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**Translation of synonymous units of modern English
discourse (on the material of scientific Internet
publications)**

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INTRODUCTION

The language objectively reflects the key trajectories of Ukrainian growth and changes in social priorities. This trend is most clearly manifested in mass media, which influence and reflect society's attitude to modern achievements. These changes, heavily influenced by the processes of globalization, cause corrections in the field of linguistics as a whole, which, in turn, prompts the addition of new units to the lexicon of the language. It is natural that new phenomena and thoughts are born simultaneously with them.

With the recent revitalization of modern synonymous discourse activity, the growth and depth of scientific communication and the need to solve its practical issues, the study of modern language problems is becoming more and more relevant in Ukraine.

Understanding these problems of other peoples requires the use of synonymous modern words, which are often used both in Ukrainian and in English. Therefore, in Ukrainian translation studies, the study of the peculiarities of their translation is gaining more and more importance.

Domestic and international linguists regularly research words and term systems, but many topics still remain understudied and need additional research, for example, term systems of certain discourses in general and modern synonymous discourse in particular.

This vocabulary layer was chosen for the study because it is a set of frequently used words and phrases that is actively replenished and created at the moment.

The purpose of the work is to study the peculiarities of the use of various methods of translation of the terminological English vocabulary of modern synonymous discourse into the Ukrainian language.

The realization of the set goal involves solving the following **tasks**:

1) conducts an analysis of special literature on issues related to research in the field of selected terminology and its translation methodology;

- 2) clarify the concept of scientific terminological vocabulary and its role in reflecting modern life;
- 3) to investigate the methods of formation and functioning of synonymous terms on the material of a specific English-language article;
- 4) to systematize the existing methods of translation of lexical units;
- 5) to carry out a translation analysis of ways of translating English-language modern idiomatic terms into Ukrainian.

The object of the research is translation of synonymous units of modern English discourse.

The subject of the study is the peculiarities of synonymous units and methods of its translation.

The topic is relevant in view of the fact that young Ukrainian translation studies today needs thorough and versatile research on the theory and practice of translation studies, in particular, on the translation of synonymous modern discursive terms.

CHAPTER ONE. THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF LANGUAGE STYLE AND DISCOURSE THEORY

1.1. Functional styles of English and Ukrainian languages.

In order to distinguish between various discourses in any language, the idea of style is crucial. The same is true of Ukrainian.

Style is "a functional variety of literary language, which is determined by the sphere of its functioning and is characterized by peculiarities in the selection, combination, and organization of the system of linguistic means (lexical, grammatical, phonetic, etc.) in connection with the purpose and content of communication," as stated in the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms. [Ganych, Oliynyk, c.291-292].

At the current stage of linguistic research, scientists discuss the stylistic differentiation of the Ukrainian language. Thus, some researchers, for example, L. Matsko, single out seven, among them official-business, scientific, journalistic, artistic, confessional, conversational, epistolary [Matsko, Kravets, p.26].

L. Vasenko singles out six styles: official-business, scientific, journalistic, confessional, artistic, conversational [Vasenko, Dubichynskyi, Krymets, p.137].

Professor O. Ponomarov distinguishes five basic styles and two additional ones. He refers to the main ones as scientific, official, business, journalistic, artistic, conversational. In addition, there are confessional and epistolary styles [Ponomarov, p.3]. Sharing the opinion of a famous linguist, we believe that there are five main functional styles in the modern Ukrainian language. Let's briefly consider their characteristics.

Official business style

At the level of commercial and regulatory connections between state, public, economic, and industrial entities, the official business style serves the

communication arena in legal, political, state, and social life. The majority of style resources are authored.

Legislative (laws, decrees, statutes, resolutions), judicial (acts, judgments, protocols, arrest warrants), diplomatic (conventions, communiqués, notes, protocols), and administrative (orders, instructions) substyles and genres make up the official business style.

