# MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

#### KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

#### TERM PAPER

### in Translation Studies

# LEXICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF MODERN US POLITICIANS' SPEECHES ON SOCIAL TOPICS

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Theory and Practice of Translation
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Majoring 035 Philology
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#### МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

# Київський національний лінгвістичний університет Факультет германської філології і перекладу Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

3 ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

# ЛЕКСИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПРОМОВ СУЧАСНИХ ПОЛІТИКІВ США З СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

Сидоришина Валерія студентка групи Па 02-19

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

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## ЗАВДАННЯ

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

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Тема роботи <u>Лексичн</u>	<u>іі аспекти перек</u> ј	іаду виступів	сучасних	політиків	США	на
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Дата видачі завдання	вересня 2022	року				

## Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/ п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання <b>теоретичної частини</b> курсової роботи ( <b>розділ 1</b> )	1–5 листопада 2022 p.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання <b>практичної частини</b> курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання <b>вступу і висновків</b> дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	<b>Оцінювання</b> курсових робіт <b>науковими керівниками</b> , підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник	(підпис
Студент	(підпис

# з перекладу з англійської мови

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(ПІБ студента)

за темою Лексичні аспекти перекладу виступів сучасних політиків США на соціальні теми

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

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«На доопрацюва				
	(0-41 балів)	(підпис керівника)		
		" "	2023 p.	

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#### INTRODUCTION

Public speaking is an important step in the work of every politician. A successful politician must have the skills to competently build speeches, as well as use knowledge in such areas as: linguistics, rhetoric, psychology, philosophy, etc.

A prepared speech attracts the attention of the audience, awakens in it those thoughts and emotions that the speaker needs. Throughout the centuries-old history of its development, oratory has been used in various spheres of society: spiritual, ideological, socio-political. It has always found the widest application in political activity.

The relevance of the study is due, on the one hand, to the fact that it is an effective tool of impact and influence on the audience and, on the other hand, the need to analyze the translation and linguo-stylistic features of political speech.

Political discourse as a concept of linguistics has been studied relatively recently. The field of linguistic research is lexical features, grammar, semiotics, etc. In this scientific field, the activities of such scientists as K.Sárosi-Márdirosz [23], C. Schäffner, S. Bassnett [24], V. Subbotina Pragmalinguistic [25], as well as Ukrainian scientists: M. Didenko [5], I. Losyeva [12], D. Malyuk [14], O. Padalka [16], and others are carried out.

Having analyzed the problematic issues of translating political speeches, it is possible to claim that despite the large number of studies of political discourse, the issues of lexical features of translating political speeches from English to Ukrainian remain insufficiently developed and studied.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the translational and linguo-stylistic features of the public political speeches of Joseph Biden and Donald Trump.

The set purpose allows us to highlight a number of specific *tasks*:

- 1) to consider political speech as an important type of political communication;
- 2) to analyze the main translation techniques in the translation of political speeches;

- 3) to identify features of the translation of Joseph Biden's speech;
- 4) to determine the main lexical transformations in the translation of Joseph Biden's political speeches;
- 5) to investigate the main lexical transformations in the translation of Donald Trump's political speeches.

The object of study is the original and translation of the political speeches of Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

The subject of the research is the process of studying lexical translation transformations and linguistic and stylistic features.

*Research methods* are complex, involving contextual, comparative and linguostylistic analyses.

*Research material*. The study was based on the speeches of contemporary political figures – Joe Biden and Boris Johnson in 2019 and 2021.

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the fact that its results contribute to the theory of functional varieties of language, systematize knowledge about the linguistic and stylistic features of political speeches. The research expands knowledge about the strategies of translation of speeches of modern political figures.

The practical significance of the research results lies in the possibility of using them in a comprehensive and logical manner in the process of training professional translators, as well as in the development of methodological materials, lecture courses, special courses and seminars in the specialties of translation theory, communication theory and the topic of translation of political speeches. The research can be useful in studying the relationship between language and society, between language and politics, and in practical translation activities.

Structure of the work. The term paper consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions to these chapters, general conclusions, a list of references, annex and resume.

#### CHAPTER 1

#### Notions of the political speech

#### 1.1 Political speech as an important type of political communication

Political activity plays a special role in social life. A country's position on the international stage, its relationship with other countries, and its role in the activities of the international community are believed to depend on certain political positions or conditions. However, it is the way a country is represented by its political leaders that plays an important role in determining the country's image. With the help of speeches, politicians have the opportunity to address the international community and their own citizens.

The word "politics" comes from the Greek word "politico", which means the field of activity related to state or public affairs, relations between classes, countries, etc. [27:258]. As C. Schäffner and S. Bassnett point out, political discourse is a pre-existing statement with positive or negative judgments, justifications, concrete facts, plans and prospects for political change. Political speeches can become parliamentary speeches as a public attempt to convince the public of the appropriateness of certain ideas, steps and actions. For this, "frames" of unique sentences, arguments, unexpected thoughts, emotional expressions, quick reactions and linguistic etiquette are used.

The main purpose of political communication is the struggle for power. According to many scientists, in a semiotic approach, any power is expressed in language. And politics is nothing but a codified sign that evolves into a socio-social process with the help of expressive action. It is a discussion of discourse understood as a series of linguistic practices (discourse) that influence the formation of a person's image, the object it represents (event, phenomenon, process) [15:219].

During his speeches, the politician not only informs the public about certain aspects of public life, but more importantly wins the public, persuades the public to take a position, and wins the support of the public. It is this struggle for the power and trust of the listener that determines its main function and its mode of application.

Political discourse is almost always strongly journalistic. Because they have some ideas, opinions, direction, confirmation of ideological positions, which even if they are not mentioned, necessarily entail the exclusion of other positions. Expressing an ideological position, especially to a large audience, always requires passion. Grief can be expressed in many ways. Successful "hit" paraphrases, comparisons and contrasts, adjectives and metaphors, moral and ethical contrasts, positive objections. Repetition of certain ideologies. exaggeration, awareness of individual words, expressions appropriate to the situation. Prepared and written political speeches should always be planned for live broadcast. As a general rule, political speeches are successful when they are not read or even spoken, but wisely spoken [19:63].

In recent years, linguists have paid much attention to manipulation problems in language and power, language and ideology, and political communication. "Political language" has long been seen as an instrument of power and a means of effectively exercising power. Political speech text is a type of complex text that is grouped according to its function into groups of regulatory (constitutional), instrumental (posters, pamphlets), integration (party programs), and informative and persuasive (political speech). They did [23]. From this point of view, the following types of political discourse are distinguished:

- 1) parliamentary reason (the main criterion is the opposition to "usefulness and harm", clarification of the "rightness and wrongness" of any action)
  - 2) Campaign speeches (the main goal is to stay in power and win over voters).
  - 3) partisan speeches (proposing and spreading one's ideas and goals).
- 4) Diplomatic speeches (delivered during official meetings and intended to achieve maximum mutual understanding between nations).

- 5) Congratulatory speech (considered one of the privileges of government representatives, officially dedicated to the theme of the event and in practice serves as a means of conveying the intentions and goals of the speaker).
- 6) congratulatory speech (ritual character, expressing common values and opinions) [25].

Therefore, from a rhetorical point of view, a political speech is an oral political text delivered to a mass audience, containing pressing problems in certain areas of public life and offering solutions to them[5:3].

