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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

**Lexical Aspects of Translating the Speeches of Modern
Politicians of Great Britain on Medical Topics**

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з

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Представлено на кафедру_____
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Рецензування _____
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(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 ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПРОМОВ СУЧАСНИХ ПОЛІТИКІВ ВЕЛИКОЇ БРИТАНІЇ МЕДИЧНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

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Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

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спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи Лексичні аспекти перекладу промов сучасних політиків Великої Британії медичної тематики

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна

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1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 1**)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання **практичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 2**)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання **вступу і висновків** дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	**Захист** курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник_____ (підпис)

Студент

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

Студентки 4 курсу курсу групи Па 03-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Петровської Анни Юріївни

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Лексичні аспекти перекладу промов сучасних політиків Великої Британії медичної тематики

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

" _____ **"** _____**2023р.**

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term paper is a study that aims to investigate the languages used by contemporary British politicians when discussing medical topics and to analyze the challenges and strategies associated with translating these speeches into other languages.

This term paper focuses on researching in the field of translation studies and concerns with the study of the tranlation transformations used during translation of speeches of political discourse on medical topic. The research is aimed at analyzing lexical unites translated from English into Ukrainian language.

The **aim** of the term paper is to do research work on the translation transformations of lexical units used during translation of speeches of political discourse on medical topic. Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks:

- to study main features of political discourse;
- to analyze an abstract of political discourse;
- to systematize the classifications of lexical and lexical-semantic transformations;
- to study difficulties and peculiarities during translation of medical units;
- to perform the translation analysis of selected sentences;
- to show the importance of translation transformations in the modern language system.

The subject of the study is an analysis of the language used by modern British politicians when discussing medical topics, and the challenges and transformations involved in translating these speeches into Ukrainian.

The object of the course work is the speeches of modern British politicians on medical topics. The article aims to analyze the language used in these speeches, including lexical aspects.

The main **sources of data** are web articles, social networks, such as Instagram, Telegram, Google, Facebook, Twitter from which 50 sentences with examples in English were taken for further analysis and comparison.

The **methods** of the research are established by the aim of the work and the tasks. In this study, the following methods are used:

- the method of continuous sampling;

- the method of comparative analysis;

- the method of opposition;

- the translation analysis.

The **theoretical and practical value** of the research is the use of the results in the course of translation studies and teaching disciplines in lexicology, linguistics and translation courses.

The research paper consists of three major parts: introduction, the main part of the work consisting of two chapters, and conclusions. The **introduction** reveals the matter and the scientific problem state, its significance and has the following structural positions: introduction of the term paper's main idea, presentation of the problem's theoretical background and rationale topicality for the study, definition of the research aim and objectives, identification of the investigation subject and object of the research, data sources, outline the methods used in the research, theoretical and practical value of the research and brief outline of the research paper structure. **The main part** of the work consists of the first theoretical chapter and the second practical chapter. The first chapter, in turn, consists of three subchapters 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The chapter 1.1 provides 5 pages of a theoretical overview of the peculiarities and features of political speeches; chapter 1.2 provides 5 pages of a theoretical overview of translation of medical terms; chapter 1.3 provides 5 pages of a theoretical overview of lexical transformations. Chapter 2 is divided into two subchapters 2.1 and 2.2.. Chapter 2 contains 20 pages of practical analysis of political speeches on medical topic. **Conclusions** are the logical end of the course paper,

which consistently represent the theoretical and practical results in accordance with the overall goal and specific objectives stated in the introduction.

CHAPTER 1

LEXICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATING THE SPEECHES OF

MODERN POLITICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN

1.1   Peculiarities and features of political speeches

Recently, special interest in linguistics has been caused by the problems of branch terminological systems, the expansion of their boundaries and the increase in the number of components included in them.

It is well known that the transition of individual terms from special use to common use and vice versa occurs with the accelerated development of any branch of science or technology. At the same time, its achievements are actively reflected in mass media. As a result, the terms lose their scientific accuracy, expand their scope of application, and their determinization takes place. In special use, taking the appropriate place in the system, the terms remain by themselves, and their "doubles", homonyms, which no longer possess the necessary systematicity and scientific accuracy, pass to general use. They become fashionable words, find stylistic possibilities, emotionality, appeal of derivation. When determinologizing, the term loses its conceptuality, systematicity, and ambiguity, the concept contained in it is simplified.

Many domestic and foreign scholars have considered the patterns, principles, and problems of the translation process, including: V. Karaban, V. Komissar, P. Newmark, R. Bell, and others.

Most translation practice theorists agree that translation is understood as a process of transmitting information from a foreign language into their native language. D. Delisle emphasizes how thin the translation process is: "Translation is hard work that, from time to time, leads you to despair, but at the same time it constantly enriches us with new skills and knowledge" [23: 321].

When translating a legal text from one language into another, the translator must take into account not only the linguistic differences between the

two texts involved (the source text [ST] and the target text [TT]), but also two different legal systems embedded in the ST and its TT. Therefore, in the process of translation, the translator must be aware of the differences between the two legal systems or special legal terms and find ways to combine the two systems. There is also the possibility that the translator will have to consult with legal experts or, for example, research the legal systems of different countries. Legal terms found in translation are also an inevitable challenge that a translator will have to face when translating legal texts [26: 120].

The term "political language" has become quite familiar, but scientists have not yet developed a unified approach to understanding this phenomenon. Since this term is not generally accepted today, there is an urgent need to determine the essence of political language, its features, to clarify the main meaning of this concept and to clarify the terminology associated with it [20: 4].

The translation of political speeches is associated with its own problems and difficulties, one of the reasons for which is that political speeches have their own unique characteristics. The translation of political speech is still under-researched in translation studies. It is for this reason that this paper seeks to explore translation methods that can be used to translate political speeches.

In modern society, political discourse is a very interesting phenomenon that is constantly developing. Political discourse is a reflection of the socio-political life of the country, it carries elements of its culture, and also contains features of the national character, general and national-specific cultural values [22: 389].

The purpose of political discourse is to encourage "politically correct" actions or assessments. However, not always the values, positions, views and beliefs of the speaker are true and often lead to dire consequences.

In general, politicians to communicate their messages or views to the public often use political speeches. Political speeches can also be used as a tool for persuasion, for giving instructions, or directions from a politician to the

general public. Newmark argues that political speech is considered one of the most important ways used by politicians during campaigns and adds that translation of political language is an abstraction of an abstraction [25: 101]. Meanwhile, Charteris-Black states that a political speech is a coherent stream of spoken language usually prepared for delivery by a speaker to audience for a purpose on a political occasion [20: 4]. It can also be added that political speech differs from other types of speech in terms of the one who delivers the speech: a speech can be considered a political speech if the one who delivers it has a political position.

In their speech, politicians appeal to values or concepts that make it possible to manipulate the mass consciousness, to exert a predictable influence on the audience. The main difference between political discourse and other types of discourse is its pronounced appeal to the value system that exists in a certain society. Value orientation determines the wide use of lexical units with an evaluative value, special stylistic techniques that are consistent with the ideological program of political figures [3: 154].

All communicative strategies of persuasion within the framework of political discourse serve the same purpose - the struggle for power. Directing consciousness to the struggle for power is a specific characteristic of political discourse [21: 57]. Politicians can only hope to succeed by relying on groups and forces outside the field, and a large part of the creation of political discourse is the production of slogans and promises.

Those translators translate political speeches, in particular, speeches of the President, the Vice President, Ministers, Governors, Mayors or other high-ranking government officials, and the messages can also be different, starting from opening and closing words, welcoming words, remarks, official statement of the government and many others. However, these speeches are used by these officials to communicate their policies, their programs, or their views on certain matters or issues.

Of course, the main function of a political text is informativeness, i.e.

conveying and clarifying information, in addition to this, it implements other important functions, such as [15: 117]:

- *attracting attention* (an optional function, but for some genres it is important. For example, if from the very beginning the speaker will not attract attention with his speech, then the effect of such a speech will be small);
- *ideological function* (vision of the situation: what problems need to be solved and what are the ways to solve them);
- *convincing the audience* of the correctness of the problems and proposing ways to solve them;
- *mobilization of the audience* to support the author's proposals [14: 16].

The peculiarity of a political text and its main goal is to aim at influence, and the listeners and addressees of this are, as a rule, a significant number of people. Any political text in a strategic plan is oriented towards changing or maintaining the political situation, redistributing or maintaining the existing balance of power [13: 15]. The author of a political text tries to represent his own picture of the world, imposing through linguistic means a model of constructing political reality in accordance with his worldview or with a certain ideological goal. Such texts promote a certain understanding of the political situation and influence the formation of a worldview.

The importance of a political text lies in the fact that, while forming an individual's worldview, he simultaneously tries to manage it [12: 88]. With the help of well-chosen words, you can create positive or negative emotions of the recipients. Leaders' speeches often become milestones in history [10: 483], because it is thanks to their words that sometimes shape the opinion of society, their language is capable of changing many things not only in their country, but also in the whole world.

The language of political matters contains some contradictions. On the one hand, it is characterized by standardization of the language means, on the other hand, by expressiveness. The purpose of standard lexical means is

reduced to the facilitation of the perception of information by a reader and making a certain communicative effect on him. The aim is to achieve uniformity and clarity of the message [19: 83].

In a political text, especially in a speech, various lexical tools are used most often not only to convey information to listeners, but also to encourage them to take certain actions, to influence them. Public speaking is a purposeful linguistic influence on the consciousness of those who perceive this speech. Therefore, a good speaker is necessarily a good psychologist, that is, able to predict and evaluate the reaction of listeners during the performance, knows how to find an approach to people, touch their most intimate feelings, find a common language with the audience, and convince them of their own rightness [15: 117]. Establishing good contact with the audience always enhances the effect of the performance, which is of great importance for success [7: 75]. Of course, the most frequent in such speeches is the use of terminology, in particular political, military or medical, which indicates that the text is aimed at groups of educated addressees, as well as the formation of the image of politicians.

Translators need to learn the basic concepts of political discourse and analyze the details of verbalization in both the source and target languages. Political texts are filled with culturally important lexical units that reflect general and specific features of the functioning of national cultures. Therefore, the translation of lexical units of political discourse is particularly difficult; translators not only determine the culturally important elements of the politician's speech, but also focus on the recipient's cultural field. Culturally important lexical units in political discourse are closely related to precedent phenomena. Transmitting precedent phenomena is always a difficult task for translators. According to researcher T. Stetsyk, the linguistic analysis of politicians' speeches consists in determining the means by which sign language is used to achieve the impact of communication [14: 13].

