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Науковий керівник:
доктор філологічних наук,
професор Черхава О.О.

Завідувач кафедри теорії і практики
перекладу з англійської мови

доц. Мелько Х.Б.

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Group Pa 56-22
School of German Philology and
Translation
Educational Programme
Translation and Intercultural
Communication (English and
Second Foreign Language)
Majoring 035 Philology
Alina V. Khmelevska

Research supervisor
Olesya O. Cherkhava
Doctor of Philology,
Professor

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INTRODUCTION

This master's thesis aims to explore the art of understatement and its translation into the Ukrainian language.

Justification of the Research Topic. Queen Elizabeth II is renowned for her adept use of understatement in communication, which is a crucial aspect of British cultural tradition. Understanding this linguistic phenomenon is essential for accurately reflecting her statements in translation. Understatement demands selectivity and precision from the translator in choosing words and expressions. The translator must know how to convey primarily understated but significant expressions of Queen Elizabeth into Ukrainian, preserving the essence of her statements.

The choice of this research topic was also influenced by the unique grammatical and stylistic structure of understatement, which can be challenging to translate into other languages. The translator must comprehend these challenges and possess the knowledge to overcome them while maintaining the ease and naturalness of the original. This topic provides an opportunity not only to delve into the linguistic subtleties of Queen Elizabeth II's understatement but also to explore the challenges of translating this unique linguistic feature. It necessitates a deep understanding of both cultural and linguistic aspects, making it intriguing and vital for study and research.

Relevance of the Topic. Understatement is a key stylistic device in the English language, especially in the British context. Understanding and studying this phenomenon help uncover profound linguistic and cultural aspects of the English language and British culture. This topic is of interest to linguists, cultural scholars, and linguists studying the influence of cultural nuances on language and speech. It aids in exploring stylistic variations in speech and their impact on text perception, contributing to the study of linguistic styles and their influence on communication.

Research Objective. The objective of this research is to analyze the usage of adjectives with sacred meaning in the English and Ukrainian languages. To achieve this objective, the following tasks are set:

- Classify adjectives with sacred meaning in English and Ukrainian.

- Describe the morphological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics of adjectives.
- Characterize the sacred meaning of adjectives.
- Analyze the usage of adjectives in biblical contexts in English and Ukrainian.
- Describe translation strategies for adjectives with sacred meaning.
- Analyze the reproduction of adjectives with sacred meaning with positive and negative connotations in contemporary contexts.

Research Methods. The following methods were employed in this study:

Comparative method (used to identify common and distinctive features of adjectives with sacred meaning in Ukrainian and English).

- Method of generalization (used to draw general conclusions based on the studied facts).
- Problem-thematic method (used to define the scope of issues within the thesis).
- Descriptive method (used to describe theoretical information).
- Component method (used for linguistic analysis of the meanings of adjectives).
- Discourse analysis method (used to determine the content of adjectives with sacred meaning).
- Comparative translation analysis (used for comparing the original English texts with their Ukrainian translations).

Scientific Novelty. The research delves into specific techniques of using various types of understatement (diminution) in Queen Elizabeth II's speech and examines their peculiarities in political contexts, methods of translating these combinations into the Ukrainian language, and the functions they perform. The analysis conducted allows for determining optimal translation strategies that help preserve the intonation and emotional coloring of understatement (diminution) in translation.

Theoretical Significance. The theoretical foundations of the thesis provide insights into the concept of understatement (diminution), litotes, hyperbole in the English language, and methods of their translation into the Ukrainian language.

Practical Significance. The practical value of the research lies in its contribution to the general theory of translation, revealing the process of transforming lexical units

when combined with others and when translated from English to Ukrainian. The findings are also valuable for research in the fields of linguistics, cultural studies, and communication, expanding knowledge about stylistic variations in speech.

Please note that the specific details related to the usage of adjectives with sacred meaning have been included in the English translation.

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CHAPTER ONE

THE ART OF UNDERSTATEMENT - WAYS OF TRANSLATING

1.1. Etymology and Linguistic Roots of the Term

Understatement is a literary device employed to downplay a particular attribute of a person emotion object or situation presenting it as less significant than the context warrants. It is often used to diminish the magnitude value or importance of something paradoxically. By utilizing understatement as a mode of expression the author or speaker emphasizes the significance of temperance for instance within the midst of a hurricane. If someone casually remarks it appears as though there might be “a slight drizzle” this statement qualifies as an understatement in this way the speaker directs attention to the rain by minimizing the surrounding chaos.

The word “understatement” finds its origins in the old english term “understandan” signifying both understanding and standing. Beneath understate introduced in the 1820s initially meant to express something with excessive mildness or weakness. In summary understatement is a figure of speech in which a speaker intentionally downplays the importance or severity of a situation making something appear smaller.

Understatement often injects humor into serious scenarios when expressed verbally. The speaker delivers the statement with a lack of emotion for a deliberate effect. One can envision an understatement as the antithesis of hyperbole, as understatement purposefully diminishes the characteristics of a person action emotion or event it proves to be a valuable figure of speech. Authors frequently employ understatement to create comedic effects.

Additionally individuals utilize understatement to steer clear of appearing boastful impolite or blunt. Understatement often achieves a comical effect given its typical delivery as an ironic statement in terms of comedic delivery enhancements can adopt either an ironic or sardonic tone. Verbal irony underpins understatement. It arises when someone communicates the opposite of their true intent thus when an

author employs an ironic understatement they craft a statement that plays down a situation emotion or event by stating the opposite of what is meant for instance if someone devours a substantial sandwich and comments that tasted just okay it qualifies as an ironic understatement clearly the person relished the sandwich based on their hearty consumption [9:33].

Understatement and affront. Understatement is especially useful when a pen wants to be sardonic. Affront is a comment that's considered bitter or critical. This comment is frequently ironic in nature; thus, an understatement that uses affront is meant to be hurtful or expresses disgruntlement [9:33]. For illustration, a character might say, «ot your stylish», in response to another character's complete failure. The comment is an understatement because it's playing down the ailure, but it's also sardonic because the comment is unsupportive in a moment when comfort would be a more applicable response [9].

Understatement and modesty frequently an understatement is used by someone who's trying to be modest. In these cases, the intent of the understatement isn't uproarious effect. Rather, the speaker or pen's intention is to redirect attention down from themselves. For illustration, if someone who was being canvassed after rushing into a burning structure to save ten gibs, told the journalist that what they did was «no big deal,» the person would be trying to play down their conduct in an attempt at being modest [12].

Understatement and politeness occasionally a pen or speaker may use an understatement to be polite or show good mores. For illustration, someone might report that a friend is (1) *feeling slightly ill* (CD,URL) – Почуваючись трішки хворим, rather of admitting that their friend is exceedingly squeamish to maintain a polite and casual discussion that does not offend another person's sensibilities.

Understatement in Literature.

Dr Tom Dowling, Honorary Research Fellow and Associate Tutor in the Department of History at the University of Sheffield, explains: “Although understatement can be traced as far back as Saxon times in Britain with the epic Old English poem, Beowulf, it is the expansion of British imperial power in the nineteenth

century, which truly cemented understatement as a central hallmark of British character. Emotionalism and over-exaggeration, it seems, were ill-suited to the demands of running an Empire. As author of 'How to be a Brit', George Mikes, once observed, understatement is more than just a speciality of the British sense of humour.

The opposite of understatement is hyperbole. The Greek origin of the word hyperbole means «excess or to throw above» and the literary definition of hyperbole is «exaggeration or extreme overstatement of a fact so that it becomes impossible». For example, if someone said, (2) *I could eat this delicious cake forever* (LDCE, URL) – Я весь час могу їсти цей смачний торт. they are using an exaggeration to announce how much they like the cake by saying they could eat the cake forever [12].