The formal business-styled paperwork lacks any distinctive authorial characteristics. Such writings are characterized by clarity of phrasing, a regulatory-imperative tone, unambiguity, conciseness, and shortness of exposition.

The use of social and political terminology (such as agitation, boycott, leadership, and manifesto) as well as administrative and clerical terminology (such as administrative contract, normative legal act, and subsistence minimum) as well as language clichés (such as "conclusion of an agreement, based on an order") are all characteristics of official business style.

Scientific style

The findings of scientific work are communicated using scientific style (proving theories, proposing hypotheses, creating classifications, etc.).

These sub-styles and genres are distinguished: legitimately scientific (monographs, articles, scientific reports, theses), scientific-popular (science popular literature and pieces in non-specialized publications), and scientific and educational (lectures, discussions, textbooks). Since the language used in scientific publications must adhere to stringent rules, this style has a number of distinctive characteristics. These writings utilize a lot of words and specialized jargon, as well as illustrations, graphs, tables, quotes, and references. The impersonality of the presentation of ideas and the lack of any evidence of the author's individuality define the style.

Journalistic style

The social-productive, public-political, and cultural-educational sectors of existence are served by the journalistic style. It is intended to draw attention to current social and political issues, actively sway the receiver, and advance specific opinions and viewpoints.

Mass media style, creative journalistic style (pamphlets, essays, essays, feuilletons), and scientific journalistic style are the substyles and genres that make up the journalistic style (literary and critical articles, reviews).

A focus on the general public, logical and polemical presentation, the use of artistic devices (comparisons, metaphors, epithets, etc.), the use of widely used vocabulary and fixed expressions, saturation of the text with sociopolitical and socioeconomic terms, slogans, etc. are all characteristics of the journalistic style.

Artistic style

The fields of culture and education, literary creation, and many forms of art all employ artistic style. He acquired the quirks of every literary Ukrainian language style in himself. The following literary genres and substyles are identified: epic (epic, book, short tale, etc.); lyrical (poetry, song, poem, ballad); dramatic (drama, comedy, tragedy); and combination (drama extravaganza, smile, etc.).

The goal of style is to use aesthetic means to affect the receiver and inspire improvement and self-discovery. The extensive use of metaphorical language, the employment of emotive and expressive vocabulary, the inclusion of the author's own ideas, the use of artistic devices (tropes and figures), as well as a wide range of vocabulary, are all indicative of an artistic style (historicisms, dialectics, jargonisms, etc.). Images, sensuality, and irrationality, as well as the lack of a clear, coherent presentation of ideas, are traits of artistic writings.

Conversational style

Any language starts with conversational style since every single speaker uses it. Its applications include informal and occasionally formal communication, daily spoken talks, daily activities, etc. The primary goal of style is to maintain informal everyday communication in all realms, including public, social-political, and everyday life.

Oral literary speech, conversational, and daily speech are the substyles of the conversational style. While the latter is founded on regular transgressions of literary conventions, the former is distinguished by the compliance of the present Ukrainian literary language rules.

The oral mode of communication, emotionally charged language (jargon, dialectisms, argotisms, etc.), ease of communication, extensive use of extralinguistic cues (logical emphasis, timbre, pauses, intonation), use of facial expressions, and gestures are the defining characteristics of the style.

They see five current functional English language types that may be quantitatively distinguished: journalistic (newspaper), scientific, official-business, conversational, and artistic (art-fiction).

Let's take a quick look at their traits.

Official business style

The official business style is designed to regulate communication in political, public, legal and administrative life.

It is divided into substyles:

- legislative □ serves official and business relations between a person and the state, natural and legal persons. It appears in laws, statutes, bills, decrees.
- diplomatic □ regulates official and business relations of international institutions and organizations. It appears in protocols, international agreements, memoranda.

- legal - functions in the field of jurisprudence. Regulates legal relations. It appears in acts, lawsuits, protocols, resolutions, requests, messages, etc.

