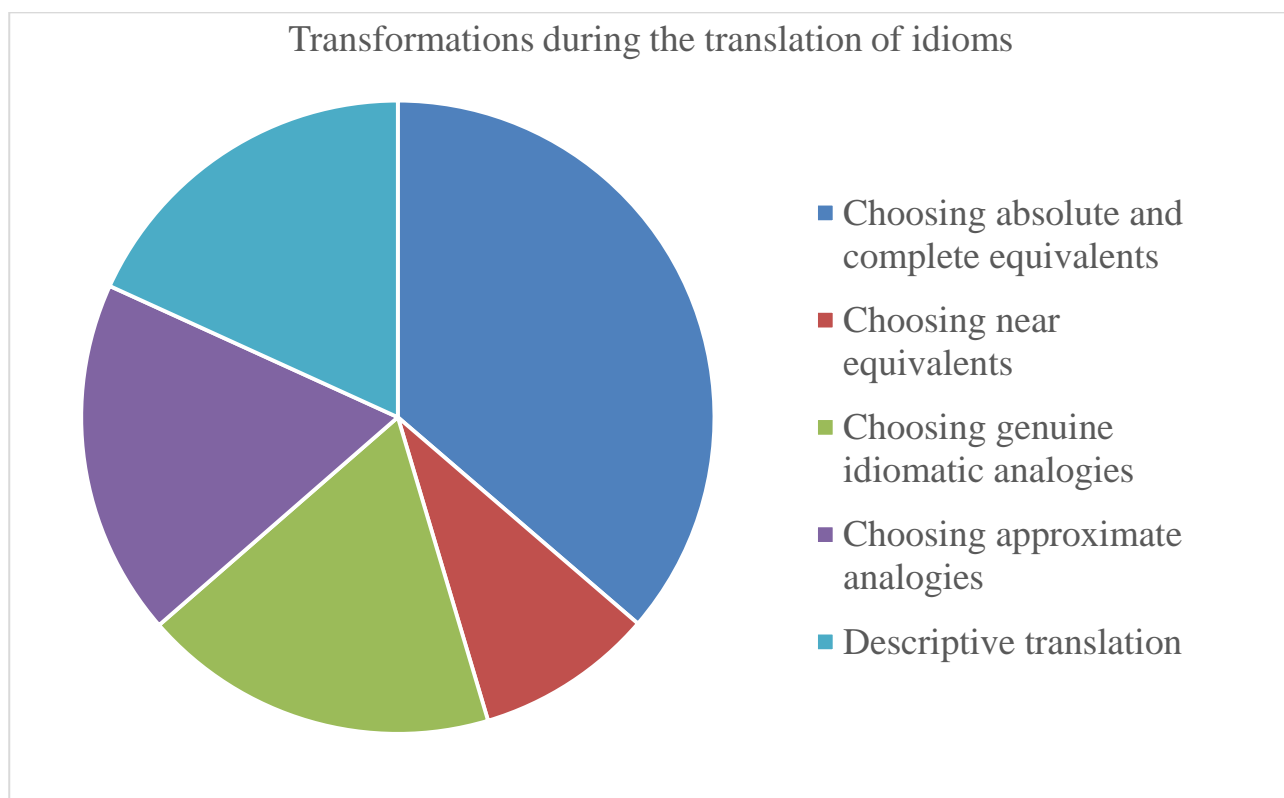
ending ‘з плечей’ is added as a grammatical transformation. Let’s analyse another expression ‘to see the light at the end of the tunnel’. It means that ‘in an extremely difficult situation, which generates tension and fear, its end or solution is visible’. There is an analogical phrase in Ukrainian. That is why the expression is translated by using an absolute equivalent or, according to Baker’s classification, it is rendered by literal translation.

(22–23) *Nothing has changed, but the circus moves on, rinse and repeat.* (KSNYS: URL). – Нічого не змінилося, але цирк продовжується, переваріть і ще раз повторіть. Such idiomatic phrases are used metaphorically. The first phrase ‘*the circus moves on*’ denotes that ‘the situation is still curious or even absurd, and nothing changes’. The second phrase ‘*rinse and repeat*’ is related to routine tasks. It means that something will repeat in the future and you should stomach the thought. The idiomatic phrase is rendered by choosing genuine idiomatic analogy. According to other classification, it is translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form’ (i.e. ‘*rinse*’ is replaced with ‘*неперваріть*’). A phrase ‘*ще раз*’ is added during the process of translation.

(24) *The workforce and morale crisis has been an iceberg on the horizon for years.* (KSNYS: URL). – Криза робочої сили та проблема моральності протягом багатьох років ставали на заваді нашого розвитку. ‘An iceberg on the horizon’ usually means ‘to prevent something from being implemented’. There is no direct equivalent of this idiom in Ukrainian, maybe because of difference in natural specifics (i.e. there are no oceans near the territory of Ukraine, that is why ‘an iceberg’ is rarely used in Ukrainian phraseology. In this case, it’s better to use a method of translation by choosing approximate analogies or translation by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. A compensation of meaning is preserved during the process of translating idioms.

The main types of transformations and the percentage of their use in the process of translation of idioms can be analysed from the following diagram:

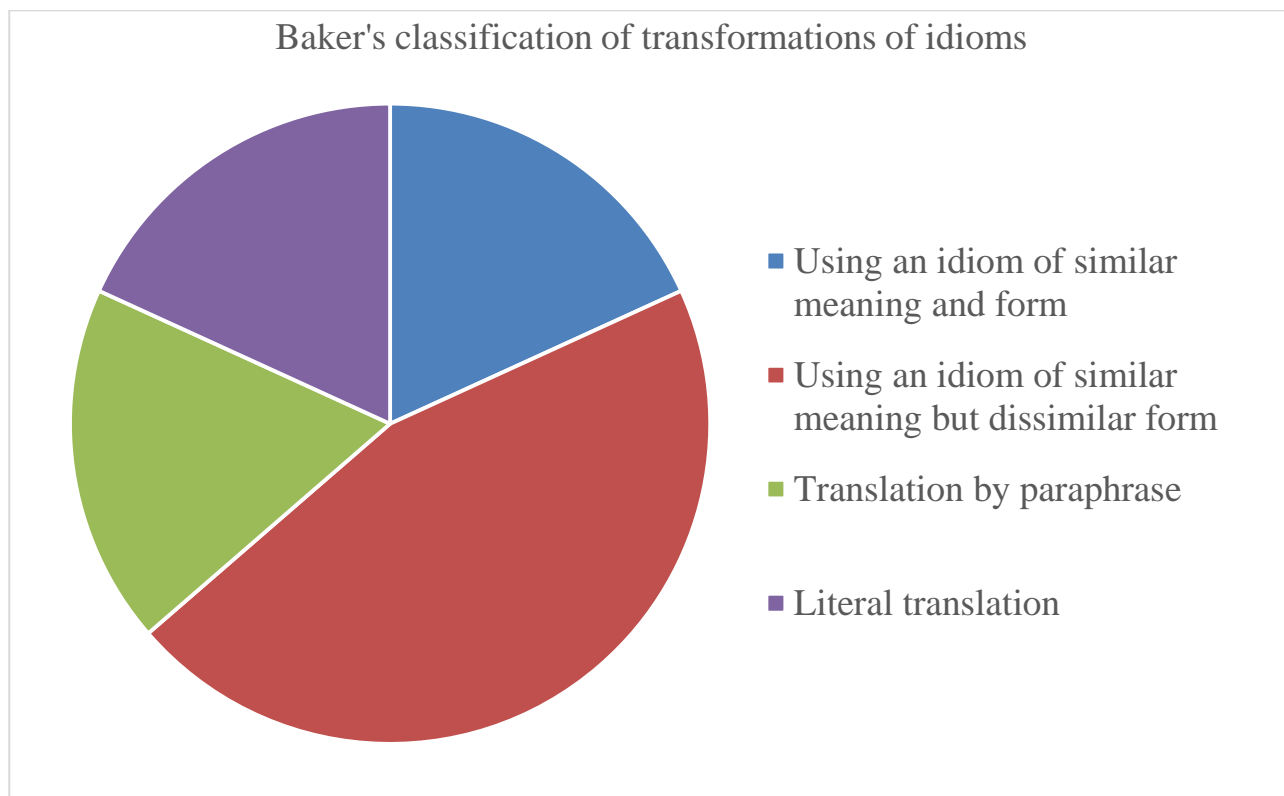
Table 2.2



So, these 11 examples of idioms are rendered into Ukrainian using the following lexical transformations: translation by choosing absolute and complete equivalents (36.3 %), by choosing near equivalents (9.1 %), by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies (18.2 %), by choosing approximate analogies (18.2 %) and descriptive translation (18.2 %). Having analysed all these examples, we may admit that the translation by choosing absolute and complete equivalents is prevailed. On the other hand, the translation by choosing near equivalents is rarely implemented.

If we are taking into consideration M. Baker's classification, the diagram of methods of translating idioms will look in other way.

Table 2.3



Having analysed all the transformation, we may conclude that translation by using an idiom of similar meaning, but dissimilar form is implemented in the majority of cases (45.4 %). The other transformations are equal in the popularity of usage (18.2 %). Talking about grammatical transformations, methods of transposition and omission may be used in some cases. Total reorganization and compensation of meaning are the most common lexico-grammatical transformations during translating some idiomatic phrases.

2.3 Transformations implemented in translating euphemisms

Nowadays, lots of politicians use euphemisms in their speeches in order to avoid some misunderstandings, conflicts and to pay attention of electors. This lexical unit is still developing both in English and Ukrainian. So, it may be translated in different ways, for example:

(25) *Queen Elizabeth was a life well lived; a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her passing* (ППКЧІІІ: URL). – Обіцянку служити Британії, яку вона дала долі– дотримала. Її смерть викликає глибокий сум. The

lexical unit *'passing'* is a protecting euphemism used to avoid taboos topic of death. It is rendered with a help of target language dysphemism, because the unpleasant term *'смерть'* is used in Ukrainian translation instead of a neutral one.

(26) *I want also to express my love for Harry and Meghan as they continue to build their lives overseas* (ППКЧІІІ: URL). – Я також хочу висловити свою любов до Гаррі та Меган, які продовжують будувати своє життя за кордоном. The phrase *'to build one's life overseas'* belongs to cohesive euphemisms and denotes 'to move to another country'. In this way, the king Charles III shows his solidarity and respect for the Dukes of Sussex. The lexical unit is rendered through the target-language euphemism. It has the same meaning and form as in the source language. Moreover, grammatical replacement can be found here (i.e. *their lives*–*своє життя* (plural– singular noun)).

(27) *Britain and the world were still coping with the privations and aftermath of the Second World War* (ППКЧІІІ: URL). – Британія та світ все ще долали злидні й наслідки Другої світової війни. The word *'privation'* is an underhand euphemism, the main aim of which is not so much to avoid rudeness and to intentionally hide a theme of a speech (i.e. economic recession). *'Privation'* means 'a lack of the ordinary things that maintain the standards of living'. It may be translated in different ways, such as explanation or description. But in this case *'privation'* is rendered through dysphemisation, because an unpleasant term 'злидні' is used in the target language instead of a neutral one.

(28) *In a little over a week's time we will come together as a nation, as a Commonwealth and indeed a global community, to lay my beloved mother to rest* (ППКЧІІІ: URL). – Трохи більше, ніж за тиждень, ми зберемося разом як нація, як Співдружність, і навіть як глобальна спільнота, щоби попрощатися з моєю любою матір'ю. *'To lay my beloved mother to rest'* is a protective euphemistic phrase which means 'to bury a dead person'. As for the transformations, the phrase is rendered with a help of the target-language euphemism. Its meaning is the same, but the form is different. Talking about lexico-grammatical transformations, compensation of meaning is implemented in this case.

(29) *We also send our deepest sympathy to the families of those who have lost their lives* (AMFTKTTGONSWRTOF: URL). – Ми також висловлюємо наші глибокі співчуття родинам загиблих. ‘To lose one’s life’ means ‘to die’. It is also an example of protective euphemisms. So, it may be rendered with the help of the target language orthophemism. The meaning is preserved, but ‘загиблі’ is a straightforward term (i.e. to die, usually prematurely – in a battle or by accident). Some words are omitted during the process of translating idioms.

(30) *We are living through turbulent times and it is all too easy to lose sight of how critical it is that we look after our natural world* (ASFTPOW: URL). – Ми живемо в неспокійні часи, і дуже легко втратити з поля зору, наскільки важливо піклуватися про наш природний світ. ‘To live through turbulent times’ is an underhand euphemism which means ‘to live during a period of economic crunch, social and political problems, during a period of natural disasters’. This phrase may be rendered through the target-language euphemism. Moreover, ‘to live through turbulent times’ is conveyed with a help of antonymic translation (i.e. ‘turbulent’ is translated as ‘неспокійні’).