Moreover, political terminology penetrates into the common language through mass media. The vocabulary of political discourse is closely intertwined with common language and is used by representatives of the general population, and therefore usually does not have a special character. Modern political communication is mostly mediated by the discourse of mass media, which are becoming practically the only means of communication between politicians and the masses.

So, the lexical means used in political speeches are aimed precisely at achieving such a goal, to emphasize the important, they become markers, impulses for the formation of certain thoughts, actions and deeds of other people at the level of consciousness and subconsciousness.

1.2 Translation of medical terms

Professional translators face many challenges when it comes to translating medical texts or speeches. The emergence of new diseases, treatments and drugs means that translation for this field requires constant specialization. However, the biggest problem is the medical terminology itself. The field of medicine is full of technical terms, so medical translation requires professionals who have knowledge of medicine and health care in two or more languages.

Terminology serving medicine is one of the richest terminological systems. It is continuously updated with new terms that require constant study. Up to 200 branches of medicine are distinguished, each of which has its own system of terms. Therefore, medical terms and their translation attract the special attention of linguists and translators.

In our study, we use the definition of "medical translation" proposed by R.V. Povoroznyuk: "**Medical translation** is mediated interlingual and intercultural communication between speakers who may have the same (doctor - doctor) and different socio-communicative status (doctor - patient or his

representative), for the purpose of transmitting medical information. The main functions of medical translation are informative, educational and advertising" [9: 41].

The translation of specialized vocabulary is a sequence of tasks, such as choosing a general strategy, interpreting a specific term, and choosing a specific transformation based on the function of one or another term in the original text. Several thousand medical terms function in each language. Medical terminology is generally divided into a number of narrower fields, among which there are subsystems of terms so narrow that for adequate translation it is necessary either to have relevant knowledge or to involve specialists in the medical field. Among the problems of translating medical texts, the following can be identified:

- a large number of synonyms;
- widespread use of shortenings and acronyms;
- constant updating of the terminology of this field.

Acronyms and shortenings are especially characteristic of medical texts. Medical texts do not contain a sufficient number of metaphors and other stylistic devices, so the translation of specific terminology and shortenings is the most difficult part of the translation process. Learning the structure of terms and shortenings and their use in different contexts is also an important factor. One of the characteristic features of medical language is the presence of shortenings, initialisms and clipped forms.

Shortenings (which are especially derived from Latin) are among the most frequently used elements in written and oral medical communication. Many terms, such as the names of diseases and their treatments, the names of chemical compounds, are rarely used in their full, unwieldy form, as this would interfere with effective communication. The widespread popularity of shortenings in medical language undoubtedly saves space and time in a medical emergency. In addition, shortenings ensure understanding only for healthcare professionals, making the material inaccessible to the patient, which

in some cases is appropriate for ethical reasons. However, quite often one shortening stands behind several medical terms, which undoubtedly leads to ambiguity of understanding and greatly complicates translation.

Polysemy and synonymy. The most desirable feature in the terminology of any discipline is unambiguity, meaning that one designation refers to one concept and that one concept receives only one designation - thus, under this kind of control over terminology, it will necessarily have two features: monosemy and mononymy. Although desirable, these features are not always present in medical terminology, the terms of which are somewhat ambiguous and sometimes synonymous [17: 2].

In addition, medical terms are characterized by such features as the presence of a definition, maximum abstractness, monosemousness, lack of expression and emotional coloring, stylistic neutrality, correlation with special concepts and strict logic.

Medical translation is a special form of interlingual and intercultural mediation that requires the development of a special categorical apparatus, strategies and tactics for reproducing medical information, taking into account the functional purpose of medical texts, the prevailing paradigm of biomedical communication, the parameters of the appropriate biomedical culture, and the characteristics of the recipients.

Medical terminology has specific features. Its basis consists of borrowed Greco-Latin terms or terms created artificially from Greco-Latin term elements. In the English language, about 95% of the terms were created on the basis of classical languages. Since Greek-Latin terms are the basis of the medical terminology of almost all European languages, most medical terms are international. Some special expressions are used only in Latin. To supplement the terminology, eponymous terms are actively used.

Eponymous terms are terms that contain eponyms, i.e. proper names to denote specific name bearers, from which special linguistic units are formed [1: 72].

According to the classification of Z. Kudelko two groups of internationalisms can be distinguished among the eponymous terms [6: 12]:

1) **full internationalisms** – internationalisms in external and internal form in medicine: *комплекс Ейзенменґера (укр.) – Eisenmenger complex (англ.), синдром Дресслера (укр.) – Dressler's syndrome (англ);*

2) **partial internationalisms by external form** (one term element is full internationalism, the other by internal form), for example: *колориметр Ловібонда (укр.) – Lovibond-tintometer (англ).*

Moreover, as we can see, full internationalism is a term-element-eponym. Therefore, the eponym component of the term acts as a kind of international sign in the scientific communication of specialists.

A characteristic feature of English medical terminology is the presence of numerous eponymous terms. An obligatory component of the eponym term is its own name, which is usually transcribed or transliterated during translation into Ukrainian. The use of eponyms in medical terminology occurs more often than in other spheres of activity. In some cases, this leads to the use of two or more synonyms for the same concept. This is one of the reasons why terminological variability is especially common in medicine.

For the accurate translation of the term, it is important to know its word-forming and morphological structure. There are *simple* **medical terms** – separate nouns that denote specific concepts consisting of one word; ***complex* terms**, formed with the help of several separate words and can contain a consistent, inconsistent meaning or both at the same time; and ***multi-component* terms** consisting of three or more words.

There are primarily three categories of medical terms, each of which is used within a specific group of people for communication, information and documentation [27: 7]:

• scientific medical terms used among professional medical personnel;

• common medical terms used between medical personnel and patients;

• medical terms used by medical personnel (often jargon).

The method of choosing dictionary counterparts is the most common type of translation of terminological units. Permanent counterparts are the most stable way of translating units of the original language. Of course, there are other ways of translation.

Translation problems include the presence of a large number of "false friends of the translator" in medical terminology. In this case, a term of classical origin that exists in one language can create the impression that a term similar in form and with the same meaning exists in all languages and authors resort to its transliteration without suspecting the existence of other options.

Perhaps among the most serious difficulties, that translators constantly face is the ability to find equivalent medical terms. Although most medical terms have Greek and Latin origins, their meanings in different languages may not always be the same.

A translator of medical discourse must follow some general rules of translation. Here you can refer to the gold standards of translation of medical texts: an error in translation is a medical error, e.g. literal translation or excessive complication of the text to give it a scientific sound is unacceptable; the translated text should be simple and clear and based on the use of standard terminology [28: 118]. To paraphrase them, in order to translate a medical article, it is necessary to fully understand the subject of its research, namely to thoroughly know the chosen field and carefully study the medical terminology of the translated medical problem.

So, medical terms have their own specific features that must be taken into account in order to get a truly correct translation. Translation of medical texts can be considered one of the most difficult, due to the fact that medicine is a science in which accuracy plays a huge role. Here, the possibility of mistakes, inadmissible approximation of wording and inaccuracy of terms are not allowed.

Translating medical terminology is a difficult task, but not impossible. It requires experience, technical knowledge and the right technology to ensure

consistency and accuracy. Maintaining a database of medical terms can be time-consuming; this is why hospitals, HMOs, medical associations and organizations and companies in the medical or pharmaceutical industry choose to partner with language service providers.

1.3 Distinctive features of lexical transformations in the translation of medical terms

Political discourse is created to obtain, maintain and use political power. It is aimed at expressing views on the world and convincing the audience to whom attention is directed in the undoubted correctness of such a view. When delivering a speech, the speaker depicts future events that may become a serious problem for a translator, choosing appropriate translation strategies to adequately and accurately render the utterance's meaning [24: 136].

Baker assumes that the lexical structure of a language, its stock of words and expressions, and its established collocation patterns provide its speakers with ready-made ways of analyzing and reporting experience [18: 94].

Political texts are not characterized by logical order. Language patterns and stereotypes are often used. Inconvenient expressions are replaced by conditional ones, and even by ones that mean nothing. Political discource in speeches also favors commentary over information. An important feature is the focus of arguments mainly on feelings and not on reason [8: 22].

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Baker [18: 94] assumes that the lexical structure of a language, its stock of words and expressions, and its established collocation patterns provide its speakers with ready-made ways of analyzing and reporting experience.

In order to achieve an adequate translation, i.e. reproduction of the content of the source language text in the translation language, while preserving the pragmatic and stylistic aspects of the source text, the translator must resort to certain transformations of the original text. Such transformations are called translational transformations.

According to the definition of I. V. Korunets, translation **transformations** are types of significant and minor changes in the structural form of language units, which are carried out in order to achieve the fidelity of the translation. They are carried out either due to the incompatibility of the means of expression of the translated language, which makes it impossible to transfer some units of the original language into it, or to preserve the style of the passage of the original language and thus preserve the expressiveness of the semantic units of the source language [5: 361].

Transformation is the basis of most translation techniques, which consists in changing the formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for transmission. We note that transformation is the basis of most translation methods, which consists in changing the formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for transmission [13: 47].

The word as a lexical unit is part of the lexical system of the language, and the semantic load of the word is unique for each specific language, and therefore may not coincide with the lexical systems of the foreign language and the language of translation. Accordingly, lexical transformations, which can be defined as "deviations from dictionary counterparts" become the most significant [11: 67].

Lexical transformations are specific changes of lexical elements of the original language in order to ensure the adequacy of the translation. They are used when dictionary counterparts in the translation language are either absent

or do not adequately convey the semantic, stylistic and pragmatic characteristics of the translation [4: 84].

Many English words with broad semantics do not have absolute counterparts in the Ukrainian language. A bilingual dictionary usually gives a number of partial variants, each of which conveys only one of the meanings of a foreign word. However, even all dictionary counterparts in their totality do not fully cover the broad semantics of a foreign language word. When the dictionary counterparts of this or that word of the original language cannot be used in the translation, translational lexical-semantic substitutions are used.

According to the classification of I.V. Korunets, lexical transformations, along with transliteration, transcription, and loan translation, include a group of lexical-semantic substitutions, such as: concretization, generalization, and modulation (semantic development) of the meaning of the original unit.

One of the most common lexical transformations is **concretization**. We note that concretization is a method of translation in which a word or phrase of a foreign language with a broader subject-logical meaning is replaced by a word in the translation with a narrower meaning. The unit of the TL expresses the types of the concept that is part of the generic concept of the original language. Thus, these two units receive a certain logical connection.

