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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
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## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

### Алюзії у сучасних політичних текстах: функціональний та перекладацький аспекти

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**ЗАВДАННЯ**  
**на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови**  
**для студентів IV курсу**

студент 4 курсу Па 08-19 групи, факультету германської філології та перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**  
Тема роботи Алюзії у сучасних політичних текстах: функціональний та перекладацький аспекти

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна

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**Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу**

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

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## РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студента(ки) \_\_\_\_\_ 4 курсу групи \_\_\_\_\_ Па 08-19 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

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(ПІБ студента)

за темою Алюзії у сучасних політичних текстах: функціональний та перекладацький аспекти

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

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

\_\_\_\_\_ (42-70 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

\_\_\_\_\_ (0-41 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

” ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 р

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## INTRODUCTION

The term paper **is focused on** studying of the main peculiarities of allusions and its translation based on English political texts. The allusion, its classification and translation – **the object of the research**, while English political texts form **the investigation subject**.

The phenomenon of allusions in political discourse has received such broad theoretical coverage. In linguistics the concept of allusion has been developed by such scholars as Udo Hebel [3], R.F. Thomas [9] whose works are dedicated to allusions in the English language.

**The aim of the research** is to compare the usage and translation of allusions in political texts and distinguish some peculiarities that each political text discourse has.

The research pursues the following **objectives**:

- To describe all types of allusions in English political texts;
- To perform various classifications of this phenomenon;
- To compare the translation features of this phenomenon in 2 languages;
- To analyze numerous political texts;
- To exemplify each transformation that was used for the translation of the allusion.

In order to achieve the aim of the research the following methods have been applied: the method of dictionary definitions (was used to find a definition of different linguistic terms), the method of comparative analysis ( was used in order to compare peculiarities of allusions in two different languages, the method of continuous sampling (was used to analyze numerous sources and outline useful materials).

The main data sources of this research include various linguistic works devoted to the studying of allusions, numerous reference sources such as dictionaries and encyclopedias, and political texts of the English language.

**The structure** of the term paper is the following: Introduction, Chapter 1 dwells on theoretical information about allusions in English and Ukrainian languages, Chapter 2 has practical value and dwells on main peculiarities of allusions in political texts and comparative analysis of the translation of this phenomenon in English languages, Conclusion dwells on summing up the main thoughts and ideas, Bibliography, List of Reference Sources, List of Data Sources show which sources were used in research, summary which concludes term paper.

This research can be used in other research devoted to this topic and also the analysis of allusions can help us understand the meaning and what the author wanted to draw attention to.

## CHAPTER 1

### LINGUISTIC MEANS OF ALLUSIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGES

#### **1.1 Main peculiarities of allusion in the English language.**

The English language is very rich and filled with various words, phrases and stylistic units. Language and culture are two very interconnected concepts. Thus, by learning a language, we learn the culture and learn to interpret certain concepts.

One of the vivid elements that reflect the culture in texts is an allusion. In general, the term allusion comes from the Latin language “alludere” which means to hint. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, an allusion is “something that is said or written that is intended to make you think of a particular thing or person”. [Cambridge Dictionary]. That is, an allusion is a hint at some historical, literary, everyday or mythological fact or a reference to contemporary figures or events. Allusions are very often used in political texts and speeches. This trope helps to introduce some hidden meaning or hint at something in a very correct form. The translation of allusions is a rather complex process as it involves the transfer of the author's thoughts and cultural features.

One of the problematic points is the classification of allusions, as this concept is insufficiently studied.

There is classification by Udo Hebel (Udo J. Hebel, 1989, *Intertextuality, Allusion and Quotation: An International Bibliography of Critica Studies*). [22]

#### **1. Quotational allusions.**

This type of allusion is quite popular. It involves the introduction of a quote in a report or an election campaign. There are many ways to



submit, written or spoken, with or without quotation marks, with attribution. However, given the limited scope of the universe of presidential pretexts, identifying even implicit quotational allusions is not always difficult. In many cases, unmarked references carry a strong intertextual signal simply because the earlier text or passage of earlier text referred to is already embedded in the nation's collective discursive memory.

For example: “*scourge of war*”

“*Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty **scourge of war** may speedily pass away.*” (Abraham Lincoln)

## 2. Titular allusions

This type involves the use of the title of a work, book, magazine or even a poem. These allusions are marked and unmarked. Marked ones are indicated in the text in italics or highlighted in quotation marks. If the allusion is used orally, then its understanding depends only on the listener's competence and cultural awareness.

Example: “*Nothing beats the **Bible***” (Donald Trump)

## 3. Onomastic allusions

This type includes references to personal names, place names, important historical events or ages. In this way, this allusion functions as an invocation of cultural affinity and a test of the reader's or listener's cultural awareness.

Example: “*We have to get rid of **Dodd-Frank**. The banks aren't loaning money to people that need it.... The regulators are running the banks.*” (Donald Trump) [<https://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-trump-bank-loans-20170226-story.html>]

## 4. Pseudointertextual allusions

The last type of allusion from this classification involves a reference

to an unidentified person or group of people, thus trying to confirm or argue their words. Another interesting fact is that each person who listens or reads the speech will perceive this allusion in his own way, bring his own meaning and see certain people from his life or social life behind unidentified personalities.

Example: “*those who say*”;

It is used in various political debates in order not to specify names, or the names use such an allusion that helps to clearly indicate a person or a group of people without additional effort.

Another classification is taken from “Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету” [6]. The article describes as many as 8 classes of allusions:

### **1. Mythological;**

This is a set of allusions that refer to objects, characters or phenomena from various national cultural mythological works.

Example: “*He ran over the headings of his speech: Irish hospitality, sad memories, **the Three Graces**, Paris, the quotation from Browning.*”  
(James Joyce, The Dead)

### **2. Theological allusions;**

Allusions belonging to this class refer to sacred texts such as the Bible or the Koran. The source of the English-language biblicalisms that form the basis of this type of allusion is the King James Bible, whose language is not very different from modern English. To translate such allusions, transcription or an equivalent in the target language is often used.

Example: “*I am weak, **my knees are weak***” (William Butler, “Where there is nothing”)

### **3. Allusions in Literature;**

This class contains allusions that hint at literary works, plots, phrases, lines, events, or characters of these works. These allusions are among the most common types. Very often, excerpts from poems or quotes from various novels are mentioned. To translate these allusions, certain transformations such as modulation, transposition, or concretization must be applied. It is also important for the translator to understand the work or certain biographical facts from the author's life.

Example: “Ah the *green-eyed monster!*” (W. S. Maugham “A man of honour”)

#### **4. Historical allusions;**

These allusions refer to historical facts or phenomena or persons who played a certain role in history. The mention of these people sends the reader not to their personal qualities, but to the historical significance of this person, how he influenced the course of events, and this helps to create associations in the minds of the characters.

Example:” You who were with me in the ship *at Mylae!*” (T. Eliot “The Waste Land”)

#### **5. Folklore allusions;**

There are references from folklore and folk music. Excerpts from songs or works of folk art are used as an allusion. In this way, they refer to certain moments and create an image in the listeners' imagination. Translation involves the use of modulation, transposition, differentiation, or literal translation, taking into account the peculiarities of the target language.