(31–32) *I am deeply concerned by the risks facing unaccompanied asylum-seeking children placed in hotels from those determined to exploit them* (UKMA200ASCHGM: URL). – Я глибоко стурбований ризиками, з якими стикаються діти без нагляду, в пошуках притулку. Такі діти розміщені в готелях з метою захисту від дорослих, що мають намір експлуатувати їх. This euphemistic phrase belongs to cohesive euphemisms (i.e. it shows moral support from a state government). ‘Child asylum seeker’ is ‘a person, especially teenager, who is separated from their parents, who is not being cared for and who is looking for asylum’. There is no an equivalent translation in Ukrainian, that is why this euphemism is conveyed in descriptive way. Besides, grammatical transformation of transposition is implemented during the process of translation. There is other example of euphemisms in the sentence. The verb ‘to exploit’ means ‘to use something in a way, which helps somebody’. It may be related to illegal child labour, panhandling

and fraud. The euphemistic meaning is preserved during the process of translation. The verb 'to exploit' is rendered through literal translation (i.e. linguistic calque).

(33) *It's our universities, our young people, the researchers in this building and those like it are manufacturing genius, our superpower services, our startups and innovators; the green entrepreneurs, the builders and retrofitters, insulators and engineers who will bring us energy independence and cheaper bills* (KSNYS: URL). – Наші університети, наша молоде покоління, дослідники в цій будівлі та ті, хто їм подібний, є геніальними виробниками, наші надпотужні послуги, наші стартапи та інноватори, еко-підприємці, будівельники та модернізатори, ізолятори та інженери принесуть нам енергетичну незалежність і менші платіжки. The lexical unit 'green entrepreneurs' is an uplifting euphemism used to inflate and to talk up. 'The green entrepreneur' is an individual who combine their entrepreneurial endeavour with causing positive impact on the environment. They use eco-friendly materials and recycle them, they conserve water and plant trees in the process of production. The euphemism is conveyed through the target-language euphemism.

(34) *Many things which are harmless to the overwhelming majority of users may be harmful to sufficiently sensitive, fearful or vulnerable minorities* (TRWTBCNBJ: URL). – Багато речей, які не шкодять переважній більшості користувачів, можуть бути неприйнятними для достатньо чутливих або вразливих меншин. This lexical unit belongs to provocative euphemisms, because it is used to inspire and to demonstrate the respectful attitude towards citizens. The phrase is translated word-by-word, with a help of literal translation or linguistic calque. Talking about grammatical transformation, a word 'fearful' is omitted here.

(35) *Honestly, you can't overstate how much a short-term mindset dominates Westminster* (KSNYS: URL). – Чесно кажучи, ви навіть не уявляєте собі, наскільки обмежене мислення домінує у Вестмінстері. 'A short-term mindset' is a protective euphemism used to avoid offence and focuses on what may happen today or tomorrow, this way of thinking is very limited. It is a metonymy which is related to British government in order to criticise them, but in a polite way. 'A short-term

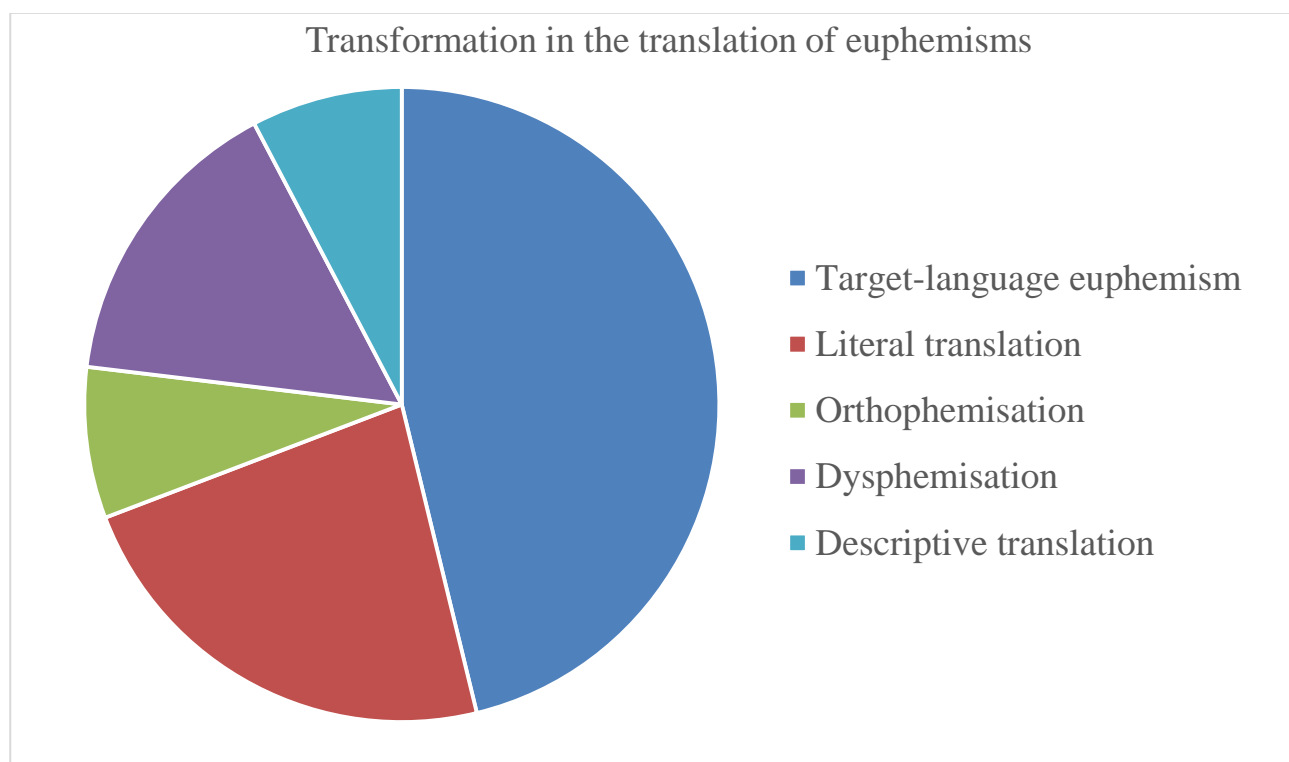
mindset' is rendered through the target-language euphemistic equivalent and omission, because 'short-term' is rendered in one word.

(36) *The number and percentage of people in absolute low income depends on how you adjust for inflation* (PITUKS: URL). – Кількість і відсоток людей з абсолютно низьким доходом залежить від того, як ви коригуєте інфляцію. The phrase '*a person in low income*' is related to a poor person and belongs to cohesive euphemisms in order to show moral support for citizens. The euphemism is translated literally with a help of linguistic calque.