Often the translator resorts to concretization when there is no word in the TL with the same broad meaning as in the SL. In this case, the selection of a unit with a more specific value is carried out according to the context. In addition, the use of this transformation may be due to the fact that the lexical unit in the TL has the same meaning and connotation as the unit of the original language, but is rarely used or not used in the language environment of translation.

The opposite transformation is **generalization**, which is used to replace a unit of the original language with a narrower meaning by a unit of the translation language with a wider meaning. This means that now the unit of the TL expresses the generic concept, and the unit of the SL – the species. The

translator can use such a transformation if the lexical unit of the original language will be incomprehensible to the receptor of the TL, or in the conditions of the context this unit may be unimportant.

When translating from English into Ukrainian, this technique is used much less often than concretization. This is due to the peculiarities of the English vocabulary. English words often have a more abstract character than Ukrainian words referring to the same concept.

The transformation of generalization is usually used during the translation of general folk and general scientific layers of the lexical composition of scientific and technical texts. Since its use can lead to a certain loss of accuracy of information, it should be used with caution, only in those cases when the use of a dictionary counterpart in the translation may lead to a violation of grammatical or stylistic norms of the translated language [16: 370].

In order to create a more competent translation that does not allow for ambiguous interpretation, translators repeatedly use the technique of *semantic development – ***modulation***. It is a transformation when the translator replaces a unit of the SL with a unit of the TL, and its meaning can be logically deduced from the meaning of the original unit. In most cases, the values of these two correlated units are related cause-and-effect relationships.

At the same time, both words and phrases are replaced. The logical connection between such concepts should be so obvious and semantically sufficient that in the translation the cause could be replaced by the effect or vice versa, or (otherwise) the whole part. Often, such relations, when using the modulation method, have a broader character, although the logical connection is always preserved.

Given that all meaningful parts of speech are divided into three categories: objects, processes, and signs, the translation process exhibits a sharp variety of substitutions both within each category and between different categories. Very often, when conveying the same content through the means of another language, attention is not paid to the form of the word that will express this

content. An object can be replaced by its sign, a process by an object, a sign by an object or process, etc. [11: 67].

But many English words do not have direct equivalents in the Ukrainian language. In such cases, dictionaries provide a range of meanings that only partially cover the meaning of the source language word, and translators have to choose the one that best fits the context. In this case, **differentiation** is used.

Transcription and **transliteration** are ways of translating a lexical unit of the original by reproducing its form using the letters of the target language. We reproduce the sound form of the lexical unit of the SL with the help of transcription, and its graphic form with the help of transliteration. A rather widespread method of translation is transcription with preservation of certain elements of transliteration. It is worth noting that the transfer of the word form in the target language is always quite approximate, since the phonetic and graphic systems of the source language and the target language are different.

Transcoded terms that are already firmly established in the TL can be presented in dictionaries without additional descriptive translation. The transcoding of neologisms (including medical ones) takes place in those cases when the culture and, in particular, the science of the country of the language of translation lacks a corresponding concept and a corresponding translation equivalent, and the translator cannot choose words in the language of translation that would adequately convey the meaning of the concept and satisfy the requirements for term formation. Since during transcoding, the transcoded word has one meaning, this method of translation is advisable to use in those cases when it is necessary to create a clearly unambiguous term in the translated language. Transcoding of terms occurs especially often when the term in the TL consists of international term elements of Latin or ancient Greek origin [2: 569].

Loan translation (literal translation) is a method of translating new words (terms), when the counterpart of a simple or more often complex word (term) of the SL in the TL is chosen, as a rule, the first counterpart in the

dictionary. Loan translation, as a translation method, is more often used when translating complex words (terms). It can also be applied to only one of the components of a complex word (term). Loan translation is quite often used when translating complex terms that are formed using common related words. This transformation can be used only if the translated version preserves the norms of usage and conjugation of words in the Ukrainian language.

By the way, loan translation is used to convey both non-equivalent terms and those that have equivalents, and involves the translation of phrases while preserving the structure of the original.

Now we are going to analyze an abstract of the political speech of the Director General of the WHO Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus and see the features of such texts.

"Globally, the number of reported COVID-19 cases and deaths continues to decline.

This is an encouraging trend, but the Secretariat continues to urge caution.

Globally, there is not enough testing, and not enough vaccination.

On average, about three-quarters of health workers and people aged over 60 globally have been vaccinated.

But these rates are much lower in low-income countries.

Vaccine supply is now sufficient, but demand in many countries with the lowest vaccination rates is lacking.

The perception that the pandemic is over is understandable, but misguided. This is not the time to let down our guard.

A new and more dangerous variant could emerge at any time, and vast numbers of people remain unprotected.

It has now been two-and-a-half years since we first identified cases of this novel coronavirus.

We do not yet have the answers as to where it came from or how it entered the human population."

Analysis

1. The text under analysis headlined WHO Director-General's opening remarks at the Member State Information Session on COVID-19 and other issues belongs to artefact text type. It is of political discourse.

2. The text was taken from official website World Health Organization. The text is intended for those who are interested in world and health news (in the field of medicine, which is evident from the content). The communicative aim of the textual information is to persuade the addressee to take certain actions to solve a societal problem.

3. 1) Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

A. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- *simple lexical repetition*: continues – continues; enough – enough; cases – cases; coronavirus – coronavirus; globally – globally.

- *complex lexical repetition*: vaccination – vaccinated;

- *simple paraphrase*: COVID-19 – coronavirus; people – human population; came from – entered;

- *complex paraphrase*: sufficient – lacking;

- *co-reference*: health workers – people;

- *substitution*: novel coronavirus – it.

B. Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses.

C. Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion.

2) Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: We – now – here

We hereby inform you (the listener or the reader) that the perception that the pandemic is over, but misguided.

4. Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

1) Strong positions of the text: Globally, the number of reported COVID-19 cases and deaths continues to decline. Globally, there is not enough testing, and not enough vaccination.

2) Weak positions: This is an encouraging trend, but the Secretariat continues to urge caution. But these rates are much lower in low-income countries.

3) Tropes: <u>metaphor</u> – it (coronavirus) entered the human population; <u>metonymy</u> – Secretariat; <u>epithet</u> – encouraging, unprotected; <u>repetition</u>: globally – globally, not enough - not enough.

We can conclude that the political speech on the topic of medicine is lexically and semantically coherent, which is confirmed by repetition links and coherence of sentences. The text also contains several stylistic units, but they are few, which indicates an official speech.

CHAPTER 2
POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN TRANSLATION
2.1 Lexical transformations in the translation of political speeches: transliteration and transcription

In the previous chapter, the types of translation transformations were revealed. In this chapter, we will describe how these ways are applied for rendering political speeches.

1. Transliteration or transcription – the ways of translating a lexical unit of the original by reproducing its form using the letters of the target language.

(1) *"There are good supplies of antibiotics to treat strep A and stock can be moved around if there are issues in some areas, Health Secretary Steve Barclay has told the BBC."* (AFSAIGSSHSSB: URL) – Існують хороші запаси антибіотиків для лікування стрептокока А, і запаси можуть легко транспортуватися, якщо виникнуть проблеми в деяких регіонах, заявив міністр охорони здоров'я Стів Барклай в інтерв'ю BBC.

The medical term 'A' is rendered into Ukrainian with the help of transliteration. This term is used to refer to the group of streptococci. In Ukrainian language it is referred in the same way 'A'.

(8) *Do not make the mistake of thinking Omicron can't hurt you; can't make you and your loved ones seriously ill.* (EWOBJSAHABJFEA: URL) – Не варто помилково вважати, що Омікрон не може завдати вам шкоди; не може призвести до серйозного захворювання вас або ваших близьких.

The name of disease '*Omicron*' is translated as 'Омікрон' so we can observe here the transformation of transliteration.

(18) *I can announce today that the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme will not be interest free, as previously planned, for 6 months – it will now be interest free for twelve months.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL) - Сьогодні я можу оголосити, що Програма кредитування на випадок призупинення бізнесу через коронавірус не буде безвідсотковою, як

планувалося раніше, протягом 6 місяців - тепер вона буде безвідсотковою протягом року.

The noun '*Coronavirus*' is rendered into Ukrainian with the help of transliteration as 'коронавірус'.

(22) *We face a shared threat that we can only overcome with shared solutions. Sharing financial resources, sharing vaccine doses and production capacity, and sharing technology, <u>know-how</u> and waiving intellectual property.* (UNEGBUG7CTFGCVP: URL) - Ми зіткнулися зі спільною загрозою, яку можемо подолати лише завдяки спільним рішенням. Спільне використання фінансових ресурсів, спільне використання доз вакцин і виробничих потужностей, спільне використання технологій, <u>ноу-хау</u> та відмова від інтелектуальної власності.

The noun '*know-how*' is translated with the help of transcription as 'ноу-хау'.

(41) *Leaders know that stringent containment measures such as <u>lockdowns</u> cannot be reimposed on a significant scale because a large part of their economies and food systems are informal, and stimulus packages are expensive.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Лідери знають, що суворі заходи стримування, такі як <u>локдауни</u>, не можуть бути застосовані в значних масштабах, оскільки значна частина економіки та продовольчих систем цих країн є приватними, а пакети стимулів коштують дорого.

The compound noun '*lockdowns*' is rendered by means of transcription as 'локдауни'.

(44) *The toughest stage of the <u>Covid-19</u> pandemic lies ahead for poorer countries.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Найважчий етап пандемії <u>Ковід-19</u> чекає на бідніші країни.

The noun '*Covid-19*' is translated into Ukrainian as 'Ковід-19'. By translating this word, the transformation of transliteration is used.

(50) *The number of mutations that it has - and the nature of these - and some of the very early indications from Southern Africa have raised the*

concern that this variant might be more transmissible than <u>Delta</u> which of course is currently the dominant variant in Scotland and many other countries. (CUFMS29N2021: URL) – Кількість мутацій, які він має, і їхня природа, а також деякі ранні ознаки з Південної Африки викликали занепокоєння, що цей варіант може бути більш швидко передаваним, ніж <u>Дельта</u>, яка, звісно, зараз домінує в Шотландії та багатьох інших країнах.

The noun '*Delta*' is translated with the help of practical transcription as 'Дельта'.

2.2 Lexical transformations in the translation of political speeches: concretization, generalization, modulation and differentiation

2. **Concretization** is a method of translation in which a word with a broader meaning is replaced by a word in the translation with a narrower meaning.

