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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

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Lexical and semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary (on the material of modern English-language media discourse)

Vladyslav Temnenko

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Research supervisor:

O. B. Halych

Candidate of Philology

Associate Professor

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Лексичні та семантичні особливості перекладу спортивної лексики (на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медіадискурсу)

Темненко Владислав
студент групи ПА 01-19

Керівник курсової роботи _____

(підпис)

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент

Галич Оксана Борисівна

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

Завідувач кафедри теорії і
практики перекладу з
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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
для студентів IV курсу

студент **IV курсу ПА 01-19** групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша - **англійська**, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи Лексичні та семантичні особливості перекладу спортивної лексики (на матеріалі сучасного англomовного медіадискурсу)

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

Науковий керівник _____(підпис)

Студент _____(підпис)

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студента **IV** курсу **ПА 01-19** групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно)**, перша — **англійська** освітньо-професійної програма **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Темненка Владислава Олеговича

за темою Лексичні та семантичні особливості перекладу спортивної лексики (на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медіадискурсу)

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

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

_____ (42-70 балів)

«На доопрацювання»

_____ (0-41 балів)

Усього набрано балів: _____

_____ (підпис керівника)

_____ (підпис керівника)

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper is dedicated to the study of the main lexical-semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary (on the material of modern English-language media discourse).

Theoretical background. Sports have been an integral part of the social and personal life of people since ancient times. Sports in today's world is a mass form of leisure, an attractive topic for the mass media, as well as a powerful ideological means of uniting a nation. Various aspects of the existence of sport are studied: sport as a social phenomenon (V. Zvereva, K. Lesh, O. Vlasov, U. Morgan, V. Junghanns, M. Gamper), sport as a means of manipulating public consciousness by combining gender and national stereotypes (O. Sarna, I. Novikova). At the current stage, the topic of the relationship between sports and mass media is considered relevant (R. Harris, N. Blain, S. Guskov, R. Boyle, M. Hussam). The linguistics of sports is quite actively researched. Thus, a significant amount of scientific research is devoted to the connection of sports discourse with other types of discourse (B. Silbert, O. Silbert), linguocognitive and linguosemiotic analysis (O. Pankratova, K. Borovikova, O. Malysheva, I. Kozhevnikova). There is a significant number of studies devoted to the peculiarities of the terminology, vocabulary and phraseology of sports (I. Dubchak, O. Gureeva, O. Rylov, I. Khmelevska, L. Avakova, N. Muhamedova, S. Kudrin, O. Yelistratov, N. Shafranova, A. Savchenko, V. Kiselyova) and the genre system of sports discourse (F. Bacevich, P. Istrate, M. Bergelson, M. Tokareva, O. Oleksandrova, T. Nikitina, L. Kraevsky).

The Ukrainian sports terminological system began to form with the beginning of compiling dictionaries from the time of the declaration of independence of Ukraine, in particular, a significant contribution was made by the dictionaries: V.H. Osinchuk, I.K. Popescu "Definition of the main sports terms of physical culture and sports" (1995); I. Yankiv "Dictionary-handbook of the difficulties of translating sports terms" (2000); incl. M.D. Zubalii, V.V. Sirkiziuk "Short sports dictionary-reference" (2003); O.V. Borovska "Short explanatory dictionary of terms in the field

of physical culture and sports" (2003); I.V. Pushchyna, V.M. Zaitseva "Modern Ukrainian sports terminology" (2003); V. Naumchuk "Dictionary of the Theory and Methodology of Physical Education" (2004); O.A. Sventiev "Dictionary of football terms" (2007); "Gymnastics Terminology" (2008) and many others [11. p. 93–96].

In Ukraine today, specialized languages and their features are also actively studied, but in Germany, research into specialized languages began in the 70s of the last century, so domestic linguists take as a basis the acquisition of the German school of specialized languages. The first scientist who paid attention to the phenomenon of professional language was L. Hoffman, and his definition of the term "professional language" is still considered universally accepted. Among the other most active researchers of specialized languages, we can name L. Trimble, P. Robinson, K.-D. Baumann, T.R. Kiyaka, R. Pelka, S. Hartmut, R.V. Popova, Z. Kvama. Closely related to the problems of specialized languages are the problems of terminology, which Ukrainian scientists O. I. Cherednychenko, V. I. Karaban, T. R. Kyyak, L. O. Symonenko, L. M. Chernovaty, O. A. Sabre.

The topicality of the research is conditioned to the fact that interest in in studying the main lexical-semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary is determined by their importance not only for English and Ukrainian philology, but also among the most pressing problems of general linguistics.

The aim of the research is to analyze such a phenomenon of language as "dialect", to study the history of its origin and classification, to indicate the place of dialect vocabulary in the speech of English-speaking and Ukrainian-speaking youth.

The following research **objectives** have been set for achieving its aim:

1. Define the concept of vocabulary, lexicology, translation and justify such a concept as "sports vocabulary";
2. Correlate the concept of "sports vocabulary" and other components of professional vocabulary and professional terminology;

3. To analyze the main sources of learning sports vocabulary and establish the main ways of its translation.

4. Determine the main lexical-semantic features of the translation of sports vocabulary;

5. Define the concept of discourse and media discourse. Establish their main features.

6. Reveal the influence of foreign languages on sports vocabulary.

The object of research is the variety of the modern English language, represented by the modern English-language media discourse.

The subject of research is English sports vocabulary and its typological characteristics.

The data sources of the research are 50 examples of English media discourse. The basis of the research is the sports vocabulary of newspapers, headlines, interviews, articles.

The following **methods** were used in the research: the composite approach that involves descriptive, historical and chronological methods, methods of analysis, such as classification, semantic and structural analysis.

The theoretical value of the study is that its results are a contribution to linguistic research, as they highlight the diversity and rich history of languages.

The practical value of the study is that the results of the study can be used in the teaching of translation studies. The results of the study can also be useful for anyone interested in sports vocabulary and the world of sports.

Research paper structure: the term paper consists of Introduction, two Chapters, Bibliography, List of Reference Sources, List of Data Sources, Annex A, Annex B and Summary.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE STUDY OF SPORTS DISCOURSE

1.1 The concept of sports discourse

The sports journalism industry is focused on raising the awareness of the public about the sport and developing topics that are relevant to today's society. Its materials are socially oriented and can influence the viewers' and readers' opinion. In modern media, sports journalism has a significant place. Sports is regarded as a cultural and social activity that has become one of the leading sectors of society.

Sports media is gaining popularity around the world [13] and therefore has a significant impact on their audience. Sport, which can be considered a foundational discourse, is discursively and rhetorically executed [15]. It is characterised by constant development of sublanguage of sport and language tracking in sports mediatisation [14]. These are the reasons why sports discourse is in focus in linguistics. Its analysis relies upon the notion of discourse and its specifics in the sports field.

Sport itself is a popular and at the same time controversial social phenomenon, which occupies not the last step in the life of society. This is a unique type of communication that appeared to meet certain needs of humanity.

Sport brings peoples and nationalities together, unites athletes and coaches and attracts the attention of fans and organizers of competitions from different countries. In connection with the popularization of sports, it is inevitable to ensure quality communication between representatives of different countries and different cultures, from athletes and coaches to journalists and fans. Such tasks are usually given to translators.

In texts devoted to sports, linguistic expressiveness is used as a way to attract the reader's attention, express an attitude to the information being conveyed, place evaluative accents, etc. Recent events in the world leave a big mark on the language

of the people. It is this phenomenon that forces journalists to actively seek new means of linguistic expression in order to win the attention of the audience.

A large number of lexical combinations uncharacteristic of other styles and the figurative use of words (metonymy and metaphor) in the newspaper-journalistic style cause certain difficulties in the translation of sports-themed texts, which consist in the differences between metaphorical systems and the absence in the translated language of metaphorical images characteristic of the original language [10 : 91–97.] .

Almost the whole world follows sports news with the help of mass media. English is the official language of international sports competitions, the development of the terminology of new sports, disciplines, rules and techniques also takes place mainly in English. Each sport has its own terminology, which, in turn, tends to constantly develop and update, so translating sports materials is a difficult task for translators.

Attempts to identify a "pure" type of sports discourse encounter certain objective contradictions. Traditionally, they talk about the existence of a core to which the sports journalistic discourse is attributed, within which the conceptual, thematic, and genre-stylistic specifics of the sports discourse, as well as its institutional character, are reflected.

Before talking directly about the sports discourse, it is necessary to define what the discourse is. The concept of discourse is defined in different ways, and in linguistics it does not have a clear definition.

Many institutional discourses of the media often include sports stereotypes, which indicates a high public assessment of sports. And, in contrast, we can also often see comparative studies of metaphorisation in sports discourse intersecting with other discourses using metaphors of war [17], [16] or culture [21]. Thus, the current research has scientific novelty due to the emphasis on a unique meta metaphor in an autonomous sports discourse.

Sports discourse is primarily a process of professional communication between athletes and coaches, including a set of texts generated by them during sports (training, competitions, educational process), and the professional language of sports is a tool used by participants in sports discourse to achieve their communicative tasks, despite the fact that we suggest considering the professional text as a recorded history or a product of professional communication [5].

Depending on the type of mass media, the following types of sports discourse are distinguished: newspaper, magazine, television, radio and Internet types [8:225-230]. Sports texts belong to the category of newspaper and magazine texts, when the characteristic features of the style of these texts obey the laws of the linguistic genre of newspaper journalism and are created within the framework of certain conventions. The target audience of sports-oriented texts is people who have purely special knowledge [3: 81-85]. Sports texts in some way have common features with advertising texts, which, of course, is another of their characteristic features.

The following are the main functions of sports-related texts:

- informative function. Like any specialized text, articles in the sports genre have the task of informing readers of the latest news from the world of sports or telling about the achievements of athletes;

- the influence function. This function is more characteristic of articles than of news, because through an extended discourse, citing facts and arguments in defense of his point of view, the author convinces the reader of the correctness of his position regarding current problems in sports;

- evaluation function. The assessment in the sports text is subjective, mostly rational, although with some presence of an emotional component [6:67-70].

Sports discourse is distinguished from other types of discourse by the fact that it has special sports terminology, which can cause difficulties for translators.

In translation studies, there is still no single classification of ways to translate terms, and in particular sports terms, which poses a problem when translating such vocabulary.

Among the communicative and pragmatic features of sports discourse, there are both universal characteristics that are relevant for any genre of sports discourse, and specific ones, the scope of which is limited to one or another genre. Each communicative-pragmatic characteristic determines certain linguistic features. Therefore, consideration of the complex of communicative and pragmatic features allows us to find explanations for most of the characteristic features of texts of the same type.

Sports vocabulary is weakly separated from general literary vocabulary, which contributes to the specialization of general literary vocabulary in the sports field.