The Longman Dictionary of Modern English (LDCE) gives a similar definition: «a statement that is not strong enough to express how good, bad, impressive etc. something really is». It emphasizes not so much the fact of reticence, concealment of information, as the insufficient expression of the evaluative component in the statement. Here we are dealing with a clearly expressed underestimation in relation to any object or subject [12].

G.U. Fowler describes understatement as a deliberate device employed to achieve a specific effect. He emphasizes that the purpose of understatement is to create a more significant impact on the listener through its restrained use, clarifying that its intention is not to deceive but to impress through moderation. [14].

According to the Chambers XXI Century Dictionary from 1996, the verb «understate» and its derived noun are defined as follows:

Verb: To describe something as more or less moderate than it actually is.

To express something using restrained or moderate language, often for the sake of irony or dramatic effect [14].

The Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English by Tom McArthur (LLCE) provides a verb and noun form derived from «understate» with the following meaning: To express things less strongly than usual or acceptable, making them appear better, worse, or less important than their actual state. It involves presenting them in a milder form, either exaggerating their negative or positive aspects.

The etymological dictionary of the English language offers the following definitions:

«Understate» means to state something more weakly than the truth allows, to state too modestly.

«Understatement» signifies the act of expressing something that falls short of the truth, indicating a statement below the actual facts.

In essence, understatement involves creating an impression that something is smaller in size or importance than it truly is. When you employ an understatement, you express far less than you could. For example, saying «we didn't do our best» when your team lost 56 to 0 is a considerable understatement.

Sometimes, being underrated can be a way to cope with a difficult situation. For instance, if you're a terrible singer and others are laughing at you, a friend might kindly suggest that your sound is unique. They aren't lying, but they make it easier for you to accept the less favorable reality. This use of understatement can also add humor. In a challenging or frightening experience, you might say, (3) *Well, that was interesting* (UEMEL, URL) - Ну, це було цікаво.

Understatement is a valuable figure of speech because it purposefully downplays the characteristics of a person, action, emotion, or event. It is often employed for comedic effect, with understatements typically delivered as ironic statements. In terms of humor, they can take on either an ironic or sardonic tone.

Verbal irony comes into play when someone says or writes the opposite of their true intent. So, when an author uses an ironic understatement, they are constructing a statement that downplays a situation, emotion, or event by expressing the opposite of what they mean. For example, if someone devours a massive sandwich and comments, (4) *That tasted just okay* (UEMEL, URL) – Це смакувало просто добре., it qualifies as an ironic understatement because it's evident from their enthusiastic consumption that the sandwich was delicious.

Understatement is particularly useful when a writer wishes to convey sarcasm. Sarcasm involves making a bitter or critical comment, often with a layer of irony. Understatements laced with sarcasm are intended to be hurtful or convey discontent.

For instance, a character might say, *not your best- не твій найкращий варіант (виконання)*, in response to another character's major failure. The comment functions as an understatement because it downplays the failure, but it's also sarcastic as it offers no support when comfort would be more appropriate.

In certain situations, people use understatement to be modest. In these cases, the purpose is not humor but rather to deflect attention from oneself. For instance, if someone who had just rushed into a burning building to save ten kittens told a reporter that their actions were «no big deal», they'd be downplaying their heroic efforts in an attempt to remain modest.

Understatement and Politeness - On occasions, a writer or speaker employs understatement to demonstrate politeness or good manners. For instance, instead of stating that a friend is exceedingly nauseous, someone might tactfully report that the friend is (1) *feeling slightly ill* (CD,URL) – трохи хворий during a casual conversation to avoid offending the other person's sensibilities.


Understatement intentionally diminishes the importance of something. Ironically, it might be used to emphasize the true significance or strength of something. Consider a parent returning home to find their children have wreaked havoc in the kitchen and casually remarking, 'Oh, that's not too bad.' This statement adds humor while subtly suggesting that past situations have been far worse. Such statements invite interpretation: What were the speaker's expectations? Is it sarcasm or seriousness? Typically, it leans toward the former. In situations that are awful, serious, or crucial, understatement is often used sarcastically [9]. However, in certain scenarios, individuals might use it to soften the impact of a situation.


For instance, imagine calling the same parent and assuring them that everything is «under control» at home. This intentional understatement aims to maintain the parent's calmness and keep them out of the loop for as long as possible. Understatement operates in contrast to overstatement and hyperbole, intentionally downplaying situations for various effects [12].

1.2. Understatement and other literary devices: Hyperbole, Anticlimax, Litotes

Understatement- Hyperbole

To add humor to your writing or to focus your readers' attention, use hyperbole or understatement. Hyperbole and understatement are two sides of the same coin: they both use distortion to make a point. Hyperbole is a figure of speech that makes something seem bigger or more important than it really is. It uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, emphasize a point, or evoke humor. Understatement is language that makes something seem less important than it really is [15].

Hyperbole  It rained enough yesterday to float a steel mill.

Understatement  You might say Albert Einstein had a good head for numbers.

Hyperbole

We use hyperbole, or at least hear it quite often in everyday conversation. For example, you might say to a friend, *I haven't seen you in forever!* You only saw this friend last week, but to show that it's been a long time, you exaggerate by using a word that implies it's been forever. Because it is an exaggeration and not meant to be taken literally, it is hyperbole [15].

It is crucial to remember that there are certain elements that make the function of a hyperbole vary depending on the context. In this case, the word eternity was used for emphasis, but in another situation it could be used ironically.

If you had just seen your friend and bumped into him twenty minutes later, the same exaggerated statement would have an ironic effect.

Whether for emphasis or irony, hyperbole is never literal and is a deliberate and obvious exaggeration.

Examples of hyperbole

Hyperbole isn't just something we use in conversation; authors have used it as a literary tool for centuries. Take Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, for example. The character Aegeus opposes the relationship between his daughter and

Demetrius, saying: (5) *You stole my daughter's heart with a trick* (AMND,URL) – Ти вкрав серце моєї доньки за допомогою хитрощів.

Obviously, Demetrius did not literally steal the blood-pumping organ from Aegeus' daughter. Saying that he stole her heart is an exaggerated way of showing that Aegeus is unhappy with the situation.

(6) *“With cunning hast thou filched my daughter's heart.* (AMND, URL) – Хитрощами ви викрали серце моєї доньки.

(7) *When the Americans and their guards did come out, the sky was black with smoke. The sun was an angry little pinhead. Dresden was like the moon now, nothing but minerals.* (WHD,URL) - Коли американці та їхні вартові вийшли на вулицю, небо було чорне від диму. Сонце було сердитою маленькою голочкою. Дрезден зараз був схожий на місяць, ніщо, крім мінералів.

Here, Vonnegut describes the aftermath of the bombing of Dresden during World War II. The hyperbolic suggestion—Dresden was now like the moon, only minerals—works to emphasize the destruction of the city after it was bombed. Perhaps this has a much stronger effect than simply saying «Dresden is badly affected». The hyperbole here may exaggerate the extent to which Dresden was damaged, but it shows that the damage was extensive, perhaps difficult to express in words other than the use of hyperbole for a reader who has not experienced the city being bombed like Vonnegut did in real life.

So, now that we've covered hyperbole, let's turn the tables and look at understatement.

Understatement

Rather than exaggeration, understatement works by reducing or minimizing the facts or situation. Without context, these statements seem normal. Let's look at some examples:

(8) *I could have done a little better on the test.* (LGQ,URL) – Я міг трохи краще виконати тест.

Without context, you might assume that this person did pretty well on the test, perhaps scoring 80/100. However, if this person only did 20/100, their remark would be an

understatement; he could obviously do MUCH better on the test. Other examples would be the words «*It was raining a little more than usual*»- «Дощило трішки більше, ніж зазвичай» after a storm that lasted all week, or the words (9) *We had our best games after a 70-0 loss* (UFVI, URL) – Ми провели наші найкращі ігри після поразки 70-0.