(1) "*<u>There are</u> good supplies of antibiotics to treat strep A and stock can be <u>moved</u> around if <u>there are</u> issues in some areas, Health Secretary Steve Barclay has <u>told</u> the BBC.*" (AFSAIGSSHSSB: URL) – <u>Існують</u> хороші запаси антибіотиків для лікування стрептокока А, і запаси можуть легко транспортуватися, якщо <u>виникнуть</u> проблеми в деяких регіонах, <u>заявив</u> міністр охорони здоров'я Стів Барклай в інтерв'ю ВВС.

In this sentence we have two word combinations '*there are*' repeated twice. We have translated each of them using concretization transformation according to the context. At the beginning of the sentence '*there are*' is translated as 'існують', although we could also translate it as '<u>є</u>', but in this case the word 'існують' is the most acceptable. The next '*there are*' is translated as 'виникнуть' according to the context.

The word '*told*' is translated also with the help of concretization in the way as 'заявив'. When translating direct or indirect speech, the author's words from English into Ukrainian are often translated using this transformation.

(4) *We did not run out of <u>ventilators</u> or ICU beds. We have so far collectively shielded our NHS, have been able to shield all of us, from an outbreak that would have been far worse.* (BJPCSWHSAWIM: URL) – У нас не закінчилися <u>апарати штучної вентиляції легень</u> чи ліжка у відділеннях інтенсивної терапії. Ми колективно захистили нашу національну систему охорони здоров'я, змогли захистити всіх нас від пандемії, яка могла б бути набагато гіршою.

The noun '*ventilators*' is translated as 'апарати штучної вентиляції легень'. This variant is suitable here taking into account the fact that this is a medical topic.

(9) *And <u>last</u>, we must make sure that any measures we take do not force the reproduction rate of the disease – <u>the R</u> – back up over one, so that we have the kind of exponential growth we were facing a few weeks ago.* (BJSIFFCSTECL: URL) – І, <u>по-третє</u>, ми повинні переконатися, що будь-які заходи, яких ми вживаємо, не призведуть до того, що коефіцієнт відтворення хвороби - <u>показник R</u> - знову перевищить одиницю, і ми матимемо тенденцію до експоненціального зростання, з якою ми боролися ще кілька тижнів тому.

The adjective '*last*' is translated as 'по-третє'. Concretization is used according to the speech context, where '*last*' is third point.

'*the R*' is rendered as 'показник R'. We can make a conclusion that the definite article is concretized.

(20) *"I know how worried <u>people</u> are," he said. "What everyone needs to know is that we are doing everything we can to keep <u>this</u> country, and our people, healthy and financially secure."* (RSVTDWITTGTC: URL) – "Я знаю, наскільки хвилюється <u>народ</u>, - сказав він. "Все, що потрібно знати, це те, що ми робимо все можливе, щоб зберегти <u>нашу</u> країну і наш народ здоровими і фінансово захищеними".

The noun '*people*' is translated with the help of concretization as 'народ'.

The pronoun '*our*' is rendered as 'нашу' in order to reinforce the importance by repeating this pronoun.

(25) *I am afraid they have failed the first test even before they've <u>had</u> a weekend of talks because it looks more like passing the begging bowl round than a comprehensive plan to vaccinate the world.* (FUKEBSG7CVPONS: URL) - Я побоююся, що вони провалили перше випробування ще до того, як <u>провели</u> переговори на вихідних, тому що це більше схоже на передавання миски з проханнями по колу, ніж на комплексний план вакцинації світу.

The past form of the verb '*had*' is translated with the help of concretization as 'провели'.

(28) *People will never be able to travel abroad ever again if ministers maintain their stance that it cannot be restarted until there <u>are</u> no new variants of the virus elsewhere.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL) – Люди більше ніколи не зможуть подорожувати за кордон, якщо міністри продовжать дотримуватися позиції, що не можна перезапустити процес, поки не <u>з'являться</u> нові види вірусу в інших країнах.

The verb '*are*' is translated as 'з'являться'. The meaning is much more concretized.

(30) *There will not be a <u>time</u> when we can say that there will never be another case of COVID-19 in <u>this</u> country.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL) – Не настане <u>моменту</u>, коли ми скажемо, що в <u>нашій</u> країні більше ніколи не буде зафіксовано жодного випадку захворювання на COVID-19.

The noun '*time*' is rendered as 'моменту' with the help of concretization.

The demonstrative pronoun '*this*' is translated as 'нашій', where concretization can be observed too.

(34) *One of the biggest challenges we face <u>is</u> that too many affected countries are still not sharing data with WHO.* (BPOLOGP: URL) - Одна з найбільших проблем, з якою ми стикаємося, <u>полягає</u> в тому, що занадто багато заражених вірусом країн все ще не обмінюються даними з ВООЗ.

The verb '*is*' is translated by means of concretization as 'полягає'.

(36) *What is unforgivable is turning something like whether your wear a face mask into a political issue.* (TBRAUASCOWMTFOC: URL) - Що неприпустимо, то це, наприклад, перетворювати питання використання захисної маски, на політичне обговорення.

The noun '*issue*' is translated as 'обговорення' where the meaning of the word in TL is narrower.

(39) *In Brazil, there <u>are</u> now more than 3m confirmed cases, India is above 2m, and the continent of Africa passed the 1m mark last week.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – У Бразилії зараз <u>налічується</u> понад 3 мільйони зафіксованих випадків, в Індії - понад 2 мільйони, а на Африканському континенті минулого тижня кількість хворих перевищила 1 мільйон.

The verb '*are*' is translated with the help of concretization as 'налічується' the meaning of which best fits into the sentence.

(46) *I will make sure that people can <u>get</u> doctor appointments and the NHS services they need.* (URL: TWCROTS) – Я подбаю про те, щоб люди могли <u>потрапити</u> на візит до лікаря та отримати необхідні їм послуги НСЗ.

The verb '*get*' is translated as 'потрапити' within the context of *doctor appointments*. The meaning of the word in TL is more specific.

(47) *The mistake that was made <u>was</u> that, in thinking about future pandemics, the focus was very much on influenza rather than on respiratory diseases.* (CDCAMIGPFFP: URL) – Помилка <u>полягала</u> в тому, що, думаючи про можливі пандемії, основна увага була зосереджена на грипі, а не на распіраторних захворюваннях.

The verb '*was*' is rendered as 'полягала'. In Ukrainian we usually use this verb to explain our point of view. As we can see the meaning of the verb in TL is narrower.

3. **Generalization** is used to replace a unit with a narrower meaning by a unit of the translation language with a wider meaning.

(3) We <u>have</u> the PPE, we <u>have</u> the beds, we <u>have</u> the Nightingales, we <u>have</u> new medicines – pioneered in this country – that can help save lives. (BJSIFTFACIBNMO: URL) – У нас <u>є</u> засоби індивідуального захисту, у нас <u>є</u> ліжка, у нас <u>є</u> медсестри, у нас <u>є</u> нові ліки – вперше в цій країні – які можуть допомогти врятувати життя.

The verb '*have*' is rendered into Ukrainian as 'є', not 'маємо', so here generalization is used.

(18) *I can announce today that the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme will not be interest free, as previously planned, for 6 months – it will now be interest free for <u>twelve months</u>.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL) - Сьогодні я можу оголосити, що Програма кредитування на випадок призупинення бізнесу через коронавірус не буде безвідсотковою, як планувалося раніше, протягом 6 місяців - тепер вона буде безвідсотковою протягом <u>року</u>.

The word combination '*twelve months*' is translated as 'року'. As for marking time, the British are more specific in this regard, while Ukrainians, on the contrary, generalize it.

(19) *And I'm strengthening the safety net for <u>self-employed people</u> too, by suspending the minimum income floor for everyone affected by the economic impacts of coronavirus.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL) - Я також посилюю систему захисту для <u>підприємців</u>, тимчасово призупиняючи мінімальний рівень доходу для всіх, хто постраждав від економічних наслідків коронавірусу.

The word combination '*self-employed people*' is rendered by means of generalization as 'підприємців'.

(26) *It's a <u>catastrophic</u> failure if we can't go away in the next week or two ... with a plan that actually rids the world of COVID now we've got a vaccine.* (FUKEBSG7CVPONS: URL) – Це буде <u>жахлива</u> помилка, якщо ми не зможемо піти в найближчі тиждень-два з планом, який фактично позбавить світ від коронавірусу, оскільки тепер у нас є вакцина.

The adjective '*catastrophic*' is translated as 'жахлива'. This adjective has broader meaning than 'катастрофічна'.

(27) *Emergency workers <u>are</u> reportedly <u>stuck</u> in isolation because they cannot get their hands on a test.* (AR2022SOC: URL) - За повідомленнями, працівники екстрених служб <u>перебувають</u> в ізоляції, тому що не можуть отримати тест на руки.

The word combination '*are stuck*' is translated into Ukrainian by means of generalization as 'перебувають'.

(33) *My view, very simply with the coronavirus, is the important thing is I think there are a lot of <u>lessons</u> about global coordination that we should learn after this, but in the short term you have to follow the scientific advice.* (BPOLOGP: URL) - На мою думку, з коронавірусом все дуже просто: я вважаю, що є багато <u>досвіду</u> щодо глобальної координації, який ми повинні засвоїти після цього, але найближчим часом ви повинні дотримуватися медичних рекомендацій.

The noun '*lessons*' is rendered as 'досвіду', the meaning of the word in the TL is broader.

4. **Modulation** is a transformation when the meaning of translated unit is logically deduced from the meaning of the original unit.

(1) "*There are good supplies of antibiotics to treat strep A and stock can be <u>moved</u> around if there are issues in some areas, Health Secretary Steve Barclay has told the BBC.*" (AFSAIGSSHSSB: URL) – Існують хороші запаси антибіотиків для лікування стрептокока А, і запаси можуть легко <u>транспортуватися</u>, якщо виникнуть проблеми в деяких регіонах, заявив міністр охорони здоров'я Стів Барклай в інтерв'ю BBC.

The word '*moved*' is translated as 'транспортуватися', so the translation of modulation was used. The direct equivalent in Ukrainian is 'рухатися'.

(2) *If we <u>let</u> this virus get out of control now, it would mean that our NHS had no space – once again – <u>to deal with</u> cancer patients and millions of other non-Covid medical needs.* (BJSIFTFACIBNMO: URL) – Якщо ми

допустимо, щоб вірус вийшов з-під контролю, це означатиме, що наша система охорони здоров'я знову не матиме можливостей надавати допомогу онкохворим та мільйонам інших медичних потреб, не пов'язаних з коронавірусом.

The verb '*let*' is rendered as 'допустимо'. The dictionary variant is 'дозволяти', so in this sentence modulation is observed.

The verb '*to deal with*' is translated as 'надавати допомогу', so here we can see the development of meaning.