The most common and most frequently used term in the sports industry is **slang terms**. These terms are a means of communication, not only between recreational performance athletes and fans, but even among professionals who live sports. Sports terminology occurs in the general public, thanks to the mass media.

Sports terminology is characterized by all kinds of connotations: imagery, expressiveness, emotionality, evaluation. The functioning of sports terms in written texts of various genres, in professional colloquial speech is the main specificity of sports terminology.

Terminology - special words or expressions used in relation to a particular subject or activity [21].

For a translator of sports texts, knowledge of the language is, first of all, terms.

Term provides understanding of the scientific idea, accuracy and clarity. But, despite the fact that this concept occupies a significant place in science, scientists still cannot come to a consensus on a number of issues related to this concept. Currently,

there is no generally accepted concept of "**term**" in the scientific field. The question of the grammatical expression of the term and the characteristics that it should correspond to is still under discussion.

The interpretation of the definitions of "**sports term**" is currently established. "**Sports term**" is a word or phrase used for the exact name of objects, phenomena, exercises, movements in physical education and sports, characterized by the unity of a holistic nomination, and "sports terminology" is a set of words and stable phrases related to concepts (objects, phenomena, actions) in the field of physical culture and sports. The peculiarity of sports terms and the reason they stand out from all others is the nature of relative equivalence in view of the functional relevance of the texts in which they are used. In this connection, the question of translation equivalence arises [12: 166–170.].

The following lexical-semantic groups should be highlighted among the terms used to denote sports phenomena:

- names of game styles and techniques (tricks, lines, high jumps);
- names of sportsmen (outsider, sprinter, bodybuilder, yachtsman);
- names of sports equipment, equipment, structures (scuba diving, simulator, trampoline, rope).

The development of sports and physical culture itself, the socio-cultural and military-political situation in society also belong to the extra-lingual factors of the formation of the analyzed vocabulary [7].

Issues of creating sports terminology are relevant. From the internal resources of the language, sports terms are created mainly in a traditional way:

- giving existing words new meanings (hoop, shield, pear);
- construction of new terms with the help of derivative affixes (study, run, competition, transition);
- assembling the basics of elements of term (beer thief, self-defense);

- formation of terminological combinations (penalty, shot put, hammer throw, practical classes);
- formation of abbreviations (PFL (Professional Football League), NBA (National Basketball Association)).

Sports terminology is characterized by increased mobility, a tendency to constant development, therefore scientists refer to sports terminology as spontaneous terminological systems. Sports terminology is the most used terminology of the modern English language, as sports terms are actively used in mass media not only on sports topics.

There are a number of terminological characteristics that make it possible to define a word as a term:

1. uniqueness;
2. simplicity;
3. brevity;
4. motivation;
5. sequence, which should be consistent with other existing terms in this area.

The term is also characterized by the following features:

1. logical correlation of the term with other existing ones;
2. the presence of a definition;
3. uniqueness of the semantic concept;
4. stylistic neutrality;
5. lack of expressiveness.

Thus, terms are characterized by all the above properties only when they are in the terminological field, outside this field the term loses these properties.

1.2 Peculiarities of translation of texts and vocabulary of sports discourse

A translator of sports texts must understand the peculiarities of sports discourse in both English and Ukrainian languages. The content of sports discourse is influenced by all factors that are present in the mind of the producer and recipient of the text, which are important for the generation and perception of speech, including the background and professional knowledge of the participants of communication [9:136].

At the same time, sports interpreters have specific problems that no other interpreter faces. The fact is that a sports translator should be oriented not only in basic vocabulary, but also in sports terminology.

However, even this is not enough, because, in addition to commonly used terminology, there is also sports slang - its own in each sport. Thus, a translator who works with weightlifting news should know that an athlete who fails to lift the starting weight in three sets receives "lamb, bagel", although even the largest bilingual dictionaries do not indicate such a meaning of the word "bagel".

Another big problem of sports translation is the correct transliteration and transcription of foreign names and terms that remain untranslated. In order to correctly translate the name of the grade in judo, which is called "Waza-Ari" in the international standard, it is not necessary to know Japanese and English well, but it is necessary to know the Ukrainian terminology of judo, where this grade appears as "Waza-Ari" » with the accent on the second syllable.

Sports translation has other features and complexities that make oral and written translation during international sports competitions a rather difficult task that can be successfully handled only by specialists from top-class translation bureaus who are not only fluent in foreign languages, but also well versed in them. and love both sports in general and individual sports. Usually, in sports terminology, it is possible to find a large number of units that are translated by the method of searching for translation correspondence, based on the indication of the special sports meaning of the word in dictionaries) [2:51-55].

The situation is approximately the same with foreign names. It is difficult to pronounce exotic names close to the original, and in this case one should resort to standard systems of practical transcription.

For example, for the transcription of Chinese names in the Ukrainian language, the Palladium system is used, which conveys the sound of Chinese words quite close to the original.

The main lexical, lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical techniques of terminology translation that are also used when translating sports terms are distinguished [4: 238].

Transcoding is one of the simplest ways to translate a term. **Transcoding** is a polyphonic or polyphonic transfer of the original lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language (for example, football- футбол, cricket - крикет, basketball - баскетбол, free style - фрістайл, bowling - боулінг). When translating by transliteration, one should not forget about the "**false friends of the translator**" (audience, server, race, blocker), the transliteration method of translation of which leads to gross distortions of meaning.

A novice translator, when working with texts in which medical terminology abounds, often encounters difficulty in translating them in the form of the so-called. "**False friends of the translator**" is called a phenomena when English words are consonant with Ukrainian, but at the same time have different meanings. Even an experienced translator can fall into the trap of "false friends of the translator". Their use leads to incorrect translation, especially if you use transliteration or transcription techniques inattentively and thoughtlessly. In order to avoid such errors, you should refer to specialized dictionaries or encyclopedias for verification.

The terms are also subject to another lexical method of translation - **calque** - transferring not the sound, but the combinatorial composition of the word, when the constituent parts of the word morphemes) or phrases (lexemes) are translated by the corresponding elements of the translation language.

This technique is used when translating complex terms. For example, *qualifying event* - *кваліфікаційне змагання*, *quarter final* - *чверть фіналу*, *water sports* – *водні види спорту*, *World Cup* – *Чемпіонат світу*, *squash game on the court*-*гра в сквош на корті*.

Another way to translate terms is to **describe the meaning (descriptive translation)**. This technique is used when translating the latest author's terms-neologisms. For example, *boundary* - *a line delimiting the playground (the boundary of the playing field)*; *coronation* - *a formal ceremony of obtaining power*.

In the case when the dictionary does not provide an exact equivalent for a particular term, or when the use of tracing, transliteration or descriptive translation is inappropriate, other methods of translation are also possible. Such transformation techniques used in the translation of terms include **concretization and generalization**.

Concretization is a process in which a unit of broader concrete content is transferred in the target language by a unit of concrete content. In the Ukrainian language, it is necessary to replace a word or phrase that has a wider range of meanings with an equivalent that specifies the meaning according to the context or stylistic requirements.

For example, "to hit the ball" can refer to various situational conditions, and is largely regulated by the context; in the English language, this concept will correspond to various units narrower in meaning, depending on the context: *to kick a ball* - *вдаряти м 'яч ногою*, *to head a ball* - *вдаряти м 'яч головою*, *to hit a ball* - *відбивати м 'яч*, *to cuff a ball* — *легко відбити м 'яч кулаком*, *to return a ball* — *повертати м 'яч*, *to volley a ball* — *вдаряти м 'яч з льоту* [21].

When translating terms, it is also possible to use **generalization**. Generalization of the original value is used in those cases when the degree of information orderliness of the original unit is higher than the degree of orderliness of

the unit that corresponds to it in terms of content in the translation language. For example, *to lead the ball - to move forward the ball*.

The problem of the adequacy of the translation of sports terminology concerns the existence of such a phenomenon as **synonymy**.

Synonymy is one of the most important concepts in the semantics and style of a language. No matter how important the context is, in almost every case the basis of the semantic meaning of a word is its linguistic meaning, i.e. the meaning of the word, which is presented in the explanatory dictionary.

Considering the term translation, there are three groups of requirements for the term: requirements for content, for form and pragmatic properties. It should be noted that the requirements, in this case, are a set of characteristics that the term must have.

- The first group (content requirements) includes the following aspects: consistency of semantics (correspondence of the meaning of the term as a lexical unit and its meaning in this terminology), unambiguity (the desire for unambiguity within the same terminology), meaningfulness (the minimum number of signs sufficient to identify the concept it denotes) and the absence of synonyms.
- The second group (form requirements) includes: brevity (elimination of meaningless elements), derivational ability of the term (ability to form new words), compliance with the norms of the language (elimination of deviations from grammatical and phonetic norms, bringing under language norms, elimination of professional jargon), the requirement of invariance (the invariance of the form of terms) and semantic transparency (display in the structure of a given term of the relationship with the given concept, called by it and other concepts).
- The requirements of the third group (pragmatic) include: modernity (displacement of obsolete terms), internationality (coincidence of the form and content of the term in at least three national languages), The

requirements of the third group (pragmatic) include: modernity (displacement of obsolete terms), internationality (coincidence of the form and content of the term in at least three national languages), implementation (acceptance of the term by specialists), euphony and esotericism (the desire for other formulations to isolate professional communication).

Two types of translation operations can be used to translate terms.

First, the use of interlingual correspondences (equivalents). Secondly, in the absence of an equivalent, the translator can follow the path of creating a new term using translation techniques such as transliteration or transcription; descriptive translation; the use of tracing is not excluded. Terms that do not have equivalents in the target language can be classified as so-called non-equivalent vocabulary, and the transfer of the meanings of non-equivalent terms is subject to the same rules by which non-equivalent vocabulary is translated in general. At the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the transfer of non-equivalent terms does not allow approximate translation, since the very state of “proximity” contradicts the exact transfer of information.

1.3 Media discourse and sports discourse: relationship of concepts and basic characteristics

The sphere of sports communication is mostly really connected with the sphere of mass media and determined by it. In this connection, the question of the relationship between the concepts of media discourse and sports discourse inevitably arises. Media discourse can be understood as any kind of discourse that is implemented in the field of mass communication. In other words, media discourse can be perceived as a kind of discursive space, a cluster of different types of interconnected and intertwined discourses.

It follows from this that the conceptual, genre-stylistic and pragmalinguistic originality of texts that can be attributed to sports discourse is largely determined by the characteristics of media discourse, primarily mass media, which is determined by

a stable connection with the audience and dependence on technical means of information transmission. It is no coincidence that today communication researchers in the sports environment often use the term media sports to describe the sociocultural speech activity related to the sports theme, which can be objectified in media texts.