Example: “ *Here we go round the pickly pear.*” (T. Eliot “The Hollow Man”)

#### **6. Household allusions;**

Allusions to everyday phenomena contain associative characteristics

without naming the subject or phenomenon directly.

Example: “*Aeroplane and Zeppelin will come out.*” (W. B. Yeats “Lapis Lazuli”)

### 7. Allusions in Art;

Links to musical works or paintings.

Example: “*Under the penitential gates. Sustained by staring Seraphim.*” (T. Eliot “Mr. Eliot’s Sunday Morning Service”)

### 8. Personal allusions;

Mention of a person associated with a certain occupation. Most often, the translation of this type of allusion involves the use of transcription. This is because names and surnames are translated using this method.

Example: “*When Mr. Apollinax visited the United States.*” ( T. Eliot “Mr. Apollinax”)

Quite a few speakers and politicians use allusion to vary explanations and meanings. Since the functions of allusions are quite a lot:

1. An extension of meaning that will not be on the surface and will be veiled by allusion;
2. Creating Cultural Affinity with the reader or listener;
3. Giving value to the text by connecting it with more famous or important works or sayings;
4. Effective presentation of information or ideas, avoiding lengthy explanations;
5. Readers' reflection on how their lives and situations are related to the situations of the heroes or characters of the work;
6. Test your cultural awareness and that of your readers or listeners;

7. Giving credibility to an argument by referring to certain works or sayings;

This classification was taken from “Kinds and Functions of Allusion in English and Arabic Languages: A Contrastive Study” by Estabraq Rasheed.[23]

However, it is important to understand that an allusion can have a negative meaning or even annoy the reader or listener if it is used too often or in the wrong context.

Translating allusions from one language to another can be a challenging task, as allusions often rely on cultural, historical, religious, or literary references that may not have equivalents in the target language.

Here are some features which translator need to remember when translating allusions in English political texts on the base of information which is taken from article “Young Scientist” [4]:

**Understanding the source.** It is important to have a clear idea of the source of the allusion. For example, an allusion to a speech by Winston Churchill may not be clear to a reader who is not familiar with Churchill's speeches or the context in which they were delivered.

**Cultural differences:** Allusions can be based on cultural characteristics specific to a particular country or region. For example, an allusion to the war in Ukraine may not be clear to someone from a country that has not experienced a similar conflict.

**Political context:** Allusions in political texts are often used to make a point or support an argument. It is important to understand the political context in which the allusion is used in order to translate its meaning accurately.

However, there are certain ways to translate allusions into English with a help of classification of transformations in translation by Maksimov S. E [10]:

**1. Word-for-word translation;**

The essence of this method is to translate the allusion verbatim, without taking into account cultural differences. This method is usually not effective because it can lead to confusion or loss of meaning for the target audience. But there are also cases when the allusion is quite obvious and consists of simple words, so a literal translation is sufficient.

**2. Cultural adaptation;**

This is a modification of the allusion to make it more culturally appropriate for the target audience.

**3. Descriptive translation;**

This method involves providing an explanation or footnote to explain the cultural reference of the allusion. This is necessary when the allusion refers to some historical event or political process with which the target audience is not familiar or has little familiarity.

**4. Omission;**

This method involves the specific omission of an element in the allusion without losing its meaning.

**5. Addition;**

It involves adding words to the translation to ensure better understanding by the target audience.

**6. Transposition;**

This is a change in the order of words in an allusion or in a sentence, which can be provided by different structural features of languages and the expression of theme and rema in different sentences.

**7. Grammatical substitution;**

This is the replacement of a word of a certain part of speech with another

part of speech or the replacement of one syntactic construction with another.

### **8. Generalization;**

This is the replacement of words of the source language with words of the target language with a general meaning.

### **9. Differentiation;**

Some words have multiple meanings, so you need to choose one of the most appropriate ones for the context.

### **10. Concretization;**

Replacing words in the source language with a general meaning with words in the target language with a more specific meaning.

### **11. Modulation;**

This involves replacing a dictionary entry in the translation with a contextual entry that is logically related to the first one.

In conclusion, it should be noted that allusions occupy an important place in literature, journalistic and political texts. It is thanks to this tool that you can create various stylistic effects, add solemnity, a certain tonality, or, on the contrary, add irony and depict a humorous attitude towards readers or listeners. In general, the translator should use his or her discretion to determine the most appropriate approach to each allusion in a political text, based on the target audience and the purpose of the translation. The goal is to convey the original meaning and intent of the text, taking into account the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages.

## 1.2 Main peculiarities of political discourse text analysis

Allusions are very often used in political discourse because politicians use this phenomenon to achieve a certain understanding in the reader or listener. To begin with, you need to understand what political discourse is. Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines it as "a long and serious treatment or discussion of a subject in speech or writing".

Political discourse consists of various texts belonging to the political sphere: it is a collection of speeches, speeches and statements of political figures, relevant documents with varying degrees of legal binding, such as agreements, programs, etc., as well as special intelligence in which political events are analyzed.

Different articles [8] and researchers [14] single out certain characteristics of political discourse:

1. **Terminology** (that is, the presence of words that refer to a certain professional field);
2. **Theatricality**;
3. **Symbolism**;
4. **Ideology**;
5. **Publicity**;

According to D. Graeber [17] the main functions of political discourse include:

1. **Dissemination of information.** It is no less important unit of political discourse in relation to the people;
2. **Agenda setting.** The essence of this function is to control the dissemination of information and determine the necessary course;
3. **Projection into the future and the past,** which consists of forecasting policy for the future, analyzing positive or negative



experiences of the past, and making predictions about a particular phenomenon.

There is an analysis of President Biden's Speech on Democracy. Here is an excerpt from that speech:

[<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/02/us/politics/transcript-biden-speech-democracy.html>]

*“Good evening, everyone.*

*Just a few days ago, a little before 2:30 a.m. in the morning, a man smashed the back windows and broke into the home of the speaker of the House of Representatives, the third-highest-ranking official in America. He carried in his backpack zip ties, duct tape, rope and a hammer.*

*As he told the police, he had come looking for Nancy Pelosi to take her hostage, to interrogate her, to threaten to break her kneecaps. But she wasn't there. Her husband, my friend Paul Pelosi, was home alone. The assailant tried to take Paul hostage. He woke him up, and he wanted to tie him up. The assailant ended up using a hammer to smash Paul's skull. Thankfully, by the grace of God, Paul survived.*

*All this happened after the assault, and it just — it's hard to even say. It's hard to even say. After the assailant entered the home asking: “Where's Nancy? Where's Nancy?” Those are the very same words used by the mob when they stormed the United States Capitol on January the 6th, when they broke windows, kicked in the doors, brutally attacked law enforcement, roamed the corridors hunting for officials and erected gallows to hang the former vice president, Mike Pence.*

*It was an enraged mob that had been whipped up into a frenzy by a president repeating over and over again the Big Lie, that the election of 2020 had been stolen. It's a lie that fueled the dangerous rise in political violence and voter intimidation over the past two years.*