(37) *I have to assume I'm not alone here, what with us all being made of essentially the same stuff, living in essentially the same blighted, God-forsaken world* (CRTBFBTSWLAH: URL). – Маю припустити, що я тут не один, оскільки всі ми створені, по суті, з однакового матеріалу, і живемо, по суті, в тому самому занедбаному, Богом забутому світі. The phrase '*God-forsaken world*' belongs to protective euphemisms in order to paraphrase swear words. It is translated with a help of the target language equivalent euphemism.

The main types of transformations and the percentage of their use in the process of translation of euphemisms can be analysed from the following diagram:

Table 2.4



On the basis of the diagram, the following 5 types of transformations were used in the process of translation: target-language euphemism, literal translation, orthophemisation, dysphemisation and descriptive translation. 46.2 % of euphemisms are rendered into Ukrainian through target-language euphemisms. Literal translation comprises 23 % of all transformations which are used in our research. Two methods of translation have the same results, i.e. 7.7 % are rendered both with the help of orthophemisation and descriptive translation. However, dysphemisation is a more popular type of transformations. That is why 15.4 % are made through choosing this method of translation. Talking about lexico-grammatical transformations, compensation of meaning is implemented in this case. Some words of a source language idiom can be omitted or rendered with a help of grammatical transposition.

2.4 Transformations in the translation of nationally biased lexicon

(38) *But, through all changes and challenges, our nation and the wider family of Realms – of whose talents, traditions and achievements I am so inexpressibly proud – have prospered and flourished* (ППКЧІІІ: URL). – Але, попри всі зміни та виклики, наша нація і велика родина країн-монархій, чиїми талантами, традиціями та досягненнями я так невимовно пишаюся, досягали успіхів і процвітали. The Commonwealth Realm is a country which has The Queen as its Monarch. There are fourteen Commonwealth Realms in addition to the United Kingdom. There is no an equivalent term in Ukrainian because of different form of government. That is why the phrase is rendered through the translation of componental parts (i.e. ‘family’ – ‘родина’) and additional explanation of lexical unit (i.e. ‘Realms’ – ‘країн-монархій’). Grammatical transformation of addition is also implemented in this case.

(39) *But as we’ve seen at Westminster the herd instinct is powerful and when the herd moves, it moves* (RBJS: URL). – Але, як ми бачили у Вестмінстері (будівлі Парламенту), стадний інстинкт сильний, і коли стадо рухається, воно рухається. Westminster is an area of Central London. It is notable for the place of the majority of governmental institutions of the United Kingdom. This proper name is

well-known in Ukraine, but it isn't related with government, just with local area of London. It is better to transcribe the proper name and to add some explicative information of its original meaning. It means that grammatical transformation of addition should be mentioned in this case.

(40) *In recognition of her own loyal public service since our marriage 17 years ago, she becomes my Queen Consort* (ППКЧП: URL). – На знак визнання її вірної державної служби після нашого одруження 17 років тому, вона стане моєю королевою-консортом. ‘*Queen Consort*’ is a title peculiar to Great Britain and belongs to the king’s wife. This term is well-known all over the world, so doesn’t demand any additional explanations. The way of its rendering is word-for-word translation, or so-called ‘loan’ translation.

(41) *British civil service for all the help and support that you have given our police, our emergency services, and of course, our fantastic N.H.S. who at a critical moment helped to extend my own period in office* (RBJS: URL). – Британській державній службі за всю допомогу та підтримку, яку ви надали нашій поліції, нашим екстреним службам і, звісно, нашій фантастичній Національній службі охорони здоров’я, які у критичний момент допомогли продовжити мій власний період на посаді. ‘*N.H.S.*’ is an abbreviation which denotes ‘the National Health Service’. It provides free medical treatment for every citizen. Moreover, this treatment is paid by the government. The similar kind of services exists in every country, for example, ‘*Національна служба здоров’я*’ in Ukraine. As there is an equivalent term in the target language, ‘*N.H.S.*’ can be rendered through the translation of semantic analogies. Some additional information is also used here, because ‘*health service*’ is rendered as ‘*служба охорони здоров’я*’.

(42) *He succeeds me as Duke of Cornwall and takes on the responsibilities for the Duchy of Cornwall which I have undertaken for more than five decades* (ППКЧП: URL). – Він змінив мене на посаді герцога Корноульського, яку я ніс понад п’ять десятиліть, та бере на себе відповідальність за герцогство Корноульське. The Duke of Cornwall is a title which refers to a person who appoints officials in the county and acts as the Port Authority of the main harbour of the Isles

of Scilly. The title isn't related to Ukraine, but it is well-known in different countries and may be rendered by word-for-word (or loan) translation.

(43–44) *I want to thank the wonderful staff here at No. 10 and of course Chequers, and our fantastic prop force detectives, the one group, by the way, who never leak* (RBJRS: URL). – Я хочу подякувати чудовому персоналу тут, у резиденції прем'єр-міністра, і, звісно, у заміській резиденції Чекерс, і нашим фантастичним співробітникам особистої охорони, єдиній групі, до речі, яка ніколи не розкриває інформації стороннім особам. 'No. 10' is a shortened form of the phrase 'Number 10'. It is related to the official residence and executive office of the prime minister of Great Britain. The shortening comes from the actual address—10 Downing Street. The shortened form is unusual for the target language. Thus, it is better to render 'No. 10' by descriptive explaining or explanation only. 'Chequers' is a proper name related to the country house of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. It should be transcribed into Ukrainian in order to make the name popular in the target language. But some explicative information of its original meaning should be added to the translation.

(45) *I have had the benefit of The Queen's wisdom and reassurance into my fifth decade* (ASFTPOW: URL). – Мудрість і впевненість, яку передала мені Королева, завжди допомагали мені впродовж 5 десятиків літ. The word 'decade' can't be translated literally as 'декада', because this term has different meanings in the source and the target languages. 'decade' denotes 'a period of ten years', while 'декада' denotes 'a period of ten days'. There is an enormous difference. Thus, translators and interpreters should avoid making mistakes, because it can lead to serious issues and misunderstandings. Taking into account grammatical transformations, addition should be mentioned here, because 'decade' is rendered as 'десятки літ'.

(46) *All ranks of the Royal Gibraltar Regiment, today is a unique and hopefully a memorable one for you, as Her Majesty The Queen has presented you with your new Colours* (AABTEOWATPOCTTRGR: URL). – Всі чини Королівського Гібралтарського полку, сьогодні унікальний і, сподіваємося,

незабутній для вас день, оскільки Її Величність Королева представила вам ваші нові Кольори. *'Royal Gibraltar Regiment'* is a part of British forces which belongs to a squad of infantry. The phrase may be rendered by ways of word-for-word or so-called 'loan' translation. The title of regiment also has the proper name *'Gibraltar'* (i.e. a British Overseas Territories). It should be translated with a help of transliteration (i.e. *Gibraltar– Гібралтар*).