- administrative and clerical - used in the professional production sphere and business. It appears in official correspondence, contracts, autobiographies, receipts.

The impartial coloring of the supplied information, the combination of clarity and succinctness, the extensive use of clichés and other standard language phrases are all distinctive characteristics of the official and business style of the English language.

The use of administrative and clerical terminology and phraseology, the absence of an individual author's stance, and a clear adherence to grammatical conventions are other characteristics of the style.

Scientific style

Any scientific activity's findings are communicated in a scientific manner.

The use of particular terminology related to various disciplines of scientific study (automatically controlled oil-cracking stills, hydrogen-ion-potential recorders) is one of the stylistic characteristics [V. Krasnih, 20].

The two-compound and complex-subjunctive phrases, whose components are frequently connected with the conjunctions if, that, than, so, and that, as well as the complex conjunctions hereby, therewith, and therewith, predominate in texts written in a scientific manner [V. Krasnykh, p. 23].

The use of the plural to denote the author, we are realizing, we deal with is a defining characteristic of the scientific language [Batsevich, p. 15].

Journalistic style

Journalistic or newspaper style serves various spheres of social and political life. It is called a newspaper because it was born together with the prototype of the press, which in ancient times was published only in print. Nowadays, the style

functions in electronic mass media as well, not only in printed media, but the name behind it is firmly established. The functions of style are influential, informative, aesthetic, expressive, communicative, etc. [Batsevich, p. 68].

Newspaper style is divided into the following genres: notes, articles, reviews, feuilletons, pamphlets, etc.

Characteristic features of the style include extensive use social and political vocabulary, vital issue, free world, pillar of society [Batsevich, p. 78], as well as established linguistic expressions and clichés.

Conversational style

The purpose of the conversational style is to fulfill the demands of language use in ordinary interpersonal contact. According to Batsevich (p. 83), there are two substyles within the style: literary-conversational and familiar-conversational.

The widespread use of shortened grammatical forms (it's, it's not, I don't, I didn't, you can't, you've, we'll, he's got) is one of the fundamental contrasts between conversational and formal styles [Batsevich, p. 84].

As well as repeats in the form of interrogatives, the conversational style is distinguished by the preponderance of single-complex shortened versions of words (morning - morng).

The phrases truly, in fact, indeed, really, and unquestionably are among those that frequently stress the preceding theme [Batsevich, p. 32].

Artistic style

The literary, cultural, and educational sectors all benefit from artistic or artistic-fictional style. It combines the distinctive elements of all other English language styles since it is eclectic.

The style is distinguished by a wide use of linguistic tools, such as tropes, syntactic figures, etc., in addition to phraseological twists, emotive and expressive vocabulary, tiny and caressing word forms [Krasnykh, p. 116].

This is clear from the choice of the author's numerous epithets, metaphors, synonyms, antonyms, etc.

The goal of style is to persuade the audience by using creative techniques. Texts written in an artistic manner are distinguished by vivid imagery, which frequently reflects the viewpoint and emotions of the author.

As a result, there is currently no agreement among scientists as to how to distinguish between the functional styles of contemporary Ukrainian and English literary languages. Since the majority of them discriminate between five styles, we share this viewpoint.

1.2. The concept of discourse in modern linguistics

It is advisable to define the discourse before attempting to understand it. However, it is impossible to provide a clear explanation of this phrase because there is still disagreement among scientists over the one and only alternative that should be considered.

Discourse, as defined by D. Crystal, is a speech segment that is longer than a sentence [Crystal D, p. 106].

Discourse is defined as "a coherent text combined with extralinguistic □ pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological, and other factors; text considered in the context of events; speech considered as a purposeful, social act, as a component involved in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)" in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary (Yartsev, p.136).