*Even before January the 6th, we saw election officials and election workers in a number of states subject to menacing calls, physical threats, and even threats to their very lives. In Georgia, for example, the Republican secretary of state and his family were subjected to death threats because he refused to break the law and into the defeated president's demand: Just find him 11,780 votes. Just find me 11,780 votes. Election workers, like Shaye Moss and her mother, Ruby Freeman, were harassed and threatened just because they had the courage to do their job and stand up for the truth, to stand up for our democracy. This institution, this intimidation, this violence against Democrats, Republicans and nonpartisan officials just doing their jobs, are the consequence of lies told for power and profit, lies of conspiracy and malice, lies repeated over and over to generate a cycle of anger, hate, vitriol and even violence.*

*In this moment, we have to confront those lies with the truth. The very future of our nation depends on it. My fellow Americans, we're facing a defining moment, an inflection point. We must with one overwhelming unified voice speak as a country and say there's no place, no place for voter intimidation or political violence in America. Whether it's directed at Democrats or Republicans. No place, period. No place ever.*

*I speak today near Capitol Hill, near the U.S. Capitol, the citadel of our democracy. I know there's a lot at stake in these midterm elections, from our economy, to the safety of our streets, to our personal freedoms, to the future of health care and Social Security, Medicare. It's all important. But we'll have our differences, we'll have our difference of opinion. And that's what it's supposed to be.*

*But there's something else at stake, democracy itself. I'm not the only one who sees it. Recent polls have shown an overwhelming majority of Americans believe our democracy is at risk, that our democracy is under threat. They too see that democracy is on the ballot this year, and they're*

*deeply concerned about it.”*

The text under analysis can be viewed as a good example of political discourse. This speech can be viewed as an example of grey zone text, as its main functions are informative and persuasive. It is informative text, since it inform people about democracy is in danger, there are many attacks on officials and many crimes are committed. Its persuasive function is expressed by the main idea of the article that people should unite, fight for democracy and not believe in lies.

Both in a typical political discourse and in a typical political text, the function of persuasion is present.

From another point of view, the text is lexically and semantically coherent due to such repetition links:

Simple lexical repetition: official- officials; threat-threats; lie-lies; freedom-freedoms;

Complex lexical repetition: a threat – to threaten; smash-smashed;

Complex paraphrase: lie-truth;

Substitution: My fellow Americans- we

The next point for analysis is vocabulary. As one of the main functions of political discourse is terminology, there we see:

Political terminology: third-highest-ranking official, election officials, election workers, vote, democracy, Democrats, Republicans, president’s demand.

Proper names: the House of Representatives, America, Nancy Pelosi, Paul Pelosi, God, the United States Capitol, Mike Pence, Georgia, the Republican Shaye Moss, Ruby Freeman, Democrats, Republicans, Capitol Hill, U.S. Capitol, Social Security, Medicare.

Thus, in the framework of the research, it was noted that in the context of political discourse, we can see such stylistic device as an allusion. In this speech, we have allusion "*The Big Lie*". This expression was coined by Adolf Hitler, its meaning is that it is a distortion of the truth and is used as a method of propaganda. And it was in this speech that there was a hint that the truth was distorted by certain people.

The analysis of the specific political discourse has shown that there is such a stylistic device as an allusion. Also, it is full of special political terminology and proper names.

## CHAPTER 2

### MAIN PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ALLUSION IN ENGLISH POLITICAL TEXTS

#### 2.1 Main features of translation of the allusion in English political texts

Allusions are a common rhetorical device used in political texts to convey complex ideas and resonate with the audience. From literature to history and mythology, allusions can draw on a wide range of cultural references to evoke certain emotions or associations in readers or listeners. In the realm of politics, allusions can serve many purposes, from establishing a sense of tradition or authority to appealing to shared values or beliefs.

This chapter aims to explore the use of allusions in political texts, with a particular focus on English-language political writing. Through an analysis of various examples of allusions in political texts, this paper will examine the different types of allusions used, examples of their translations and types of transformations that are used.

1. *“The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”- “Єдине, чого нам слід страхатися, це самого страху.”* (FRIA)

It is Franklin D. Roosevelt's inaugural address in 1933, alluding to the idea of courage and resilience in the face of crisis. The type of this allusion is quotational. It is translated with a help of different transformations. At the beginning of the sentence, we see “the only thing” which is translated by one word in Ukrainian “Єдине”, so there is a grammatical replacement.

2. *“Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.” – “Вісім десятків і сім років тому наші батьки утворили на цьому континенті нову націю, зачату в свободі і вірячу в те, що всі люди народжені рівними.”* (ALGA)

It is Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in 1863 which is alluding to the founding principles of the United States. This allusion is theological due to classification which is taken from "Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету". Because it contains phrase "four score" which is taken from Bible. Paying attention to the translation, we can see that many transformations are applied, particularly for the translation of the allusion. For example, "*Four score*" which is translated into Ukrainian like "*Вісім десятиків*". This is the use of an equivalent in the Ukrainian language that refers to a certain biblical term. Also, there is an omission in the translation, as well the phrase "*brought forth*" is omitted. And modulation in the last part of the sentence.

3. "*I am not a crook.*" – "*Я не шахрай.*" (RNS)

This allusion is from Richard Nixon's statement in 1973, which is alluding to the idea of innocence and integrity. The type is obvious since the message of this allusion is very visible and clear. There we see word-for-word translation.

4. "*A house divided against itself cannot stand.*" – "*Дім поділений супроти себе не витримає*". (ALS)

It is taken from Abraham Lincoln's speech in 1858, alluding to the idea of unity and division in politics. The type of allusion is theological because it is taken Bible. There used word-for-word translation. "*A house divided*" – "*Дім поділений*", preserved word order and syntactic structure.

5. "*Government of the people, by the people, for the people.*" – "*Влада народу, волею народу і для народу.*" (ALGA)

It is Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in 1863, alluding to the idea of democracy. The type of this allusion is obvious. Because message of it is easy to understand. It was translated with a help of different transformations for example: differentiation ("government" – "влада"),

addition (“by the people”- “волею народу”).

6. ***“I have a dream.” – “У мене є мрія.”*** (MLKJS)

It is Martin Luther King Jr.'s speech in 1963, alluding to the idea of hope and possibility. In this case, the whole sentence became an obvious allusion, which can be considered as a quotation now. As we see it is translated with a help of word-for-word translation.

7. ***“We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.” – “Ми будемо битися на узбережжях, ми будемо битися в портах, на суші, ми будемо битися в полях і на вулицях, ми будемо битися на пагорбах, ми ніколи не здамося.”*** (WCS)

It is Winston Churchill's speech in 1940, alluding to the idea of perseverance in the face of adversity. This allusion can consider quotational. From the point of translation analysis, we see the usage of such transformations as a grammatical replacement “*on the landing grounds*” – “*в портах*”. There is also the addition: “*на суші*”, by adding these words, the translator wanted to specify the place of the battles. In the rest of the sentence, we see the word-for-word translation.

8. ***“I fear we have awakened a sleeping giant and filled him with a terrible resolve.”- “Я боюся, що ми розбудили сплячого велетня і наповнили його жахливою рішучістю”.*** (JAYS)

This quote is a famous allusion from Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, who reportedly made the statement after the attack on Pearl Harbor during World War II. The allusion itself is a metaphor, comparing the United States to a "sleeping giant" that has been awakened by the surprise attack. The "terrible resolve" refers to the determination and commitment of the United States to retaliate and win the war. In this case, the allusion is

translated using a word-for-word translation, preserving the structure and meaning.