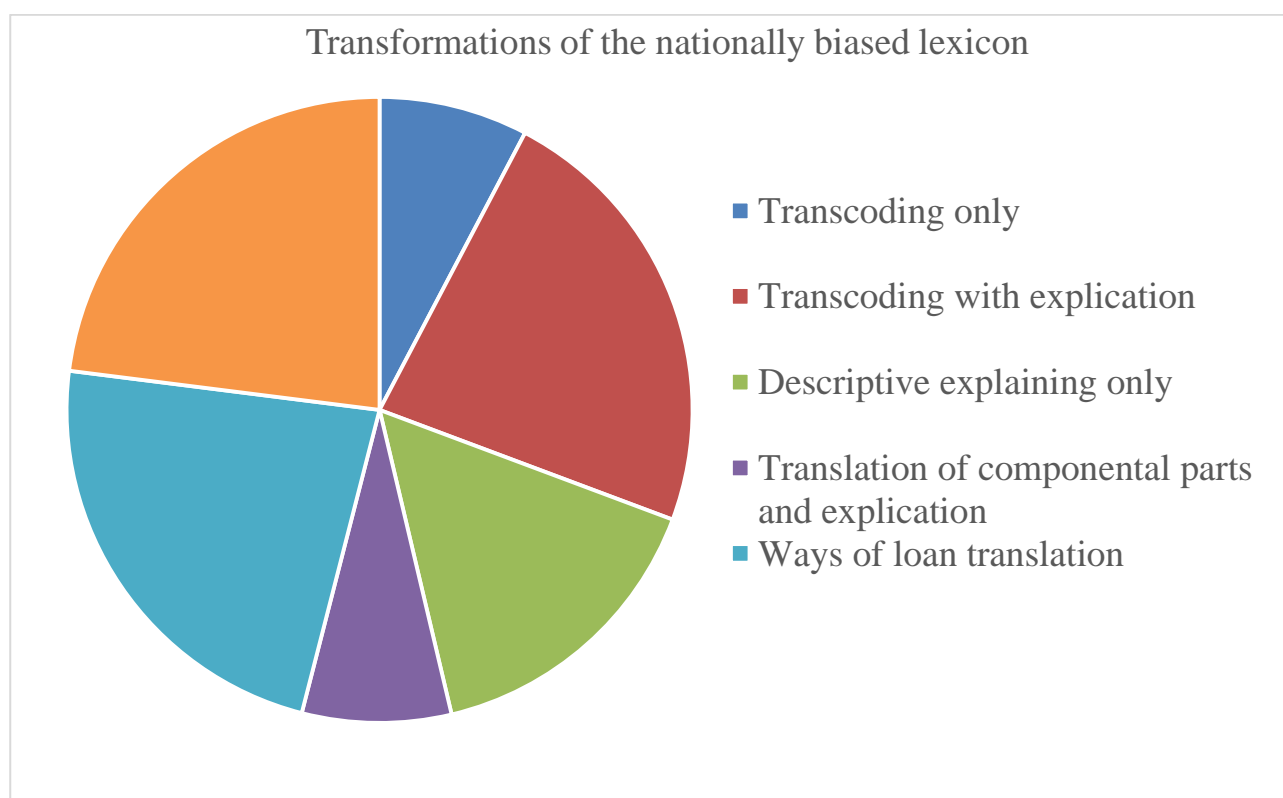
(47) *The Home Office* have no power to detain unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in these hotels and we do know that some of them go missing (UKMA200ASCHGM: URL). – Міністерство внутрішніх справ не має повноважень утримувати безпритульних дітей в цих готелях проти їх волі, і ми знаємо, що деякі з них зникають безвісти. *'The Home Office'* is a lead state department that deals with crime, immigration process and passport affairs. There is an equivalent institution in Ukraine. In this way, *'The Home Office'* may be conveyed through the translation by means of semantic analogies.

(48–49) *A lot of people enjoy their curry; I had tandoori chicken, which was served up by the café in Parliament, a little earlier on. It is our national dish* (BLSLTEUWMABSOIC: URL). – Багато людей люблять каррі; трохи раніше я їв курку тандурі (м'ясо, мариноване в йогурті з додаванням спецій і запечене в печі на великому вогні), яку подавали в парламентському кафе – це наша національна страва. The nationally biased lexicon of this sentence is related to the national Indian cuisine, which is very popular in the United Kingdom. The first dish *'curry'* is popular all over the world and doesn't demand some additional explanation. So, it may be conveyed by transcription or transliteration exclusively. As for the second example of the nationally biased lexicon, *'tandoori chicken'* is a less-known dish. In some sources it is rendered through transcription with adding some explicative information of its original meaning (i.e. *tandoori chicken– курка тандурі (м'ясо, мариноване в йогурті з додаванням спецій і запечене в печі на великому вогні)*).

(50) *I grew up in a pebble-dash semi, sharing a bunk bed bedroom with my brother* (LPPB: URL). – Я виріс у двоквартирному суміжному будинку, у нас з братом була одна кімната з двоярусним ліжком. ‘Semi’ is a shortening of the term ‘semi-detached house’ – a type of buildings that is joined to another similar building on one side. The shortening is created by back clipping or apocope. ‘Pebble-dash’ is a material, a kind of roughcast, which the house is built with. Such type of estate isn’t common in Ukraine. That is why the right variant of translating ‘a pebble-dash semi’ is just descriptive explaining or explanation only. Moreover, a material ‘pebble’ isn’t rendered in the target language, that is why a grammatical transformation of omission should be mentioned here.

The main transformations and the percentage of their use in the process of translation of nationally biased lexicon can be analysed from the following diagram:

Table 2.5



So, these 13 examples of nationally biased lexicon are rendered into Ukrainian using the following lexical transformations: translation by transcription and transliteration exclusively (7.7 %), by transcription and transliteration with some

additional explication (23 %), by descriptive explaining only (15.6 %), by translation of componental parts and some additional explication (7.7 %), by ways of word-for-word translation (23 %) and by means of semantic analogies (23 %). Having analysed all these examples, we may admit that the three main ways of transcription are prevailed. On the other hand, the translation by transcription and transliteration exclusively and by translation of componental parts and some additional explication are rarely implemented. Taking into account grammatical transformations, simple cases of omission and addition can be found in the target language.