(4) *We did not run out of ventilators or ICU beds. We have so far collectively shielded our NHS, have been able to shield all of us, from an outbreak that would have been far worse.* (BJPCSWHSAWIM: URL) – У нас не закінчилися апарати штучної вентиляції легень чи ліжка у відділеннях інтенсивної терапії. Ми колективно захистили нашу національну систему охорони здоров'я, змогли захистити всіх нас від пандемії, яка могла б бути набагато гіршою.

The noun '*outbreak*' is rendered into Ukrainian as 'пандемії', so the transformation of modulation is used.

(5) *And thanks to the extraordinary efforts of our NHS and its volunteers, we delivered the fastest booster programme in Europe, reaching half our population before any other European country, with more than 36 million boosters now in arms across the UK, including more than 90 per cent of all over 60s in England.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL) – Завдяки надзвичайним зусиллям Національної служби охорони здоров'я та волонтерів ми реалізували найшвидшу програму вакцинації в Європі, вакцинувавши половину нашого населення раніше, ніж будь-яка інша європейська країна, і зараз понад 36 мільйонів вакцин знаходяться по всій Великій Британії, в тому числі понад 90 відсотків усіх людей старше 60 років в Англії.

The verb '*delivered*' is translated according to the context as 'реалізували'. Here modulation is used.

The word '*reaching*' is rendered as 'вакцинувавши', not having used direct translation 'досягнувши'.

(6) *And while there are some places where* <u>*cases*</u> *are likely to continue rising, including in primary schools – our scientists believe it is likely that the Omicron wave has now peaked nationally.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL) – І хоча є місця, де <u>захворювання</u>, ймовірно, продовжуватимуть зростати, в тому числі в початкових школах, наші експерти вважають, що, швидше за все, хвиля захворюваності на Омікрон досягла свого найбільшого росту на національному рівні.

The noun '*cases*' is translated according to the context as 'захворювання', that is why modulation can be observed.

(8) *Do not make the mistake of thinking Omicron can't hurt you; can't* <u>*make*</u> *you and your loved ones seriously ill.* (EWOBJSAHABJFEA: URL) – Не варто помилково вважати, що Омікрон не може завдати вам шкоди; не може <u>призвести</u> до серйозного захворювання вас або ваших близьких.

The verb '*make*' is rendered as 'призвести'. The translation of the word is made according to the context.

(9) *And last, we must make sure that any measures we* <u>*take*</u> *do not force the reproduction rate of the disease – the R – back up over one, so that we have the* <u>*kind*</u> *of exponential growth we were facing a few weeks ago.* (BJSIFFCSTECL: URL) – І, по-третє, ми повинні переконатися, що будь-які заходи, яких ми <u>вживаємо</u>, не призведуть до того, що коефіцієнт відтворення хвороби - показник R - знову перевищить одиницю, і ми матимемо <u>тенденцію</u> до експоненціального зростання, з якою ми боролися ще кілька тижнів тому.

The verb '*take*' is translated as 'вживаємо'. The development of meaning can be observed.

The word '*kind*' is rendered into Ukrainian by means of modulation as 'тенденцію', not using direct translation 'вид'.

(11) *"The only reason I'm able to say...we must learn to live with COVID as we live with flu...in the long <u>term</u> is of course because we have this vaccination programme and the capability to evolve our vaccines," he told parliament.* (WMLWCLTFILTSUJ: URL) – "Єдина причина, через яку я можу сказати... що ми повинні навчитися жити з COVID так само, як ми живемо з грипом... в довгостроковій <u>перспективі</u>, звичайно, полягає в тому, що у нас є програма вакцинації і можливість розвивати наші вакцини", - сказав він у парламенті.

The noun '*term*' is contextually translated as 'перспективі' so the modulation is used to achieve an adequate translation.

(12) *Without faulting anyone so far, it's vital, where there is such a lot at <u>stake</u>, to <u>throw</u> the maximum possible light on the methods, assumptions and data built into our understanding of how this epidemic will develop.* (SRJLTHSACBTWSTSTA: URL) – Не звинувачуючи нікого, вкрай важливо, коли на <u>кону</u> стоїть так багато, якомога більше <u>дослідити</u> методи, припущення та дані, що лежать в основі нашого розуміння того, як буде розвиватися ця епідемія.

The noun '*stake*' is translated as 'кону' not using the direct translation 'ставка'.

The verb '*throw*' is rendered as 'дослідити' because it is usually used with the noun *methods* in such contexts. That is why we can say that modulation is used.

(14) *By the middle of February, if <u>things</u> go well and with a fair wind in our sails, we expect to have offered the first vaccine dose to everyone in the four top priority groups identified by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation.* (BJSIFACLAIE: URL) – До середини лютого, якщо <u>ситуація</u> і обставини будуть сприятливими, ми плануємо забезпечити першою дозою вакцини всіх, хто належить до чотирьох пріоритетних груп, визначених Об'єднаним комітетом з вакцинації та імунопрофілактики.

The noun '*things*' is rendered into Ukrainian as 'ситуація', not 'речі' so the development of meaning is observed.

(17) *Combined with our previous announcements on public services and business support, our planned economic <u>response</u> will be one of the most <u>comprehensive</u> in the world.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL) – Разом з нашими попередніми оголошеннями про державні послуги та підтримку бізнесу, наша запланована економічна <u>реформа</u> буде однією з найбільш <u>потужних</u> у світі.

The noun '*response*' is rendered as 'реформа' according to the whole speech of minister.

The adjective '*comprehensive*' is translated as 'потужних' in order to reinforce the significance of this reform.

(21*) This is first and foremost a medical emergency and there has to be joint action to deal with that. But the more you <u>intervene</u> to deal with the medical emergency, the more you put economies at risk.* (GBCFGGTTC: URL) – Це, перш за все, надзвичайна медична ситуація, і для її вирішення потрібні спільні дії. Але чим більше ви <u>намагаєтесь</u> допомогти, тим більше ви ставите під загрозу економіку країни.

The verb '*intervene*' is contextually translated as 'намагаєтесь', not directly 'втручатися'.

(23) *Tragically, we are sleepwalking into the next variant, and political leaders are still not listening to the medical advice that is still there - that we've got to increase vaccination, continue to test at a <u>high</u> level, and provide the new treatments available.* (WCOCWFUKPMGB: URL) – Сумно, що ми крокуємо до наступного варіанту, а політичні лідери все ще не дослуховуються до медичних порад, які все ще актуальні - про те, що ми повинні збільшити рівень вакцинації, продовжувати тестування на <u>належному</u> рівні та надавати нові доступні методи лікування.

The adjective '*high*' is translated as 'належному'. In this case, we can observe the development of meaning.

(24) *I think the Americans have forgotten that if they <u>take</u> no action, then the virus will spread from places that are least vaccinated and least protected, and it will come back to haunt them - even if they've been vaccinated four times.* (WCOCWFUKPMGB: URL) – Я думаю, що американці забули, що якщо вони не <u>вживатимуть</u> жодних заходів, то вірус пошириться з найменш вакцинованих і найменш захищених місць, і він повернеться, щоб атакувати їх - навіть якщо вони будуть вакциновані чотири рази.

The verb '*take*' is contextually rendered as 'вживатимуть', because it is often used with the noun 'заходів' in Ukrainian.

(29) *One year on, we are no further forward - indeed, what we have is a devastated industry, jobs lost and global Britain shut for business.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL) – Через рік ми не зрушили з мертвої точки - більше того, ми маємо розвалену промисловість, втрачені робочі місця і глобальну економічну <u>кризу</u> в Британії.

The noun '*shout*' is translated as 'кризу'. We can observe the development of meaning.

(31) *It is <u>incomprehensible</u> that one of the most heavily vaccinated countries in the world is one that is most reluctant to give its citizens the freedoms those vaccinations should support.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL) – <u>Абсурдно</u>, що одна з найбільш вакцинованих країн світу не поспішає надавати своїм громадянам право на свободу, яку ці вакцини мали б підтримувати.

The adjective '*incomprehensible*' is translated as 'абсурдно' according to the context in order to strengthen the denotative meaning of the word.

(32) *If we move too quickly, recklessly even, we could throw away our progress and <u>take</u> us all - including the travel, tourism and aviation industries back to square one.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL) – Якщо ми будемо рухатися занадто швидко, або навіть необдумано, ми можемо втратити наш прогрес і <u>опинитися</u> на початковій фазі, включаючи сфери подорожей, туризму та авіації.

The verb '*take*' is contextually rendered as 'опинитися'. So the transformation of modulation is used here.

(35) *So I wouldn't accept that the Chinese system in that sense is <u>superior</u>.* (BPOLOGP: URL) – Тому я напевне не погоджуся з тим, що китайська система в цьому плані є <u>ефективнішою</u>.

The adjective '*superior*' is translated into Ukrainian as 'ефективнішою' where the development of meaning can be observed, because the direct translation is 'кращий'.

(36) *What is <u>unforgivable</u> is turning something like whether your wear a face mask into a political issue.* (TBRAUASCOWMTFOC: URL) - Що <u>неприпустимо</u>, то це, наприклад, перетворювати питання використання захисної маски, на політичне обговорення.

The adjective '*unforgivable*' is rendered as 'неприпустимо', not a direct translation 'непростимий', so the modulation is used.

(40) *Health services that are dramatically less comprehensive than in western countries <u>are coming</u> under intense pressure due to reallocated resources, large numbers of sick healthcare workers and shortages of personal protective equipment.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Медичні послуги, які є значно менш комплексними, ніж у західних країнах, <u>зазнають</u> сильного тиску через нестачу ресурсів, велику кількість хворих медичних працівників та дефіцит засобів індивідуального захисту.

The verb '*are coming*' is translated as 'зазнають', the meaning of the word fits to the noun 'тиск'. The transformation of modulation is used.

(48) *More should <u>have been learnt</u> from the experience with SARS and respiratory disease in terms of our own preparedness.* (CDCAMIGPFFP: URL) – З досвіду боротьби з ГРВІ та респіраторними захворюваннями слід було б <u>взяти</u> більше з точки зору нашої власної готовності.

The verb '*have been learnt*' is contextually rendered as 'взяти'. We can observe the development of meaning in this case.

5. **Differentiation** is a transformation when a translator chooses the best option of translation from the dictionary list.

(1) *"There are good supplies of antibiotics to treat strep A and stock can be moved around if there are issues in some <u>areas</u>, Health Secretary Steve Barclay has told the BBC."* (AFSAIGSSHSSB: URL) - Існують хороші запаси антибіотиків для лікування стрептокока А, і запаси можуть легко транспортуватися, якщо виникнуть проблеми в деяких <u>регіонах</u>, заявив міністр охорони здоров'я Стів Барклай в інтерв'ю ВВС.