9. ***“Make America Great Again” – “Зробімо Америку великою знову”*** (PDTS)

This phrase was popularized by former US President Donald Trump during his 2016 campaign, and alludes to a time in America's history when the country was perceived to be strong and prosperous. The phrase suggests a desire to return to a previous era of American greatness. From the point of view of translation, we see that the word order is preserved, but there is one transformation, namely differentiation *“great” – “великою”*.

10. ***“Brexit means Brexit” – “Йти, то йти”*** (TMS)

This phrase was coined by former UK Prime Minister Theresa May in 2016, and alludes to the idea that the British people had voted to leave the European Union, and that there could be no compromise or negotiation on that point. From the point of view of translation analysis, we see that such a transformation as total reorganization and modulation. As the word *“brexit”* translator changed into *“йти”*, although the meaning of the allusion was preserved, some of the language was changed and the sentence was rephrased.

11. ***“Take back control!”- “Повернімо владу Британії!”*** (BR)

This phrase was a prominent slogan used by the Leave campaign during the Brexit referendum in 2016 and alludes to the idea that leaving the European Union would allow the UK to regain control of its borders, laws, and trade policies. The type of this allusion is obvious. Paying attention to the translation, one can notice several transformations. The first one is the addition *“Британії”*, and it is also can be considered as concretisation. Second one is differentiation *“control” – “влада”*.

12. ***“Build Back Better World” – “Побудова кращого світу”*** (JBC)



This phrase has been used by various politicians in recent years, including US President Joe Biden, and alludes to the idea of rebuilding and improving upon existing structures or systems, rather than simply returning to a pre-existing state. As this allusion obvious we can see clear message. While analyzing the translation of this allusion, I noticed several transformations. At first grammatical replacement “*build*” – “*побудова*”, where in the source text we have a verb and in the target text we have a noun. Also, there is the omission of the word “*back*”.

13. “*Green New Deal*” – “*Зелений новий курс*”(AOCS)

This phrase was first used by US Congresswoman Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez in 2019, and alludes to the New Deal policies implemented by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930s. The Green New Deal proposes a massive program of government investment and action to combat climate change and promote environmental sustainability. Since the meaning and message of this allusion is very easy to understand, it is an obvious type. Analyzing the translation, you can see that the method of word-for-word translation is used, as the order of words, meanings and parts of speech are preserved.

14. “*Take the knee*” – “*Ставати на одне коліно*”(BLMN)

This phrase has been used in recent years as a symbol of solidarity with the Black Lives Matter movement, and alludes to the act of kneeling during the US national anthem to protest police brutality and racial inequality. The phrase has been used by politicians, athletes, and activists as a way of calling attention to issues of racial injustice. Analyzing the fragment on the transformation, I noticed that there is such a transformation as an addition “*одне*” which helps clarify the meaning of the allusion.

15. “*Drain the swamp*” – “*Висушити болото*” (PTS)

This phrase was also used by former US President Trump during his

campaign and alludes to the idea of cleaning up the corrupt elements of Washington D.C. politics. The allusion is translated with a help of word-for-word translation. Structure and meaning are preserved.

16. “*Animal Farm*” – “*Скотоферма*” (GO)

This allusion refers to the novel by George Orwell, which uses a farm as a metaphor for the Soviet Union and critiques the rise of communism. In modern political discourse, this allusion might be used to criticize a government or system that is seen as corrupt or oppressive. From the point of view of translation, here we see differentiation: “*animal*”-“*ското*” and modulation of this title.

17. “*The torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans.*” – “Смолоскип передано новому поколінню американців.” (JFKIA)

It is John F. Kennedy, in his Inaugural Address in 1961, which alludes to Greek mythology and the story of Prometheus stealing fire from the gods. It is a mythological allusion. It is translated with a help of such transformations as a grammatical replacement “new”-“новому”, and modulation “torch”-“смолоскип”.

18. “*We are the change we have been waiting for.*” – “*Ми - це зміни, на які ми так довго чекали.*” (BOS)

It is taken from Barack Obama’s speech at the Democratic National Convention in 2008, alludes to a poem by June Jordan. It is allusion which is taken from literature. This language tool was translated using several transformations. For example, the omission of the predicate at the beginning of the sentence, in the Ukrainian sentence was replaced by a dash. And the addition of the word “довго”, which reinforces the meaning of the allusion.

19. “*I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.*” — “*Володарка своєї я долі. Я — духу свого капітан.*” (MTS)

It was said by Margaret Thatcher, in her farewell speech to the House of Commons in 1990, alludes to the poem "Invictus" by William Ernest Henley. This allusion was taken from literature. This sentence was translated with a help of some transformations like the omission of the subject and predicate at the beginning of the sentence. Then omission of the predicate in the second part of the sentence, and the differentiation of the word "soul", because it was translated like "духу", the last one is the transposition: "*I am the captain of my soul. — Я — духу свого капітан.*"

20. "*We will not be prisoners of the past. We will not be held back by the old divisions and ancient hatreds that have scarred the Middle East for so long.*" — "*Ми не будемо бранцями минулого. Нас не стримуватимуть старі розбіжності і давня ненависть, які так довго борознили Близький Схід.*" (BOS)

It was said by Barack Obama, in his speech to the Muslim world in 2009, alludes to the historical conflicts in the Middle East. This allusion belongs to the historical type. The translation of this sentence shows some transformations. For example, transposition: "*that have scarred the Middle East for so long.*" — "*які так довго борознили Близький Схід.*" The second one is the grammatical replacement "*held back*"- "*стримуватись*", "*hatreds*"- "*ненависть*".

21. "*We will build a great wall along the southern border.*" – "*Ми зведемо велику стіну вздовж південного кордону.*" (MTS)

It is Donald Trump's campaign speeches in 2016, allude to the Great Wall of China as a symbol of strength and security. It is household allusion and pretty obvious. It is translated with a help of word-for-word translation.

22. "*We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.*" – "*Істину, яку ми вважаємо самоочевидною: всі люди створені рівними.*" (IHD)

It was said by Martin Luther King Jr. in his "I Have a Dream" speech, which alludes to the Declaration of Independence and the ideals of the Founding Fathers. It is quotational allusion. From the point of translation, we see a lot of transformations, for example, transposition: "*We hold these truths to be self-evident*" – "*Істину, яку ми вважаємо самоочевидною*". Then we have the omission of the word "that" and it was replaced with colon.

23. "***Tear down this wall!***" – "***Знесіть цю стіну!***" (RRC)

It was said by Ronald Reagan, in his 1987 speech in West Berlin. It alludes to the Berlin Wall as a symbol of tyranny and oppression. From the point of translation we see the grammatical replacement "*tear down*" – "*знесіть*".

24. "***The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends towards justice.***" – "***Дуга морального всесвіту довга, але вона згинається в бік справедливості.***" (KHIA)

It is Kamala Harris' inaugural address in 2021. It alludes to a statement made by Martin Luther King Jr. and the idea of progress towards a more just society. It is translated with a help of differentiation: "*arc*" – "*дуга*", "*towards*" – "*в бік*". The other part of the sentence was translated word-for-word.