Discourse is a generalization of the notion of a conversation to any form of communication. Discourse is a major topic in social theory, with work spanning fields such as sociology, anthropology, continental philosophy, and discourse analysis. Following pioneering work by Michel Foucault, these fields view discourse as a system of thought, knowledge, or communication that constructs our experience of the world. Since control of discourse amounts to control of how the world is perceived, social theory often studies discourse as a window into power. Within theoretical linguistics, discourse is understood more narrowly as linguistic information exchange and was one of the major motivations for the framework of dynamic semantics, in which expressions' denotations are equated with their ability to update a discourse context.» In the humanities and social sciences, discourse describes a formal way of thinking that can be expressed through language. Discourse is a social boundary that defines what statements can be said about a topic. Many definitions of discourse are largely derived from the work of French philosopher Michel Foucault. In sociology, discourse is defined as "any practice (found in a wide range of forms) by which individuals imbue reality with meaning.

Media discourse (or mass information discourse) is a coherent text in combination with extralinguistic, pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological factors, etc., it is the most relevant in the modern media space, because it reflects not only communicative and informational, but also political, economic, cultural attitudes and trends of modern society. So, media discourse is a global comprehensive category of modern communicative discourse, which acts as a certain background and in which current moods of society are reflected in various spheres of activity - politics, economy, culture, as well as dynamic modern processes, such as: perephrisms,

lexical innovations, catchphrases, semantic neologisms, "reanimated" archaisms, borrowings from other languages of the world. One of the main elements of media discourse and its existence is closely related to media text. In general, a media text is an extended interpretation of a text. Today, the text is understood as part of a certain discourse, as an expression within this discourse. It is characterized by certain models of text creation and perception, for understanding this text.

The complex analysis of mass media discourse is reflected in the works of such foreign linguists as A. Bell, T. van Dijk, T. Dobrosklonska, A. Durant, E. Kozhemiakin, D. Kristal, M. Makarov, P. Parshin, A. Polonsky, G. Solganik, M. Talbot, J. Richardson, D. Tannen, R. Fowler, N. Fairclough. Among domestic scientists, the scientific works of linguists A. Grigorash, S. Yermolenko, M. Zhovtobryukha, L. Kudryavtseva, O. Makovey, O. Matsko, L. Parkhonyuk, O. Ponomariv, A. Prykhodka, K. Serazhim, O. Serbenska, L. Stavytska, I. Tiron and others. Scientists direct their efforts to determine the essence of mass media discourse (or media discourse, media discourse, as it is called in linguistics), its functional, pragmatic, cognitive, linguistic features. Among modern studies, investigations into the problems of classification of media discourse are represented, although they are not of a systematic nature. Thus, the taxonomy of mass media discourse is highlighted in the works of M. Zheltukhina, V. Karasyk, E. Kozhemyakin, N. Olomska, A. Prykhodko, Yu. Shevlyakova and others. But the scientific task of classifying species requires fundamentally more active attention from the scientific community, requires comprehensive research based on the modern communication-pragmatic paradigm.

In its broadest sense, media discourse functions in the media space and is a complex structured system of speech and technical interaction. In addition to the actual utterance, the participants of the speech act, the communication channel, it combines a large number of non-speech integral components without which it cannot function. The ubiquity of mass media has captured the life of each individual and the entire society: modern reality is inseparable from the media space.

We can talk about a kind of merging of the material reality of human and society with media reality. Therefore, the taxonomy of this type of discourse causes certain difficulties: it can be classified according to a huge number of various parameters and criteria. Several classifications have been put forward in linguistics, but it is difficult to call them complete or comprehensive. The most general typology of mass media discourse divides it into types primarily according to the types of media themselves, that is, according to the channels of information transmission (T. van Dijk, T. Dobrosklonska, D. Kristal, M. Zheltukhina, N. Olomska, Yu. Shevlyakova, etc.) :

- press discourse (or print media discourse);
- radio discourse;
- television discourse;
- Internet discourse (this discourse includes all electronic forms of mass media communication).

This classification is key to the analyzed type of discourse, it is based on the main criterion that separates mass media discourse into a separate branch of discourse science, which is the inclusion of media (namely, media that differ in their technical characteristics) as a message channel in a communication act.

Referring to the **semantic features of media discourse**, one can single out such basic properties as **coherence, intertextuality / precedence, and globality**.

Coherence is generally understood as the ability of media texts to detect lexical and grammatical local connectivity at the level of sentences (cohesion) and semantic global connectivity at the level of the entire text (integrity), which, in the case of electronic publications, already goes beyond individual texts, headings or publications and strives further into the space of the Internet. **Coherence** is considered the main property of text and discourse. A landmark event very quickly becomes the center of interconnected sources and types of information, providing the reader with access to the whole variety of information on a key issue and a wide variety of resources: relevant articles, photos, audio and video materials, less relevant

recommendations from other readers, subscription offers, advertising, technical links to print, etc.

Media texts are interconnected and due to the inclusion of elements of other texts and other cultures in them. Such properties are defined as intertextuality and precedence. “**Intertextuality** is a broadcast code of culture as a system of material and spiritual values traditional for mankind, precedence is a phenomenon of life that may or may not become a fact of culture. The specificity of media discourse is more associated with precedence than with intertextuality, and it is precedent texts that act as "texts of influence" in modern society" . The means of expressing precedence can be quotations, winged expressions, hints, puns, other-style inclusions, etc. This technique is often used in stylistically strong positions of the text, such as heading, subheading, last paragraph.

Development in the era of global, international communication has led to the **globalization** both of media and sports discourse, due to strong mutual influence and constant borrowing of information from the media around the world. **Globalization can be considered a defining property of media discourse**, distinguishing it from other types of discourse and reflecting the modern trend of many spheres of society towards the mutual influence of cultures, internationalization, which manifests itself in the press earlier than in other discourses.

Sports discourse underlies the relation of its subjects to the sociocultural sphere, where they seek to “naturalize and universalize a certain worldview and set of attitudes”) [18].

Sports discourse also constituted the basis on which members of the field came to see and understand their relation to the field and the wider socio-cultural sphere: they worked to naturalize and universalize a particular world-view and set of attitudes, produced bodily forms and praxis, and disposed subjects with regard to their desires, pleasures, tastes, interests and aspirations. The masculinist character of sports discourse, for instance, completely orients and disposes a reading of the athletic body. The sight of male athletes staggering or collapsing while finishing a

race effectively reinscribes and naturalizes the link between competitiveness, endurance, resilience and self-overcoming, and masculinity; in other words, a semiotics of distress, pain, suffering and discomfort is what is expected of, and commensurate with, the male athlete. The same physical symptoms, situated on the female body, have functioned to disqualify women as part of sport (or at least physically taxing sports) [19].

CHAPTER 2

LEXICO-SEMANTIC METHODS OF REPRODUCING THE TRANSLATION OF SPORTS VOCABULARY

2.1 Lexico-semantic analysis of sports discourse

Nowadays, the role of journalistic language cannot be underestimated, because journalistic style will always be under the close attention of linguists.

A sports article, being a part of journalism, is a complex phenomenon, as journalists have to solve a number of heterogeneous tasks in order to perform the main functions: informative, influential, communicative and expressive.

Sports vocabulary is a system that is constantly developing, and first of all, the changes that are taking place affect the texts of newspapers and television programs, since it is through them that a wide audience learns about the changes and events that are taking place. [17,21]

The choice of lexical units is made taking into account the views and tastes of the end consumer - a mass audience interested in sports events, as well as based on the tasks set before the journalist. According to them, journalists often resort to the

use of a fairly wide range of methods and techniques of linguistic influence, from the deliberate distortion of facts, by adding additional meaning to words, and ending with sophisticated wordplay and the use of various tropes and stylistic techniques. At the same time, the basis for the implementation of the basic functions of the sports text and the implementation of specific tasks facing the author of the sports article is the diversity of the lexical composition of the language.

With the help of linguistic analysis, we determined the means of expression that help to achieve the desired result. Articles about sports from newspapers, magazines and Internet sites were selected for analysis.

During the analysis, the following components of the articles were highlighted:

- topic;
- subtitle;
- the main part.

The topic contains keywords from the text of the article and is designed to interest us. The subheading makes it clear what the readers are going to read about. The main part contains all the basic information. When reading articles in English, you can notice that they usually use neutral vocabulary, which helps the author get closer to the reader and make the information more accessible and understandable. From the lexical point of view, the only difficulty is represented by sports terms. However, for sports fans, they will not become an obstacle to understanding, since most of these terms have long found their place in the Ukrainian language.

For example:

- *Loss-поразка* (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL) *football sensation-футбольна сенсація* (TWSJ — 18.11.2022: URL); *champion-чемпіон* (TWSJ — 17.11.2022: URL); *quarterback/defender-захисник*[Annex:16;19]; *team – команда* (TG — 22.11.2022: URL); *player-гравець* (TG — 22.11.2022: URL); *balance-баланс* (TNIE — 13.04.2022: URL); *court-корт, поле* (GQ

— 30.11.2021: URL); *fitness/gym session- фітнес/заняття в тренажерному залі* (TNIE — 13.04.2022: URL), *back-up goalkeeper – запасний воротар* (TG — 22.11.2022: URL), *competition-змагання* (SN — 06.02.2020: URL).

The names of stadiums, titles, tracks or sports events are very common, for example:

- *African Championship RSX and Laser* (SN — 16.10.2019: URL), *Sportsman of the Year title* (SN — 06.02.2020: URL), *Milwaukee Bucks* (GQ — 30.11.2021: URL), *The Lifetime Achievement award* (TNWT — 24.07.2021: URL), *medalled at the 2009 SEA Games, winning Premier 101 in 2017* (TEP — 05.11.2021: URL). **Teams are an integral part of sports. When researching sports articles, we often come across team names:**

- *Rams vs. Kansas City Chiefs* (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL), *USC* (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL), *Utah* (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL), *Falcons* (TWP — 27.11.2022: URL), *Jets* (DL — 27.11.2022: URL), *Govinden* (SN — 16.10.2019: URL), *Brooklyn Nets* (GQ — 16.11.2021: URL), *UTSA and West Virginia* (AN — 29.11.2022: URL), *Virginia Tech and North Carolina* (AN — 29.11.2022: URL).

The next lexical unit found in sports journalism is an abbreviation. As a rule, they indicate the names of sports associations, clubs, TV channels and professional sports terms.

Example:

- USC-University of Southern California (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL), LSU-Louisiana State University (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL), NFL- [National Football League](#) (TWSJ — 18.11.2022: URL), [SEA Games - Southeast Asian Games](#) (TEP — 05.11.2021: URL), [PT coach-Personal Coach](#) (TEP — 08.12.2020: URL).