The political speech is analyzed according to seven constitutive features proposed by I. Fesenko:

- 1) the specificity of institutional political discourse is the predominance of the mass addressee; the main vectors of communication are as follows: institution institution; institutional representative institutional representative; institutional representative citizens; citizens institution;
- 2) the dominant role of the emotionality factor and the proportion of actual communication, the audience should react without straining the brain, only with feelings. Conscious disconnection is the most important thing;
- 3) the theatricality of political discourse is related to the fact that the masses perceive politics mainly through the media. The need to "work for the public" makes politicians worry about their public image and develop strategies to create a portrait that is attractive to the public;
- 4) ambivalence or substantive uncertainty associated with the phantom nature of a number of denotations;
- 5) the mediation of political communication by the media factor helps to regulate the distance between the leader and the masses: rapprochement (increases the democratic nature of the discourse) and distance (increases the authoritarian nature of the discourse);

- 6) esotericism is manifested as a pragmatic category, the use of such strategies as euphemization, hint, gossip;
- 7) the dynamism of the politician's language is due to the reflected realities and the changing political situation [20: 265].

Scholars believe that political discourse is a group of people (politicians) who have individual characteristics but generally reflect trends in the development of a particular language (or national/regional language variant). We conclude that associated with the Speech of a politician is a pattern that reflects the typical speech norms of this society. Politicians are considered educated so that the statements of a nation's political foundations can be used as standards and taken as true [2:90].

To deliver a successful speech, politicians must be able to use the tools of science such as linguistics, rhetoric and psychology. With knowledge of these scientific foundations, you will be able to produce compelling texts, prepare well for public speaking, deliver speeches and achieve the desired results with specific speech details, stylistic improvements and appropriate genres., according to the speaker's intention.

Therefore, the political speech is a coherent oral (written or spoken) text whose specificity is the content and the issue (situation and distribution of power between them in its structure), the function (Effect) is determined by the world image of the recipient, the emotional impact on recipients, persuasion of recipients for certain actions), ideological conditions in the choice and use of vocabulary and other elements, and this type uses communication strategies and tactics that are characteristic of activities

#### 1.2 Main translation techniques in political speeches

Politics is carried out through language, and, as a result, through political discourse. Currently, there is a trend towards globalization of society. Political discourse goes beyond a single language picture of the world, so it is important for both interpreters and translators to study this phenomenon.

In order to understand such a phenomenon as "political discourse", first of all, it is necessary to understand what discourse is in general.

Discourse is both a separate verbal product of speech and the context in which it is carried out. Discourse is a text that has its own author, aimed at the realization of certain goals in a communicative situation, reflecting the vision of the world of a certain society. The linguistic sign system always exists in the form of a discourse, or rather, discourses, any communication always takes place in a specific area of human activity, in a specific social space [12: 15]. That is why the typology of discourse is so diverse, discourse can be political, diplomatic, business, legal, military, medical, etc.

Political discourse is the totality of all speech acts in political discussions, rules of public policy, sanctified by tradition and tested by time [2: 77]. All relations between classes of people and power are carried out thanks to language, the most important repository of collective experience [14]. Through language, representatives of power control the consciousness of society, impose their point of view. Politicians express their attitude to current events, intentions and readiness to act through the tools of their linguistic and cultural dimension. But also the language itself imposes on a person a certain vision of the world [18: 48], which includes national traditions, history, a model of political communication formed and polished over centuries, interaction with other national cultures [25]. All these concepts are reflected in the political discourse.

Translation in the field of politics is difficult. But, according to Christina Schäffner and Susan Bassnett, despite the important role of translation in the field of

modern political communication, there are many more questions than answers in this field of translation [24: 19].

A translator in the political sphere must be competent in politics, understand the essence of discussions. According to T. Stetsyk, the main prerequisite for correct translation is knowledge of the subject being discussed [18: 98].

When translating political concepts, it is always necessary to take into account not only the context, but also the cultural features of the countries of the original language and the language of translation, as well as know their history, political situation, and understand the views of leaders on specific situations.

As noted by V. Subbotina, the translator needs to overcome cross-linguistic asymmetry, put more information into the text and extract from it more information than is clearly expressed in it [25]. The translator carries out the process of interaction between two cultures and languages in the space of discourse. Based on this, translation is an interdiscursive activity.

Translation thinking constantly operates in different linguistic and cultural categories, which reflect different linguistic pictures of the world and different conceptual spheres [17: 8]. For an adequate translation, it is necessary to analyze not just lexical units, but concepts, discrete units of thought [23]. Translators must study the main concepts of political discourse, analyze the specifics of their verbalization both in the original language and in the translated language.

Political texts abound with culturally significant lexical units, they reflect general and specific features of the functioning of national cultures. Therefore, the translation of lexical units of political discourse is a particular difficulty, the translator must not only identify the culturally significant components of politicians' speeches, but also adapt them as much as possible for the understanding of the addressee, focusing on the cultural field of the recipient.

Culturally significant lexical units in political discourse are closely related to such a phenomenon as precedent. The translation of precedent phenomena is always a difficult task for translators. Precedential phenomena are any significant and wellknown names, statements, texts, situations that are often used and easily recognized in a specific linguistic and cultural community [26: 85].

Political texts and speeches contain a large volume of references to historical events and realities. Both American and Ukrainian politicians regularly use precedent phenomena that represent the values of their community. The use of precedent phenomena by politicians helps to create with the audience "an atmosphere of isolation from strangers", which is an effective means of rapprochement with the public for interaction with it [5: 9].

"Atmosphere of closedness" entails misunderstanding and, in some cases, a negative attitude of recipients in the process of intercultural communication, which in the political environment can lead to serious consequences. Therefore, translators should pay special attention to the translation of nationally-marked vocabulary, neutralization or national-cultural adaptation of lacunae.

The political discourse of the USA is characterized by a high level of precedent, translators regularly encounter such phenomena and the question arises before them: should these phenomena be replaced, omitted or given a translation comment.

In the American political discourse, precedent phenomena rarely undergo transformations, and such transformations are often of a formal nature, for example, changes in the grammatical structure of a sentence. Transformations of precedent texts are very common in Ukrainian political discourse. This helps to interest the audience, attract attention. Recognizing allusions, searching for interrelationships of meanings entails emotional involvement, which creates a favorable atmosphere for the planned impact on the audience [3: 70].

The political discourse of the USA is characterized by a high content of sacred allusions. For a translator, it is important to be prepared for such situations, to be highly erudite in this field and to have background knowledge of the country and culture with which he works. English-language dictionaries of quotations, for example, the Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, can help with this.

American political discourse is expressive and abounds in stylistic devices and metaphorical expressions. This phenomenon is to a lesser extent inherent in Ukrainian political discourse, therefore, when translated into Ukrainian, the imagery is often reduced.

Thus, translation in a political environment is a task of increased verbal responsibility. Political language is the official language of state power, a language with its own special means of influencing the public.

An inaccurate translation of political texts can lead to such serious consequences as damage to the politician's image, a negative impact on the outcome of negotiations and even political conflicts.

### 1.3 Analysis of translation of Joseph Biden's speech

In this section, we will analyze the general linguistic features of Joe Biden's speeches, but first we will provide general information about translation transformations.