Understatement, thus, is often humorous and usually ironic. However, it can also be used sincerely in everyday speech to minimize or play down a situation. To take the last example, a soccer player might make a humorous comment about how terrible a game was, or downplay the importance of a loss in an attempt to distract from a terrible score in order to move on [55].

Diminutive is also often used in literature. Here is an example from Shakespeare's tragedy:

(10) BENVOLIO: *What, art thou hurt?*- "Що, ти поранився?"

MERCUTIO: *Ay, ay, a scratch, a scratch. Marry, 'tis enough. Where is my page?—Go, villain, fetch a surgeon.* (WSRJ, URL) - "Так, так, це просто подряпина, подряпина. Віра, цього досить. Де мій лакей? — Пішов, негідник, приведи лікаря."

In this scene, Mercutio is mortally wounded. Belittling occurs when he reduces his wound to a mere scratch. Underestimating the case can be for several purposes. First, it tells us about Mercutio as a character—his willingness to call his grievous wound a scratch suggests that he is courageous and resilient. Second, for readers or spectators of the play, this initial assessment of the wound may lead to the belief that it is not so serious, and the subsequent realization that the wound is fatal may be a more dramatic and powerful shock .

Litotes vs Understatement

Litotes and understatement are both forms of speech that involve downplaying the characteristics of something. Understatement involves minimizing the importance of something and Litotes is a special kind of understatement which involves expressing a positive sentence using its negative form. This is the main difference between litotes and understatement.

As it has been already mentioned above, an understatement means belittling things, a litotes means using double negative to express affirmation. For example, he states that it has rained a bit today is an understatement while if he says it has not rained cats and dogs is a litotes [12].

Letoty is a special form of understatement, when a positive statement is expressed by a negative statement. In other words, we are talking about a concept or an object, describing qualities that it does not have. For example, we say «not bad» when we want to say «good».

(11) “*I'm not as young as I was once - I'm old (LGQ,URL) – Я не такий молодий, як колись - я старий.’*

He's good looking - He's good – ‘Він красивий - він хороший’.

She was not unfamiliar with the area - She is familiar with the area – ‘Вона не була незнайома з цією місцевістю - вона знайома з цією місцевістю’.

She's not stupid - she's smart” – ‘Вона не дурна - вона розумна’.

Вона не була незнайома з цією місцевістю - вона знайома з цією місцевістю.

Below are a few examples of years in the literature.

(12) *Then he went to the wall; raised the weapon tall on their Hygelac-thane arms, angry and impatient. This land was not in vain to the warrior now. (BC, URL) – -*
Потім він пішов до стіни; підняв зброю вгору в руках їхнього Гігелактейна, злий і нетерплячий. Тепер ця земля була не даремною для воїна.

Jonathan Swift, «Tale of a Tub»

(13) *I know how in recent years the works of the Grub Street fraternity have been subjected to many prejudices. (TWJS, URL) – Я знаю, як у останні роки твори братства Греб-стріт були піддані багатьом упередженням.*

(14) *And I think you weren't burdened with too much learning, so why don't we just ignore each other until we leave? (TWJS, URL) – І я вважаю, що ви не були обтяжені занадто великим навчанням , тому чому б просто не ігнорувати один одного, поки ми не підемо?"*

Difference between Understatement and Anticlimax

There is a lot of difference between an understatement and an anti-climax. Whereas an understatement means to belittle things with irony or without irony, an anti-climax means to bring down expectations after heightening them to a point that unexpected bringing down causes disappointment [12].

Hitting the target with a few words becomes an art that resembles Roman or Spartan prototypes. For example, you ask about a certain station in the London transport network. The classic answer says: «Each train - inner circle» - «Any train - inner circle».

In German, especially southern German, a similar answer would probably sound like this: «Now, wait please... Yes, you can use any train if you sit on the inner ring». All this, of course, is also said with a dialect pronunciation. In many Romance countries, there would be a whole hand-waving, eye-rolling demonstration on such occasions. But it should also be noted that it is said without the pathos that can be heard in the famous (15) *Veni, vidi, vici – came, saw, won* (TODQ, URL) – *Veni, vidi, vici*» - прийшов, побачив, переміг It is said phlegmatically, although the phlegmaticity here is great, hundreds of possible manifestations of activity are sleeping in it .

Recently, another form of stingy speech has developed, which refers more to the content: «understatement». There is no corresponding word in German, but it can be represented as an antonym of «reduction» to the well-known word «exaggeration». In the belittling «understatement», the actual significance of the action, the event is transferred to the Lilliputian speaking format, or is almost erased. For example, a group of travelers climbed Etna, and the volcano suddenly woke up and almost buried the participants of this hike under stones. The next day, one of the British participants, answering a journalist's question, declares: (16) *Yes, the volcano has thrown out some stones* (TODQ, URL) – Так, вулкан вивержив кілька каменів. Another returns from a dangerous polar expedition and says: (17) *Yes, you could freeze your nose there* (TODQ, URL) - Так, там можна було відморозити носа.

Deception for the sake of truth

There is an extract from the London Evening Standard of June 6, 1944, taken in a pub I often sample. (18) *I didn't notice it at first; I was too busy to be busy, but then I did it.* (LOEJ, URL) – Спочатку я цього не помітив; Я був занадто зайнятий, щоб бути зайнятим, але потім я це зробив.

It reads: (19) *Beach landings are currently taking place at various points..* (LOEJ, URL) – Десант на пляжі в даний час відбувається в різних точках...

A framed print on the wall is easy to miss, but imagine those words on paper between your hands, just lifted off the front porch. You return to the table, slippers on, buttered toast congealing next to the cold coffee, the house is quiet because you just sent your son/husband/brother and so on etc. to defeat something they couldn't describe was impossible formulate or at any rate to prepare, for they did not know themselves.

Like you are overwhelmed by the ignorance of all this.

Read the words.

(20) *There are currently landings on the beach at various points...* (TODQ, URL) – Зараз проводяться десантні операції на пляжі в різних точках...

More:

(21) *Obstacles built in the sea turned out to be not as difficult as expected.* (TODQ, URL) – Перешкоди, встановлені в морі, виявилися не такими складними, як очікувалося.

It was D-Day, rewritten as an almost absurd understatement that gives the reader a modicum of comfort, though frankly not too much discomfort. The title of the article (22) *So far everything is going according to plan...*» and the subtitle: *A large armada of more than 4,000 ships...* (TODQ, URL) – Наразі все йде за планом..." та підзаголовок: "Велика армада з більш ніж 4 000 кораблів...

The information was given easily, the nationalistic grandeur was revealed, but not in every line.

These lines refer to a beautiful truism coined by the Hungarian immigrant George Mikes in his study of British culture: «The English have no soul: they have diminutives instead».

Ah, an understatement. Something about the war, in particular, is revealed by literary betrayal, which is an understatement (and a proud, nationalistic exaggeration):

(23) *Six feet high was not an ideal height for aircraft.* (TODQ, URL) – Шість футів висоти не були ідеальною висотою для літаків. Roald Dahl wrote in his memoir *Going Solo* after arriving at a RAF training camp. Dal was six feet six inches tall.

Not only was the pitch not «perfect», its size left the small plane with no comfort and made it almost uncontrollable. During World War II combat operations, Dahl could only breathe with a scarf around his neck and face, occasionally diving into the cockpit to catch his breath.

During the same period, he wrote to his mother, a person who was of great importance to Dahl throughout his life: (24) *I am having a wonderful hour; I have never enjoyed myself so much. The flight is long; the instructors are great... It's all a lot of fun* (TODQ, URL) – Я провожу чудово час; я ніколи так не насолоджувався. Політ тривалий; інструктори - чудові... Це все дуже весело.