Speaking about the use of the emotional factor of sports texts, one should note such a feature of articles of this kind as the use of **colloquial vocabulary** or **slang** for the effect of rapprochement with the reader or adding additional emotionality or comedy to the description:

- *“Croatia fight back to win as Canada entertain again but exit World Cup early. Costa Rica earn World Cup redemption as Japan pluck another tragedy from jaws of triumph”* (F — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *“Germany cling to World Cup hopes after Niclas Füllkrug forces Spain draw”* (TG — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *“He finished with a nett score of 22 points, enough to bring home the gold medal and book his trip to Tokyo”* (SN — 06.02.2020: URL).
- *“He was discovered as a gangly kid running around an Athens playground; how he didn’t touch a basketball until he was 13”* (GQ — 30.11.2021: URL).
- *“Tom Daley is nominated for completely Raducanuing the synchronised 10m platform diving, along side Matty Lee, at the Tokyo Olympics, before shedding hot, salty tears of joy at the medal ceremony”* (TG — 27.07.2021: URL).

One of the purposes of using this vocabulary in sports information-analytical materials is the author's desire to get closer to the reader, the desire to emphasize the commonality of interests and views, or to awaken in him a wave of emotions and vivid impressions that allow him to relive the euphoria of a sports event. But it should not be forgotten that although slang and colloquialisms significantly enrich the language of articles, they should be used in moderation and be stylistically appropriate so as not to reduce the quality of the text.

In the texts of journalistic style, emphasis is placed on the emotionality of language, expressiveness, which are achieved by using stylistic means of language [5:265–270.]. In the course of the analysis of stylistic techniques, two large groups of stylistic techniques were singled out, to which the authors give the greatest preference: epithets, metaphors and personification.

Epithets are definitions that characterize a property, quality, concept or phenomenon. They give emotionality to sentences that would look completely neutral without them [8: 94–97.].

Here are examples of the use of epithets:

- *“LIVE World Cup: Fullkrug earns Germany vital draw against Spain – reaction”* (BS — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *“College football rankings: What LSU’s upset loss to Texas A&M means for USC, Alabama, Clemson, others”* (BS — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *“Lots of teams have a high level, but I still think those with the best individual talents will be a step ahead. Teams are so focused on having strong players, players who are beasts physically, but football is a sport of good feet. Just running is another sport”* (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).
- *“In the 16, 17 years I have been in the national team, I think is the best moment in terms of the players. Modern football without forgetting our essence. There are lots of those players only Brazil is lucky enough to have, talent in every position and good balance. In terms of creativity maybe we are a little step ahead of others but that doesn’t mean anything”* (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).
- *“Only the two back-up goalkeepers, both of whom began their professional careers in England, and the central defender Aymeric Laporte, who represented France at junior level, have not played for Spain before senior level. This is the final phase of a long process”* (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).

Personification also plays a significant role, because they endow an inanimate object with signs of a living one, allow the text to acquire expressiveness and brightness, which affect the reader. Here are some examples:

- *“Georgia Tech has targeted interim coach Brent Key as the school's next head coach, sources told ESPN on Tuesday...” (AN — 29.11.2022: URL).*
- *“The Lifetime Achievement award is officially presented to Simone Biles (TNWT — 24.07.2021: URL). *She's only 24, so this seems a little bit much in the fast-forward world of gymnastics, but then again there doesn't seem any point in needlessly waiting a few decades before giving it to her.*”*
- *“The environment that we have within the national team at the moment, each tournament we get better. The World Cup will be no different. We got to a final. We had people congratulating us but as a group we were disappointed. Now another opportunity, another time to get together and try to do the nation proud. We want to win it, and we'll be ready” (LM — 21.11.2022: URL).*
- *“Boxing also connects me to a purpose. I train because I'm gonna be in the ring. It keeps me balanced. All of us are fighting our fights, in life and in the ring. If you can fight in the ring, you can fight in life” (EP — 25.03.2020: URL).*
- *“England passed on the first three World Cups because they figured: 'We're bigger than this, we're already the champions, we don't need to prove ourselves.' They finally deigned to participate, this was going to be their coronation” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).*

Analyzing the grammatical features of sports articles, the uniform use of nouns, verbs and adjectives was revealed. The texts of sports articles are dominated by the following grammatical tenses: Present Simple, Present Continuous, rarely Future Simple and Past Simple.

For example:

- *LIVE World Cup: Fullkrug **earns** Germany vital draw against Spain – reaction* (BS — 27.11.2022: URL).

- *College football rankings: What LSU's upset loss to Texas A&M means for USC, Alabama, Clemson, others* (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *Olympic Gymnastics Champion Suni Lee **Is Leaving** Auburn for a Run at the 2024 Games* (TWSJ — 17.11.2022: URL).
- *Morocco **pulls off** another World Cup upset, beats Belgium 2-0* (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *Hansi Flick **reverses** roles after Japan loss as **substitutes** save Germany against Spain* (I — 27.11.2022: URL).

Most of the sentences are written in the past tense of the active state. Titles often contain infinitive constructions, as well as complex and complex sentences.

Very often, sports articles use infinitive constructions in the headlines. This is done in order to save space and facilitate the presentation of information.

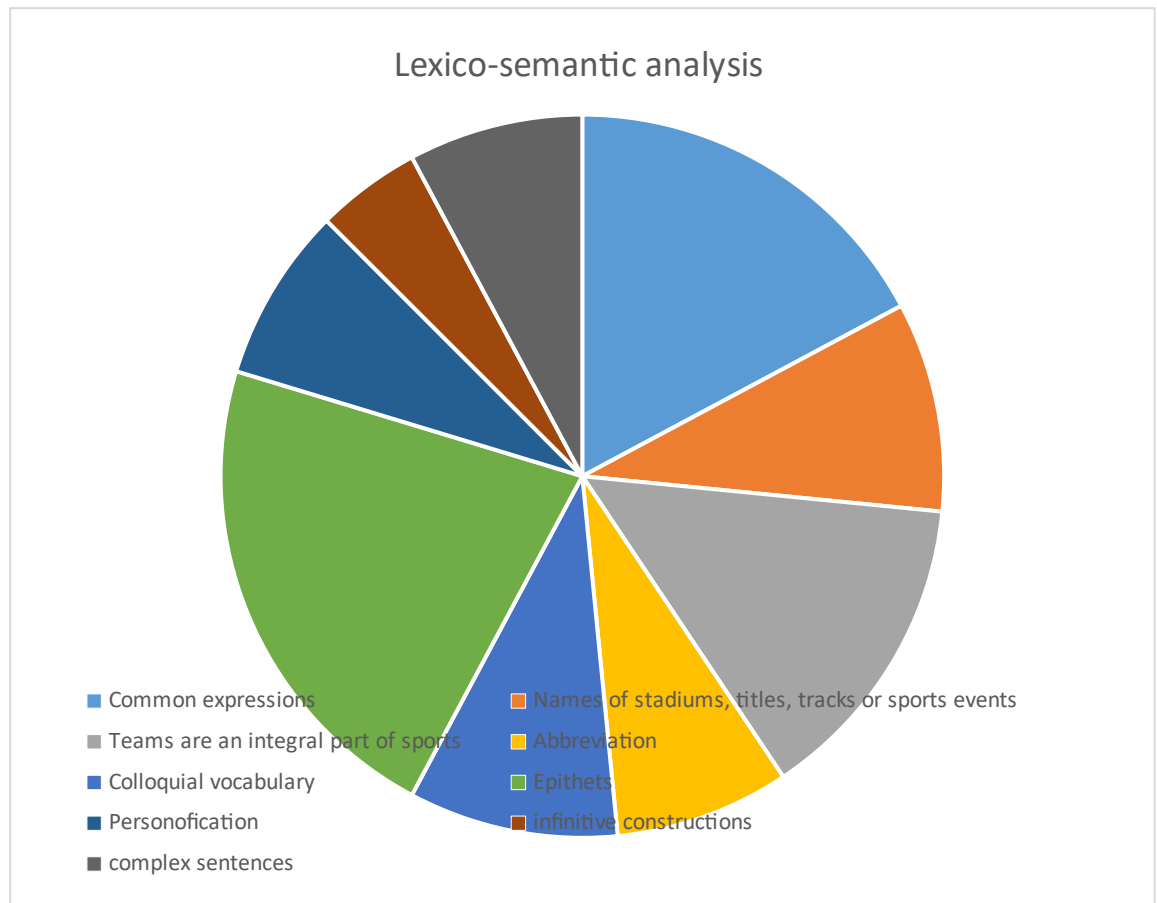
Here are some examples:

- *Lionel Messi's magic in his last World Cup for Argentina is a reminder **to enjoy** his greatness while you still can* (TSN — 26.11.2022: URL).
- *Croatia fight back **to win** as Canada entertain again but exit World Cup early* (F — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *Germany **cling to** World Cup hopes after Niclas Füllkrug forces Spain draw* (TG — 27.11.2022: URL).

During the analysis, we have founded that all sentences of sports articles are common and can be both simple and complex. There are also complex sentences, for example:

- *“Lots of teams have a high level, but I still think those with the best individual talents will be a step ahead. Teams are so focused on having strong players, players who are beasts physically, but football is a sport of good feet. Just running is another sport”* (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).

- *“Only the two back-up goalkeepers, both of whom began their professional careers in England, and the central defender Aymeric Laporte, who represented France at junior level, have not played for Spain before senior level. This is the final phase of a long process” (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).*
- *“In football, there’s no point in playing well and losing but when you see the mechanism in our player, the structure, when you see how every player is involved defensively and offensively, the way we understand the game, what the manager wants and how that idea is taken on to the pitch, then in my opinion we’re the best national team. I’m not saying that in terms of the individual players but I think the collective is the most important thing – that was always the case – and that’s what Spain has” (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).*
- *“Tom Daley is nominated for completely Raducanu-ing the synchronised 10m platform diving, along side Matty Lee, at the Tokyo Olympics, before shedding hot, salty tears of joy at the medal ceremony” (TG — 27.07.2021: URL).*
- *“To reach the finals of the World Cup in 1950, the US had to progress through a three-team qualification group, alongside Mexico and Cuba. Mexico – a country with a footballing heritage – finished unbeaten with four wins from four, while the US qualified by the skin of its teeth thanks to a 5-2 win against Cuba” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).*



Lexico-semantic analysis

Analyzing this part, we can say that the most used lexical-semantic characteristics of sports discourse are epithets and common expressions. We have found a lot of proper names, for example the names of stadiums, titles, tracks and sports events. The sports discourse, as we have mentioned earlier in the Chapter 1, is characterized by using of abbreviations and colloquial vocabulary. Here we can find personification and infinitive constructions, which are very popular in titular creation.

2.2 Translation of sports vocabulary (on the material of modern English-language media discourse)

Sports discourse is distinguished from other types of discourse by the fact that it has special sports terminology, which can cause difficulties for translators. In translation studies, there is still no single classification of ways to translate terms, and in particular sports terms, which poses a problem when translating such vocabulary.