Translation transformations act as translation methods, with the help of which the translator mixes stylistic accents, neutralizing or, on the contrary, actually realizing different shades of meaning, or adapting the translated language to the stylistic norms adopted in the source language. With the help of stylistic transformations, the translator can convey all expressiveness and style language of the original text without changing the meaning of the translated text [21: 120].

Synonymous replacement. It is used when there is no equivalent to the word in the original language in the translated language, then the translator selects an equivalent that will most successfully convey the meaning of the linguistic unit, but is not a direct synonym of this word [8: 159]. Both English and Ukrainian have a fairly wide range of synonyms. This helps avoid repetition and therefore makes the text visually appealing. It also helps to add more emotion and expressiveness to the translation when needed.

In a speech on November 25, 2020, Joe Biden emphasized:

- (1) Think about that. **In the middle** of a pandemic, more people voted this year than have ever voted in the history of America.
- (1) Подумайте про це. **У розпал пандемії** цього року проголосувало більше людей, ніж будь-коли в історії Америки.

The expression *In the middle of a pandemic (У середині пандемії)* is translated as "*y розпал пандемії*", which is a more successful and understandable translation of the phrase.

On September 22, 2021, Joe Biden said:

- (2) Wedding receptions of up to 30 people will not be permitted, but ceremonies can continue to take place, in line with **COVID-Secure guidelines**.
- (2) Весільні прийоми до 30 осіб не будуть дозволені, але церемонії можуть продовжуватися відповідно до **інструкцій програми безпеки від COVID**.

When translating these sentences, a synonymous replacement was also selected, that is, the most successful equivalent was selected.

Descriptive translation is a method of translating a new lexical element, when a word, phrase, term or phraseological unit is translated by a phrase that properly conveys the meaning of the word or phrase in the target language. When using a descriptive translation, it is important to ensure that the phrases in the translated language accurately and completely convey all the main characteristics of the concept represented by the words in the original text [13: 103].

Joe Biden:

- (3) The American history depends not on any of us, not on some of us, but on all of us. On "we, the people", who seek a more perfect Union.
- (3) Американська історія залежить не від когось із нас, не від деяких, а від усіх нас. Від «нас, народу США», які прагнуть досконалішого Союзу.

In this example, the phrase "we, the people" (ми люди) is translated in the context of the statement using the descriptive translation as "нас, народу США", which is more understandable for perception in the Ukrainian version.

Joe Biden:

- (4) And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us the entire country to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down.
- (4) І ще раз наголошу, що все це умовно, все залежить від серії великих Якщо. Від усіх нас усієї країни залежить, чи будемо слідувати порадам, будемо дотримуватися соціальної дистанції та не допустимо збільшення кількості осіб, що інфікуються хворим упродовж заразного періоду хвороби.

In this case, a descriptive translation was used to make it easier for people to understand what the *R* indicator means.

Compensation is a method of translation in which elements of the original content lost during translation are conveyed in a different way in the translated text to compensate for the loss of semantics. In other words, it is the adequate replacement of original, similar or other difficult to convey elements that can compensate for the loss of information and have a similar effect on the reader [17: 9].

Joe Biden:

- (5) America is not going to lose this war. You will get your lives back. Life is going to return to normal.
- (5) Америка не програє цю війну. **Ви повернетесь до колишнього та** спокійного життя. Усе нормалізується.

The phrase "You will get lives back" is translated as "Ви повернетесь до колишнього та спокійного життя" using the method of compensation.

Adaptation is the extreme form of transformation of the original that is allowed during translation, and as a result of which there are not only changes in the representation of a certain subject situation, but also the subject situation itself changes in the translated text. For example, the names of various geographical and cultural and everyday realities mentioned in the original often require an explanation [11:72]

Joe Biden:

- (6) Through the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our "better angels" have always prevailed. In each of these moments, enough of us came together to carry all of us forward.
- (6) Через **Громадянську війну між Північчю та Півднем, Велику депресію, Другу Світову війну, теракти 11 вересня,** через боротьбу, жертви та невдачі наші «кращі ангели» завжди перемагали. У кожен із цих моментів достатньо з нас збиралося разом, щоб вести всіх нас вперед.

In this case, historical illusions are used and each word is translated in a more familiar and comprehensible version for Ukrainians «Через Громадянську війну між Північчю та Півднем, Велику депресію, Другу Світову війну, теракти 11 вересня».

This example can also be used to represent a complex translation transformation, which is the process of transition of units of the original into translation units, resulting in a partial or complete transformation of a sentence or its parts using several simple translation transformations [10: 74].

So, a political speech is a specific type of speech, the main goal of which is to convince potential voters, taking into account the situation in which the speech is delivered and the goals pursued by the politician. Each type of speech is formed based on ideas and plans, therefore, when translating, it is necessary to make an effort to fully match the translated text with the source material, according to the goal and plan of the politician.

#### **CHAPTER 2**

# WAYS OF TRANSLATING POLITICAL SPEECHES OF MODERN POLITICAL FIGURES

# 2.1 The main transformations when translating political speeches of Joseph Biden

As we have already said above, the purpose of political discourse is the retention and exercise of political power. It aims to express views of the world and convince the audience that such a view is undoubtedly true. In a speech, the speaker describes future events that could become a major problem. The choice of a suitable strategy by the translator allows to adequately and accurately translate the meaning of the statement.

Translators need to learn the basic concepts of political discourse and analyze the details of verbalization in both the original 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. Translation of 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 [18: 13].

So, quite often when translating political speeches, the translator has difficulties with translating various kinds of realities that do not have equivalents in another language. Such realities are linguistic lacunae. It is appropriate to highlight that lacunae is something that is designated as a separate concept in some languages and cultures, but does not find a socially fixed reflection in others. Gaps allow us to identify inconsistencies and coincidences that exist in the verbal and non-verbal

experience of linguistic and cultural communities. Therefore, translators should pay special attention to the transfer of nationally marked vocabulary, produce neutralization or national-cultural adaptation of lacunae [19: 99].

The language of political speeches is full of various linguistic lacunae, which emphasize the peculiarities inherent only in the English language, for example: *Lord Mayor – лорд-мер; Superior court – вищий суд; Union Jack – державний прапор Великобританії.* The translation of this vocabulary is a very difficult task for translators. During translation, there are clashes between different cultures, as well as comparison of different language systems, so translators should choose the most appropriate option based on their knowledge and experience.

Lexical transformations are various kinds of changes of lexical elements of the original language during translation, aimed at adequate translation of their stylistic, semantic and pragmatic features, taking into account the norms of speech traditions of the culture of the language of translation [10: 78].

*Transcoding* is the transfer of the sound or graphic form of a word of the source language by means of the alphabet of the translation language [7: 121]:

- transcription the sound form of an English word is transmitted by Ukrainian letters;
- transliteration the English word is transmitted by letters;
- mixed transcoding transcription with elements of transliteration;
- adaptive transcoding adaptation of Ukrainian word forms to the phonetic or grammatical structure of the English language.
- (7) The highly contagious **Delta** variant that I began to warn America about back in July spread in late summer like it did in other countries before us.
- (7) Неймовірно заразний вірус **Дельта**, про який я попереджав вас ще в липні, поширився наприкінці літа у нас, як і в інших країнах.
  - (8) This is pandemic of the unvaccinated.
  - (8) Це пандемія не щеплених.
- (9) I want to thank everyone who is working flat out to beat the **virus**...We will beat the **coronavirus** and we will beat it together.