25. "***We have a colossal opportunity, we have a one-off chance to forge a new destiny for our country, to do things differently and to do them better.***" – "***У нас є колосальна можливість, єдиний шанс викувати нову долю для нашої країни, діяти інакше і краще.***" (BJS)

It was said by Boris Johnson, in a speech on Brexit in 2019. It alludes to the idea of forging a new path and taking advantage of a unique opportunity, echoing the famous phrase "carpe diem" or "seize the day" from the poem "Odes" by Horace. The allusion is taken from literature. Analyzing the fragment, you can notice several transformations. Firstly, we see the

differentiation “one-off”- “єдиний”, then the grammatical replacement “do things”- “діяти”. And the last one is the omission of the “we have” and “to do them”.

26. “*And the Congress will push me to raise taxes, and I'll say no, and they'll push, and I'll say no, and they'll push again, and I'll say, to them, "Read my lips: No new taxes."* – “Конгрес підштовхне мене до підвищення податків, а я скажу “ні”, і вони підштовхнуть знову, а я скажу “ні”, і вони знову підштовхнуть. І все, що я можу сказати їм, — це **читайте по моїх губах. Ніяких нових податків**” (PGBP)

This is a reference to a promise made by President George H.W. Bush during his 1988 election campaign. The phrase is used to describe a broken promise. In terms of translation, we see that there is a word-for-word translation. But also there are some transformations like the addition of the word “по” and differentiation of the word “no” – “ніяких”.

27. “*Throughout the long and difficult period of **Watergate**, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.*” – “Протягом довгого і важкого періоду **Вотергейту** я відчував, що мій обов'язок - бути наполегливим, докладати всіх можливих зусиль, щоб завершити термін повноважень, на який ви мене обрали.”(PRN)

This is a reference to the scandal that forced President Richard Nixon to resign in 1974. The phrase is used to describe a political scandal involving abuse of power and a cover-up. As this allusion belongs to the type of proper names, it is translated with a help of such transformation as transcription “*Watergate*” – “*Вотергейту*”.

28. “*It's the economy, stupid*” – “*Економіка дурню*” (JC)

This phrase was coined by James Carville, a strategist for Bill Clinton's 1992 election campaign. The phrase is used to emphasize the importance

of economic issues in politics. Two transformations were required to translate this allusion. The first is the omission of the word "it's", as it was omitted in the Ukrainian translation. The second is the grammatical replacement of the adjective “stupid” with the Ukrainian noun “дурень”.

29. “*States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute **an axis of evil**, arming to threaten the peace of the world.*” – “*Такі держави та їхні терористичні союзники становлять **вісь зла**, яка озброюється, щоб загрожувати миру в усьому світі.*” (PGBA)

The phrase was used by President George W. Bush in his 2002 State of the Union address to describe Iraq, Iran, and North Korea. The phrase is used to describe a group of countries that are considered a threat to world peace. Analyzing the translation of this allusion, we can see that it is represented by the equivalent in Ukrainian “*an axis of evil*” – “*вісь зла*”.

30. “*From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent.*” – “*Від Штеттіна на Балтиці до Трієста на Адріатиці через континент опустилася **залізна завіса***”(SWC)

This is a reference to a speech given by Winston Churchill in 1946, where he described the division between Western Europe and the Soviet Union as an "iron curtain." The phrase is used to describe a division between two opposing forces. As for translation we see that allusion translated with a help of equivalent in Ukarainian language.

31. “***Mission accomplished.***” – “***Місія виконана***”(PGB)

This is a phrase famously used by President George W. Bush in reference to the Iraq War in 2003. The phrase is used to describe premature celebration or a false sense of accomplishment. The allusion is translated using a word-for-word translation.

32. “***Through blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword, we learned***

*that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free.” – “Через кров, пролиту батогом і мечем, ми дізналися, що жоден союз, заснований на принципах свободи і рівності, не зможе вижити, якщо в ньому будуть напівраби і напіввільні.” (BOIC)*

This allusion was used in Barack Obama's inaugural speech, and he used it to emphasize the importance of a democratic transfer of power. Analyzing the translation, we can notice the following transformation as the omission of such words “*and blood drawn*”, this was done to avoid repetition in the translation.

33. “*We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths – that all of us are created equal – is the star that guides us still; just as it **guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall.***” – “*Ми, народ, заявляємо сьогодні, що найочевидніша з істин, що всі ми створені рівними – це зірка, яка й досі веде нас; так само, як вона вела наших предків через водоспад Сенеки, і Сельму, і Стоунволл.*”(МО)

Another allusion used by Mr. Obama. The purpose of this tool was to convey the politician's intention to link the interests of each generation with the interests of predecessors and successors - with the wills and ideals of the founders. Analyzing the translation of this fragment, one can notice such a transformation as transcription “*Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall*” – “*Сенеки, і Сельму, і Стоунволл*”, since proper names were used as an allusion.

34. “*The Buck Stops Here*” – “*Фішка далі не йде*” (PHT)

This allusion was used by President Harry Truman to describe his responsibility for all decisions made in the White House. Analyzing the translation, we can notice certain transformations. There is differentiation

of the words “*buck*” – “*фішка*”, “*stops*” – “*не йде*”. Then we have omission of the word “here” in Ukrainian translation. In addition, there is also addition of the word “*дали*”.

35. “*Speak softly and carry a big stick*” – “*Потрібно висловлюватися м'яко, але тримати в руках великий кийок*” (TR)

This allusion was used by Theodore Roosevelt, referring to his foreign policy approach, which was to use military force to establish American influence in the world. Recalling this particular allusion, the image of a strong and confident political approach arises in the imagination of listeners or readers. Analyzing the translation, it is easy to notice certain transformations that ensured a reliable and adapted translation. At first, there is the addition of the word “*потрібно*” in the Ukrainian translation. Then there is the grammatical replacement “*carry*” – “*тримати в руках*”, and also there is differentiation of the word “*stick*” – “*кийок*”.

36. “*Shot heard round the world*” – “*Постріл пролунав по всьому світу*” (BLC)

This allusion dates back to the Battle of Lexington and Concord in 1775, which marked the beginning of the American Revolution. It is mentioned in political texts as a symbol of the struggle for freedom and independence. From the point of view of translation, there is differentiation of the word “*heard*” – “*пролунав*”.

37. “*A new birth of freedom*” – “*Нове народження свободи*” (PA)

The allusion was used by President Abraham Lincoln in his Gettysburg Address. It is presented in political texts as a symbol of America's continued commitment to freedom and equality. From the point of view of translation, one can notice a word-for-word translation, as the structure and word order are fully preserved.

38. “*The audacity of hope*” – “*Зухвалість надії*” (PBOC)



This allusion was used by President Barack Obama in his speech at the Democratic National Convention. It serves as a call to action and has an optimistic meaning. From the point of view of the peocodex, we can notice the differentiation of the word “*audacity*” – “зузвалість”.