Lexical units of one language do not always have exact counterparts in another language. Therefore, to solve this task, the translator often uses translation transformations. Their skillful use ensures the adequacy of the translation: the translated text accurately reflects the content of the original text.

In our study, we identified the following **lexical transformations**:

Transliteration:

- *Rams vs. Kansas City Chiefs: Live updates, start time and betting odds./ Рамс проти Канзас-Сіті Чіфс: оновлення в прямому ефірі, час початку та коефіцієнти ставок (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *Morocco stun sorry Belgium to ignite hopes of World Cup history/ Марокко приголомшує Бельгію, щоб запалити надії на історію чемпіонату світу (I — 28.11.2022: URL).*
- *Hansi Flick reverses roles after Japan loss as substitutes save Germany against Spain/ Хансі Флік міняє ролі після поразки Японії, вийшовши на заміну, рятує Німеччину у грі з Іспанією (I — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *Mile White is the right quarterback for the Jets in this moment/ На даний момент Майк Вайт є найбільш доречним захисником Джетс (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).*

In our study, we identified the following **grammatical transformations**:

Transposition:

- *Lionel Messi's magic in his last World Cup for Argentina is a reminder to enjoy his greatness while you still can./ Магія Ліонеля Мессі на його останньому чемпіонаті світу за Аргентину є нагадуванням насолоджуватися його величчю, поки є ще така можливість (TSN — 26.11.2022: URL).*
- *College football rankings: What LSU's upset loss to Texas A&M means for USC, Alabama, Clemson, others./ Рейтинг університетського футболу:*

що сумна поразка LSU від Texas A&M означає для USC, Алабами, Клемсона та інших (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL).

- *Justin Fields Is the NFL's Flawed Fantasy Football Sensation/ Джастін Філдс – сенсація фантастичного футболу НФЛ* (TWSJ — 18.11.2022: URL).
- *Olympic Gymnastics Champion Suni Lee Is Leaving Auburn for a Run at the 2024 Games./ Олімпійська чемпіонка зі спортивної гімнастики Суні Лі покидає Оберн, щоб брати участь у Іграх 2024 року* (TWSJ — 17.11.2022: URL).
- *Rams vs. Kansas City Chiefs: Live updates, start time and betting odds./ Рамс проти Канзас-Сіті Чіфс: оновлення в прямому ефірі, час початку та коефіцієнти ставок* (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *Brendon McCullum exclusive interview: 'We must ensure the purest form of cricket survives/ Ексклюзивне інтерв'ю Брендона МакКалума: «Ми повинні забезпечити виживання найчистішої форми крикету»* (TT — 27.11.2022: URL).
- *Morocco stun sorry Belgium to ignite hopes of World Cup history/ Марокко приголомшує Бельгію, щоб запалити надії на історію чемпіонату світу.* (I — 28.11.2022: URL).
- *“Georgia Tech has targeted interim coach Brent Key as the school's next head coach, sources told ESPN on Tuesday./ “Як повідомили джерела ESPN у вівторок, Georgia Tech призначила тимчасового тренера Брента Кі наступним головним тренером школи* (AN — 29.11.2022: URL).

Omission:

- *Justin Fields Is the NFL's Flawed Fantasy Football Sensation/ Джастін Філдс – сенсація фантастичного футболу НФЛ* (TWSJ — 18.11.2022: URL).

Addition:

- *Olympic Gymnastics Champion Suni Lee Is Leaving Auburn for a Run at the 2024 Games./ Олімпійська чемпіонка зі спортивної гімнастики Суні Лі покидає Оберн, щоб брати участь у Іграх 2024 року (TWSJ — 17.11.2022: URL).*
- *Hansi Flick reverses roles after Japan loss as substitutes save Germany against Spain/ Хансі Флік міняє ролі після поразки Японії, вийшовши на заміну, рятує Німеччину у грі з Іспанією (I — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *Mile White is the **right quarterback** for the Jets in this moment/ На даний момент Майк Вайт є найбільш доречним захисником Джетс (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *“Lots of teams have a high level, but I still think those with the best individual talents will be a step ahead. Teams are so focused on having strong players, **players who are beasts physically, but football is a sport of good feet. Just running is another sport.**”/ “Багато команд мають високий рівень, але я все одно думаю, що команди з найкращими індивідуальними талантами завжди будуть на крок попереду. Команди дуже зосереджені на тому, щоб мати сильних гравців, **гравців, які фізично є звірами, але футбол – це спорт, в якому натреновані ноги мають велике значення. Це не просто біг, це інший вид спорту**” (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).*
- *“In the 16, 17 years I have been in the national team, I think is **the best moment in terms of the players. Modern football without forgetting our essence.**”/ “За 16-17 років, які я провів у збірній, я вважаю, що це **найкращий момент з точки зору набору гравців. Це саме тий сучасний футбол, в якому збереглася наша сутність** (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).*

Modulation:

- *Morocco pulls off another World Cup upset, beats Belgium 2-0/ Збірна Марокко перемагає Бельгію з рахунком 2:0 (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).*

- *Germany cling to World Cup hopes after Niclas Füllkrug forces Spain draw/ Після того, як Ніклас Фюлькруг змусив Іспанію здобути нічию, Німеччина сподівається на чемпіонат світу (TG — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *“Lots of teams have a high level, but I still think those with the best individual talents will be a step ahead. Teams are so focused on having strong players, players who are beasts physically, but football is a sport of good feet. Just running is another sport.”/ “Багато команд мають високий рівень, але я все одно думаю, що команди з найкращими індивідуальними талантами завжди будуть на крок попереду. Команди дуже зосереджені на тому, щоб мати сильних гравців, гравців, які фізично є звірами, але футбол – це спорт, в якому натреновані ноги мають велике значення. Це не просто біг, це інший вид спорту” (TG — 23.11.2022:URL).*
- *“In the 16, 17 years I have been in the national team, I think is the best moment in terms of the players. Modern football without forgetting our essence.”/ “За 16-17 років, які я провів у збірній, я вважаю, що це найкращий момент з точки зору набору гравців. Це саме тий сучасний футбол, в якому збереглася наша сутність (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).*

Literal translation:

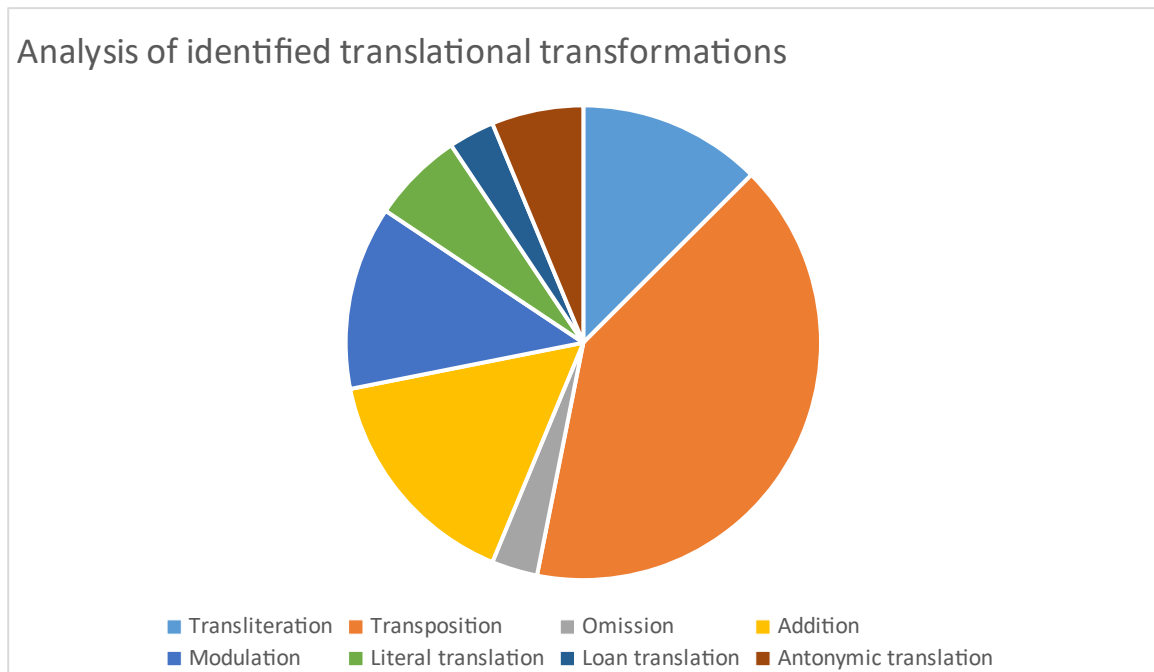
- *Commanders lead Falcons, 19-13, in fourth quarter/ Командири лідирують у Falcons, 19-13, у четвертій чверті (TWP — 27.11.2022: URL).*
- *“Only the two back-up goalkeepers, both of whom began their professional careers in England, and the central defender Aymeric Laporte, who represented France at junior level, have not played for Spain before senior level. This is the final phase of a long process..”/ “Лише двоє запасних воротарів, обидва починали свою професійну кар'єру в Англії, і центральний захисник Аймерік Лапорт, який представляв Францію на юніорському рівні, не грали за Іспанію до старшого рівня. Це завершальний етап тривалого процесу” (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).*

Loan translation:

- *Costa Rica earn World Cup redemption as Japan **pluck** another tragedy from jaws of triumph./ Коста-Ріка виграла Чемпіонат світу, а Японія вирвала з пащі триумфу ще одну поразку (F — 27.11.2022: URL).*

Antonymic translation

- *“Stanley Matthews was their main player and he wasn’t playing because they were resting him for the next opponent. But they didn’t even play (their best players) because **they thought America would be such an easy game.**”/ “Стенлі Метьюз був їхнім основним гравцем, і він не грав, тому що вони його тримали для гри з наступним суперником. Але вони навіть не грали (їхні найкращі гравці), тому що вони не очікували, що Америку не так легко перемогти” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).*
- *England passed on the first three World Cups because they figured: ‘**We’re bigger than this, we’re already the champions, we don’t need to prove ourselves.**’ They finally deigned to participate, this was going to be their coronation.”/ “Англія пропустила перші три чемпіонати світу, тому що вони подумали: «**Навіщо нам щось доводити? Ми не нище за всіх.**». Вони нарешті зволили взяти участь, це мала бути їхня коронація” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).*



Analysis of identified translational transformations

Analyzing this part, we can say that the most popular translation transformations used in the translation of sports discourse are transposition and addition. Modulation and transliteration are used in a large number of sentences because sports vocabulary consists of a large number of proper nouns, such as the names of stadiums, names, tracks and sporting events, which we as translators must translate and transliterate as accurately as possible. Literal, antonymic and borrowed translation, as well as omissions are used in smaller cases.

CONCLUSIONS

Analyzing this term paper, the following conclusions can be drawn.