P. Serio offers eight interpretations of the term "discourse": 3) the effect of the remark on its receiver, taking into consideration the circumstances of the statement; 1) comparable to the idea of "speech;" 2) a unit greater than a sentence; 4) The primary form of expression is talk; Speech from the speaker's perspective as opposed to the story, which does not account for this viewpoint; 6) the use of language units and the actualization of their speech; 7) a socially or ideologically constrained mode of expression (such as political discourse); and 8) a theoretical framework created to investigate the circumstances surrounding text production [Serio, p. 190].

The view of U. Meinhof that "discourse is a collection of thematically, culturally, or in some other manner connected texts that facilitates development and addition of new texts" (Nunan D, p.18) is supported by research. Discourse, according to D. Noonan, "embodies a communication act in a context" [Meinhof U, p. 102].

N. Arutyunova provided a meaningful interpretation of the term [Arutyunova, p. 137], stating that "discourse is a coherent text combined with extralinguistic - pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors; it is a text taken in the event aspect; it is speech, which is considered as a purposeful social action, as a component involved in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)". Discourse is speech that is "immersed in life" [Arutyunova, p. 137], in which it is intertwined into interpersonal interactions. I'll depend on the definition of linguistics because it seems to be the most comprehensive in my job.

The concepts of speech in both domestic and foreign linguistics have been condensed by V. Chernyavska into two major categories: 1) a single communicative experience that was captured in written texts and oral speech and that took place in a particular communicative space that was cognitively and

typologically conditioned; 2) a collection of texts that are thematically connected [Chernyavska, p. 14].

It's crucial to distinguish between the ideas of "discourse" and "text" when understanding the term "discourse". A method of separating the ideas of "discourse" and "text" by focusing on the category of context may be found in scientific investigations from the latter half of the 20th century. Text was viewed as "discourse minus situation" and discourse as "text plus situation."

H. Pocheptsov and other scholars place emphasis on the fact that phrases and assertions may be used to compare conversation and text. An utterance comprises a sentence along with the social context in which it was used, whereas a sentence is thought of as an ordinary component of a structure [Pocheptsov, pp. 28-32].

Despite the diversity of academics' methods to defining the term "discourse," we may draw the conclusion that they do not conflict but rather complement one another when seen from various angles.

In summarizing the aforementioned, we may say that linguists do not all agree on how to understand the notion of discourse at this time. The definition of N. Arutyunova, which I will use as the working definition in subsequent study, is, in our opinion, the most comprehensive.

CHAPTER 2

FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

2.1. Structural features of terminological vocabulary

Many scientists have attempted to categorize words and split them into word terms, phrase terms, loan terms, and abbreviation terms in an analysis of scientific study on terminology concerns. [Zernova, 56].

I. Word terms - terms consisting of one word. They are represented by nouns (root or affixal), adjectives and adverbs, verbs (root, suffix and prefix). The basis is the creative base of the noun, from which the word-forming process begins, and which is the semantic core in the formation of derived bases. The base of a word is considered as a structural part separated from a word, which is part of all its word forms. The lexical meaning of the word is also connected with it. To establish the real possibilities of creative bases and to investigate the peculiarities of word-forming synthesis, the procedure of word-forming analysis is used, the essence of which is to identify the binary opposition of the primary word base (PB) and the derived base (DB) by logically and consistently selecting the maximum word-forming component. TO function as generative and form terms according to the patterns characteristic of a certain language. The model is considered as a word-forming unit that determines the structural-semantic relations between PB and DB and is characterized by the presence of a certain word-forming meaning [Zernova, 65].

1) Root types of noun terms: *fine* - *штраф*, *reate* - *ставка*, *stock* - *акція*, *etc.* [Cotton, p. 53].