The word '*areas*' is translated into Ukrainian as '*регіонах*' by means of differentiation. It is one of the dictionary variants to translate this word.

(5) *And thanks to the extraordinary efforts of our NHS and its volunteers, we delivered the fastest <u>booster</u> programme in Europe, reaching half our population before any other European country, with more than 36 million boosters now in arms across the UK, including more than 90 per cent of all over 60s in England.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL) – Завдяки надзвичайним зусиллям Національної служби охорони здоров'я та волонтерів ми реалізували найшвидшу програму <u>вакцинації</u> в Європі, вакцинувавши половину нашого населення раніше, ніж будь-яка інша європейська країна, і зараз понад 36 мільйонів вакцин знаходяться по всій Великій Британії, в тому числі понад 90 відсотків усіх людей старше 60 років в Англії.

The word '*booster*' is rendered into Ukrainian as '*вакцинації*' as one of the dictionary versions.

(6) *And while there are some places where <u>cases</u> are likely to continue rising, including in primary schools – our scientists believe it is likely that the Omicron wave has now peaked nationally.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL) – І хоча є місця, де <u>захворювання</u>, ймовірно, продовжуватимуть зростати, в тому числі в початкових школах, наші експерти вважають, що, швидше за все, хвиля захворюваності на Омікрон досягла свого найбільшого росту на національному рівні.

The noun '*cases*' is translated with the help of differentiation as 'захворювання'. The dictionary in the field of medicine gives such an option for the translation of the word.

(7) *The incredible <u>bravery</u> and <u>hard</u> work of our NHS staff, our care workers.* (PMSOC10M2020: URL) – Неймовірна <u>відвага</u> та <u>наполеглива</u> праця наших співробітників Національної служби охорони здоров'я, наших медпрацівників.

The noun '*bravery*' is rendered into Ukrainian as 'відвага'. This variant is suggested by the dictionary.

The adjective '*hard*' is translated as 'наполеглива', not using direct translation 'важка'.

(10) *Some people compare it to seasonal flu. Alas, that is not <u>right</u>. Owing to the lack of immunity, this disease is more <u>dangerous</u>.* (PMSOC12M2020: URL) - Дехто порівнює його з сезонним грипом. На жаль, це не зовсім <u>коректно</u>. Через відсутність імунітету ця хвороба є <u>складнішою</u>.

The adjective '*right*' is translated by means of differentiation as 'коректно'.

The same is with the adjective '*dangerous*'. It is rendered as 'складнішою'. It is also a dictionary variant.

(13) *If you are <u>clinically</u> extremely vulnerable, we are advising you to begin shielding again and you will shortly receive a letter about what this means for you.* (BJSIFACLAIE: URL) – Якщо ви надто вразливі з <u>медичного</u> погляду, ми радимо вам знову почати скринінг, і незабаром ви отримаєте лист з інформацією про те, що це означає для вас.

The adverb '*clinically*' is rendered as one of the dictionary variant in the branch of medicine as 'медичного'.

(14) *By the middle of February, if things go well and with a fair wind in our sails, we <u>expect</u> to have offered the first vaccine dose to everyone in the four top priority groups identified by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation.* (BJSIFACLAIE: URL) – До середини лютого, якщо ситуація

і обставини будуть сприятливими, ми <u>плануємо</u> забезпечити першою дозою вакцини всіх, хто належить до чотирьох пріоритетних груп, визначених Об'єднаним комітетом з вакцинації та імунопрофілактики.

The verb '*expect*' is translated as 'плануємо' and it is one of the variants how to translate the word that is why we can say that differentiation is used.

(15) *Britain shouldn't <u>have</u> one of the highest death rates in the world. And one of the deepest recessions.* (CSKSUHMPAOBJHOP: URL) – Британія не повинна <u>бути</u> країною з одним з найвищих рівнів смертності у світі. І країною з найглибшою рецесією.

The verb '*have*' is translated as 'бути'. The dictionary gives this variant to translate the verb.

(16) *"As we <u>repair</u> and strengthen, we need to learn to live with Covid, so that people can live their lives as normal supported by a strong health care system," the opposition leader told the Labour-supporting audience.* (WNTLTLWC: URL) - "Поки ми <u>відновлюємося</u> і зміцнюємося, ми повинні навчитися жити з Ковідом, щоб люди могли жити нормальним життям за підтримки сильної системи охорони здоров'я", - сказав лідер опозиції аудиторії, яка підтримує лейбористів.

The verb '*repair*' is translated by means of differentiation as 'відновлюємося'.

(21*) This is first and foremost a medical emergency and there has to be joint action to deal with that. But the more you intervene to deal with the medical emergency, the more you put economies at <u>risk</u>.* (GBCFGGTTC: URL) – Це, перш за все, надзвичайна медична ситуація, і для її вирішення потрібні спільні дії. Але чим більше ви намагаєтесь допомогти, тим більше ви ставите під <u>загрозу</u> економіку країни.

The noun '*risk*' is rendered with the help one of the suggested by dictionary variants as 'загрозу'.

(24) *I think the Americans have forgotten that if they take no <u>action</u>, then the virus will spread from places that are least vaccinated and least protected,*

and it will come back to haunt them - even if they've been vaccinated four times. (WCOCWFUKPMGB: URL) – Я думаю, що американці забули, що якщо вони не вживатимуть жодних <u>заходів</u>, то вірус пошириться з найменш вакцинованих і найменш захищених місць, і він повернеться, щоб атакувати їх - навіть якщо вони будуть вакциновані чотири рази.

The noun '*action*' is translated into Ukrainian as 'заходів' by means of differentiation.

(25) *I am afraid they have failed the first <u>test</u> even before they've had a weekend of talks because it looks more like passing the begging bowl round than a comprehensive plan to vaccinate the world.* (FUKEBSG7CVPONS: URL) - Я побоююся, що вони провалили перше <u>випробування</u> ще до того, як провели переговори на вихідних, тому що це більше схоже на передавання миски з проханнями по колу, ніж на комплексний план вакцинації світу.

The noun '*test*' is translated as 'випробування'. It is one of the variants suggested by the dictionary.

(33) *My view, very simply with the coronavirus, is the important thing is I think there are a lot of lessons about global coordination that we should <u>learn</u> after this, but in the short term you have to follow the scientific advice.* (BPOLOGP: URL) - На мою думку, з коронавірусом все дуже просто: я вважаю, що є багато досвіду щодо глобальної координації, який ми повинні <u>засвоїти</u> після цього, але найближчим часом ви повинні дотримуватися медичних рекомендацій.

The verb '*learn*' is translated as 'засвоїти'. This variant to translate the verb is one of those in dictionary.

(34) *One of the biggest <u>challenges</u> we face is that too many affected countries are still not sharing data with WHO.* (BPOLOGP: URL) - Одна з найбільших <u>проблем</u>, з якою ми стикаємося, полягає в тому, що занадто багато заражених вірусом країн все ще не обмінюються даними з ВООЗ.

The noun '*challenges*' is translated as 'проблем'. It is method of differentiation.

(37) *We toyed with the idea of herd immunity, but backed off, rightly, when the mortality rate of such a policy became apparent.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Ми гралися з ідеєю колективного імунітету, але вчасно відступили, коли рівень смертності від такої стратегії став очевидним.

The noun '*policy*' is rendered as 'стратегії', which is suggested by the dictionary and corresponds to the context.

(38) *A similar error at this stage is not excusable.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Подібна помилка на даному етапі не може бути виправдана.

The adjective '*excusable*' is translated as 'виправдана' as one of the dictionary variants.

(41) *Leaders know that stringent containment measures such as lockdowns cannot be reimposed on a significant scale because a large part of their economies and food systems are informal, and stimulus packages are expensive.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Лідери знають, що суворі заходи стримування, такі як локдауни, не можуть бути застосовані в значних масштабах, оскільки значна частина економіки та продовольчих систем цих країн є приватними, а пакети стимулів коштують дорого.

The adjective '*stringent*' is translated as 'суворі'. This variant is one of the given by dictionary, that is why we can observe differentiation.

(42) *Without these, deaths from tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and malnutrition will spiral as Covid-19 cases surge.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Без цього смертність від туберкульозу, ВІЛ, малярії та анемії зростатиме разом зі збільшенням кількості випадків захворювання на Covid-19.

The verb '*spiral*' is rendered as 'зростатиме' as one of the dictionary variants. Despite the fact that the original meaning of this word in the Ukrainian language is 'закручуватися'.

(45) *Consistent, clear messaging is essential, both through media campaigns and outreach to religious leaders, tribal heads, business people and*

youth groups. (TPFTDWTBC: URL) – Послідовне, чітке донесення інформації є надзвичайно важливим як через кампанії у ЗМІ, так і через роботу з релігійними лідерами, племінними <u>вождями</u>, бізнесменами та молодіжними групами.

The noun '*heads*' is translated as 'вождями'. This variant to translate the noun is one of the given in the dictionary and fits to the adjective 'племінними' in this context.

(49) *However, over the past few days a new risk has emerged in the <u>form</u> of the Omicron variant and it is that that we want to update you on today.* (CUFMS29N2021: URL) – Однак за останні кілька днів з'явився новий ризик у вигляді варіанту Омікрон, і саме про нього ми хочемо повідомити вам сьогодні.

The noun '*form*' is rendered as 'вигляді'. This word is given as one of the variants in the dictionary that is why we can say the differentiation is used.