In modern journalism, sports can rightfully be considered one of the most popular topics. This happened as a result of the merging within sports of such different spheres of social life as politics, economy, show business - in other words, those spheres of activity that interest the neutral consumer to a greater extent. It is not surprising that in these conditions the mass media increasingly focus attention on events from the world of sports.

Sports discourse is defined as speech activity within the sphere of sports. Moreover, sports discourse is understood as a sequence of speech acts that form a coherent text in the text-linguistic context, the purpose of which is to reflect the process of the maximum possible development of the physical, mental and functional capabilities of an individual for their implementation in training and competitive processes in order to obtain the highest possible results.

Sports vocabulary is a system that is constantly developing, and first of all, the changes that are taking place affect the texts of newspapers and television programs, since it is through them that a wide audience learns about the changes and events that are taking place.

Analyzing the grammatical features of sports articles, the uniform use of nouns, verbs and adjectives was revealed. The texts of sports articles are dominated by the following grammatical tenses: Present Simple, Present Continuous, rarely Future Simple and Past Simple.

In this term work we have analyzed common expressions, names of stadiums and sports events, teams and abbreviations. We have figured that sport sports texts contain a lot of colloquial vocabulary, epithets, personification, infinitive constructions and both simple and complex sentences.

During translation analysis of sports texts we have found that without lexical and grammatical transformations such as transliteration, addition, omission, modulation, transposition, loan, antonymic and literal translation we cannot achieve translation adequacy. We have found that transposition, addition and modulation are the most used transformations.

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ANNEX

Original text	Translation
1. LIVE <u>World Cup</u> : Fullkrug <u>earns Germany vital draw against Spain</u> – reaction (BS — 27.11.2022: URL).	1. <u>НАЖИВО Чемпіонат світу</u> : Фулкруг <u>здобув важливу нічию</u> у грі Німеччини <u>проти Іспанії</u> – реакція.
2. Lionel Messi's magic in his last <u>World Cup</u> for Argentina is a reminder to enjoy his greatness while you still can (TSN — 26.11.2022: URL).	2. Магія Ліонеля Мессі на його останньому <u>чемпіонаті світу</u> за Аргентину є нагадуванням насолоджуватися його величчю, поки є ще така можливість.
3. <u>College football rankings</u> : What <u>LSU's upset loss to Texas A&M</u> means for <u>USC, Alabama, Clemson</u> , others (TSN — 27.11.2022: URL).	3. Рейтинг <u>університетського футболу</u> : що сумна <u>поразка LSU</u> від <u>Texas A&M</u> означає для <u>USC, Алабами, Клемсона</u> та інших.
4. Justin Fields Is the <u>NFL's Flawed Fantasy Football Sensation</u> (TWSJ — 18.11.2022: URL).	4. Джастін Філдс – <u>сенсація фантастичного футболу НФЛ</u> .
5. <u>Olympic Gymnastics Champion Suni Lee</u> Is <u>Leaving Auburn</u> for a Run at the <u>2024 Games</u> (TWSJ — 17.11.2022: URL).	5. <u>Олімпійська чемпіонка</u> зі спортивної <u>гімнастики</u> Суні Лі <u>покидає Оберн</u> , щоб брати участь у <u>Іграх 2024 року</u> .
6. Rams <u>vs. Kansas City Chiefs</u> : Live updates, <u>start time and betting odds</u> (LAT — 27.11.2022: URL).	6. Рамс <u>проти Канзас-Сіті Чіфс</u> : оновлення в <u>прямому ефірі</u> , <u>час початку</u> та <u>коефіцієнти ставок</u> .
7. <u>USC set for revenge showdown with Utah</u> : Takeaways from the <u>Trojans' win over the Irish</u> (LAT — 27.11.2022:	7. <u>USC збирається зробити реванш проти Юти</u> : висновки з

URL).	<u>перемоги Trojans над Irish.</u>
8. <u>Commanders lead Falcons, 19-13, in fourth quarter</u> (TWP — 27.11.2022: URL).	8. <u>Командири лідирують у Falcons, 19-13, у четвертій чверті.</u>
9. <u>Morocco pulls off another World Cup upset, beats Belgium 2-0</u> (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).	9. <u>Збірна Марокко перемагає Бельгію з рахунком 2:0.</u>
10. <u>Brendon McCullum exclusive interview: 'We must ensure the purest form of cricket survives'</u> (TT — 27.11.2022: URL).	10. <u>Ексклюзивне інтерв'ю Брендона МакКалума: «Ми повинні забезпечити виживання найчистішої форми крикету» .</u>
11. <u>Morocco stun sorry Belgium to ignite hopes of World Cup history</u> (I — 28.11.2022: URL).	11. <u>Марокко приголомшує Бельгію, щоб запалити надії на історію чемпіонату світу .</u>
12. <u>Hansi Flick reverses roles after Japan loss as substitutes save Germany against Spain</u> (I — 27.11.2022: URL).	12. <u>Хансі Флік міняє ролі після поразки Японії, вийшовши на заміну, рятує Німеччину у грі з Іспанією .</u>
13. <u>Croatia fight back to win as Canada entertain again but exit World Cup early</u> (F — 27.11.2022: URL).	13. <u>Хорватія відіграється, щоб перемогти, а Канада знову розважається, але покидає Чемпіонат світу достроково.</u>
14. <u>Costa Rica earn World Cup redemption as Japan pluck another tragedy from jaws of triumph</u> (F — 27.11.2022: URL).	14. <u>Коста-Ріка виграла Чемпіонат світу, а Японія вирвала з пащі тріумфу ще одну поразку.</u>
15. <u>Germany cling to World Cup hopes after Niclas Füllkrug forces Spain draw</u> (TG — 27.11.2022: URL).	15. <u>Після того, як Ніклас Фюлькруг змусив Іспанію здобути нічию, Німеччина сподівається на чемпіонат світу.</u>
16. <u>Mile White is the right quarterback for the Jets in this moment</u> (DL — 27.11.2022: URL).	16. <u>На даний момент Майк Вайт є найбільш доречним захисником Джетс.</u>
17. <u>“Lots of teams have a high level, but I</u>	17. <u>“ Багато команд мають</u>

<p>still think those with the best individual talents will be a step ahead. Teams are so focused on having <u>strong players</u>, players who are <u>beasts physically</u>, but <u>football is a sport of good feet</u>. Just <u>running is another sport</u>” (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>високий рівень, але я все одно думаю, що команди з найкращими індивідуальними талантами завжди будуть на крок попереду. Команди дуже зосереджені на тому, щоб мати <u>сильних гравців</u>, гравців, <u>які фізично є звірами, але футбол – це спорт</u>, в якому <u>натреновані ноги</u> мають велике значення. Це не просто <u>біг</u>, це інший <u>вид спорту</u>.”</p>
<p>18.“In the 16, 17 years I have been in the <u>national team</u>, I think is the best moment in terms of the <u>players</u>. <u>Modern football</u> without forgetting our essence. There are lots of those players only Brazil is lucky enough to have, talent in every <u>position and good balance</u>. In terms of creativity maybe we are a little step ahead of others but that doesn’t mean anything” (TG — 23.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>18.“За 16-17 років, які я провів у <u>збірній</u>, я вважаю, що це найкращий момент з точки зору набору <u>гравців</u>. Це саме тий <u>сучасний футбол</u>, в якому збереглася наша сутність. Є багато талановитих гравців на кожній <u>позиції</u>, що <u>тволодіють</u> хорошими <u>навичками та балансом</u>. У плані креативності, можливо, ми трохи попереду інших, але це нічого не означає.”</p>
<p>19.“Only the two <u>back-up goalkeepers</u>, both of whom began their <u>professional careers</u> in England, and the <u>central defender</u> Aymeric Laporte, who <u>represented France at junior level</u>, have not <u>played for Spain before senior level</u>. This is the final phase of a long process..” (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>19.“Лише двоє <u>запасних воротарів</u>, обидва починали свою <u>професійну кар’єру</u> в Англії, і <u>центральний захисник</u> Аймерік Лапорт, який <u>представляв Францію на юніорському рівні</u>, не <u>грали за Іспанію</u> до</p>

	<p><u>старшого рівня</u>. Це завершальний етап тривалого процесу.”</p>
<p>20. “In football, there’s no point in <u>playing well and losing</u> but when you see the mechanism in our player, the structure, when you see how every player is involved <u>defensively and offensively</u>, the way we understand the <u>game</u>, what the <u>manager</u> wants and how that idea is taken on to the <u>pitch</u>, then in my opinion we’re the best <u>national team</u>. I’m not saying that in terms of the <u>individual players</u> but I think the collective is the most important thing – that was always the case – and that’s what Spain has ” (TG — 22.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>20. “«У футболі немає сенсу <u>добре грати і програвати</u>, але коли ви бачите механізм у нашій команді, структуру, коли ви бачите, як кожен гравець задіяний у <u>захисті та нападі</u>, те, як ми розуміємо <u>гру</u>, чого хоче <u>тренер</u> і як ця ідея реалізується на <u>полі</u>, то, на мій погляд, ми найкраща <u>збірна</u>. Я не кажу це про <u>окремих гравців</u>, але я вважаю, що колектив є найважливішим – так було завжди – і це те, що є в Іспанії».”</p>
<p>21. “In 2019, Laser specialist Rodney Govinden became the first Seychellois <u>athlete</u> to qualify for the 2020 <u>Olympic Games</u> in Tokyo, Japan, after <u>clinching the Laser gold medal</u> at the 2019 <u>African Championship RSX and Laser</u>” (SN — 16.10.2019: URL).</p>	<p>21. “У 2019 році фахівець з Laser Родні Говінден став першим <u>спортсменом</u> із Сейшельських островів, який пройшов кваліфікацію на <u>Олімпійські ігри 2020 року</u> в Токіо, Японія, після того, як <u>завоював золоту медаль Laser на африканському чемпіонаті RSX and Laser у 2019 році</u>.”</p>
<p>22. “Other than the <u>Olympic ticket</u>, the <u>continental medal</u> made him the <u>country’s highest decorated athlete</u> for 2019, <u>earning him the best male athlete award</u>, or the <u>Sportsman of the Year title</u> as is more commonly known” (SN — 06.02.2020: URL).</p>	<p>22. “Крім <u>олімпійського квитка</u>, <u>континентальна медаль</u> зробила його <u>спортсменом країни з найвищою медаллю в 2019 році</u>, <u>принісши йому нагороду</u></p>