2) Affixal types of noun terms:

a) Primary word base (PB) + suffix:

- PB verb + suffix **-er/-or**: *leader* - лідер, *director* - директор;
- PB verb + suffix **-ee**: *employee* - службовець, *referee* - суддя;
- PB verb + suffix **-ant**: *participant* - учасник;
- PB verb + suffix **-tion/-sion**: *isolation* - ізоляція, *supervision* - нагляд;
- PB verb + suffix **-ance/-ence**: *performance* – виконання, *dependence* - залежність;

- PB noun + suffix **-ship**: *membership* – членство, *partnership* - партнерство;

- PB verb + suffix **-ment**: *development* – розвиток, *management* - управління;

- PB adjective + suffix **-ity**: *responsibility* - відповідальність, *personality* - особистість, *loyalty* - лояльність, *verity* - правдивість;

b) Prefix + PB noun:

- PB noun + prefix **dis-** : *displacement* - скорочення посади, *dismissal* - звільнення;

- PB noun + prefix **mis-** : *mismanagement* - погане управління, *misfortune* - невдача;

- PB noun + prefix **re-** : *redesign* - перелаштування, *reconstruction* - реконструкція;

- PB noun + prefix **out-** : *outsider* - стороння особа, *outwork* - надомна робота;

3) Suffix types of adjective/adverb terms:

efficient - ефективний, *skilled* - кваліфікований, *flexible* - гнучкий, *controlling* - керуючий, *strategic* - стратегічний, *competitive* – конкуруючий. [Cotton, p. 85]

4) Root, suffix and prefix types of verb terms:

to control - контролювати, *to organize* - організовувати, *to motivate* - мотивувати, *to hire* - наймати, *to earn* - заробляти, *to redesign* - змінювати, *to underwrite* - підписувати, *to dismiss* - звільняти, *to recruit* - приймати, *to manage* - керувати.

II. Phrasal terms. The ability of a term-phrase to be used repeatedly in a professional context to represent a certain distinctive thought is its most crucial quality. Only one system of knowledge can make a compound phrase stable. Such a phrase will not be consistent or understood as a single linguistic unit outside of a certain terminological system. Therefore, each compound term (term-phrase) has a consistent, reproducible structure that represents a sophisticated (dismembered) professional notion. A term's terminology is the area within which it is precise and unambiguous, and beyond of which it loses its term-like characteristics.

D. Cotton singles out terms-phrases of different structure:

1). Phrasal terms with a coherent connection of components:

a) terms whose components are adjectives, verbs, nouns: economic stagnation, skilled worker;

b) terms consisting of two nouns, the first of which acts as a designation: matrix management, job security:

c) conjunctive terms and substantive phrases: knowledge and skill, goals and motives;

d) prepositional terms, substantive phrases: the chain of command, the division of labor;

e) terms-substantive phrases with a noun in the possessive case: manager's style.

2) Phrasal terms with subordinating components:

a) a verb with a prepositional noun: to perform worktasks;

b) a verb with a noun and a preposition: to meet needs of individual workers (to meet the needs of individual workers);

c) a verb in combination with an infinitive: to motivate employees to do their best work (to motivate employees to do a good job);

d) verbs with adjectives: to become effective;

e) gerund phrases: organizing and supervising the work of subordinates.[Cotton, 110]

In his research Cotton D. notes that there are **three types of terms-phrases**.

The first category consists of phrase-terms, the parts of which are freestanding words that may be employed alone while maintaining their meaning.

For instance:

tax - податок → *taxfree - звільнення від податків*,

loan - позика → *loan business - позикові операції*.

Such terms-phrases fall under the second category, where one of the components is a term and the other is a word from a common vocabulary set. This type can have two nouns as its constituents or a noun and an adjective. Due to the fact that both components are separate words, this method of term formation is seen as more productive. (*e.g. pure profit – чистий прибуток*)

Phrase-terms fall under the third category, and both of their parts are words from the lexicon of everyday speech. This method of word formation is viewed as ineffective. (*e.g. face value - номінальна вартість*).