(9) Я хочу подякувати всім, хто наполегливо працює над подоланням вірусу... Ми переможемо коронавірус і поборемо його разом.

In all of these examples, there are individual words that, with the help of transliteration, are rendered in the Ukrainian translation in an almost unchanged form using the Ukrainian alphabet.

Calque techniques replace the components of a word or phrase with a direct equivalent of the target language. The attitude of scientists to the phenomenon of calque is contradictory. This is because some see it as a weakness in translation, a means by which translators cannot accurately convey meaning in their native language, while others see it as a means of enriching the vocabulary of other languages. In the translation of political speeches, like any other text, calque becomes the method of least resistance, when translators can use this method to convey the essence of the corresponding unit in the original language [9: 91].

- (10) But President Trump still doesn't have any real plan for how to open our schools safely.
- (10) Але у президента Трампа досі немає жодного реального плану, як відкрити наші школи безпечно.
- (11) I know the country has grown weary of the fight, but we need to remember, we're at war with a virus, not with one another. Not with each other.
- (11) Я знаю, що країна втомилася від боротьби, але ми повинні пам'ятати, що ми воюємо з вірусом, а не один з одним. Не один з одним.

Since most words and phrases are established universalisms, it can be argued that calque is the easiest and most common method used by professionals in the translation of political speeches. The Ukrainian language is susceptible to neoplasms of the language, so calque rarely leads to a violation of usage norms. When translators modify the original according to the norms of the target language, translations often use grammatical transformations. Therefore, translators use the technique to add a broader explanation of the development of a certain concept or thought when necessary. This may not be easy to understand for the Ukrainian-speaking audience [18].

Concretization of meaning is a lexical transformation that replaces the original word of broader semantics with a word of narrower semantics [1: 29].

- (12) We hope that our findings could **serve as an early warning system**, predicting which areas will be most at risk and when, that could help target conservation efforts and improve future model projections.
- (12) Ми сподіваємось, що наявні факти, **попередять** нас, які райони потраплять в червону зону та допоможуть орієнтуватися на збереження та покращення майбутньої прогнозної моделі.
- (13) This time they were not going to be denied the future that so many of your country have longed for, for so long.
- (13) Але зараз вони не збиралися дозволити перекрити шлях до майбутнього, про яке так багато **людей** у вашій країні тільки й мріють.
- (14) Throughout this period of the next two months we will be driven not by mere hope or economic necessity. We are going to be driven by the science, the data and public health.
- (14) Протягом цього періоду наступних двох місяців нами буде керувати не проста надія чи економічна необхідність. Нами будуть керувати наука, служба статистики та служби охорони здоров'я.
  - (15) With unity we can do great things. Important things.
  - (15) Разом ми здатні на великі справи, важливі речі.

In general, nouns are subject to concretization.

- (16) Millions of **jobs** have been lost. Hundreds of thousands of **businesses** closed. A cry for racial justice some 400 years **in the making** moves us.
- (16) Втрачено мільйони **робочих місць**, закрито сотні тисяч **підприємств**, заклик до расової справедливості, якому **щонайменше** 400 років, рухає нами.
- (17) Today we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy.
- (17) Сьогодні ми святкуємо тріум $\phi$  не кандидата, а **справи**, справи демократії.

- (18) A cry for survival comes from the planet itself.
- (18) Заклик про виживання походить від самої планети.

Нередко конкретизируются глаголы с широкой семантикой, что позволяет избежать эффекта «вольного» перевода:

- (19) So now, on this hallowed ground where just days ago violence sought to shake this Capitol's very foundation, we **come** together as one nation, under God, invisible **to carry out** the peaceful transfer of power as we **have** for more than two centuries.
- (19) Тому зараз, на цьому священному місці, де лише кілька днів тому насильство намагалося розхитати саме заснування Капітолію, ми зібралися разом, одна нероздільна, збережена Богом нація, щоб здійснити мирний перехід влади, так як ми робили це понад два століття.

It is quite obvious that the need to concretize the selected lexical units was caused by inconsistencies in the structures of the source and target languages, namely, the lack of corresponding words with broad semantics.

Generalization is a lexical transformation, which consists in replacing the original word of narrower semantics with a word of broader semantics [1: 45]. Generalization is the most common translational transformation.

- (20) To put it simply, if too many people become seriously unwell at one time, the **NHS** will be unable to handle it meaning more people are likely to die, not just from Coronavirus but from other illnesses as well.
- (20) Простіше кажучи, якщо занадто багато людей одночасно серйозно погано себе почувають, **Національна служба охорони здоров'я** не зможе з цим впоратися це означає, що більша кількість людей, швидше за все, помре не тільки від коронавірусу, а й від інших хвороб.

The abbreviation *NHS*, which is now often mentioned by politicians, is translated into the full name of the corresponding service "*Національна служба охорони здоров'я*".

(21) I believe the President, the Prime Minister, every member of this body now faces a similar test of courage.

- (21) Я вважаю, що президент, уряд, кожний член цього органу влади стоїть саме перед таким завданням.
- (22) The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded.
  - (22) Народ і воля народу були почуті, і воля народу була здійснена.

In the following example, attention should be paid to the verb *press* with a narrower meaning *«прямувати вперед, проштовхуватися, активізуватися, продовжувати»*, which, when translated, is replaced by the semantically broad verb *«піти»*.

- (23) We will **press** forward with speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this winter of peril and possibility.
- (23) Ми **підемо** вперед, швидко і наполегливо, тому що нам треба багато зробити цієї зими тривоги і значних можливостей.

The following example demonstrates the use of *antonymic translation*:

- (24) Don't tell me things can't change.
- (24) Не кажіть мені, що нічого не можна змінити!

It can be seen from the translation that the unit of the source language, which is negative in meaning, is replaced by a grammatically corresponding affirmative construction during translation. Thus, verbalizing an idea with a statement, the statement in Ukrainian sounds less categorical than in the original language.

Taking into account the numerous translation strategies used in the translation of Joe Biden's speech into Ukrainian, we can assume that the correct choice of translation tools helped to preserve some of the pathos of the original text and the communicative intent of the speaker. The ability to find and use those means that allow to save a vivid image created by a politician and evoke appropriate emotions in the target audience is a very difficult task in translation.

Thus, we can conclude that the integration of translation strategies in terms of the analysis of political discourse opens up new perspectives for research and emphasizes the need for work on the linguistic and pragmatic aspects of translation. In order to accurately reproduce the text of Joe Biden's speech in the Ukrainian language, the translator used a variety of strategies, which allowed to fully reproduce the national-specific realities and features of speech.

# 2.2 The main transformations when translating political speeches of Donald Trump

The "phenomenon" of Donald Trump formed the basis of the so-called "trumpism", denoting the political ideology, style of government, means and methods for obtaining and retaining power, characteristic of Trump. Analysis of the speech image of a political leader is of interest from the point of view of understanding the reasons for the increased attention to his personality.