Therefore, we have translated 50 sentences from English into Ukrainian chosen from speeches of politicians of Great Britain on the medical topic. We analyzed the transformations we have used during translation and can conclude that 4 lexical unis (5 %) were translated with the help of transliteration, 3 lexical unis (4 %) – with the help of transcription, 15 lexical unis (20 %) – with the help of concretization, 6 lexical unis (8 %) – by means of generalization, 26 lexical unis (34 %) – by means of modulation, 22 lexical unis (29 %) – by means of differentiation. As we can see, most of the lexical items were

Transformations

■ Transliteration ■ Transcription ■ Concretization ■ Generalization ■ Modulation ■ Differentiation
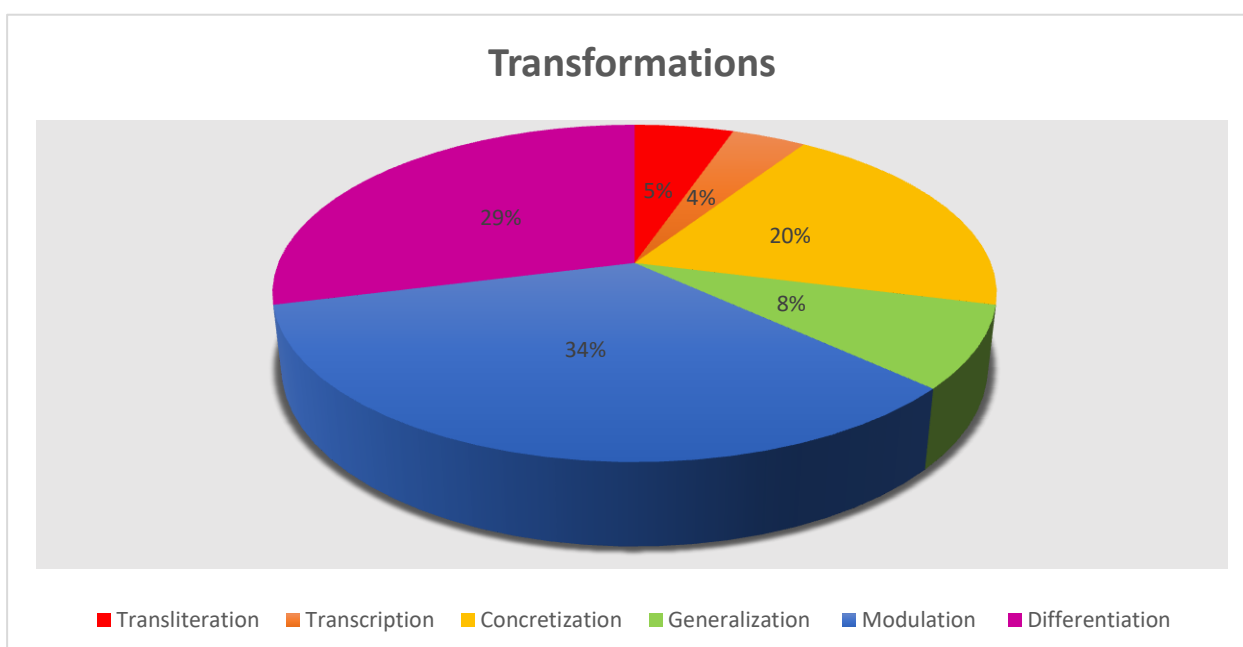
translated using modulation and differentiation.

CONCLUSIONS

In our research we have analyzed methods of translating sentences selected from speeches of politicians of Great Britain on medical topic.

In the first chapter, we covered theoretical part where we studied the notion of political speech, the notion of medical terms, some peculiarities of their translation and types of lexical and lexical-semantic transformations.

In the second chapter we analyzed 50 sentences, defined the transformations of the lexical units and at the end we made the diagram to show the results of this research.

Research shows that the relationship between language and politics is a complicated one. The translation of political discourse aims to elicit a reaction in the foreign audience similar to that of the audience of the ST. The translator's objective is made more difficult by the fact that political discourse refers to a system of values that are specific to the culture for which the political discourse is intended.

The course paper investigates the problem from the point of view of modern development. Various articles, blogs and internet posts serve as the factual material for the research carried out in the practical part. The researched material proves the abovementioned.

The small number of works on political speeches on medical topics confirms the idea that this topic has not yet been sufficiently studied, and therefore requires further research and waits its detailed study investigation.

We hope that this work will be worthy applied at schools, colleges, universities by teachers and students of English and Ukrainian languages. Moreover, we hope that these suggestions and observations will be a useful and useful contribution to the vast field of study of English and Ukrainian philological research. The studying of political speeches on medical topics is extremely important in the process of in-depth study of the language and comparisons of intercultural features.

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ANNEX

1. *There are good supplies of antibiotics to treat strep A and stock can be moved around if there are issues in some areas, Health Secretary Steve Barclay has told the BBC.* (AFSAIGSSHSSB: URL)	Існують хороші запаси антибіотиків для лікування стрептокока А, і запаси можуть легко транспортуватися, якщо виникнуть проблеми в деяких регіонах, заявив міністр охорони здоров'я Стів Барклай в інтерв'ю BBC.
2. *If we let this virus get out of control now, it would mean that our NHS had no space – once again – to deal with cancer patients and millions of other non-Covid medical needs.* (BJSIFTFACIBNMO: URL)	Якщо ми допустимо, щоб вірус вийшов з-під контролю, це означатиме, що наша система охорони здоров'я знову не матиме можливостей надавати допомогу онкохворим та мільйонам інших медичних потреб, не пов'язаних з коронавірусом.
3. *We have the PPE, we have the beds, we have the Nightingales, we have new medicines – pioneered in this country – that can help save lives.* (BJSIFTFACIBNMO: URL)	У нас є засоби індивідуального захисту, у нас є ліжка, у нас є медсестри, у нас є нові ліки - вперше в цій країні - які можуть допомогти врятувати життя.
4. *We did not run out of ventilators or ICU beds. We have so far collectively shielded our NHS, have been able to shield all of us, from an outbreak that would have been far worse.* (BJPCSWHSAWIM: URL)	У нас не закінчилися апарати штучної вентиляції легень чи ліжка у відділеннях інтенсивної терапії. Ми колективно захистили нашу національну систему охорони здоров'я, змогли захистити всіх нас від пандемії, яка могла б бути

	набагато гіршою.
5. *And thanks to the extraordinary efforts of our NHS and its volunteers, we delivered the fastest booster programme in Europe, reaching half our population before any other European country, with more than 36 million boosters now in arms across the UK, including more than 90 per cent of all over 60s in England.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL)	Завдяки надзвичайним зусиллям Національної служби охорони здоров'я та волонтерів ми реалізували найшвидшу програму вакцинації в Європі, вакцинувавши половину нашого населення раніше, ніж будь-яка інша європейська країна, і зараз понад 36 мільйонів вакцин знаходяться по всій Великій Британії, в тому числі понад 90 відсотків усіх людей старше 60 років в Англії.
6. *And while there are some places where cases are likely to continue rising, including in primary schools – our scientists believe it is likely that the Omicron wave has now peaked nationally.* (PMSTTHOCOC19J2022: URL)	І хоча є місця, де захворювання, ймовірно, продовжуватимуть зростати, в тому числі в початкових школах, наші експерти вважають, що, швидше за все, хвиля захворюваності на Омікрон досягла свого найбільшого росту на національному рівні.
7. *The incredible bravery and hard work of our NHS staff, our care workers.* (PMSOC10M2020: URL)	Неймовірна відвага та наполеглива праця наших співробітників Національної служби охорони здоров'я, наших медпрацівників.
8. *Do not make the mistake of thinking Omicron can't hurt you; can't make you and your loved ones seriously ill.* (EWOBJSAHABJFEA: URL)	Не варто помилково вважати, що Омікрон не може завдати вам шкоди; не може призвести до серіозного захворювання вас або

	ваших близьких.
9. *And last, we must make sure that any measures we take do not force the reproduction rate of the disease – the R – back up over one, so that we have the kind of exponential growth we were facing a few weeks ago.* (BJSIFFCSTECL: URL)	І, по-третє, ми повинні переконатися, що будь-які заходи, яких ми вживаємо, не призведуть до того, що коефіцієнт відтворення хвороби - показник R - знову перевищить одиницю, і ми матимемо тенденцію до експоненціального зростання, з якою ми боролися ще кілька тижнів тому.
10. *Some people compare it to seasonal flu. Alas, that is not right. Owing to the lack of immunity, this disease is more dangerous.* (PMSOC12M2020: URL)	Дехто порівнює його з сезонним грипом. На жаль, це не зовсім коректно. Через відсутність імунітету ця хвороба є складнішою.
11. *"The only reason I'm able to say...we must learn to live with COVID as we live with flu...in the long term is of course because we have this vaccination programme and the capability to evolve our vaccines," he told parliament.* (WMLWCLTFILTSUJ: URL)	"Єдина причина, через яку я можу сказати... що ми повинні навчитися жити з COVID так само, як ми живемо з грипом... в довгостроковій перспективі, звичайно, полягає в тому, що у нас є програма вакцинації і можливість розвивати наші вакцини", - сказав він у парламенті.
12. *Without faulting anyone so far, it's vital, where there is such a lot at stake, to throw the maximum possible light on the methods, assumptions and data*	Не звинувачуючи нікого, вкрай важливо, коли на кону стоїть так багато, якомога більше дослідити методи, припущення та дані, що

built into our understanding of how this epidemic will develop. (SRJLTHSACBTWSTSTA: URL)	лежать в основі нашого розуміння того, як буде розвиватися ця епідемія.
13. *If you are clinically extremely vulnerable, we are advising you to begin shielding again and you will shortly receive a letter about what this means for you.* (BJSIFACLAIE: URL)	Якщо ви надто вразливі з медичного погляду, ми радимо вам знову почати скринінг, і незабаром ви отримаєте лист з інформацією про те, що це означає для вас.
14. *By the middle of February, if things go well and with a fair wind in our sails, we expect to have offered the first vaccine dose to everyone in the four top priority groups identified by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation.* (BJSIFACLAIE: URL)	До середини лютого, якщо ситуація і обставини будуть сприятливими, ми плануємо забезпечити першою дозою вакцини всіх, хто належить до чотирьох пріоритетних груп, визначених Об'єднаним комітетом з вакцинації та імунопрофілактики.
15. *Britain shouldn't have one of the highest death rates in the world. And one of the deepest recessions.* (CSKSUHMPAOBJHOP: URL)	Британія не повинна бути країною з одним з найвищих рівнів смертності у світі. І країною з найглибшою рецесією.
16. *"As we repair and strengthen, we need to learn to live with Covid, so that people can live their lives as normal supported by a strong health care system,"* the opposition leader told the Labour-supporting audience. (WNTLTLWC: URL)	"Поки ми відновлюємося і зміцнюємося, ми повинні навчитися жити з Ковідом, щоб люди могли жити нормальним життям за підтримки сильної системи охорони здоров'я", - сказав лідер опозиції аудиторії, яка підтримує лейбористів.
17. *Combined with our previous*	Разом з нашими попередніми