In order to create specialized conceptions that are intimately connected to the initial one, phrasal words are created by adding particular properties to the term designating the generic notion. Such terms create terminological nests that describe the phenomena they identify from several perspectives and through various forms. For instance, several phrases are derived from the English term "debt," including *debt capacity - борговий потенціал*, *debt recovery - стягнення боргу*, *floating debt - поточна заборгованість*, *external debt - зовнішній борг* [Cotton, 45, 58, 75]

III. Borrowed terms are terms borrowed from other fields of knowledge (psychology, philosophy), whose donor languages were Greek and Latin: : *personnel, status, alienation, structure etc.*

IV. Abbreviated terms. Abbreviation terms, or letter abbreviations of word combinations, make up a specific layer of the term system. English terminology has a large number of intricate abbreviations. The values of the condensed and extended versions are identical. Because of this type of word

formation's high productivity in the English language, there are a lot of different syntactic models □ abbreviations.

S. Gorelikova claims that **four groups of abbreviations** are distinguished according to the structural features of the original word combinations [Gorelikova, 45].

The first group is formed by the initial abbreviation based on phrases consisting of full words, for example: *ECU (European Currency Unit)*.

The second group is formed with the help of phrases complicated by incomplete words that do not participate in the formation of the abbreviation, for example: *OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)*.

The third group is formed on the basis of phrases containing words of complex structure, for example: *ASA (American Soybean Association)*, *CHIPS (Clearing House Interbank Paying System)*.

The fourth group is formed on the basis of the three types mentioned above: *TQM (total quality management)*, *MBWA (management by walking around)*.

In their study, I.Kulikova and D.Salmina note that a significant percentage of terms formed by the syntactic method are distinguished within the social and political terminology. **According to the number of components**, they distinguish two-component, three-component and polycomponent terms [Kulikova, 115].

Among **the two-component syntactic types** of terms, the most common structural types of stink are respected in such a way that they are satisfied with the received:

- 1) adjective and noun in the nominative singular (*політична коректність, dynamic diplomacy*) and an adjective and a noun in the nominative plural (*constitutional debate, electoral roll*);
- 2) a noun in the nominative case and a noun-prepositional construction (*пенсія по старості, acceleration of relations, aggravation of tension*).

The most common **three-component syntactic structural types** of terms are two types, namely:

- 1) adjective + adjective + noun, for example: *загальнодержавне політичне об'єднання, міжнародна судова система, president's final speech, ambassador's national flag.*
- 2) noun in the nominative case + adjective + noun in the genitive case, for example: *House of Lords.*

Polycomponent terms can include four, five, six or more units. Examples: *відділ сім'ї, молоді та спорту при державній обласній адміністрації, irreversible decline in political activity, zone free from foreign military presence, Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, atmosphere of good-neighborly relations and cooperation* [Kulikova, 115].

According to V. Komisarov, the suffixal approach of morphological development is one of the major sources of the linguistic richness of English. One of the key factors contributing to its productivity is the organic laying of the structural systematization foundations, which are crucial for terminology, in the morphological structure of the word-term created by affixation. [Komissarov, 121]

Otzhe, we were able to identify the structural elements of the terminological lexicon through the examination of scientific literature. The terms are separated into term-words, term-word-formation, term-positions, and term-abbreviations based on their structural components. Two-component, three-component, and polycomponent phrases are differentiated based on the number of components.

2.2. The main existing ways of translating lexical items

It is common knowledge that translating involves more than just swapping out words with ones in the target language. Contrarily, it is a challenging procedure that the translator must navigate through a lot of challenges.

Transformations are one of the many ways that the translator contributes, as the examination of specialized literature demonstrates.

Translational transformations (substitutions) occur due to the differences between the English and Ukrainian languages. The commonality

between the grammatical features of the Ukrainian and English languages is manifested in the presence of common grammatical meanings, categories and functions, for example: categories of number in nouns, categories of degree of comparison in adjectives, categories in verbs, functional significance of word order [Kalambet,568].

While there are major distinctions between grammatical signals, such as articles in English and adverbs in Ukrainian, fixed word order in English, etc., the dissimilarity of the grammatical provisions, which results from these languages belonging to separate grammatical groups, is represented in these discrepancies.