First of all, let's turn to the inaugural speech of Donald Trump. The speech of the political leader is distinguished by capacious phrases that are easily perceived by the audience. Trump is not a supporter of complex common sentences and book style expressions. On the contrary, he speaks in a rather lively language, understandable for the average American, which cannot but attract an audience. Emphasizing the difficult economic situation in the country and the plight of citizens, the leader uses simple and at the same time bright in stylistic coloring metaphorical expressions "trapped in poverty; rusted out factories, scattered like tombstones; flush with cash; the crime, gangs and drugs that... robbed our country". It should be noted that in the process of translation, translation transformations led to some neutralization of the emotional coloring of expressions. For example:

- (25) Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities.
- (25) Матері з дітьми у бідних міських кварталах **не можуть вирватися** зі злиднів.

In this case, the substitution technique based on causation (i.e. modulation) smoothed out the negative connotation of the expression "*trap in/into*", which means *«перебувати в пастці чогось»*.

Consider another example:

- (26) An education system **flush** with cash...
- (26) Освітня система не відчуває браку грошей...

The use of *antonymic translation* also led to the neutralization of the connotation of the definition "*flush*", which implies an abundance of money.

In general, Trump often uses metaphors to convey his ideas, which creates a closer and more trusting communication with the audience. In many cases, the translator has chosen *equivalent* expressions in the target language:

- (27) I will fight for you with every breath in my body.
- (27) Я боротимусь за вас з кожним подихом.

Analyzing the stylistic component of Trump's address, one can note some of the tropes and figures that the political leader uses to give imagery to his speech. So, in addition to the epithets discussed above, Trump resorts to metaphors:

- (28) It is entirely up to us whether we lift the world to new heights, or let it **fall** into a valley of disrepair.
- (28) І тільки від нас залежить, чи зуміємо підняти світ на нові висоти, чи дозволимо йому скотитися в хаос.

The metaphor "fall into valley of disrepair" is translated as «*cκomumucя в xaoc*». From the point of view of classification, the technique used to translate this expression into Ukrainian can be attributed to *generalization* ("valley of disrepair" – «xaoc»). During translation, some neutralization of the imagery of the statement is observed, but at the same time, its evaluative nature has been preserved.

Another translation technique that the translator repeatedly resorts to is the *addition*:

- (29) ...intend to address... the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed.
- (29) ... я маю намір звернути увагу на ... той колосальний потенціал, який ще не задіяний і **чекає свого часу.**

Some meanings of the verb "to unleash" are to release, realize. The translator used rather a *descriptive translation* of the verb, introducing additional semantic units («чекає свого часу»), which enhance the emotional coloring of the sentence.

(30) Maduro has defied his own people.

(30) Мадуро демонстративно не підкоряється волі свого народу.

The verb "to defy" means "not to obey; refuse to obey." Accordingly, the translator added the units "демонстративно" and "воля". It should be noted that the use of this type of transformation in two sentences is explained rather by a subjective factor; *additions* in the examples under consideration are not aimed at restoring the semantic non-expression of the components.

- (31) The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance...
- (31) Сполучені Штати, як і раніше, очолюють міжнародні зусилля з надання гуманітарної допомоги.

In this example, on the contrary, the *addition* of the semantic unit «Зусилля» follows from the meaning of the sentence and introduces specificity. In the phrase "to lead the world in humanitarian assistance", a semantic component was missing, which was restored by introducing the necessary unit, due to which the sentence was translated taking into account the norms of the Ukrainian language.

When comparing Trump's speech in the source and target languages, it was also possible to identify other types of translation transformations that are not so common, but nevertheless contributed to some change in connotation. Consider the following example:

- (32) Frankly, that deal is an **embarrassment** to the United States.
- (32) Чесно кажучи, ця угода  $\epsilon$  **ганьбою** для США.

«An embarrassment» means awkwardness. Obviously, "ганьба" has a bright negative connotation, which gives the sentence into Ukrainian a condemning connotation. This type of transformation can be attributed to concretization.

- (33) Strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to **flourish** in the fullness of the life intended by God.
- (33) Сильні суверенні країни дозволяють людині **жити** повним життям, дароване Богом.

In this example, several translation transformations can be distinguished, among which it was *generalization* (the verb "to flourish" is translated as " $\varkappa umu$ ") that led to the neutralization of the connotation of the predicate.

It should be noted that the presidency of Donald Trump has greatly influenced the political communication of both American and world leaders. With his coming to power, the influence of "Twitter-diplomacy" has increased, as the social network Twitter has become a platform not only for expressing personal positions on various issues, but also for making political decisions. At the same time, Trump integrated Twitter into the structure of his administration, which changed the nature of presidential power. Thanks to social networks, the interaction of political authorities is increasing both with citizens and with representatives of other states, who have the opportunity to quickly respond to certain statements.

- (34) **Crooked** Hillary Clinton is the worst (and biggest) **loser** of all time. She just can't stop, which is so good for the Republican Party. Hillary, get on with your life and give it another try in three years!
- (34) **Шахраюватаа** Гілларі Клінтон найстрашніший (і найбільший) **лузер** всіх часів. Вона не зупиниться, що дуже добре для Республіканської партії. Гілларі, продовжуй жити своїм життям і спробуй ще раз через три роки!

In this case, the translator expressed the negative connotation of the epithet "**crooked**" with the help of a similar correspondence *«шахраювата»* and also conveyed the somewhat caustic tone of the entire message. The neologism "loser" is translated into the target language by the method of transcription "лузер". This type of translation transformation is justified by the wide distribution of this neologism in the Ukrainian language and the incomplete degree of synonymy of the semantic units "loser" and its lexical equivalent "лузер".

Another "object" of Donald Trump's attention is the current US President Joe Biden, to whom the political leader has never hidden his negative attitude.

(35) Crazy Joe Biden is trying to act like a tough guy. Actually, he is weak, both mentally and physically, and yet he threatens me, for the second time, with

physical assault. He doesn't know me, but he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way. Don't threaten people Joe!

(35) Божевільний Джо Байден намагається видати себе за крутого хлопця. Насправді він слабкий, як психічно, так і фізично, і все ж таки він загрожує мені, вдруге, фізичним нападом. Він мене не знає, але він упав би в мене швидко і сильно, і весь час плакав би. Не загрожуй людям, Джо!

In this example, Trump ironically refers to Biden as a «крутим хлопцем», using the informal style noun "guy," which he emphasizes as a frivolous attitude towards Biden as his political opponent. Despite the *literal translation* of this tweet into the target language and the absence of significant translational transformations that could affect the meaning or emotional coloring of the tweet, this publication of Trump is interesting in terms of the use of lexical units in relation to his opponents – expressions of an informal style with a contemptuous connotation.

Consider another post of political leader:

- (36) Mike Pompeo is doing a great job, I am very proud of him. His predecessor, Rex Tillerson, didn't have the mental capacity needed. He was dumb as a rock and I couldn't get rid of him fast enough. He was lazy as hell. Now it is a whole new ballgame, great spirit at State!
- (36) Майк Помпео чудово працює. Його попередник Рекс Тіллерсон не мав необхідних розумових здібностей. Він був **дурний як пробка**, а я не міг позбутися його досить швидко. Він був страшенно лінивий. Тепер гра йде зовсім по-новому, у Держдепі зовсім інший настрій!