Some other examples of «understatement»

A good example of «understatement» related to dry English humor was given some time ago by one humorous publication. One passenger fell from the train, did not break anything, but he was sitting helplessly on the railway. A road official who happens to pass by him pats him on the shoulder and says: (25) *Doesn't matter: your ticket entitles you to break your journey.* (TODQ, URL) - Не має значення: ваш білет дозволяє вам зупинити подорож.

The next example: (26) *We are writing in light of the recent developments in Ukraine and the impact this may have on you. I mean, we won't kick him out of the hostel yet. The General Staff is such a development company ... And you say newspeak ... High, high art! Creed according to Oxford: "Developed for us under Pontius Pilate"...*(TODQ, URL) - Ми пишемо в світлі останніх подій в Україні та впливу, який це може мати на вас. Я маю на увазі, ми ще не будемо виганяти його з гуртожитку. Генштаб - це така девелоперська компанія ... А ви кажете новомовність ... Високе, високе мистецтво! Символ віри за Оксфордом: “Розроблений для нас при Понтії Пілаті”

It is humour, but it is a restrained, refined, subtle form of humour.

The classic «Black Knight» scene from Monty Python's Holy Grail is a good example of British Understatement! King Arthur hacks off the Black Knights arm, to which he responds, (27) *Tis but a scratch!*» *The battle continues with King Arthur cutting off the second arm. "Just a flesh wound" says the Black Knight. Finally with both legs and both arms severed the Black Knight concedes that victory is out of his grasp. "Alright, we'll call it a draw then". It was common during the WWII bombing of London for a store which had been partially damaged – say, the roof blown off and maybe a missing wall – to remain in business with the sign... "More open than usual"* (MPMLSP, URL) – Це всього лише подряпина! - Бій триває, і Король Артур відрубє другу руку. Це просто м'ясний відсік, - каже Чорний Рицар. Нарешті, з обома ногами та обома руками відрізаними, Чорний Рицар визнає, що перемога йому недосяжна. Добре, тоді ми назвемо це нічиєю. Під час бомбардування Лондона, під час Другої світової війни було звичайно, що магазин, який був частково пошкоджений - скажімо, дах відірваний та, можливо, відсутня стіна - залишався в бізнесі з вивіскою "Трохи відчинено".

Captain Lawrence Oates (1912 Expedition to be the first to the South Pole.) – (28) *I'm just going outside and may be some time.* (CLOAT, URL) – Я просто йду на вулицю і можливо, трохи затримаюся.[37]. When realising his injuries were threatening his comrades chances of escape, he removed himself from the equation, (walked out into the blizzard knowing he wouldn't return).

I've heard a comedian once being grateful that Apollo 13 was not set in the UK. It would't have been (29) *Houston, we have a problem, but Hello Milton Keynes, we're in a bit of a pickle here.* (TBAU, URL) – Houston, у нас проблема, проте "Привіт, Мілтон Кейнс, тут маленьке непорозуміння.

In grammar, understatement can be illustrated with the example: «I don't think you are right», in which the negation is transferred to the verb think, which, as it were, removes the categorical and straightforwardness of the entire statement. The literal translation of the corresponding statement in Ukrainian (30) *I think you are wrong* (TBAU, URL) – Я вважаю, що ви помиляєтеся. I think you are wrong would be

overstated for the English language and therefore incorrect from the point of view of the English-speaking society. It is interesting to note that, according to our observations, the form (31) *I don't think you're right* (ТБАУ, URL) – Я не вважаю, що ви праві is becoming more acceptable in Ukrainian as well [5].

A thought-provoking perspective on the concept of understatement is presented by an author: In "The Old Man and the Sea," he writes, (32) *He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish* (TOMS, URL) – Це був старий чоловік, який ловив рибу самотужки на човні в Гольфстрімі, і за останні вісімдесят чотири дні він не вловив жодної риби. Hemingway's writing style often involved understatement to convey complex emotions.

George Mikes, the renowned author of the book «How to be an Alien», delves into the enigmatic souls of Europeans, drawing comparisons with the British people.

He observes: (33) *The English have no soul; they have understatement instead* (HTBA, URL) – У англійців немає душі; замість цього у них андестейтмент (применшення). This notion is often translated as linguistic restraint, understatement, or restrained statement. This phenomenon is so ingrained in the English language that it permeates every aspect, predominantly evident in vocabulary, but also in syntax and even in the intonation of statements.

For instance, in interrogative sentences (such as Yes-No Questions), understatement manifests as a descending intonation, serving as an implicit expression of the question itself. This tendency is particularly noticeable in women's language, which leans more towards understatement. Since this touches upon gender-related issues in language, we won't delve into it here.

Understatement is a phenomenon that is difficult to learn. For an Englishman, it is quite natural, as it is deeply rooted in his culture and psychology. An English child learns it from childhood, gradually comprehending it in the process of its cultural and linguistic development [15].

When comparing understatement to other literary devices, it's helpful to consider the following:

Understatement vs. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is the opposite of understatement, as it uses exaggeration to emphasize a point or create an effect. Understatement, conversely, relies on downplaying a situation or event for a subtler impact.

Understatement vs. Litotes

Litotes is a specific type of understatement that uses double negatives to convey a positive meaning. For example, not bad means good.

Litotes is a form of understatement, but not all understatements are litotes.

Understatement vs. Irony

Irony involves an incongruity between what is expected and what actually occurs, often creating humor or a poignant effect. Understatement can contribute to irony by presenting an idea in a less dramatic or less obvious way than expected [11].

Understatement, as a rhetorical device, has a long and varied history.

1.3 The British Political Discourse represented by the Speeches of Queen Elizabeth II: the problems of translating into Ukrainian

The speeches delivered by Queen Elizabeth II in the British political arena can be viewed as linguistic formations influencing political spheres, expressed verbally and non-verbally through lexical and semantic features. One noteworthy aspect of her speeches is the utilization of deixis, wherein language units indicate participants, places, and times in communication [28].

Deictic elements in the Queen's speeches encompass personal and possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, particles, and pronoun adverbs. The use of universal pronouns like «all» emphasizes collective representation, underlining the Queen's connection with all British citizens. To assert her political identity, Queen Elizabeth II frequently employs the first person singular pronoun «I» Modal verbs, expressing shades of obligation or necessity, are prevalent in her speeches, highlighting duty. Additionally, compound words comprising two stems or words are a distinctive feature of her speech at the word-formation level. Syntactically, the Queen's

speeches are characterized by complex extended sentences, interspersed with simple sentences to maintain listener engagement [28].

Parenthetical constructions, including anaphora, epanaphora, and parallel constructions, augment emotional impact and reinforce ideas. Stereotypical beginnings are also abundant, capturing attention effectively.

On the syntactic level, active and passive voices are strategically chosen, with active voice emphasizing accountability and promises, while passive voice shifts focus away from specific actors.

Nominalization aids in describing situations, and word order manipulation influences listener interpretation. The Queen's speeches incorporate various artistic devices, such as metaphors, which serve diverse purposes like highlighting critical situations, encouraging action, and depicting size or distance. Euphemisms are employed for camouflage and manipulation, while epithets add emotional depth [29].

Periphrasis is used notably for Great Britain, and tropes like comparison, personification, metonymy, and gradation enrich the speeches. Furthermore, intertextuality enhances the argumentative power of Queen Elizabeth II's political communication, giving her speeches impactful headings and making them memorable and inspiring [28].