It is crucial to recognize the significance of structural and lexical-semantic distinctions between English and Ukrainian, which demand for **lexical-grammatical transformations**, or the restructuring of the syntactic structure of the phrase, during translation. When a word from the source language cannot be translated using its dictionary equivalent because the meaning and context are inconsistent, these modifications are employed.

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 [Komissarov, 24].

It was feasible to identify several scientists' approaches to the definition of different types of transformations via the research of specialized literature. There are several categories of translation changes now offered by numerous writers. Let's think about a few of these.

R. Minyar-Beloruhev called the following types of transformations: lexical, grammatical, semantic. The author referred to the first type of methods of generalization and specification; to the second - passivization, replacement of parts of speech and sentence members, combining sentences or their membership; to the third - metaphorical, synonymous, metaphorical substitutions, logical development of concepts, antonymic translation and receiving compensation [Minyar-Beloruhev, 145].

According to V. Komisarov, translation transformations, depending on the nature of transformations, are divided into:

- lexical (translation transcription, transliteration and translation tracing),
- grammatical (literal translation, segmentation of sentences, combining sentences and grammatical substitutions),
- lexical-grammatical (antonymic translation, explication, i.e. reception of descriptive translation and compensation) [Komissarov, 256]

The translator should be aware of lexicogrammatical transformations while interpreting scientific and technical texts, especially lexical-semantic distinctions between the English and Ukrainian languages that necessitate lexical alterations or transformations during translation. Transformations result in simultaneous lexical and grammatical alterations since vocabulary and grammar are intimately intertwined.

2.3. Ways of translating English socio-political terminological vocabulary

When translating, a study of ways of translating English socio-political terminological vocabulary and the frequency of their use is carried out on the analysis of the translation of terms (Trados Studio), as the analysis shows, five types of translation transformations are used, namely: tracing, concretization, transliteration, descriptive paraphrase, transcription. Let's consider them in more detail.

Thus, when translating a large number of terms, such a translation technique as tracing is used. Tracing served as the basis for a large number of various types of borrowing in intercultural communication in those cases where transliteration was unacceptable. A large number of phrases are practically tracing paper:

<i>With an <u>average age</u> of 70 ...</i>	<i>При <u>середньому віці</u> в 70 років...</i>
<i>Peers who last month upended George</i>	<i>Їхні колеги, котрі минулого місяця</i>
<i>Osborne's tax credit cuts will seek to</i>	

<i>cause more trouble over the referendum on Britain's membership of the European Union</i>	<i>визнали податок Джорджа Осборна щодо скорочення кредиту недійсним, мають прагнення створити більше проблем на референдумі про членство Великобританії в <u>Європейському Союзі</u></i>
<i>While the Government has a trump card, the <u>Parliament Act</u>, which allows it...</i>	<i>В той час як уряд має козир, <u>статут парламенту</u>, що дозволяє...</i>
<i>Mr Cameron knows he has only a few years left to rule and has no intention of wasting precious time writhing in the bog of a <u>constitutional debate</u>...</i>	<i>Пан Камерон знає, що правити йому залишилося всього лише кілька років. Він не має жодного наміру витратити дорогоцінний час корчачись в болоті <u>конституційних дебатів</u>...</i>
<i>- Lords reform is going nowhere. Sadly, the same cannot be said for lowering the <u>voting age</u></i>	<i>Реформа, запропонована Палатою лордів нікуди не веде. На жаль, те ж саме не можна сказати про зниження <u>виборчого віку</u></i>
<i>Today, almost half go to university, delaying their full entry to the labour <u>market</u> until their 20s</i>	<i>На сьогодні ж, майже половина йдуть до університету, відкладаючи свій вихід на <u>ринок праці</u> до 20 років</i>

For the translation of the term "**Parliament Act**", the permutation method was also used, in which the language elements in the translated text are changed in comparison with the original text, which, in turn, does not change the content of the message.