The expression with a bright negative connotation "dumb as a rock", meaning «дуже дурний», was conveyed by the equivalent «дурний як пробка», thanks to which not only the meaning, but the emotional coloring of the idiom was preserved. When translating the expression "lazy as hell", the lexeme "as hell" was matched with the equivalent «страшенно», as a result of which its negative connotation («страшенно лінивий») was translated. In addition, Trump uses another idiomatic expression that has an informal style — "a whole new ballgame", meaning «зовсім

нову ситуацію». The translator conveyed the meaning of the expression into Ukrainian using a literal translation of the semantic unit "ballgame".

A kind of "hero" of Trump's tweets is the fake or deceitful (according to the politician himself) press. The negative attitude of the former president towards a certain circle of media is explained by the predominance of expressive and evaluative vocabulary with the meaning of "false, dishonest", etc.

- (37) We should have a contest as to which of the Networks, plus CNN and **not** including Fox, is the most dishonest, corrupt and/or distorted in its political coverage of your favorite President (me). They are all bad. Winner to receive the FAKE NEWS TROPHY!
- (37) Нам потрібно провести конкурс на тему того, яка з мереж мовлення, включаючи CNN і виключаючи Fox, є найнечеснішою, продажною та/або збоченою під час висвітлення політики вашого улюбленого президента (мене). Переможець має отримати приз за брехливі новини!

The former president uses epithets with a condemning connotation "dishonest, corrupt, distorted", which were translated into Ukrainian in a literal translation. It is interesting to note how Trump excludes the Fox news channel from the circle of false media.

As for translation transformations, it is worth noting that when transmitting this message into Ukrainian, an *antonymic translation* technique is used ("not including Fox"), as well as a permutation associated with the peculiarities of the translation of the previously mentioned attributive chains (in this case, "Fake News Trophy). These techniques did not affect the semantics or stylistic features of the utterance.

Many of Trump's public speeches (with the exception of the inaugural speech, speeches at international speech meetings, etc.) have signs of spontaneous unprepared speech. This feature is expressed in a sharp transition from one theme of the narrative to another; often such a change of topics is not preceded by introductory sentences or phrases. So, for example, when stating the need to counter the "illegal takeover of the country," Trump changes the subject and mentions the wall on the US-Mexico border as a successful infrastructure project during his presidency:

- (38) We are the greatest country on Earth and we are headed in the right direction. You know, the wall is built. We're doing record numbers at the wall.
- (38) *Ми є найбільшою нацією на землі, і ми йшли і продовжуємо йти в правильному напрямку.* **Знаєте**, стіна збудована, у нас рекордні цифри.

Trump's spontaneous speech also manifests itself in the use of the previously mentioned "filler-words", as well as various lexical repetitions. Such filler words include, for example, "you know", "look", "you know what?" The translator omits the translation of such words or uses the equivalent expression "*3Haeme*".

#### Addition:

- (39) Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning because today, we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the **people**.
- (39) Але сьогоднішня церемонія має особливе значення. Сьогодні влада переходить не від одного уряду до іншого, від однієї партії до іншої влада переходить від Вашингтона до вас, **народу Америки**.

#### Contextual substitution:

- (40) The Bible tells us how good and pleasant it is when **God's people** live together in unity.
- (40) Біблія каже: «Як добре і як приємно, коли **брати** живуть разом у єдності»

#### Concretization:

- (41) That all changes starting right here and right now because **this moment** is your moment, it belongs to you.
- (41) Усьому цьому приходить кінець прямо тут, прямо зараз, тому що ця **мить слави** ваша мить: вона належить вам.

#### Lexical additions:

- (42) And this, the United States of America, is your country.
- (42) I ця **країна** Сполучені Штати Америки ваша країна.

- (43) Protecting our students, our educators, our communities, getting our school open safely and effectively, this is an national emergency.
- (43) Захист наших учнів, наших освітян, наших громад, безпечне та ефективне відкриття шкіл це надзвичайна ситуація **на національному рівні**.
- (44) And I must stress again that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us the entire country to follow the advice, to observe social distancing, and to keep that R down.
- (44) І ще раз наголошу, що все це умовно, **наше майбутнє залежить** від серії великих Якщо. Від усіх нас усієї країни залежить, чи **будемо ми усі** слідувати порадам, дотримуватися соціальної дистанції та знизимо показник *R*,збільшення середньої кількості осіб, що інфікуються.

#### Antonymic translation:

- (45) And I am confident that if we come together and summon that great American spirit once again, we will meet the challenges of our time and write the next great chapter in our American story.
- (45) І я впевнений, що якщо ми знову об'єднаємось та не втратимо американський дух, **ми не зламаємось** перед викликами нашого часу та напишемо наступну велику главу в нашій американській історії.

### Sense development/ extension:

- (46) Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease. To protect our NHS and to save many many thousands of lives. And I know that as they have in the past so many times.
- (46) Тепер **ми всі** зобов'язані об'єднатися. Щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби. Щоб захистити нашу національну службу охорони здоров'я та врятувати багато тисяч життів. І я знаю, **що ми робили це в минулому** багато разів.

#### Omission:

- (47) And now I would like to take this moment to thank some of the people who really helped me with this, what they are calling tonight **a very, very** historic victory.
- (47) *I зараз я хочу подякувати деяким з тих, хто допомагав мені досягти того, що називають історичною перемогою.*
- (48) I look very much forward to being your president, and hopefully at the end of two (1)years or three (1)years or four (1)years or maybe even eight years you will say so many of you worked so hard for us, with you. (2)You will say that -- you will say that that was something that you were (3)really were very proud to do and I can thank you very much.
- (48) Я дивлюся далеко вперед, ставши вашим президентом, і сподіваюся через два, три, чотири або навіть вісім років (1) ви скажете, що багато хто з вас так важко працював для нас, з вами, і ви скажете, що пишаєтеся цим, і я можу... Дякую вам велике.
- (49) (1)And your courage (1)and goodness and love, will forever guide us along the way.
- (49) Ваша мужність, доброта і любов будуть вічно спрямовувати нас на цьому шляху.
- (50) None (1)of us can raise a family, build a business, heal a community or (2)lift a country totally alone.
- (50) Ніхто не може підняти сім'ю, створити бізнес, зцілити суспільство чи країну поодинці.

As a result of the analysis of Donald Trump's public speeches, as well as his publications on the social network Twitter, it can be concluded that, in terms of speech image, Trump is a unique figure in politics. The key feature of his image is the use of less formal and close to the colloquial style of expressions and speech turns. The political leader is not inclined to use complex common sentences; he is distinguished by directness and clarity in the presentation of ideas. Metaphorical expressions are present in his speeches, they are more specific and lack sufficient imagery. Trump is characterized by propagandistic and agitational rhetoric - the interests of the American people become the leitmotif of his speeches ("America

First", "We will make America great again"). Simplicity and clarity of presentation have a certain impact on the audience, as closer communication is built with the people. In this regard, Trump managed to win the favor of the electorate.

At the same time, the speeches of the political leader are distinguished by expressive expressions, mostly with a negative connotation. It is obvious that such speech behavior is beyond the scope of political correctness.

When transferring statements and publications of Donald Trump into Ukrainian, a literal translation was often used, associated with the need to adequately translate various evaluative epithets of a politician while maintaining the stylistic component of translation units. Replacements are among the most frequently used translation transformations. In some cases, substitutions are justified by structural differences in the source and target languages. Special attention deserves a special kind of substitution - compensation - thanks to which the interpreter was able to reflect the register of speech in Ukrainian, the informal style of speech in general.

#### CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, based on the set goal, the problem of translating speeches of modern political figures from English into Ukrainian and the formation of a system of theoretical and practical knowledge required for the translation of political speeches into Ukrainian and the formation of a system of theoretical and practical knowledge required for the translation of political speeches into Ukrainian.

The first chapter explains the concept of functional style and determines that each functional style has a specific sphere of distribution; functional purpose; influences; characteristics and certain features; a system of linguistic stylistic norms and means. It is also determined that the specific sequence of each functional style actually contains a number of factors that, although they belong to the extra-linguistic reality, not only form the type of expression, but also directly affect the linguistic development of this type of speech: factors of audience readiness to perceive the text, tradition in the forms of expression, development of literary norms, etc.

The linguistic and stylistic features and pragmatic intentions of political speeches are identified. It is determined that the language of political texts is usually too formal due to the use of many clichés and cliches, standard phrases and is characterized by a high degree of generalization because it is full of complex words and words with abstract meanings, metaphors, phraseological and neologisms, abbreviations or acronyms. Politicians use artistic means and expressive techniques in their speeches. The pragmatic aspect of speech also refers to the specific connection between the speaker and the listener, which is formed under the influence of the initial action and words, i.e. the hidden intention.

The basic principles and translation techniques in the translation of political speeches are clarified. It is determined that, taking into account the peculiarities of political speeches and studying the scientific literature on the topic of translation, it is possible to assert that translators in the general sense of the process use: literal translation, translation transformations, including complex ones, and develop certain

translation strategies. The basis for choosing translation techniques and strategies is the classification of translation types.

There are three types of translation transformations:

- 1. Stylistic
- 2. Lexical
- 3. Grammatical

However, translators sometimes combine translation transformations, for example, lexical with grammatical or stylistic, and develop translation strategies for each individual text. A prerequisite for a complete translation of any text is that the translator fully understands it.

The second section analyzes and explores the main translation transformations on the example of speeches by contemporary political figures Joe Biden and Donald Trump. It is determined that transformations act as translation methods by which the translator mixes stylistic accents, neutralizing or, conversely, actually realizing different shades of meaning, or adapting the target language to the stylistic norms adopted in the source language. With the help of stylistic transformations, a translator can convey all the expressiveness and style of the source language without changing the meaning of the translation text.

The article analyzes the use of lexical transformations in the translation of speeches of modern political figures on the example of speeches by Joe Biden and Donald Trump. It is found that political texts are filled with culturally important lexical items that reflect the 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 identify culturally important elements of a politician's speech, but also focus on the cultural field of the recipient. Culturally important lexical items in political discourse are closely related to precedent-setting phenomena. The transfer of precedent phenomena is always a difficult task for translators.

The analysis of the use of transformations shows that they can be caused by various features of lexical and grammatical planning of the source and target languages. In some cases, they are closely intertwined.

It has been found that political speech, as one of the main genres functioning in the space of political polemics, is characterized by expressiveness as a set of semantic and stylistic features of linguistic units that ensure their ability to influence the formation of public consciousness. The expression of a conviction requires the use of appropriate linguistic tactics and specific linguistic means both at the morphological, linguistic and syntactic levels, so the task of the translator, given the complexity of the pragmatic intention, is to develop translation strategies, i.e. to use a set of translation techniques, taking into account many other conditions of speech delivery and its purpose.

We can identify the following transformations that were used in the translation of Boris Johnson's and Donald Trump's speeches

- literal translation was used to preserve the form of the original with its emotions;
  - such a transformation as transliteration was noticeable;
  - addition was used, i.e., increasing the original in translation;
- concretization was observed, where a word with a broad meaning became narrower;
  - descriptive translation was used to make the meaning clearer.

In the process of translating political speeches, the most difficult are the structures of expressive syntax, the main function of which is to have a direct impact on the audience and enhance the communicative intentions of the author. In the case of literal translation, they lose their pragmatic potential and may cause a decrease in the adequacy and equivalence of the material received. In cases where it is impossible to completely translate the grammatical structure, the most successful translation solution is the selection of a pragmatically equivalent syntactic device in the target language.

Thus, it should be emphasized that the political speech of American politicians of high political rank is extremely important not only for the American people, but also for the peoples of the world. Therefore, it is necessary to take a very careful approach to the translation of such texts, given that they are not ordinary texts, but are formed according to the conditions of the speech and the political situation in relation to competitors, with the aim of exerting a certain influence on them. Therefore, in many cases, it is not advisable to use individual translation techniques and tools, but to develop a translation strategy that should consist of a set of translation techniques to reproduce the source text as fully as possible.

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46.

ANNEX
Examples of translating the speeches of modern US politicians on social topics

№	Example	Translation	Transformation
2.	Think about that. In the middle of a pandemic, more people voted this year than have ever voted in the history of America.  Wedding receptions of up to 30 people will not be	Подумайте про це. У розпал пандемії цього року проголосувало більше людей, ніж будь-коли в історії Америки.  Весільні прийоми до 30 осіб не будуть дозволені,	Synonymous replacement  Synonymous replacement
	permitted, but ceremonies can continue to take place, in line with COVID-Secure guidelines.	але церемонії можуть продовжуватися відповідно до інструкцій програми безпеки від СОVID.	
3.	· ·	Американська історія залежить не від когось із нас, не від деяких, а від усіх нас. Від «нас, народу США», які прагнуть досконалішого Союзу.	Descriptive translation
4.	that all of this is conditional, it all depends	І ще раз наголошу, що все це умовно, все залежить від серії великих Якщо. Від усіх нас — усієї країни — залежить, чи будемо слідувати порадам, будемо дотримуватися соціальної дистанції та не допустимо збільшення кількості осіб, що інфікуються хворим	Descriptive translation

		упродовж заразного періоду хвороби.	
5.	America is not going to lose this war. You will get your lives back. Life is going to return to normal.	Америка не програє цю війну. Ви повернетесь до колишнього та спокійного життя. Усе нормалізується.	Compensation
6.	Great Depression, World War, 9/11, through struggle, sacrifice, and setbacks, our "better angels" have always prevailed. In each of these moments, enough of us	Через Громадянську війну між Північчю та Півднем, Велику депресію, Другу Світову війну, теракти 11 вересня, через боротьбу, жертви та невдачі наші «кращі ангели» завжди перемагали. У кожен із цих моментів достатньо з нас збиралося разом, щоб вести всіх нас вперед.	Adaptation
7.	The highly contagious Delta variant that I began to warn America about back in July spread in late summer like it did in other countries before us.	•	Transliteration
8.	This is <b>pandemic</b> of the unvaccinated.	Це <b>пандемія</b> не щеплених.	Transliteration
9.	I want to thank everyone who is working flat out to beat the virusWe will beat the coronavirus and we will beat it together.	хто наполегливо працює	Transliteration