To sum it up, the English and Ukrainian neologisms are related between each other and have certain common features. Many compound neologisms in Ukrainian are borrowed from English, but in English, there aren't compounds that are borrowed from Ukrainian. In both dialects, compound neologisms are very common, and it could be popular in different areas of the science or informational technologies, or political speeches, but it could cause misunderstandings between specialists of different spheres and be unknown for average citizens.

Talking about idioms, most phraseological units have semantic equivalents in the target language. That is why translation by using semantic analogies is well-spread in the process of rendering idioms.

As for euphemisms, in most cases they have metaphorical meaning that can be understandable only in source language. Like idioms, euphemisms may be rendered by choosing semantic analogies or just by direct translation of a phrase.

Nationally biased lexicon is a unique feature of every language and can't be understood in the target languages. Such lexical units usually contain proper names unknown to foreigners. Nationally biased vocabulary is rendered by transcoding with some additional explicative information.

While using these lexical units in their speeches, politicians may influence the citizens by means of persuasion. They accurately choose the words during their expressions in order to avoid telling some unpleasant or even offensive information. They use idioms to keep the people close to themselves and to disguise a real intention of the speech. Translation in a political sphere should be closely connected

with psychology. Professional translators have to use the means of persuasion during the process of rendering information. And such psychological technique may be reached through the lexical items given in this study.

CONCLUSIONS

In the process of our research, we have analyzed the main option of translation of English lexical units into Ukrainian on the basis of the texts of political discourse.

In the theoretical part we studied the notion of such lexical units as euphemisms, idioms, neologisms and nationally biased lexicon which play an important role in the vocabulary system of both the source and target languages.

Having researched the causes of neologisms, it was found that the factors of the emergence of new words are divided into two groups: linguistic and extralinguistic. The study shows that these lexical units are well-spread both in English and Ukrainian languages. Around 50 % of neologisms are rendered into Ukrainian by means of transcription. Descriptive translation comprises 33.4 % of all transformations which are used in our research, 8.3 % are rendered with the help of transliteration with additional explication.

Talking about idioms, they can be divided into completely transferred and partially transferred. But in both cases they should be translated in an adequate way. The most common ways of rendering idioms are translation by choosing absolute and complete equivalents (36.3 %), by choosing near equivalents (9.1 %), by choosing genuine idiomatic analogies (18.2 %), by choosing approximate analogies (18.2 %) and descriptive translation (18.2 %).

Having analysed euphemistic phrases, protective and underhand euphemisms are the most popular and used in political speeches. 46.2 % of euphemisms are rendered into Ukrainian through target-language euphemisms. Literal translation comprises 23 % of all transformations, 7.7 % are rendered both with the help of orthophemisation and descriptive translation.

Nationally biased vocabulary specifies ethnically unique things, notions, phenomena etc. Such lexical units are phenomena of the source language should be

properly rendered into the target language. Thus, the most popular transformations are translation by transcription and transliteration exclusively (7.7 %), by transcription and transliteration with some additional explication (23 %), by descriptive explaining only (15.6 %), by translation of componental parts and some additional explication (7.7 %), by ways of word-for-word translation (23 %) and by means of semantic analogies (23 %).

While studying these lexical units, we highlighted the notion and classifications of transformations during the process of translating lexical units; figured out the factors that influence the emergence of new ways of translation; sampled lexical units in English, to translate them into Ukrainian and to describe their main features during the process of translation; and provided the analysis of English original texts and their Ukrainian equivalences.

The aim of our research was completely achieved. The choice of such lexical units as an object of the research is determined by the fact that this vocabulary is relevant today both in the source and target languages.

Many students of Translation Studies department consider that this topic is very important for developing the vocabulary of different languages. The object of the study is enormously interesting and topical for students because they have a great opportunity to study important and modern parts of word-formation through modern articles of political discourse.

The results of the research can serve as a theoretical basis for the further studying of linguistic and extralinguistic causes in the process of translating given lexical units in modern English and Ukrainian languages.

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ANNEX

**English sentences with 50 analyzed lexical units and their translations into
Ukrainian**

№	English sentences	Translation into Ukrainian
1.	<i>And of course, I'm immensely proud of the achievements of this government: from getting <u>Brexit</u> done to settling our relations with the continent for over half a century, reclaiming the power for this country to make its own laws in Parliament (RBJRS: URL).</i>	І, звісно, я пишаюся досягненнями уряду, починаючи з того, що <u>Брексіт</u> був здійснений, і закінчуючи врегулюванням наших відносин із континентом вперше за більш ніж півстоліття, та відновленням права цієї країни встановлювати свої власні закони в парламенті.
2.	<i>Founded in a rickety old room in east London, the group drew inspiration from the European <u>antifa</u> groups, British anti-fascists had come into contact with through the anti-globalisation movement and the punk scene (HBPSDTOUKA: URL).</i>	Заснована в старій-престарій кімнаті на сході Лондона, угруповання черпало натхнення в європейських групах <u>антифа</u> , з якими британські антифашисти контактували через рух антиглобалістів і панк середовище.
3.	<i>'<u>Downblousing</u>' will become a criminal offence if Rishi Sunak becomes Prime Minister (DWBCOSRSILP: URL).</i>	Якщо Ріші Сунак стане прем'єр-міністром, <u>зйомка декольте чи інших частин тіла без згоди особи, навіть якщо ця особа в одязі</u> , каратиметься кримінальною відповідальністю.
4.	<i>It's our universities, our young people, the researchers in this building and those like it are manufacturing genius, our superpower services, our <u>startups</u> and innovators; the green entrepreneurs, the builders and retrofitters, insulators and engineers who will bring us energy independence and cheaper bills (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Наші університети, наша молодь, дослідники в цій будівлі та ті, хто їм подібний, є геніальними виробниками, наші надпотужні послуги, наші <u>стартапи</u> та інноватори, еко-підприємці, будівельники та модернізатори, ізолятори та інженери принесуть нам енергетичну незалежність і менші платіжки.