Lexico-Stylistic Features of Political Speech Translation from English to Ukrainian

Often, during the translation of political speeches, translators face difficulties in translating various realities that have no equivalents in another language. These realities are known as linguistic gaps. It is pertinent to note that these gaps represent concepts that have specific meanings in one language and culture but lack direct equivalents in another. Linguistic gaps allow us to identify disparities and similarities existing in the verbal and non-verbal experiences of different linguistic and cultural communities. Political speeches are replete with diverse linguistic gaps that emphasize peculiarities specific to the English language, such as «Lord Mayor», «Superior court», and «Union Jack» [8, p.99-104].

Translating such lexicon poses a complex task for translators because it involves not only comparing different linguistic systems but also navigating the clash of different cultures. Therefore, translators, relying on their knowledge and experience, must choose the most suitable option, sometimes the only viable one. Considering these particularities, L. S. Barkhudarov identifies the following main methods for translating non-equivalent vocabulary [8, p.99-104].

Transliteration and Transcription: These methods are useful when it is important to preserve the lexical conciseness of the term while emphasizing the specificity of the named object or concept absent in the target language. Transliteration and transcription are employed when translating proper nouns, geographical names, names of various companies, firms, hotels, newspapers, and magazines. For example, (34) George H. W. Bush: *Our assessment of the situation in the former Yugoslavia could well change if and as the situation changes* (TDGC, URL) - Джордж Буш: Наша оцінка ситуації в колишній Югославії може змінитися у разі зміни обставин.

Calque: This method involves borrowing components of the source language's lexicon by replacing them with direct equivalents in the target language, such as (35) *county* (TDGC, URL) – графство

Descriptive Translation: This method entails explaining or describing the qualitative characteristics of a word through phrases and sentences in the target language, for example, (36) *House of Lords* (TDGC, URL) – верхня палата Парламенту Великої Британії

Approximate Translation: In this method, the translator uses a reality from the target language that has its own national specificity but shares similarities with the reality of the source language. For example, (37) *Oval Office* (BOPCP, URL) – президент США and (38) *The Crown* (BOPCP, URL) – королева Великобританії [47].

As society progresses and technological advancements continue, the number of abbreviations and acronyms increases. Abbreviations have become one of the most productive methods of enriching the vocabulary of many languages in various fields.

The most popular methods for translating abbreviations and acronyms include loan translation (calque), transliteration, transcription, and explanation. In loan translation, components of the lexical unit are translated into the target language equivalents: UN – ООН (Організація Об'єднаних Націй); IMF – МВФ (Міжнародний Валютний Фонд); OAS – ОАД (Організація Американських Держав); IMO – ММО (Міжнародна Морська Організація). Transliteration and transcription of abbreviations and acronyms are seldom used in their pure form; usually, transcription is used while retaining elements of transliteration [25]. For example, NATO – НАТО (Організація Північноатлантичного договору); WTO – ВТО (Світова організація торгівлі).

Explanation (descriptive translation) involves transforming the lexical unit of the original language into a phrase that provides an explanation or definition of that unit [52]. (39) *Barack Obama: And here at APEC, we've 16 been taking steps, as we were at the G20 in Hangzhou, to start addressing these issues in a systematic way» (Barack Obama) - «And here at APEC, in Hangzhou, we took measures, just as we did as part of the G20, among the most developed industrialized nations, to start systematically addressing these issues (ВОРСР,URL) – Тут, на АПЕС, в Ханчжоу, ми прийняли заходи, так само як ми робили це в рамках G20, серед найбільш розвинених промислово розвинених країн, щоб систематично розв'язувати ці питання.*

Influence by globalization, the information revolution, and economic transformations, modern English is constantly enriched with new words and compounds created to name objects or express new concepts, commonly referred to as neologisms.

When translating neologisms, as with any other vocabulary, challenges arise. To adequately convey the meaning of a neologism, the translator must first find its definition in the corresponding dictionary, thoroughly study it, and then choose an appropriate translation method. This can involve loan translation (calque), transliteration, transcription, descriptive translation, or approximate translation.

In recent years, a considerable number of neologisms have emerged to describe all political events and processes worldwide. Examples include «*Trump derangement syndrome (TDS)*», a term aimed at describing criticism or negative reactions towards U.S. President Donald Trump, and «*mitthead*», a person who constantly changes their political position.

When translating such lexicon, translators must delve into the meaning carried by the neologism and, by employing and combining various translation techniques and principles, convey the information to the recipient in an understandable manner.

In political discourse, the use of idiomatic expressions has become highly significant. However, it's crucial to emphasize that the use of idioms in politics depends on the competence of the interlocutor.

English idioms in political discourse represent a linguistic universal. Translating English idioms into Ukrainian is a complex task. Translators must treat idiomatic units as semantic wholes and clearly understand that replacing them with words of direct meaning will inevitably lead to misunderstanding the images familiar to people. A specialist in English phraseology, O. Kunin[7, p.80-82]. , has devised various methods for translating idiomatic expressions. These methods encompass full equivalence, partial equivalence, calque, and descriptive translation [7, p.80-82].

The first approach, full equivalence, entails an English idiom that aligns in meaning, lexical composition, and grammatical structure with its Ukrainian counterpart. For example, (40) Nick Clegg: *Our public services cut to the bone; our communities divided; our shared British values of decency, tolerance, and generosity cast aside...*(NCMSF,URL) – Наші громадські служби розчленовані до кісток; наші спільноти розділені; наші спільні британські цінності порядності, терпимості та щедрості відкинуті... can be translated with full equivalence into Ukrainian [46].

The second method, partial equivalence, focuses on maintaining the same meaning while allowing for potential grammatical or lexical differences. For instance, the English expression (41) by David Cameron: *...my hairs standing up on the back of my neck as a succession of democratically elected leaders, some of them just out of*

prison, walked onto that stage and praised Margaret Thatcher and our Party for the inspiration she gave on our long march to freedom... (CDCS,URL) – Девід Кемероє: моє волосся стало дибки на потилиці, коли на сцену виходили один за одним демократично обрані лідери, деякі з них тільки вийшли з в'язниці, і вони висловлювали подяку Маргарет Тетчер і нашій Партії за натхнення, яке вона надала нашій тривалій мандрівці до свободи... can be rendered with partial equivalence in Ukrainian.

Calque is a technique that involves translating parts of a foreign phrase and then integrating these elements into a coherent whole. This method may necessitate explanations for non-existing realities in the target language. For example, the English phrase (42) by *Hillary Clinton: This 'on-demand' or so-called 'gig economy' is creating exciting opportunities and unleashing innovation...* (FTHCDT,URL) – Ця так звана 'онлайн-економіка' чи 'економіка гіг-ринку' створює захоплюючі можливості та сприяє розвитку інновацій... can be translated using calque in Ukrainian [50].

The fourth method, descriptive translation, conveys the content of the idiom without necessarily preserving its figurative meaning. This approach may not fully capture the vividness and imagery of the original text. For instance, the English phrase (43) by Donald Trump: *We're going to start the engine rolling again because right now our country is dying at 1 percent GDP...* (FTHCDT,URL) – Ми знову почнемо працювати, оскільки зараз наша країна знаходиться на межі гибелі з темпом зростання ВВП в 1 відсоток... can be descriptively translated into Ukrainian.

Given the limited availability of direct equivalents for most English idioms in Ukrainian, a combination of calque and descriptive translation proves to be a more effective approach. The stylistic features of political discourse are studied by stylistics. The comprehensive dictionary of contemporary English interprets stylistics as a branch of linguistics that explores within the functional limits of language the essence and specificity of language styles, as well as the set of expressive means of language

Expressive means of language encompass stylistic devices, which are typically more characteristic of literary styles. Through these devices, politicians can convey

their attitude towards a situation, convey information to the audience, persuade them of something, or incline them towards a particular opinion.