39. “*The goal of **cancel culture** is to make decent Americans live in fear of being fired, expelled, shamed, humiliated and driven from society as we know it.*” – “**Мета культури скасування** - змусити порядних американців жити в страху бути осоромленими, приниженими звільненими і вигнаними з суспільства, яким ми його знаємо.” (TS)

Allusion was used by Trump in his speech. The term refers to the practice of boycotting or shaming public figures or institutions for controversial statements or actions. In terms of translation, we can notice two transformations such as transposition “*cancel culture*” – “*культури скасування*”, word order has been changed. Then there is grammatical replacement of the word “*cancel*”, which is word in English, but noun “скасування” in Ukrainian.

40. “*Defund the police*” – “**Припиніть фінансування поліції**” (GFP)

This allusion refers to the movement to reallocate funding from police departments to social services and community programs, which gained popularity after the George Floyd protests. In translation, the following transformations are noticeable like addition of the word “*припиніть*”, and grammatical replacement “*defund*” – “*фінансування*”, because in English this word is a verb, and in translation it is a noun.

41. “*The Muslim Ban*” – “**Заборона на еміграцію мусульман**” (PTEO)

This allusion refers to President Trump's executive order restricting travel from several predominantly Muslim countries. In the translation, we see such a transformation as a concretization, as the word “*еміграцію*” was added to the translation, which significantly clarifies the meaning.

42. “*Nasty woman*” – “*Огидна жінка*” (DTR)

This allusion originates from Donald Trump's remarks to Hillary Clinton during the 2016 presidential debate and has become a rallying cry for feminists and women's rights activists. Generally, it is translated word-for-word, but there is also differentiation of the word “*nasty*” – “*огидна*”.

43. “*Alternative facts*” – “*Альтернативі факти*” (АКС)

This allusion was used by Trump adviser Kellyanne Conway. It refers to the administration's tendency to present false or misleading information as if it were true. It is translated word-for-word, because structure and meaning of allusion are preserved.

44. “*The Georgia runoffs*” – “*Другий тур виборів у Грузії*” (TSEG)

This allusion refers to the two snap elections held in Georgia that determined control of the US Senate and were widely seen as a referendum on the Trump administration and its policies. Analyzing translation we may find transposition as the word order in the translation differs from the original. Also there is differentiation of the word “*runoffs*” – “*другий тур*” and there is addition of the word “*виборів*”.

45. “*The Tea Party*” – “*Чаювання*” (СРМ)

This allusion refers to the conservative political movement that emerged in the United States, which advocates for limited government, lower taxes, and reduced spending. In terms of translation, we see this transformation as a grammatical replacement, since we have gotten one word out of two in the English language.

46. “*Obamacare*” – “*Реформа охорони здоров'я та захисту пацієнтів у США*” (АСА)

The allusion refers to the Affordable Care Act, the historic healthcare reform law signed by President Obama. From the point of view of

translation, the transformation of concretization is immediately noticeable here, as the translation specifically explains and clarifies the meaning.

47. “*The Arab Spring*” – “*Арабська весна*”(PU)

Using this allusion, politicians refer to a series of pro-democracy uprisings that swept through several countries in the Middle East and North Africa and led to the overthrow of several authoritarian regimes. Analyzing the translation, we can see that the translation is literal and only one transformation is applied, namely differentiation “*arab*” – “*арабська*”.

48. “*The George W. Bush tax cuts*” – “*Скорочення податків за часів Джорджа Буша*”(PGB)

This allusion refers to the tax cuts introduced by President George W. Bush. Analyzing the translation of this allusion, we can notice transcription of the name “*The George W. Bush*” – “*Джорджа Буша*”, transposition and addition of the phrase “*за часів*” in Ukrainian translation.

49. “*The Dreamers*” – “*Мрійники*” (CAP)

This allusion refers to young undocumented immigrants who were brought to the United States as children and protected from deportation under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. The translation of this allusion suggests an equivalent in Ukrainian.

50. “*Traditionally, the Senate filibuster was reserved for only the most controversial issues, but its use has escalated in recent years, often slowing business in the chamber to a halt.*” – “*Традиційно сенатська обструкція застосовувалась лише щодо найбільш суперечливих питань, але останніми роками використання стало більш поширеним, що часто призводило до зупинки роботи в палаті.*” (PT)

This allusion is meant to refer to a procedural tactic used in the U.S.

Senate to delay or block bills through lengthy speeches. Analyzing the translation, we can see that the allusion was translated using the equivalent “*filibuster*” – “*обстраниця*” in the target language

Having conducted a study on the translation of allusion in English-language political texts, we can conclude that politicians tend to use this tool in their speeches, especially in inaugural. It helps them to deepen understanding and create a certain impression on people. The situation with translation is different. Word-for-word translation and transposition are often used. Sometimes equivalents or even complete rephrasing of sentences are used. Understanding allusion is also important for the translator because, without it, it is impossible to achieve a perfect translation.

## **2.2 Main differences of the translation of allusion in political texts of the English language**

To begin with, allusions are an important element of political discourse, as they allow politicians to evoke certain ideas, historical events, or cultural references without the need for further explanation. With this tool, complex messages can be conveyed concisely and in a way that is memorable or shapes public opinion and influences political decisions. In this section, we will examine the use of allusions in political texts in English, analyzing the similarities and differences in how they are used and how they are translated. Through this comparative analysis, we will gain a deeper understanding of the cultural and linguistic contexts that shape the use of allusions in political discourse and how they influence the interpretation and reception of political messages.

Analyzing the use and translation of 50 examples of allusions in English political texts, we can notice the prevalence of certain transformations, for example, grammatical replacement is 70%, while transposition is 50%, and differentiation is 50%. Other transformations are also present, such as modulation, addition or omission, transcription and concretisation. It all depends on the type of allusion, if it is quite obvious or well-known, its translation is simplified, because in such cases the translator uses a word-for-word translation or there is a certain equivalent in the target language.

Less commonly, we can see the use of modulation and specification, as well as addition or omission. Comparing all 50 examples of allusions in English political texts, we can notice some common features and some differences. The most frequently used translation transformations are grammatical rearrangement and transposition. Next in terms of frequency of use are differentiation, modulation, addition and omission. More details can be found in the Fig. 2.1 below.