		його разом.	
10.	But President Trump still doesn't have any real plan for how to open our schools safely.		Calque
11.	but we need to remember, we're at war with a virus,	Я знаю, що країна втомилася від боротьби, але ми повинні пам'ятати, що ми воюємо з вірусом, а не один з одним. Не один з одним.	Calque
12.		наявні факти, попередять нас, які райони потраплять в червону зону та допоможуть	Concretization
13.	This time they were not going to be denied the future that so many of your country have longed for, for so long.	збиралися дозволити	Concretization
14.	the next two months we will be driven not by mere hope or economic	нами буде керувати не проста надія чи економічна необхідність.	Concretization

	the data and public health.	наука, служба статистики та служби охорони здоров'я.	
15.	<b>3</b>	<b>Разом</b> ми здатні на великі справи, важливі речі.	Concretization
16.	lost. Hundreds of	робочих місць, закрито сотні тисяч підприємств, заклик до расової	Concretization
17.	Today we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy.	тріумф — не кандидата, а	Concretization
18.	A cry for survival comes from the planet itself.	Заклик про виживання походить від самої планети.	Concretization
19.	ago violence sought to shake this Capitol's very foundation, we come together as one nation, under God, invisible to carry out the peaceful transfer of power as we	священному місці, де лише кілька днів тому насильство намагалося розхитати саме заснування Капітолію, ми зібралися разом, одна нероздільна, збережена	Concretization

	centuries.	влади, так як ми <b>робили</b> це понад два століття.	
20.	many people become seriously unwell at one time, the <b>NHS</b> will be unable to handle it meaning more people are	Національна служба охорони здоров'я не зможе з цим впоратися -	Generalization
21.	Prime Minister, every	Я вважаю, що президент, уряд, кожний член цього органу влади стоїть саме перед таким завданням.	Generalization
22.	been heard and the will of	Народ і воля народу були почуті, і воля народу була здійснена.	Generalization
23.	speed and urgency, for we have much to do in this	Ми підемо вперед, швидко і наполегливо, тому що нам треба багато зробити цієї зими тривоги і значних можливостей.	Generalization
24.	Don't tell me things can't change.	Не кажіть мені, що нічого не можна змінити!	Antonymic translation

25.	Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities.	Матері з дітьми у бідних міських кварталах не можуть вирватися зі злиднів.	Modulation
26.	An education system flush with cash	Освітня система не відчуває <b>браку</b> грошей	Antonymic translation
27.	I will fight for you with every breath in my body.	Я боротимусь за вас з кожним подихом.	Equivalent
28.	It is entirely up to us whether we lift the world to new heights, or let it fall into a valley of disrepair.	І тільки від нас залежить, чи зуміємо підняти світ на нові висоти, чи дозволимо йому скотитися в хаос.	Generalization
29.	intend to address the enormous potential waiting to be unleashed.	я маю намір звернути увагу на той колосальний потенціал, який ще не задіяний і чекає свого часу.	Descriptive translation
30.	Maduro <b>has defied</b> his own people.	Мадуро <b>демонстративно</b> не підкоряється <b>волі</b> свого народу.	Addition
31.	The United States continues to lead the world in humanitarian assistance	Сполучені Штати, як і раніше, очолюють міжнародні зусилля з надання гуманітарної допомоги.	Addition
32.	Frankly, that deal is an embarrassment to the United States.	Чесно кажучи, ця угода $\epsilon$ ганьбою для США.	Concretization
33.	Strong, sovereign nations allow individuals to flourish in the fullness of	дозволяють людині жити	Generalization

	the life intended by God.	дароване Богом.	
34.	the worst (and biggest) loser of all time. She just can't stop, which is so good for the Republican Party. Hillary, get on with	Клінтон – найстрашніший (i	Transliteration
35.	to act like a tough guy. Actually, he is weak, both mentally and physically, and yet he threatens me, for the second time, with physical assault. He doesn't know me, but he would go down fast and hard, crying all the way.	Насправді він слабкий, як психічно, так і фізично, і	Literal translation
36.	great job, I am very proud	працює. Його попередник Рекс Тіллерсон не мав необхідних розумових здібностей. Він був дурний як пробка, а я не міг позбутися його досить швидко. Він був	Equivalent

	Networks, plus CNN and not including Fox, is the most dishonest, corrupt and/or distorted in its	провести конкурс на тему того, яка з мереж мовлення, включаючи CNN і виключаючи Fox, є найнечеснішою, продажною та/або збоченою під час	Antonymic translation
1	country on Earth and we are headed in the right direction. <b>You know</b> , the	правильному напрямку. Знаєте, стіна збудована,	Equivalent
1 d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d d	meaning because today, we	переходить не від одного уряду до іншого, від однієї партії до іншої— влада переходить від Вашингтона до вас,	Addition
40.	The Bible tells us how	Біблія каже: «Як добре і	Contextual

	•	як приємно, коли <b>брати</b> живуть разом у єдності»	substitution
41.	right here and right now because this moment is		Concretization
42.		I ця <b>країна</b> — Сполучені Штати Америки — ваша країна.	Lexical additions
43.	our educators, our communities, getting our schoo63 open safely and		Lexical additions
44.	that all of this is conditional, it all depends on a series of big Ifs. It depends on all of us – the entire country – to follow	майбутнє залежить від серії великих Якщо. Від усіх нас — усієї країни — залежить, чи будемо ми усі слідувати порадам,	Lexical additions
45.	we cometogetherandsummonthatgreatAmericanspiritonce	дух, <b>ми не зламаємось</b> перед викликами нашого	Antonymic translation

46.	chapter in our American story.  Each and every one of us is now obliged to join together. To halt the spread of this disease. To	наступну велику главу в нашій американській історії.  Тепер ми всі зобов'язані об'єднатися. Щоб зупинити поширення цієї хвороби. Щоб захистити нашу національну службу охорони здоров'я та врятувати багато тисяч	Sense development/ extension
	they have in the past so many times.	життів.І я знаю, <b>що ми робили це в минулому</b> багато разів.	
47.	take this moment to thank some of the people who	І зараз я хочу подякувати деяким з тих, хто допомагав мені досягти того, що називають історичною перемогою.	Omission
48.	to being your president, and hopefully at the end of two (1)years or three (1)years or four (1)years or maybe even eight years you will say so many of you worked so hard for us, with you. (2)You will say that you will say that	президентом, і сподіваюся через два, три, чотири або навіть вісім років (1) ви скажете, що багато хто з вас так важко працював для нас, з вами, і ви скажете, що	Omission
49.	(1) <b>And</b> your courage (1) <b>and</b> goodness and love,	Ваша мужність, доброта і любов будуть вічно	Omission

	ll forever guide us along e way.	спрямовувати нас на цьому шляху.	
fan hed	` , ,	Ніхто не може підняти сім'ю, створити бізнес, зцілити суспільство чи країну поодинці.	Omission

## **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу політичних промов американських лідерів Джозефа Байдена та Дональда Трампа з англійської на українську мову. У ході роботи висвітлено обсяг поняття «дискурс», «політичний дискурс», «політична промова». Також, в роботі представлені основні етапи наукової думки в галузі політичних промов, описано існуючі способи перекладу лексичних одиниць у політичному дискурсі, проаналізовано зразки тексту політичного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (приклади цікавих фраз з виступів американських політичних лідерів, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить можливі способи перекладу лексичних одиниць в промовах Джозефа Байдена та Дональда трампа.

*Ключові слова*: дискурс, промова, трансформація, конкретизація, калькування, генералізація, транслітерація, описовий переклад.