Also, in addition to tracing, a permutation was used: *...labor market...* - *...ринок праці...*

In the analyzed translations, a translation transformation of the **concretization type** is used, for example:

<p><i>Don't give <u>teenagers</u> the vote - give them something useful instead</i></p>	<p><i>Не давайте <u>підліткам</u> голосувати, краще дайте їм щось корисне</i></p>
<p><i>Peers who last month upended George Osborne's tax credit cuts will seek to cause more trouble over the referendum on Britain's <u>membership</u> of the European Union</i></p>	<p><i>Їхні колеги, котрі минулого місяця визнали податок Джорджа Осборна щодо скорочення кредиту недійсним, мають прагнення створити більше проблем на референдумі про <u>членство</u> Великобританії в Європейському Союзі</i></p>
<p><i>On Wednesday, they'll try to amend the <u>bill</u> that provides... While the <u>Government</u> has a trump card...</i></p>	<p><i>У середу вони спробують змінити <u>законопроект</u>, щодо якого... В той час як <u>уряд</u> має козир...</i></p>

In the translations under analysis, **transliteration** takes place, for example

<p><i>Peers who last month upended George Osborne's tax credit cuts will seek to cause more trouble over the <u>referendum</u>...</i></p>	<p><i>Їхні колеги, котрі минулого місяця визнали податок Джорджа Осборна щодо скорочення кредиту недійсним, мають прагнення створити більше проблем на <u>референдумі</u></i></p>
<p><i>Lords <u>reform</u> is going nowhere</i></p>	<p><i><u>Реформа</u>, запропонована Палатою лордів нікуди не веде</i></p>

<i>The <u>typical pensioner</u> is now better off than...</i>	<i>Середньостатистичний <u>пенсіонер</u> зараз більш забезпечений, ніж...</i>
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In the translations under analysis, transcription takes place - a method used when translating the names of organizations, associations, as well as the names and surnames of political figures, for example: ***George Osborne*** (Джордж Осборн), ***David Cameron*** (Девід Камерон).

CONCLUSIONS

In the first chapter, we explained the concept of discourse and the functioning of discourse in modern Ukrainian and English languages. We also discussed styles in both languages, and also defined what style is. Style is "a functional variety of literary language, which is determined by the sphere of its functioning and is characterized by peculiarities in the selection, combination, and organization of the system of linguistic means (lexical, grammatical, phonetic, etc.) in connection with the purpose and content of communication,"

We also determined that discourse is defined as "a coherent text combined with extralinguistic—pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological, and other factors; text considered in the context of events; speech considered as a purposeful, social act, as a component involved in the interaction of people and the mechanisms of their consciousness (cognitive processes)" in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary.

In the second chapter, we described the transformations in more detail and investigated which transformations occurred during the translation from English to Ukrainian.

Since their employment provides a correct and thorough translation of all materials, especially socio-political terms, transformations are a crucial component of the translation process. It is frequently required to utilize a variety of translation procedures when translating a word from English to Ukrainian since, in the majority of situations, the translation does not always match the original in terms of structure and context. The use of lexical and grammatical modifications is thus one of the primary techniques for translating political literature.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота на тему: «Переклад синонімічних одиниць сучасного англійського дискурсу (на матеріалі наукових інтернет-видань)».

Виконав: Торбін Едуард

Курсова робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів, висновку, списку використаних джерел та резюме. Предметом дослідження є специфіка перекладу та утворення синонімів при перекладі. Матеріалом дослідження слугували статті Tredos. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані для розв'язання практичних проблем використання різних перекладацьких трансформацій при відтворенні перекладу наукових інтернет-видань, а також при розробці методичних посібників з проблем теорії перекладу.

У даній курсовій роботі всього:

Сторінок – 29;

Список використаних джерел: 28.

Ключові слова: переклад, синонім, стиль, перекладацькі трансформації.