5.	<i>From broadcast to podcast, they peddle the same old answers (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL).</i>	Від телешоу до <u>подкастів</u> , вони поширюють одні й ті ж старі відповіді.
6.	<i>But here's the thing: pornographic deepfakes of women do threaten the integrity of our democracy (DAABDJAAW: URL).</i>	Але ось що: <u>порнографічні діпфейки жінок (відео із зображенням облич, створені технологією штучного інтелекту)</u> дійсно загрожують цілісності нашої демократії.
7.	<i>Sandwich carers are more likely to be struggling financially compared with the general population, says the ONS (TSGIHTSAYFTCC: URL).</i>	За даними Управління національної статистики, <u>люди, що забезпечують і батьків, і своїх дітей</u> , мають більшу ймовірність зазнати фінансових труднощів, ніж загальне населення.
8.	<i>Boris Johnson's ignominious end: the difference between 'big tent' politics and personalised populism (BJIETDBBTPAPP: URL).</i>	Ганебний кінець Бориса Джонсона: різниця між <u>політикою всеосяжної партії</u> та персоналізованим популізмом.
9.	<i>And of course, I'm immensely proud of the achievements of this government: from getting Brexit done to ... delivering the fastest vaccine rollout in Europe, the fastest exit from lockdown, and in the last few months, leading the West in standing up to Putin's aggression in Ukraine (RBJRS: URL).</i>	І, звісно, я пишаюся досягненнями уряду, починаючи з того, що Брексіт був здійснений, і закінчуючи ... швидким розповсюдженням вакцини в Європі, швидким виходом з <u>локдауну</u> та, протягом останніх місяців, лідерством серед країн Заходу у протистоянні пугінській агресії в Україні.
10.	<i>And she will bust the Covid backlog (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL).</i>	І вона подолає <u>затримку в роботі, сприченену коронавірусом</u> .
11.	<i>Youthquake 2017! Can young voters transform the UK's political landscape? (Y2017CYVTTUKPL: URL)</i>	«Політичне пробудження міленіалів» 2017! Чи можуть молоді виборці змінити політичний ландшафт Великобританії?
12.	<i>The data from Twitter showed Russian and Iranian internet trolls sent more than 10 million Tweets in an effort to spread disinformation and discord in the West, including a day-long blitz on the day of the Brexit vote</i>	Дані з Twitter показали, що російські та іранські <u>інтернет-тролі</u> надіслали понад 10 мільйонів твітів, намагаючись поширити дезінформацію та розбрат на Заході, включаючи цілодобовий бліц в день Брексіту.

	(RTSTOPLMODOBRTDR: URL).	
13.	<i>This vast money-go-round circulates now 32 times the amount of money necessary for the trade it's supposed to be there to finance, for the money changers, if you like, the financial speculators that have brought us all to our knees quite recently (PATGPS: URL).</i>	Ця величезна фінансова карусель тримає зараз в обігу суму в 32 рази більшу, ніж потрібно для торгівлі, яку вона, нібито, покликана фінансувати, для міняйл, або просто фінансових спекуляторів, які не так давно <u>поставили всіх нас на коліна</u> .
14.	<i>She was by my side at my happiest moments (ASFTPOW: URL).</i>	Вона <u>була пліч-о-пліч</u> зі мною в найщасливіші моменти мого життя.
15.	<i>And for too long, the political debate has been dominated by the argument about how we distribute a limited economic pie (PMLTSTCPC2022: URL).</i>	І надто довго в політичних дебатах домінував аргумент про те, як ми ділимо <u>ласий шматок економіки</u> .
16.	<i>Colleges, our task for 2023 is not to rest on our Laurels, we need to push forward and rise to the moment, prove that we could be a bold reforming government (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Колеги, наше завдання на 2023 рік – не <u>спочивати на лаврах</u> , нам потрібно рухатися вперед, ловити момент, доводити, що ми можемо бути сміливим реформаторським урядом.
17.	<i>Millions of families, pensioners, working people, people who've always kept their heads above water are going without decent food and heating (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Мільйони сімей, пенсіонерів, працюючих людей, людей, які <u>ледве зводять кінці з кінцями</u> (тримаються на плаву), залишаються без якісної їжі та опалення.
18.	<i>We are going to roll up our sleeves, fix the problems and improve our country (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Ми збираємося <u>засукати рукава</u> , вирішувати проблеми та покращувати нашу країну.
19.	<i>I mean, the basic, ordinary hope we used to take for granted (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Я маю на увазі просто звичайну надію, яку ми <u>сприймали як належне</u> .
20–21.	<i>Labour party can lift that burden, give people a sense of possibility again, light at the end of the tunnel instead of asking how British people can get through it. (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Лейбористська партія <u>може зняти цей камінь з плечей</u> , знову дати людям відчуття можливостей, показати <u>світло в кінці тунелю</u> замість того, щоб запитувати, як британці можуть подолати цей період.
22–23.	<i>Nothing has changed, but the circus moves on, rinse and repeat.</i>	Нічого не змінилося, але <u>цирк продовжується, переварить і ще</u>

	(KSNYS: URL).	<u>раз повторіть.</u>
24.	<i>The workforce and morale crisis has been <u>an iceberg on the horizon</u> for years. (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Криза робочої сили та проблема моральності протягом багатьох років <u>ставали на заваді</u> нашого розвитку.
25.	<i>Queen Elizabeth was a life well lived; a promise with destiny kept and she is mourned most deeply in her <u>passing</u> (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Обіцянку служити Британії, яку вона дала долі— дотримала. Її <u>смерть</u> викликає глибокий сум.
26.	<i>I want also to express my love for Harry and Meghan as they continue to <u>build their lives overseas</u> (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Я також хочу висловити свою любов до Гаррі та Меган, які продовжують <u>будувати своє життя за кордоном.</u>
27.	<i>Britain and the world were still coping with the <u>privations</u> and aftermath of the Second World War (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Британія та світ все ще долали <u>злидні</u> й наслідки Другої світової війни.
28.	<i>In a little over a week's time we will come together as a nation, as a Commonwealth and indeed a global community, <u>to lay my beloved mother to rest</u> (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Трохи більше, ніж за тиждень, ми зберемося разом як нація, як Співдружність, і навіть як глобальна спільнота, <u>щоби попрощатися з моєю любою матір'ю.</u>
29.	<i>We also send our deepest sympathy to the families of those who <u>have lost their lives</u> (AMFTKTTGONSWRTOF: URL).</i>	Ми також висловлюємо наші глибокі співчуття родинам <u>загиблих.</u>
30.	<i>We are <u>living through turbulent times</u> and it is all too easy to lose sight of how critical it is that we look after our natural world (ASFTPOW: URL).</i>	Ми <u>живемо в неспокійні часи</u> , і дуже легко втратити з поля зору, наскільки важливо піклуватися про наш природний світ.
31–32.	<i>I am deeply concerned by the risks facing <u>unaccompanied asylum-seeking children placed in hotels from those determined to exploit them</u> (UKMA200ASCHGM: URL).</i>	Я глибоко стурбований ризиками, з якими стикаються <u>діти без нагляду, в пошуках притулку.</u> Такі діти розміщені в готелях з метою захисту від дорослих, що мають намір <u>експлуатувати</u> їх.
33.	<i>It's our universities, our young people, the researchers in this building and those like it are manufacturing genius, our superpower services, our startups</i>	Наші університети, наша молоде покоління, дослідники в цій будівлі та ті, хто їм подібний, є геніальними виробниками, наші надпотужні послуги, наші