announcements on public services and business support, our planned economic response will be one of the most comprehensive in the world. (TCRSPAUSOC: URL)	оголошеннями про державні послуги та підтримку бізнесу, наша запланована економічна реформа буде однією з найбільш потужних у світі.
18. *I can announce today that the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme will not be interest free, as previously planned, for 6 months – it will now be interest free for twelve months.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL)	Сьогодні я можу оголосити, що Програма кредитування на випадок призупинення бізнесу через коронавірус не буде безвідсотковою, як планувалося раніше, протягом 6 місяців - тепер вона буде безвідсотковою протягом року.
19. *And I'm strengthening the safety net for self-employed people too, by suspending the minimum income floor for everyone affected by the economic impacts of coronavirus.* (TCRSPAUSOC: URL)	Я також посилюю систему захисту для підприємців, тимчасово призупиняючи мінімальний рівень доходу для всіх, хто постраждав від економічних наслідків коронавірусу.
20. *"I know how worried people are,"* he said. *"What everyone needs to know is that we are doing everything we can to keep this country, and our people, healthy and financially secure."* (RSVTDWITTGTC: URL)	"Я знаю, наскільки хвилюється народ, - сказав він. "Все, що потрібно знати, це те, що ми робимо все можливе, щоб зберегти нашу країну і наш народ здоровими і фінансово захищеними".
21. *This is first and foremost a medical emergency and there has to be joint action to deal with that. But the more*	Це, перш за все, надзвичайна медична ситуація, і для її вирішення потрібні спільні дії. Але

you intervene to deal with the medical emergency, the more you put economies at risk. (GBCFGGTTC: URL)	чим більше ви намагаєтесь допомогти, тим більше ви ставите під загрозу економіку країни.
22. *We face a shared threat that we can only overcome with shared solutions. Sharing financial resources, sharing vaccine doses and production capacity, and sharing technology, know-how and waiving intellectual property.* (UNEGBUG7CTFGCVP: URL)	Ми зіткнулися зі спільною загрозою, яку можемо подолати лише завдяки спільним рішенням. Спільне використання фінансових ресурсів, спільне використання доз вакцин і виробничих потужностей, спільне використання технологій, ноу-хау та відмова від інтелектуальної власності.
23. *Tragically, we are sleepwalking into the next variant, and political leaders are still not listening to the medical advice that is still there - that we've got to increase vaccination, continue to test at a high level, and provide the new treatments available.* (WCOCWFUKPMGB: URL)	Сумно, що ми крокуємо до наступного варіанту, а політичні лідери все ще не дослуховуються до медичних порад, які все ще актуальні - про те, що ми повинні збільшити рівень вакцинації, продовжувати тестування на належному рівні та надавати нові доступні методи лікування.
24. *I think the Americans have forgotten that if they take no action, then the virus will spread from places that are least vaccinated and least protected, and it will come back to haunt them - even if they've been vaccinated four times.*	Я думаю, що американці забули, що якщо вони не вживатимуть жодних заходів, то вірус пошириться з найменш вакцинованих і найменш захищених місць, і він повернеться, щоб атакувати їх -

(WCOCWFUKPMGB: URL)	навіть якщо вони будуть вакциновані чотири рази.
25. *I am afraid they have failed the first test even before they've had a weekend of talks because it looks more like passing the begging bowl round than a comprehensive plan to vaccinate the world.* (FUKEBSG7CVPONS: URL)	Я побоююся, що вони провалили перше випробування ще до того, як провели переговори на вихідних, тому що це більше схоже на передавання миски з проханнями по колу, ніж на комплексний план вакцинації світу.
26. *It's a catastrophic failure if we can't go away in the next week or two ... with a plan that actually rids the world of COVID now we've got a vaccine.* (FUKEBSG7CVPONS: URL)	Це буде жахлива помилка, якщо ми не зможемо піти в найближчі тиждень-два з планом, який фактично позбавить світ від коронавірусу, оскільки тепер у нас є вакцина.
27. *Emergency workers are reportedly stuck in isolation because they cannot get their hands on a test.* (AR2022SOC: URL)	За повідомленнями, працівники екстрених служб перебувають в ізоляції, тому що не можуть отримати тест на руки.
28. *People will never be able to travel abroad ever again if ministers maintain their stance that it cannot be restarted until there are no new variants of the virus elsewhere.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL)	Люди більше ніколи не зможуть подорожувати за кордон, якщо міністри продовжать дотримуватися позиції, що не можна перезапустити процес, поки не з'являться нові види вірусу в інших країнах.
29. *One year on, we are no further forward - indeed, what we have is a devastated industry, jobs lost and*	Через рік ми не зрушили з мертвої точки - більше того, ми маємо розвалену промисловість, втрачені

global Britain shut for business. (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL)	робочі місця і глобальну економічну кризу в Британії.
30. *There will not be a time when we can say that there will never be another case of COVID-19 in this country.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL)	Не настане моменту, коли ми скажемо, що в нашій країні більше ніколи не буде зафіксовано жодного випадку захворювання на COVID-19.
31. *It is incomprehensible that one of the most heavily vaccinated countries in the world is one that is most reluctant to give its citizens the freedoms those vaccinations should support.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL)	Абсурдно, що одна з найбільш вакцинованих країн світу не поспішає надавати своїм громадянам право на свободу, яку ці вакцини мали б підтримувати.
32. *If we move too quickly, recklessly even, we could throw away our progress and take us all - including the travel, tourism and aviation industries back to square one.* (CTMTBJTLWTPASSITR: URL)	Якщо ми будемо рухатися занадто швидко, або навіть необдумано, ми можемо втратити наш прогрес і опинитися на початковій фазі, включаючи сфери подорожей, туризму та авіації.
33. *My view, very simply with the coronavirus, is the important thing is I think there are a lot of lessons about global coordination that we should learn after this, but in the short term you have to follow the scientific advice.* (BPOLOGP: URL)	На мою думку, з коронавірусом все дуже просто: я вважаю, що є багато досвіду щодо глобальної координації, який ми повинні засвоїти після цього, але найближчим часом ви повинні дотримуватися медичних рекомендацій.
34. *One of the biggest challenges we*	Одна з найбільших проблем, з

face is that too many affected countries are still not sharing data with WHO. (BPOLOGP: URL)	якою ми стикаємося, полягає в тому, що занадто багато заражених вірусом країн все ще не обмінюються даними з ВООЗ.
35. *So I wouldn't accept that the Chinese system in that sense is superior.* (BPOLOGP: URL)	Тому я напевне не погоджуся з тим, що китайська система в цьому плані є ефективнішою.
36. *What is unforgivable is turning something like whether your wear a face mask into a political issue.* (TBRAUASCOWMTFOC: URL)	Що неприпустимо, то це, наприклад, перетворювати питання використання захисної маски, на політичне обговорення.
37. *We toyed with the idea of herd immunity, but backed off, rightly, when the mortality rate of such a policy became apparent.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	Ми гралися з ідеєю колективного імунітету, але вчасно відступили, коли рівень смертності від такої стратегії став очевидним.
38. *A similar error at this stage is not excusable.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	Подібна помилка на даному етапі не може бути виправдана.
39. *In Brazil, there are now more than 3m confirmed cases, India is above 2m, and the continent of Africa passed the 1m mark last week.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	У Бразилії зараз налічується понад 3 мільйони зафіксованих випадків, в Індії - понад 2 мільйони, а на Африканському континенті минулого тижня кількість хворих перевищила 1 мільйон.
40. *Health services that are dramatically less comprehensive than in western countries are coming under intense pressure due to reallocated resources, large numbers of sick*	Медичні послуги, які є значно менш комплексними, ніж у західних країнах, зазнають сильного тиску через нестачу ресурсів, велику кількість хворих

healthcare workers and shortages of personal protective equipment. (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	медичних працівників та дефіцит засобів індивідуального захисту.
41. *Leaders know that stringent containment measures such as lockdowns cannot be reimposed on a significant scale because a large part of their economies and food systems are informal, and stimulus packages are expensive.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	Лідери знають, що суворі заходи стримування, такі як локдауни, не можуть бути застосовані в значних масштабах, оскільки значна частина економіки та продовольчих систем цих країн є приватними, а пакети стимулів коштують дорого.
42. *Without these, deaths from tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and malnutrition will spiral as Covid-19 cases surge.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	Без цього смертність від туберкульозу, ВІЛ, малярії та анемії зростатиме разом зі збільшенням кількості випадків захворювання на Covid-19.
43. *With no suitable vaccines, limited diagnostics and treatments, and with stringent lockdowns being unfeasible, the only way to reduce the infection and death rate is through community action.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	За відсутності необхідних вакцин, обмежених можливостей діагностики та лікування, а також через неможливість запровадження суворої ізоляції, єдиним способом знизити рівень інфікування та смертності є активні дії громадськості.
44. *The toughest stage of the Covid-19 pandemic lies ahead for poorer countries.* (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	Найважчий етап пандемії Ковід-19 чекає на бідніші країни.
45. *Consistent, clear messaging is essential, both through media*	Послідовне, чітке донесення інформації є надзвичайно

campaigns and outreach to religious leaders, tribal heads, business people and youth groups. (TPFTDWTBC: URL)	важливим як через кампанії у ЗМІ, так і через роботу з релігійними лідерами, племінними вождями, бізнесменами та молодіжними групами.
46. *I will make sure that people can get doctor appointments and the NHS services they need.* (URL: TWCROTS)	Я подбаю про те, щоб люди могли потрапити на візит до лікаря та отримати необхідні їм послуги НСЗ.
47. *The mistake that was made was that, in thinking about future pandemics, the focus was very much on influenza rather than on respiratory diseases.* (CDCAMIGPFFP: URL)	Помилка полягала в тому, що, думаючи про можливі пандемії, основна увага була зосереджена на грипі, а не на распіраторних захворюваннях.
48. *More should have been learnt from the experience with SARS and respiratory disease in terms of our own preparedness.* (CDCAMIGPFFP: URL)	З досвіду боротьби з ГРВІ та респіраторними захворюваннями слід було б взяти більше з точки зору нашої власної готовності.
49. *However, over the past few days a new risk has emerged in the form of the Omicron variant and it is that that we want to update you on today.* (CUFMS29N2021: URL)	Однак за останні кілька днів з'явився новий ризик у вигляді варіанту Омікрон, і саме про нього ми хочемо повідомити вам сьогодні.
50. *The number of mutations that it has - and the nature of these - and some of the very early indications from Southern Africa have raised the concern that this variant might be*	Кількість мутацій, які він має, і їхня природа, а також деякі ранні ознаки з Південної Африки викликали занепокоєння, що цей варіант може бути більш швидко

more transmissible than Delta which of course is currently the dominant variant in Scotland and many other countries. (CUFMS29N2021: URL)	передаваним, ніж Дельта, яка, звісно, зараз домінує в Шотландії та багатьох інших країнах.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу політичних промов на медичну тематику. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі політичного дискурсу, описано існуючі способи перекладу, проаналізовано зразок тексту політичного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (промов політичного дискурсу, усього 50 речень). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено графік, що містить результати даного дослідження.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, медична тематика, медицина, політичний дискурс.