One of the most commonly used stylistic devices is the use of epithets, artistic descriptions that emphasize the characteristic feature, defining quality of a phenomenon, object, concept, or action. Epithets always carry a subjective meaning, as they are based on highlighting the quality or attribute of the described phenomenon.

Translators often use transformations to retain the meaning and form as a whole. These transformations include specification and generalization of meanings, semantic development, antonymic translation, addition, or omission of words. All these transformations are interconnected. For example, (44) *Nick Clegg: Our economy crippled by reckless borrowing; our children destined to pay for it for years to come; the future of our United Kingdom in the balance once again* (NCMSF, URL) – Нік Клеґґ: Наша економіка скалічена нерозумними запозиченнями; нашим дітям судилося розплатитися за це в майбутньому; майбутнє нашої Великобританії знову у невизначеному стані.

Another stylistic device, no less common than the epithet, is the metaphor—a literary device that involves the figurative use of a word or expression based on analogy, similarity, or comparison. The main purpose of metaphors in political speech is to create an image that convinces the recipient of what is being said and adds expressiveness to the speech. For example, (45) *Donald Trump: Poland is the geographic heart of Europe, but more importantly, in the Polish people, we see the soul of Europe* (FTHCDT, UR) – Дональд Трамп: Польща це географічне серце Європи, але найголовніше те, що у поляках ми бачимо душу Європи .

Conclusions to Chapter One

In conclusion, the concept of understatement in the English language represents more than just a linguistic device; it embodies a way of life deeply rooted in the Anglo-Saxon mentality. Through our exploration of understatement, we have delved into the core values and beliefs of the English-speaking people. Understatement

acts as a cultural marker, reflecting traits such as stoicism, distance, politeness, and the renowned English humor.

The analysis of understatement has led us to a profound understanding of the interconnectedness of various cultural concepts like Britishness, stiff upper lip, politeness, gentlemanliness, humor, irony, moderation, modesty, restraint, fair play, and privacy. These concepts together form a complex web of values and norms that define the English society. Understatement serves as a linguistic mirror, reflecting the English people's tendency to downplay their achievements, emotions, and situations, emphasizing modesty and humility.

Through examples from literature, history, and everyday life, we have witnessed how understatement operates in various contexts, from casual conversations to significant historical events. It is not merely a linguistic tool but a cultural phenomenon that shapes social interactions, humor, and expressions of emotions among the English-speaking community.

The art of understatement, exemplified by figures like Queen Elizabeth II, showcases the English people's ability to maintain composure, humility, and grace even in extraordinary circumstances. It is a testament to their belief in equality, modesty, and the importance of collective identity over individual prominence [29].

In essence, understatement serves as a window into the English soul, revealing a society that values modesty, restraint, and a sense of shared identity. As we delve deeper into the intricacies of understatement, we gain valuable insights into the cultural fabric of the English-speaking world, highlighting the significance of linguistic nuances in shaping our understanding of diverse cultures and societies.

So, concluding the analysis of the linguistic-specific concept of understatement as a reflection of the Anglo-Saxon mentality, I will quote J. Mikish, who said that understatement is a way of life. In our opinion, it would not be an exaggeration to say that this is something more than just a key word in the English language, it is a whole mentality of the people. As non-representatives of the English-speaking society, we allow ourselves such an «overstatement».

Thus, as my observations show, interacting with related concepts, the UNDERSTATEMENT concept forms a concept sphere, which includes such correlating concepts as BRITISHNESS / ENGLISHNESS, STIFF UPPER LIP, POLITENESS, GENTLEMAN, HUMOUR, IRONY, MODERATION, MODESTY, RESTRAINT, FAIR PLAY, PRIVACY. Thanks to the intersystem, interconceptual links we have identified with the correlating concepts of UNDERSTATEMENT, we were able to reveal the most important features of the cognitive, axiological, social concepts and phenomena of the Anglo-Saxon ethnos, such as stoicism, distance, politeness, English humor [12:36].

CHAPTER TWO

UNDERSTATEMENT AS A MANIPULATIVE TECHNIQUE AND ATTENTION GRABBER

2.1 Types of understatement. The ways of its usage.

Understatement is a psychological manipulation technique where a person intentionally downplays the significance or importance of something to influence others. It can be used to make others feel inferior, endowing authority to the one employing this technique [12].

Understatement can capture attention through unexpectedness or deviation from expectations. People tend to notice what appears surprising or contradicts their expectations, making this technique effective in generating interest.

Examples of Usage:

Example 1 (Manipulation): This task is just a trivial matter, nothing special- Ця задача - лише тривіальна справа, нічого особливого.

Analysis: The purpose of understatement in this case is to diminish the importance of the task, possibly to make others pay less attention to it.

Example 2 (Attention Grabber): This exhibition isn't particularly interesting, but there is one intriguing aspect.- Ця виставка не особливо цікава, але є один захоплюючий аспект.

Understatement appears as an unexpected deviation from expectations, which can attract people's attention as they become curious about what makes the exhibition interesting.

Psychological Effect:

Understatement can evoke a psychological effect, as people often react to unexpected or surprising statements, even if they are aware that it might be a form of manipulation.

Caution and Critical Thinking:

Individuals should exercise caution when encountering understatement in communication, especially in important situations or when making crucial decisions. Developed critical thinking can help identify attempts at manipulation through this technique[10].

Understatement can be an effective tool for influencing others and grabbing attention. However, it is crucial to use it responsibly and be aware of its potential manipulative nature. Being mindful of the context and employing critical thinking can help individuals discern genuine communication from manipulative tactics [25: 49].

Understatement is one of the varieties of meiosis.

In rhetoric, meiosis is a euphemistic figure of speech that intentionally diminishes something or implies that it is less in value or size than it actually is. Meiosis is the opposite of auxesis and is often used as a synonym for litotes (understatement). The term comes from the Greek («to reduce») the satirical technique of reduction often involves meiosis.

Understatement is an artistic diminution, a weakening of the properties of a sign to dimensions that do not exist in reality. It is used to improve on the artistic imprint: (46) *stone's throw*, *two steps away* - за два кроки (недалеко, поблизу) (TBAU- URL)

Understatement, such as «*not bad*», «*not much*» and «*you're not wrong*», are also used, as diminutives, which are commonly used and are often used to indicate familiarity [26].

Understatement is the antithesis of hyperbole, but is far less common than excessive exaggeration:

(47) *It's not the biggest tool in the box.* (TBAU- URL) - Це не найбільший інструмент у ящику.

(48) *She isn't so kind as she used to be* (TBAU- URL) - Вона не така добра, як колись.

Understatement, or litota, is a figurative expression used to express a euphemistic term by explaining a simple part. Understatement is used to express a euphemism by mentioning only part of the truth, for example, sleep is used as a

diminutive for «die» (death) or «companion» (компаньйон). 16 borrowing euphemisms were formed in other languages, such as Latin and French. The use of Latin homonyms provides standard English with euphemisms for intercourse and related actions and human organs and secretions. Since they came from other languages, there must be a semantic change between the old and new meaning of the words.

Some English euphemisms that came from other languages are demonstrated in the following examples: perspire comes from the French perspire, which in English means: sweat (піт); expectorate is formed from the Latin expectorate, which means spit(начхати) [25: 17].

Jargon or common terms.

Such euphemisms come from everyday language and can be used to replace taboo or unpleasant expressions, for example, the word «period» means to «menstruate». Because euphemism is used in everyday speech, some people may not realize that it is a type of euphemism. Sometimes the antithetical strategy is to use colloquial rather than more formal terms. Therefore, the use of euphemistic units is aimed at achieving the addressee's affection and avoiding possible unwanted expressions.

Such kind of expressions are actively used in literary language, in polite acts of communication and mass media.