	<i>and innovators; <u>the green entrepreneurs, the builders and retrofitters, insulators and engineers who will bring us energy independence and cheaper bills</u> (KSNYS: URL).</i>	стартапи та інноватори, <u>експідприємці</u> , будівельники та модернізатори, ізолятори та інженери принесуть нам енергетичну незалежність і менші платіжки.
34.	<i>Many things which are harmless to the overwhelming majority of users may be harmful to <u>sufficiently sensitive, fearful or vulnerable minorities</u> (TRWTBCNBJ: URL).</i>	Багато речей, які не шкодять переважній більшості користувачів, можуть бути неприйнятними для <u>достатньо чутливих або вразливих меншин</u> .
35.	<i>Honestly, you can't overstate how much a <u>short-term mindset</u> dominates Westminster (KSNYS: URL).</i>	Чесно кажучи, ви навіть не уявляєте собі, наскільки <u>обмежене мислення</u> домінує у Вестмінстері.
36.	<i>The number and percentage of people in absolute low income depends on how you adjust for inflation (PITUKS: URL).</i>	Кількість і відсоток <u>людей з абсолютно низьким доходом</u> залежить від того, як ви коригуєте інфляцію.
37.	<i>I have to assume I'm not alone here, what with us all being made of essentially the same stuff, living in essentially the same blighted, <u>God-forsaken world</u> (CRTBFBTSLAH: URL).</i>	Маю припустити, що я тут не один, оскільки всі ми створені, по суті, з однакового матеріалу, і живемо, по суті, в тому самому занедбаному, <u>Богом забутому світі</u> .
38.	<i>But, through all changes and challenges, our nation and the wider <u>family of Realms</u> – of whose talents, traditions and achievements I am so inexpressibly proud – have prospered and flourished (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Але, попри всі зміни та виклики, наша нація і <u>велика родина країн-монархій</u> , чийми талантами, традиціями та досягненнями я так невимовно пишаюся, досягали успіхів і процвітали.
39.	<i>But as we've seen at <u>Westminster</u> the herd instinct is powerful and when the herd moves, it moves (RBJRS: URL).</i>	Але, як ми бачили у <u>Вестмінстері (будівлі Парламенту)</u> , стадний інстинкт сильний, і коли стадо рухається, воно рухається.
40.	<i>In recognition of her own loyal public service since our marriage 17 years ago, she becomes my <u>Queen Consort</u> (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	На знак визнання її вірної державної служби після нашого одруження 17 років тому, вона стане мою <u>королевою-консортом</u> .
41.	<i>British civil service for all the help and support that you have given our police, our emergency services, and</i>	Британській державній службі за всю допомогу та підтримку, яку ви надали нашій поліції, нашим

	<i>of course, our fantastic <u>N.H.S.</u> who at a critical moment helped to extend my own period in office (RBJRS: URL).</i>	екстремим службам і, звісно, нашій фантастичній <u>Національній службі охорони здоров'я</u> , які у критичний момент допомогли продовжити мій власний період на посаді.
42.	<i>He succeeds me as <u>Duke of Cornwall</u> and takes on the responsibilities for the Duchy of Cornwall which I have undertaken for more than five decades (ППКЧІІІ: URL).</i>	Він змінив мене на посаді <u>герцога Корноульського</u> , яку я ніс понад п'ять десятиліть, та бере на себе відповідальність за герцогство Корноульське.
43–44.	<i>I want to thank the wonderful staff here at <u>No. 10</u> and of course <u>Chequers</u>, and our fantastic prop force detectives, the one group, by the way, who never leak (RBJRS: URL).</i>	Я хочу подякувати чудовому персоналу тут, у <u>резиденції прем'єр-міністра</u> , і, звісно, у <u>замиській резиденції Чекерс</u> , і нашим фантастичним співробітникам особистої охорони, єдиній групі, до речі, яка ніколи не розкриває інформації стороннім особам.
45.	<i>I have had the benefit of <u>The Queen's wisdom and reassurance into my fifth decade</u> (ASFTPOW: URL).</i>	Мудрість і впевненість, яку передала мені Королева, завжди допомагали мені впродовж <u>5 десятиків літ</u> .
46.	<i>All ranks of the <u>Royal Gibraltar Regiment</u>, today is a unique and hopefully a memorable one for you, as Her Majesty The Queen has presented you with your new Colours (AABTEOWATPOCTTRGR: URL).</i>	Всі чини <u>Королівського Гібралтарського полку</u> , сьогодні унікальний і, сподіваємося, незабутній для вас день, оскільки Її Величність Королева представила вам ваші нові Кольори.
47.	<i><u>The Home Office</u> have no power to detain unaccompanied asylum-seeking children in these hotels and we do know that some of them go missing (UKMA200ASCHGM: URL).</i>	<u>Міністерство внутрішніх справ</u> не має повноважень утримувати безпритульних дітей в цих готелях проти їх волі, і ми знаємо, що деякі з них зникають безвісти.
48–49.	<i>A lot of people enjoy their <u>curry</u>; I had <u>tandoori chicken</u>, which was served up by the café in Parliament, a little earlier on. It is our national dish</i>	Багато людей люблять <u>каррі</u> ; трохи раніше я їв <u>курку тандурі</u> (м'ясо, мариноване в йогурті з додаванням спецій і запечене в печі на великому вогні), яку

	(BLSLTEUWMABSOIC: URL).	подавали в парламентському кафе – це наша національна страва.
50.	<i>I grew up in a pebble-dash semi, sharing a bunk bed bedroom with my brother (LPPB: URL).</i>	Я виріс у <u>двоквартирному суміжному будинку</u> , у нас з братом була одна кімната з двоярусним ліжком.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено особливостям перекладу лексичних одиниць з англійської на українську мову. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи перекладу, види трансформацій, застосованих у процесі перекладу неологізмів, ідіом, евфемізмів та національних реалій. Також, у ході дослідження було здійснено якісний аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження; з'ясовано всі можливі проблемні ситуації, які можуть виникати у процесі перекладу. Результати аналізу у відсотковому співвідношенні відображені у діаграмах. Зроблено висновки щодо особливостей функціонування лексичних засобів в англійських та українських текстах промов політиків Великої Британії на соціальну тематику.

Ключові слова: переклад, лексична одиниця, ідіома, неологізм, евфемізм, національна реалія, перекладацька трансформація, політичний дискурс, промова на соціальну тематику.