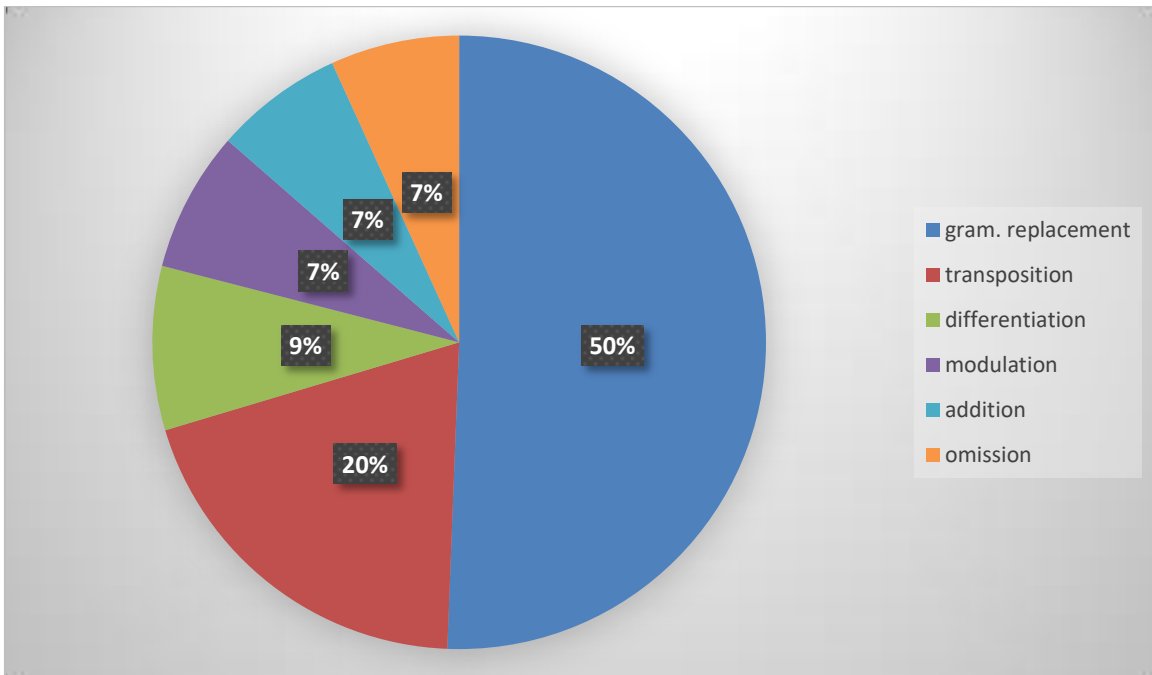


Fig. 2.1 Common features in translation of allusions in English political texts.

It is worth noting that some transformations, such as transcription, are rare, because in English-language political texts or addresses there is no such clear tendency to use, for example, a proper name. Concretization is also one of the less frequent cases, this kind of transformation is used when a literal translation would not reproduce the meaning.

Thus, allusions are a powerful tool in political discourse, allowing politicians to convey complex ideas in a concise and memorable way. A comparative analysis of 50 examples of allusions in political texts in English has revealed common features in the use and translation of allusions, such as grammatical replacement and transposition. However, we also see differences in the use of transcription and modulation in English political texts. These differences reflect the cultural and linguistic contexts that shape the use of allusions in political discourse and emphasize the importance of understanding these contexts for interpretation, political message reception, and translation. After all, allusions sometimes become problematic and the translator needs to understand the culture and other features of the language in order to achieve a faithful translation without losing the essence.

## CONCLUSION

The research devoted to the allusions in English political texts is really important and plays influential role in creating political speeches or appeal. Allusions have been already studied by different scientists, but only a few considered them political discourse. Therefore, I believe that this study can be used to further reveal this topic in the political discourse.

This paper considers the allusions and their main peculiarities in English language. Political discourse has their own peculiarities and functions. Political speeches or other texts combine two communicative intentions: to inform about political changes or plans, to persuade people to support a political party, bill or movement. Moreover, allusions help not only to inform, but also to persuade someone to listen to or support a politician, his or her party or plans. With the help of allusions, we can draw attention to important points and create an image in people's minds that will help guide their understanding.

Also, there are different classifications of allusions. Having done my research, I can say that the most commonly used allusions are obvious and with the usage of proper names. Allusions created with the help of proper names, quotations, idioms, and phraseologies.

In addition, there are some similarities and differences in the usage and translation of allusions in the English language. Grammatical replacement, transposition, and differentiation are the most frequent transformations. These tools help to translate allusions easily and preserve the meaning and structure. Concerning differences, we notice there are more cases of modulation, but fewer cases we may find of transcription. Finally, I admitted that there is such a tendency to

translate with a help word-for-word translation or equivalent.

So comparative analysis of translation of the allusions in political texts in English allows us to draw several interesting conclusions. First, English language makes extensive use of allusions as a rhetorical device to convey complex ideas and evoke emotions in the audience. Second, English political texts draw on a wider range of cultural references familiar to global audiences. Finally, the study emphasizes the importance of language proficiency and cultural awareness in political communication for translation to ensure accurate and precise translation. It also emphasizes the need for effective translation and interpretation to bridge the language and cultural gap in international politics.



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## ANNEX A

## Allusions in English political texts

<p>1. “<u>The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.</u>” (FRIA)</p>	<p>1. “<u>Єдине, чого нам слід страхатися, це самого страху.</u>”</p>
<p>2. “<u>Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.</u>” (ALGA)</p>	<p>2. “<u>Вісім десятків і сім років тому наші батьки утворили на цьому континенті нову націю, зачату в свободі і вірячу в те, що всі люди народжені рівними.</u>”</p>
<p>3. “<u>I am not a crook.</u>” (RNS)</p>	<p>3. “<u>Я не шахрай.</u>”</p>
<p>4. “<u>A house divided against itself cannot stand.</u>” (ALS)</p>	<p>4. “<u>Дім поділений супроти себе не витримає</u>”.</p>

<p>5. <u>“Government of the people, by the people, for the people.”</u> (ALGA)</p>	<p>5. <u>“Влада народу, волею народу і для народу.”</u></p>
<p>6. <u>“I have a dream.”</u> (MLKJS)</p>	<p>6. <u>“У мене є мрія.”</u></p>
<p>7. <u>“We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.”</u> (WCS)</p>	<p>7. <u>“Ми будемо битися на узбережжях, ми будемо битися в портах, на суші, ми будемо битися в полях і на вулицях, ми будемо битися на пагорбах, ми ніколи не здамося.”</u></p>
<p>8. “I fear we have awakened a <u>sleeping giant</u> and filled him with a terrible resolve.” (JAYS)</p>	<p>8. “Я боюся, що ми розбудили <u>сплячого велетня</u> і наповнили його жахливою рішучістю”.</p>
<p>9. <u>“Make America Great Again”</u> (PDTS)</p>	<p>9. <u>“Зробімо Америку великою знову”</u></p>

10. “Brexit means Brexit” (TMS)	10. “Йти, то йти”
11. “ <u>Take back control!</u> ” (BR)	11. “ <u>Повернімо</u> _____ <u>владу</u> <u>Британії!</u> ”
12. “ <u>Build Back Better</u> <u>World</u> ” (JBC)	12. “ <u>Побудова</u> _____ <u>кращого</u> <u>світу</u> ”
13. “ <u>Green New Deal</u> ” (AOCS)	13. “ <u>Зелений новий курс</u> ”
14. “ <u>Take the knee</u> ” (BLMN)	14. “ <u>Ставати на одне коліно</u> ”
15. “ <u>Drain the swamp</u> ” (PTS)	15. “ <u>Висушити болото</u> ”
16. “ <u>Animal Farm</u> ” (GO)	16. “ <u>Скотоферма</u> ”