Some examples of using understatement in Mr President great variety of speeches: (49) *President Volodymyr Zelenskyu: It is only a matter of time before we can restore a just peace for our part of Europe, for Ukraine.* (IMBRPEU,URL) – Президент Володимир Зеленський: Це лише питання часу, і ми зможемо відновити справедливий мир для нашої частини Європи, для України.

(50) *And I thank our partners-leaders, all partner countries, each and every one who helps us increase our strength and make Ukrainian defense even more active.* (IMBRPEU,URL) – І я вдячний нашим партнерам-лідерам, всім країнам-партнерам, кожному, хто допомагає нам збільшити нашу силу та зробити українську оборону ще активнішою.

(51) *I am confident that our reconstruction project will give impetus to the development of at least our entire region – following Ukraine and all our partners who will cooperate with Ukraine* (IMBRPEU, URL) – Я впевнений, що наш проект реконструкції надасть поштовх розвитку принаймні нашому регіону - слідуючи за Україною та всіма нашими партнерами, які будуть співпрацювати з Україною

Understatement is also commonly used in daily speech and everyday expressions. Let's consider such an example. «The Tamuli». A series of fantasy novels, written by David Eddings, an American writer. Emperor Sarabian refers to the loss of half his fleet as (52) *a minor inconvenience* (TTDFDE, URL) – невелика незручність, the imminent collapse of his empire as (53) *some civil unrest* (TTDFDE, URL) – деякі громадянські заворушення. The Tamulis, according to the novel, have a tendency towards extreme politeness, which makes them understate every serious thing so as not to offend. The meaning of the understatement changes according to the context. Understatement is an important rhetorical device that is just the opposite of hyperbole. In hyperbole, everything is overblown, while in understatement the strength of the statement is considerably lessened [45].

The next several great examples of understatement is such an incredible passage from the iconic poem «*The Lovesong of J. Alfred Prufrock*» by T.S. Eliot, where the self-conscious middle-aged man insists on his negligibility in this world by using understatement : (54) *But though I have wept and fasted, wept and prayed, Though I have seen my head (grown slightly bald) brought in upon a platter, I am no prophet - and here's no great matter* (TLJAP, URL) – Але, хоч я плакав і постив, плакав і молився, Хоч я бачив, як мою голову (трохи втративши волосся) принесли на тарілці, Я не пророк - і тут немає нічого великого

In this last sentence, the speaker is using understatement to convey that he is an ordinary person («*I am not a prophet*») and that the subject he is focusing on is minor («*there is no great question here*»). Also, since the poem is commenting on the suppressed propriety of civilized society, the air of politeness that understatement brings to this passage fits the tone of the poem perfectly.

Understatement in «*Romeo and Juliet*» by Shakespeare .

In an extreme case of understatement, the character Mercutio in *Romeo and Juliet* ironically understates the size and depth of the wound he's received from Tybalt through understatement. (55) *No, it's not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door, but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man* (WSRJ,URL) – Ні, це не так глибоко, як колодязь, і не так широко, як входи церкви, але цього достатньо, це вистачить. Питайте про мене завтра, і ви знайдете мене серйозно настроєним чоловіком.

Understatement in Charles Wolfe's «*The Burial of Sir John Moore after Corunna*».

The first strophe from Wolfe's 1817 poem shows the readers a fascinating example of understatement. It depends on the way of it's reading. The author try to delineate a silent, unceremonious burial for «*our hero*», depicting the absence of drums, funeral music, and soldiers' farewell shots.

(56) *Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corse to the rampart we hurried; Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero was buried.* (TBSJMC,URL) – Не лунала барабанна дробовина, не чути було жалібної ноти, Коли його тіло ми несли на майданчик; Жоден солдат не дав прощального пострілу над могилою, де похований наш герой.

By mentioning the absence of these specific sounds, Wolfe draws the reader's attention to them, inviting the reader to at once imagine the sounds (what could have been under different circumstances) even as he makes clear that there were no such sounds at this funeral. While this passage could be read as making an understatement about how silent the funeral was, it could also be read as a simple statement of fact (there were no drums, no music, no firing of guns), in which case it would not be considered an example of understatement.

Using of understatement in Jeanette Wall's «*The Glass Castle*».

This excerpt from the memoir *The Glass Castle* illustrates the subtle way that the irony in understatement can have a cutting, rather than polite, effect.

(58) *Now, no recriminations, Lori told him (TGC,URL) – Тепер без взаємних звинувачень, — сказала йому Лорі. [47]*

(57) *He looked at the dishes. I knew what he was thinking, what he thought every time he saw a spread like this one. He shook his head and said, "You know, it's really not that hard to put food on the table if that's what you decide to do"* (TGC, URL) – Він подивився на посуд. Я знав, про що він думає, що він думає кожного разу, коли бачить подібний розворот. Він похитав головою і сказав: “Ви знаєте, насправді не так вже й важко поставити їжу на стіл, якщо ви так вирішили.”

Brian, the adult child of negligent parents, uses understatement here to reprimand his parents for failing to perform a task that he considers to be easy. Brian's tone might be less bitter or less sharp if he hadn't used understatement. For example, he could have said, more politely, (59) *feeding a family is easy if you make it a priority* (TGC, URL) – Годувати сім'ю легко, якщо ви це ставите в пріоритет.

Understatement describes things by invoking what they aren't.

In understatement, things are somewhat paradoxically described in terms of what they are not. So, when in *Beauty and the Beast* Belle says of the Beast, «*He's no,*» that phrase conjures Prince Charming in the audience's mind. Understatement, then, involves a sort of verbal sleight of hand, since it both brings a thing to mind and emphasizes its absence. This can be useful when a writer wants to simultaneously call an image or quality into focus and dispel it through negation.

For instance, when T.S. Eliot's speaker says «*I am no prophet,*» Eliot intentionally leads the reader to imagine a prophet, even though that's exactly what the speaker claims he isn't.

This effect is especially useful in showing, in literature, what could have been. In Charles Wolfe's poem, the description, «*not a drum was heard, not a funeral note*», makes the reader see what was, presumably, expected at a British soldier's burial, therefore making vivid the reality of the soldier's fate [47].

Understatement can be polite

Understatement is often used as a milder, gentler way of navigating requests, criticism, and conversation in general. Further, the harsh sound of criticism can often be softened through the use of understatement. For instance, «He's not as young as he

used to be» is more tactful than «He's gotten old,» and «She isn't exactly a world class chef» takes the edge off the statement «She's a poor cook.» This effect is related to euphemism, in which soft or indirect phrasing is used in place of blunt phrasing.

It Can Have a Comic or Snarky Effect

While understatement can be polite, it is also frequently a tool used in comic or snarky statements. «Unfortunately the senator isn't a genius» is an ironic way of insulting a senator's intelligence. Rather than being polite, it's a deliberately snarky and demeaning statement that uses irony and understatement to enhance its bite. So while understatement can help those who want to sound polite, it can also give a cutting edge to those who want to use it to win laughs or insult someone.

Understatement is used in literature as a way for writers to effectively convey an idea. The reason they are so effective is because listeners or readers have to pause to interpret the actual meaning of the phrase, making it stick even more.

What is understatement in action? In the Old English epic poem *Beowulf*, it is used to affirm Beowulf's ability to wield the sword.

(60) *Beowulf raised the hard weapon by the hilt, angry and resolute – the sword wasn't useless to the warrior* (BC, URL) – Бєовульф підняв тверду зброю за рукоятку, сердитий і рішучий – меч не був марним для воїна.

Using understatement also provides variety. Rather than bluntly saying, «*The sword was useful to Beowulf*», the understatement allows the reader to engage in what is occurring in the story. They can also be used within film and screenplays.

This technique is also widely used in allegories, fairy tales and parables, for example:

Hans Christian Andersen used understatement by naming a tiny fairy-tale girl Thumbelina.