	<p><u>найкращого спортсмена-чоловіка або титул «Спортсмен року».</u>”</p>
<p>23. “At the <u>competition held in Algiers, Algeria last October, Govinden registered three first places, five second places, one third place, one 10th place and one 11th position.</u> After his two worst finishes – 10th and 11th places – were discarded, he <u>finished with a nett score of 22 points, enough to bring home the gold medal and book his trip to Tokyo</u>” (SN — 06.02.2020: URL).</p>	<p>23. “На <u>змаганнях, які відбулися в Алжирі</u> минулого жовтня, Говінден <u>zareєстрував три перших місця, п’ять других місць, одне третє місце, одне 10 місце та одне 11 місце.</u> Після того, як його два найгірші результати – 10-е та 11-е місця – були відкинуті, він <u>фінішував із чистим результатом у 22 бали, достатнього, щоб привезти додому золоту медаль і забронювати поїздку до Токію.</u>”</p>
<p>24. “Usually, my mornings begin with a <u>squash game on the court, followed by a fitness/gym session.</u> In total, I dedicate around three to four hours to my <u>training.</u> Sundays are mostly off and spent doing things that I love” (TNIE — 13.04.2022: URL).</p>	<p>24. “Зазвичай мій ранок починається з <u>гри в сквош на корті, після чого йде фітнес/заняття в тренажерному залі.</u> Загалом я приділяю <u>тренуванням</u> близько трьох-чотирьох годин. Неділя здебільшого вихідна, я займаюся переважно тим, що мені подобається.”</p>
<p>25. “While many <u>titles and medals</u> followed, Karsten says his biggest inspiration is his love for the <u>sport:</u> “I do this because I really enjoy it. And the only thing that’s better than one <u>gold medal...</u> is two. So, I’m going to try to get a few more <u>trophies</u> in my room” (PCU — 01.12.2021: URL).</p>	<p>25. “Попри багато <u>титулів і медалей,</u> Карстен каже, що його найбільшим натхненням є його любов до <u>спорту:</u> «Я роблю це, тому що мені це справді подобається. І єдине, що краще</p>

	однієї <u>золотої медалі</u> ... це дві. Тому я спробую виграти ще кілька <u>трофеїв</u> та поставити у своїй кімнаті».”
<p>26. “He was discovered as a gangly kid running around an Athens playground; how he didn’t touch a <u>basketball</u> until he was 13. How he had yet to become even the <u>best player</u> on his <u>second-division</u> Greek team when he <u>was drafted</u> in 2013 by the Milwaukee Bucks, who picked him at 15. All anyone knew about him at the time was that he was tall and super athletic and that he would occasionally do something remarkable, like <u>run</u> from one end of the court to the other in just a few strides, or <u>jump higher</u> than anyone else to <u>block a shot</u>” (GQ — 30.11.2021: URL).</p>	<p>26. “Його знали, як незграбного малюка, який бігав навколо афінського дитячого майданчика; як він не торкався <u>баскетбольного м’яча</u> до 13 років. Як він ще не став навіть <u>найкращим гравцем</u> у своїй грецькій команді другого <u>дивізіону</u>, коли його <u>зادрафтували</u> в 2013 році «Мілуокі Бакс», які вибрали його в 15. Усе, що знали про нього в той час було те, що він був високим і надзвичайно спортивним, і що він час від часу робив щось видатне, наприклад, <u>пробігав</u> від одного кінця корту до іншого лише кількома кроками або <u>стрибав вище</u>, ніж будь-хто інший, щоб <u>заблокувати удар</u>.”</p>
<p>27. “He is already back out there, <u>defending his title</u>. Got <u>handed his championship ring</u> and went right out and <u>scored 32 points</u> in 31 minutes against the <u>Brooklyn Nets</u> in the first game of the <u>season</u>” (GQ — 16.11.2021: URL).</p>	<p>27. “Він уже повернувся туди, <u>захищаючи свій титул</u>. Гот <u>отримав чемпіонський перстень</u>, вийшов і <u>набрав 32 очки</u> за 31 хвилину проти «Бруклін Нетс» у <u>першій грі сезону</u>.”</p>
<p>28. “<u>The Lifetime Achievement award</u> is officially presented to Simone Biles. She’s only 24, so this seems a little bit</p>	<p>28. “<u>Нагорода за життєві досягнення</u> офіційно вручена Сімоні Байлз.</p>

<p>much in the <u>fast-forward world of gymnastics</u>, but then again there doesn't seem any point in needlessly waiting a few decades before giving it to her" (TNWT — 24.07.2021: URL).</p>	<p>Їй лише 24, тому це здається небагато у <u>швидкоплинному світі гімнастики</u>, але, знову ж таки, немає сенсу чекати кілька десятиліть, щоб надати їй те, що вона заслуговує."</p>
<p>29. "The environment that we have within the <u>national team</u> at the moment, each tournament we get better. The <u>World Cup</u> will be no different. <u>We got to a final</u>. We had people congratulating us but as a group we were disappointed. Now another opportunity, another time to get together and try to do the nation proud. We want to win it, and we'll be ready" (LM — 21.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>29. "Атмосфера, яка у нас зараз у <u>збірній</u>, з кожним турніром стає кращою. <u>Чемпіонат світу</u> нічим не відрізнятиметься. <u>Ми вийшли у фінал</u>. Були люди, які нас вітали, але як команда ми були розчаровані. Тепер у нас є ще одна можливість, інший час зібратися разом і спробувати пишатися нацією. Ми хочемо виграти, і ми будемо готові."</p>
<p>30. "Tom Daley <u>is nominated for completely Raducanuing the synchronised 10m platform diving</u>, along side Matty Lee, at the <u>Tokyo Olympics</u>, before shedding hot, salty tears of joy at <u>the medal ceremony</u>" (TG — 27.07.2021: URL).</p>	<p>30. "Том Дейлі <u>номінований за повне виконання синхронних стрибків у воду з 10-метрової висоти</u> разом із Метті Лі на <u>Олімпійських іграх у Токіо</u>, перш ніж пролити гарячі солоні сльози радості на <u>церемонії нагородження</u>."</p>
<p>31. "Rodney Govinden: When I started <u>water sports</u> I began with <u>canoeing</u>. That is when we switched to <u>sailing</u> and from then on it became a passion, rather than a sport" (SN — 06.02.2020: URL).</p>	<p>31. "Родні Говінден: Коли я почав займатися <u>водними видами спорту</u>, я почав з веслування на <u>каное</u>. Саме тоді ми перейшли</p>

	на <u>вітрильний спорт</u> , і відтоді це стало пристрасстю, а не спортом.”
32. “ <u>Boxing</u> also connects me to a purpose. I <u>train</u> because I’m gonna be in the <u>ring</u> . It keeps me balanced. All of us are <u>fighting our fights</u> , in life and in the ring. If you can fight in the ring, you can fight in life” (EP — 25.03.2020: URL).	32. “ <u>Бокс</u> також пов’язує мене з певною метою. Я <u>тренуюся</u> , тому що буду на <u>рингу</u> . Це тримає мене в <u>рівновазі</u> . Усі ми <u>ведемо свої бої</u> в житті та на рингу. Якщо ви можете <u>битися</u> на рингу, ви можете битися в житті.”
33. “It’s been 11 years since my <u>last fight</u> . I <u>medalled at the 2009 SEA Games</u> , and then I stayed around for one more year, just <u>to mic-drop</u> . In 2010, after <u>winning nationals</u> , I told everyone I was done. I didn’t want to represent the country in <u>amateur boxing</u> anymore” (TEP — 05.11.2021: URL).	33. “Минуло 11 років після мого <u>останнього бою</u> . Я <u>виграв медаль на SEA Games у 2009 році</u> , а потім залишився ще на рік, просто щоб <u>закарбуватися у пам’яті глядачів</u> . У 2010 році, після перемоги на <u>національних змаганнях</u> , я сказав усім, що полишаю спорт. Я більше не хотів представляти країну в <u>аматорському боксі</u> .”
34. “Of all the fun activities that we offer here, I do stand up <u>paddling</u> the most. It’s the most accessible. You just grab your <u>board</u> , strap on your <u>leash</u> and head out to the water with your <u>paddle</u> in hand. It’s the least complicated of the <u>watersports</u> , and I really enjoy it” (TEP — 29.08.2021: URL).	34. “З усіх розваг, які ми тут пропонуємо, я найбільше займаюся <u>веслуванням стоячи</u> . Це найдоступніше. Ви просто берете <u>дошку</u> , прив’яжете <u>повідець</u> і йдете до води з <u>веслом</u> у руці. Це найменш складний з <u>водних видів спорту</u> , і мені це дуже подобається.”
35. “Back then, there was no emphasis on	35. “Тоді не

<p>the importance of <u>sports massage</u> or <u>strengthening</u>. The focus was on <u>performance</u> and <u>results</u>. Sports massage was only made available to <u>elite runners</u>, which was unfair to the <u>younger, up-and-coming athletes</u>” (TEP — 20.04.2021: URL).</p>	<p>наголошувалося на важливості <u>спортивного масажу</u> чи <u>зміцненню</u>. Основна увага була приділена <u>продуктивності</u> та <u>результатам</u>. Спортивний масаж був доступний лише для <u>елітних бігунів</u>, що було несправедливо по відношенню до <u>молодих спортсменів-початківців</u>.”</p>
<p>36.“I’m grateful my <u>career as a PT coach</u> started at that <u>gym</u> because I learnt so much. The other <u>coaches</u> there opened my eyes to the different types of <u>exercises</u> you can teach and also broadened my knowledge on stuff like <u>injury prevention and rehabilitation</u>” (TEP — 08.12.2020: URL).</p>	<p>36.“Я вдячний, що моя <u>кар’єра тренера з фізкультури</u> почалася в цьому <u>тренажерному залі</u>, бо я так багато чого навчився. Інші <u>тренери</u> відкрили мені очі на різні типи <u>вправ</u>, яким можна навчити, а також розширили мої знання про такі речі, як <u>профілактика травм і реабілітація</u>.”</p>
<p>37.“So I went to Malaysia to participate in this very <u>serious competition</u> where all the <u>seasoned veterans</u> competed. I <u>got knocked out in the quarter finals</u>, but I enjoyed the experience. It definitely got the ball rolling for me, and I went on to take part in more <u>competitions</u> after that” (TEP — 28.03.2019: URL).</p>	<p>37.“Тому я поїхав до Малайзії, щоб взяти участь у цьому дуже <u>серйозному змаганні</u>, де <u>змагалися всі досвідчені ветерани</u>. Я <u>вилетів у чвертьфіналі</u>, але мені сподобався цей досвід. Це безперечно підштовхнуло мене, і після цього я брав участь у інших <u>змаганнях</u>.”</p>
<p>38.“One of my most <u>enriching</u> and <u>enlightening competition</u> experiences has to be <u>winning Premier 101 in 2017</u>.”</p>	<p>38.“Одним із моїх найбільш <u>збагачувальних і</u></p>