<p>17. "<u>The torch has been passed</u> to a new generation of Americans." (JFKIA)</p>	<p>17. "<u>Смолоскип передано</u> новому поколінню американців."</p>
<p>18. "<u>We are the change we have been waiting for.</u>" (BOS)</p>	<p>18. "<u>Ми - це зміни, на які ми так довго чекали.</u>"</p>
<p>19. "<u>I am the master of my fate, I am the captain of my soul.</u>" (MTS)</p>	<p>19. "<u>Володарка своєї я долі. Я — духу свого капітан.</u>"</p>
<p>20. "<u>We will not be prisoners of the past. We will not be held back by the old divisions and ancient hatreds that have scarred the Middle East for so long.</u>" (BOS)</p>	<p>20. "<u>Ми не будемо бранцями минулого. Нас не стримуватимуть старі розбіжності і давня ненависть, які так довго борознили Близький Схід.</u>"</p>
<p>21. "<u>We will build a great wall</u> along the southern border." (MTS)</p>	<p>21. "<u>Ми зведемо велику стіну</u> вздовж південного кордону."</p>
<p>22. "<u>We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.</u>" (IHD)</p>	<p>22. "<u>Істину, яку ми вважаємо самоочевидною: всі люди створені рівними.</u>"</p>

<p>23. "<u>Tear down this wall!</u>" (RRC)</p>	<p>23. "<u>Знесіть цю стіну!</u>"</p>
<p>24. "<u>The arc of the moral universe</u> is long, but it bends towards justice." (KHIA)</p>	<p>24. "<u>Дуга морального</u> <u>всесвіту</u> довга, але вона згинається в бік справедливості."</p>
<p>25. "<u>We have a colossal opportunity, we have a one-off chance to forge a new destiny for our country, to do things differently and to do them better.</u>" (BJS)</p>	<p>25. "<u>У нас є колосальна можливість, єдиний шанс викувати нову долю для нашої країни, діяти інакше і краще.</u>"</p>
<p>26. "And the Congress will push me to raise taxes, and I'll say no, and they'll push, and I'll say no, and they'll push again, and I'll say, to them, "<u>Read my lips: No new taxes.</u>" (PGBP)</p>	<p>26. "Конгрес підштовхне мене до підвищення податків, а я скажу "ні", і вони підштовхнуть знову, а я скажу "ні", і вони знову підштовхнуть. І все, що я можу сказати їм, — це <u>читайте по моїх губах. Ніяких нових податків</u>"</p>

<p>27. "Throughout the long and difficult period of <u>Watergate</u>, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me." (PRN)</p>	<p>27. "Протягом довгого і важкого періоду <u>Вотергейту</u> я відчував, що мій обов'язок - бути наполегливим, докладати всіх можливих зусиль, щоб завершити термін повноважень, на який ви мене обрали."</p>
<p>28. "<u>It's the economy, stupid</u>" (JC)</p>	<p>28. "<u>Економіка дурню</u>"</p>
<p>29. "States like these, and their terrorist allies, constitute <u>an axis of evil</u>, arming to threaten the peace of the world." (PGBA)</p>	<p>29. "Такі держави та їхні терористичні союзники становлять <u>вісь зла</u>, яка озброюється, щоб загрожувати миру в усьому світі."</p>
<p>30. "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an <u>iron curtain</u> has descended across the Continent." (SWC)</p>	<p>30. "Від Штеттіна на Балтиці до Трієста на Адріатиці через континент опустилася <u>залізна завіса</u>"</p>

<p>31. "<u>Mission accomplished.</u>" (PGB)</p>	<p>31. "Місія виконана"</p>
<p>32. "Through <u>blood drawn by lash and blood drawn by sword</u>, we learned that no union founded on the principles of liberty and equality could survive half-slave and half-free." (BOIC)</p>	<p>32. "Через кров, <u>пролиту бато́гом і мечем</u>, ми дізналися, що жоден союз, заснований на принципах свободи і рівності, не зможе вижити, якщо в ньому будуть напівраби і напіввільні."</p>
<p>33. "We, the people, declare today that the most evident of truths – that all of us are created equal – is the star that guides us still; just as it <u>guided our forebears through Seneca Falls, and Selma, and Stonewall.</u>" (MO)</p>	<p>33. "Ми, народ, заявляємо сьогодні, що найочевидніша з істин, що всі ми створені рівними – це зірка, яка й досі веде нас; так само, як вона <u>вела наших предків через водоспад Сенеки, і Сельму, і Стоунволл.</u>"</p>
<p>34. "<u>The Buck Stops Here</u>" (PHT)</p>	<p>34. "<u>Фішка далі не йде</u>"</p>



<p>35. "<u>Speak softly and carry a big stick</u>" (TR)</p>	<p>35. "<u>Потрібно висловлюватися м'яко, але тримати в руках великий кийок</u>"</p>
<p>36. "<u>Shot heard round the world</u>" (BLC)</p>	<p>36. "<u>Постріл пролунав по всьому світу</u>"</p>
<p>37. "<u>A new birth of freedom</u>" (PA)</p>	<p>37. "<u>Нове народження свободи</u>"</p>
<p>38. "<u>The audacity of hope</u>" (PBOC)</p>	<p>38. "<u>Зухвалість надії</u>"</p>
<p>39. "The goal of <u>cancel culture</u> is to make decent Americans live in fear of being fired, expelled, shamed, humiliated and driven from society as we know it." (TS)</p>	<p>39. "Мета <u>культури скасування</u> - змусити порядних американців жити в страху бути осоромленими, приниженими звільненими і вигнаними з суспільства, яким ми його знаємо."</p>

40. “ <u>Defund the police</u> ” (GFP)	40. “ <u>Припиніть фінансування поліції</u> ”
41. “ <u>The Muslim Ban</u> ” (PTEO)	41. “ <u>Заборона на еміграцію мусульман</u> ”
42. “ <u>Nasty woman</u> ” (DTR)	42. “ <u>Огидна жінка</u> ”
43. “ <u>Alternative facts</u> ” (AKC)	43. “ <u>Альтернативні факти</u> ”
44. “ <u>The Georgia runoffs</u> ” (TSEG)	44. “ <u>Другий тур виборів у Грузії</u> ”
45. “ <u>The Tea Party</u> ” (CPM)	45. “ <u>Чаювання</u> ”
46. “ <u>Obamacare</u> ” (ACA)	46. “ <u>Реформа охорони здоров'я та захисту пацієнтів у США</u> ”

47. “ <u>The Arab Spring</u> ” (PU)	47. “ <u>Арабська весна</u> ”
48. “ <u>The George W. Bush tax cuts</u> ” (PGB)	48. “ <u>Скорочення податків за часів Джорджа Буша</u> ”
49. “ <u>The Dreamers</u> ” (CAP)	49. “ <u>Мрійники</u> ”
50. “Traditionally, the Senate <u>filibuster</u> was reserved for only the most controversial issues, but its use has escalated in recent years, often slowing business in the chamber to a halt.” (PT)	50. “Традиційно сенатська <u>обструкція</u> застосовувалась лише щодо найбільш суперечливих питань, але останніми роками використання стало більш поширеним, що часто призводило до зупинки роботи в палаті.”

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено перекладу алюзій в англійськомовних та політичних текстах. У ході роботи досліджено та висвітлено основні погляди вчених на алюзії в англійській та українській мовах. Було уточнено та

доповнено класифікацію алюзій і здійснено аналіз перекладу в політичному дискурсі (50 речень з політичних промов та заяв). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблиці та діаграми, що демонструють характерні особливості переклад різних алюзій в англійськомовних політичних текстах.

Ключові слова: алюзії, політичний дискурс, образність.