<p><u>It's held in Sarawak</u> and funded by the state government, and the best <u>arm wrestlers</u> from around the world flew down to Malaysia to participate in it” (TEP — 28.03.2019: URL).</p>	<p><u>повчальних змагань є перемога на Premier 101 у 2017 році. Він проводиться в Сараваку та фінансується урядом штату, і найкращі армреслери з усього світу прилетіли до Малайзії, щоб взяти в ньому участь.”</u></p>
<p>39. “As a kid, I was always playing <u>cricket</u> with my cousins who were mostly boys. My uncle used to <u>captain the national team</u> so his sons started playing at a very young age, and I remember how they would tease me and say that girls shouldn't be playing cricket” (TEP — 12.04.2019: URL).</p>	<p>39. “У дитинстві я завжди грав у <u>крикет</u> зі своїми родичами, які були переважно хлопчиками. Мій дядько був <u>капітаном національної збірної</u>, тому його сини почали грати в дуже молодому віці, і я пам'ятаю, як вони дражнили мене і казали, що дівчата не повинні грати в крикет.”</p>
<p>40. “Of course, when I'm <u>bowling</u> to men who are batting, some of them want to take me on because I'm a girl. Sometimes I get the better of them, sometimes it's vice versa. It's okay; it's <u>competition</u> anyways, and I'm very <u>competitive</u> by nature” (TEP — 12.04.2019: URL).</p>	<p>40. “Звичайно, коли я граю в <u>боулінг</u> з чоловіками, деякі з них думають, що я не переможу тому що я дівчина. Іноді я перемагаю їх, іноді навпаки. Це добре; це <u>конкуренція</u> в будь-якому випадку, і я дуже <u>змагаюся</u> за своєю природою.”</p>
<p>41. “One day, I randomly met Chetan Suryawanshi – <u>the Singapore cricket men's captain and my coach and mentor</u> – at the <u>gym</u> and told him that we should create an app” (TEP — 12.04.2019: URL).</p>	<p>41. “Одного разу я випадково зустрів у <u>тренажерному залі</u> Четана Сурияванші, <u>капітана сінгапурської чоловічої команди з крикету</u>, мого тренера та наставника, і сказав йому, що ми повинні</p>

<p>42. “Well, I wake up twice a week before school to <u>swim</u>, from 6:00 to 7:00 am. After school I lift weights for an hour from 15:45 to 16:45, and swim from 17:00 to 19:30. I wake up every Saturday at 6:00 to swim from 6:45 to 11:15. As I <u>swim sprints</u>, like 50m and 100m, I focus on speed <u>training</u> instead of <u>long distance</u>. As for <u>competitions</u>, I <u>normally compete international, national, regional and state championships</u>. In <u>national and International championships</u>, there are the <u>elimination heats</u> in the morning, and at <u>night the finals</u>, where only <u>8 classify, and the best 3 get a medal</u>” (TL — 07.03.2021: URL).</p>	<p>створити додаток.”</p> <p>42. “Ну, я прокидаюся двічі на тиждень перед школою, щоб <u>поплавати</u>, з 6:00 до 7:00 ранку. Після уроків займаюся протягом години з 15:45 до 16:45, а плаваю з 17:00 до 19:30. Я прокидаюся щосуботи о 6:00, щоб <u>поплавати з 6:45 до 11:15</u>. Коли я займаюся <u>спринтами</u>, як-от 50 і 100 метрів, я зосереджуюсь на <u>швидкісних тренуваннях</u>, а не на <u>довгих дистанціях</u>. Що стосується <u>змагань</u>, то зазвичай я <u>беру участь у міжнародних, національних, регіональних та державних чемпіонатах</u>. На <u>національних і міжнародних чемпіонатах</u> вранці проводяться <u>заїзди на вибування</u>, а ввечері — <u>фінали, де класифікуються лише 8, а 3 кращих отримують медалі</u>.”</p>
<p>43. “Like all <u>competitive sports</u>, a lot of <u>discipline, teamwork, dedication, perseverance and commitment</u> were skills I learnt. <u>Handling defeat</u> is always something hard, but that I have improved over the years. I learnt how to manage my time and priorities, and that sometimes we must do things we don’t</p>	<p>43. “Як і в усіх <u>змагальних видах спорту</u>, я <u>навчився дисциплінованості, командній роботі, відданості справі, наполегливості та відданості справі</u>.</p>

<p>necessarily want to. And finally, I learnt that the most important part isn't the final destination itself, but the journey we take” (TL — 07.03.2021: URL).</p>	<p><u>Переносити поразку</u> завжди важко, але з роками я покращився. Я навчився керувати своїм часом і пріоритетами, а також того, що іноді нам доводиться робити те, чого ми не обов’язково хочемо. І нарешті я зрозумів, що найважливішим є не сам кінцевий пункт призначення, а подорож, яку ми робимо.”</p>
<p>44. “Once I was in a <u>relay</u> in 2016 at a <u>competition</u> in Москоа. A girl in my relay did the <u>Olympic turn to come back and crossed over to the other lane</u>. She almost hit another girl and swam back over to our lane. Unfortunately, we were disqualified. At first it wasn’t something to laugh about but looking back I can see how funny it actually was” (TL — 07.03.2021: URL).</p>	<p>44. “Якось я була в <u>естафеті</u> у 2016 році на <u>змаганнях</u> у Мокоці. Дівчина в моїй естафеті виконала <u>олімпійський поворот, щоб повернутися, і перейшла на іншу смугу</u>. Вона мало не збила іншу дівчину і попливла назад на нашу смугу. На жаль, нас дискваліфікували. Спочатку нам було не до сміху, але, озираючись назад, я бачу, наскільки це було кумедно.”</p>
<p>45. “The <u>greatest sporting upsets</u> of all time’: When the <u>US beat the ‘giants’ of England at the 1950 World Cup</u>” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>45. “<u>Найбільші спортивні потрясіння всіх часів</u>»: коли <u>США обіграли «гігантів» Англії на Чемпіонаті світу 1950 року</u>”</p>
<p>46. “<u>To reach the finals of the World Cup in 1950, the US had to progress through a three-team qualification group, alongside Mexico and Cuba. Mexico – a</u></p>	<p>46. “<u>Щоб потрапити до фіналу Чемпіонату світу 1950 року, США повинні були пройти</u></p>

<p>country with a <u>footballing heritage</u> – <u>finished unbeaten with four wins from four</u>, while the US <u>qualified by the skin of its teeth thanks to a 5-2 win against Cuba</u>” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p><u>кваліфікаційну групу з трьох команд разом із Мексикою та Кубою</u>. Мексика – країна з <u>футбольною спадщиною</u> – <u>завершила без поразок, здобувши чотири перемоги з чотирьох</u>, тоді як США <u>пройшли кваліфікацію, перемігши Кубу з рахунком 5-2.</u>”</p>
<p>47. “<u>England passed on the first three World Cups</u> because they figured: ‘We’re bigger than this, we’re already the <u>champions</u>, we don’t need to prove ourselves.’ They finally deigned to <u>participate</u>, this was going to be their <u>coronation</u>” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>47. “Англія <u>пропустила перші три чемпіонати світу</u>, тому що вони подумали: «Навіщо нам щось доводити? Невже ми нище за всіх?». Вони нарешті <u>зволили взяти участь</u>, це мала бути їхня <u>коронація.</u>”</p>
<p>48. “Stanley Matthews was their <u>main player</u> and he wasn’t <u>playing</u> because they were resting him for the next <u>opponent</u>. But they didn’t even play (their best players) because they thought <u>America would be such an easy game</u>” (CS — 24.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>48. “Стенлі Метьюз був їхнім <u>основним гравцем</u>, і він не <u>грав</u>, тому що вони його тримали для гри з наступним <u>суперником</u>. Але вони навіть не грали (їхні найкращі гравці), тому що вони не очікували, що Америку не так легко перемогти.”</p>
<p>49. “Card is expected to emerge as one of the top <u>quarterbacks</u> in the transfer market, with five starts at Texas and a strong reputation from high school at Lake Travis in Austin. Over the past two seasons, Card <u>threw for 1,523 yards and 11 touchdowns</u>. He threw just two interceptions in 194 attempts. Card <u>started</u> three games for Texas this year, winning games against UTSA and West</p>	<p>49. “Очікується, що Кард стане одним із найкращих <u>захисників</u> на трансферному ринку, маючи п’ять стартів у Техасі та міцну репутацію в середній школі на Лейк Тревіс в Остіні. За останні два сезони</p>

<p>Virginia. <u>He started two games in 2021</u>” (AN — 29.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>Кард <u>кинув 1523 ярди та 11 тачдаунів</u>. Він зробив лише два перехоплення зі 194 спроб. Цього року Кард <u>стартував у трьох іграх за Техас, вигравши ігри проти UTSA та Західної Вірджинії</u>. У 2021 році <u>він вийшов у стартовому складі двох ігор.</u>”</p>
<p>50. “Georgia Tech has targeted interim coach Brent Key as the school's <u>next head coach</u>, sources told ESPN on Tuesday. Key led the Yellow Jackets to wins over Pitt, Duke, Virginia Tech and North Carolina as <u>they finished 5-7, showing dramatic upticks in energy, performance and fundamentals</u>. Key is a <u>former team captain and All-ACC offensive lineman at Tech</u>, starting 44 games from 1997 to 2000. He returned to his alma mater as an <u>assistant coach</u> in 2019 and has served as the <u>assistant head coach, run game coordinator and offensive line coach before becoming the interim head coach</u>” (AN — 29.11.2022: URL).</p>	<p>50. “Як повідомили джерела ESPN у вівторок, Georgia Tech призначила <u>тимчасового тренера</u> Брента Кі наступним головним тренером школи. Кі <u>очолював Yellow Jackets до перемоги над Піттом, Дюком, Технічно-технічним університетом Вірджинії та Північною Кароліною, фінішувавши 5-7, продемонструвавши різке зростання енергії, продуктивності та фундаментальних показників</u>. Кі — <u>колишній капітан команди та лайнмен нападу All-ACC у Tech</u>, починаючи з 44 ігор з 1997 по 2000 рік. Він повернувся до своєї альма-матер як помічник тренера в 2019 році та працював <u>помічником головного тренера</u>,</p>

	<p><u>координатором гри та лінією нападу тренера, перш ніж стати тимчасовим головним тренером.”</u></p>
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РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено вивченню та аналізу лексико-семантичних особливостей перекладу спортивної лексики на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медіадискурсу.

В ході дослідження проаналізовано основні задачі, поставлені на початку роботи, що розглядаються в англійському спортивному дискурсі. Визначено поняття спортивного дискурсу та основних його характеристик. Наведено приклади перекладу спортивної лексики на матеріалі сучасного англомовного медіадискурсу.

Здійснено аналіз фактичного матеріалу, що включав в себе тематику, характеристику та структуру спортивної лексики.

Ключові слова: спортивний дискурс, лексико-семантичні особливості, переклад спортивної лексики, аналіз.