There are a lot of Ukrainian poems and literately passages full of litotes (understatement):

In some stanzas Lina Kostenko skillfully combines two mutually exclusive stylistic techniques (hyperbole and understatement): (61) ...*A man is standing, throwing off the ballasts, having rejuvenated for seven hundred years; Everyone is against*

everyone, everyone does not agree with anyone. (LKRH, URL) – Стоїть людина, скинувши баласти, помолодшавши років на сімсот; Всі проти всіх, всі ні з ким не згодні

An example of understatement in M. Vingranovsky's poem: (62) *I так поїдемо, і зникнемо без сліду* - And so we will go and disappear without a trace. Що й коров'як на нас не зацвіте. (MB, URL) – That the mullein will not bloom on us.

Understatement is used in various types of literature, in particular, in prose.

Narrative of Marko Vovchok «Sister»: (63) *Grandmother is small, barely visible from the ground* (BMC,17) – бабуся малесенька, ледве од землі видно. Understatement is expressed by an adjective «small».

All these authors were convinced that understatement allows to emphasize a certain idea, sharpen attention on an image, reveal its unexpected sides - in general, everything in order to strengthen the emotional impression on the reader or listener.

Understatement is used when the writer or speaker wants to show politeness or modesty. It is also an excellent tool for sarcasm. By expressing something in a way that is lesser than the gravity of the situation demands is an understatement.

As a versatile rhetorical device, understatement has the power to create powerful effects when employed skillfully, leaving a lasting impact on the audience.

Use of understatement in films

What is understatement used for in films and in the cinema? Understatement is commonly used in screenplays, in dialogues. Both express an idea as well as reflect the snarkiness or sarcasm of a character. A great example of this can be found in the screenplay of Ferris Bueller's Day Off.

When Ferris' dean, Edward Rooney, calls his Ferris' mother to tell her Ferris is not at school, Rooney uses a understatement to express Ferris' constant absences. As you can see from this scene, understatement is a great literary device that can be used in dialogue to both communicate information while also conveying a character's tone. The importance of Rooney's tone in this scene is important because it establishes his attitude toward Ferris and ultimately a large conflict in the film.

The next time you are looking to create tone simply by communicating information, keep understatement in mind. Its use of irony lends itself to both the content of the writing as well as to the engagement of the audience. Keeping an ear out for how understatement are used in everyday conversations can also help you integrate it into your dialogue in a natural and effective way.

What are the rules for using understatement in writing. Understatement isn't the most straight forward way of jotting. In fact, they can be enough convoluted. However, this might confuse or frustrate a anthology who just wantsto know what the character thinks, If you 're not careful. Then are some tips for using understatement to enhance your jotting [14].

Always include a negative. One of the defining factors of understatement is that it utilizes a negative to produce a positive. This is what separates it from other forms of understatement (like meiosis). For illustration, if the temperature outside has dropped below freezing and an icy wind has picked up, an understatement would be commodity like It's chilly out there (when it's important colder than chilly). A understatement interpretation, which includes a negative, would be It's not warm [15].

Understatement are egregious. Understatement work more when they involve some magnification or embroidery. For illustration, «I 'm not going to indurate to death» is a way of using understatement to express that you'll be extremely cold. A less dramatic statement, « I 'm not going to be cold, « might accidentally be taken literally.

Writers use understatement to rever to the deficiency of things or quality, to soften harsh phrases, and sometimes for a bitingly ironic touch. Litotes have a variety of purposes, including rhetoric, emphasis, and avoidance.

Rhetoric

The main purpose of rhetoric is to be motivating or conclusive. The lower alienated compendiums feel from the orator, the more nearly they can identify, and the more likely they're to buy the communication. Litotes can be a useful tool for rhetoric because their nebulosity is more inclusive.

Emphasis

A pen might choose to use litotes to compare a situation to its contrary minimum, thereby emphasizing how far down the two effects actually are. For illustration, to say that a oil is «not a Picasso» emphasizes just how bad of a oil it is. By invoking Picasso, or any master artist, the gap between the present oil and the eventuality of oil is made clear. also, the expression «He's no Prince Charming» draws out the differences between someone and the fairytale interpretation of an ideal man.

Avoidance

The vagueness or nebulosity of litotes can be used designedly. For case, if your character doesn't want to express their true passions about a subject, also litotes can help them skirt around it. This is analogous to the erudite function of euphemisms, expressions that soften an unwelcome situation. Say your character does n't want to get too into their politics but wants to politely express they've a different view. They might say commodity like «It's not exactly who I would have suggested for» and leave it at that environment can be used to reveal that the character actually has strong passions against that seeker but needs, in that moment, to appear politic.

Litotes vs. embroidery constantly litotes use elaborations to make their communication more egregious(see «emphasis» over), but litotes and elaborations are different erudite.

Embroidery is language that has been easily exaggerated in order to overdo commodity's value, and it does n't calculate on negation. For case, this pasta is the stylish thing I've ever eaten - Ця паста - найстильніша річ, яку я коли-небудь їв is presumably a embroidery, meant to illuminate a veritably delicious dish. Litotes uses inflated language to the contrary effect, in order to understate commodity, and does calculate on negation. For illustration, It's not the worst thing I 've eaten - Це не найгірше, що я їв. means that it presumably tastes enough good.

Understatement in Social Media

Understatement is a vital part of communication, particularly on social media platforms where tone, nuance, and environment can be grueling to convey. Below are

the reasons behind using understatement in social media and its goods on perception and communication [16].

Reasons for Using Understatement in Social Media.

There are multitudinous reasons why understatement is employed on social media platforms. Some of these include humor. Understatement can be used to produce a uproarious effect by playing down an egregious verity or exaggerating a differing statement. Politeness social media relations may frequently involve druggies who aren't tête-à-tête acquainted with one another. Employing understatement helps maintain a position of politeness when expressing opinions or giving feedback.

Sensibleness Understatement allows druggies to partake information or opinions that might be controversial or sensitive, without drawing too important attention or review. Tone control using understatement helps misconstructions and facilitates positive relations by avoiding hyperbolic or aggressive language [16].

2.2 Comedic understatement in Queen`s speeches

Understatement can be used for different purposes and results. Regardless of the type, the reason they are used is the same: to make something appear smaller than it actually is. See what types of understatements you may encounter

Comedic understatement is a form of humor where the speaker intentionally downplays the seriousness or intensity of a situation, event, or emotion for comedic effect. This technique relies on the sharp contrast between the seriousness of the subject matter and the trivializing language used to describe it. Comedic understatement often involves litotes, a specific form of understatement where the speaker uses double negatives or denies the opposite of what they mean. Characteristics of Comedic Understatement:

Comedic understatement involves a deliberate understating of a situation, creating irony by presenting it as less significant than it actually is. This contrasts with hyperbole, where exaggeration is used for emphasis [11].

The humor in comedic understatement arises from the unexpected contrast between the seriousness of the situation and the trivializing language used. The audience finds amusement in the incongruity. Comedic understatement often involves dry wit and sarcasm. The speaker's tone is usually calm and matter-of-fact, enhancing the humor by making the understatement seem unintentional or innocent.

Literature:

In Oscar Wilde's play «The Importance of Being Earnest,» Lady Bracknell responds to the news of a trivial incident by saying, (64) *To lose one parent, Mr. Worthing, may be regarded as a misfortune; to lose both looks like carelessness.* (TIBE,URL) – Втратити одного з батьків, містере Вортінг, можна вважати нещастям; втратити обидва виглядає як необережність. This understatement about a serious matter adds a comedic touch to the dialogue.

An example from Queen Elizabeth`s life:

(65) *Have you ever met the queen?* – Ви колись зустрічали тут королеву?, the boy asked. *No, But he has* (QEBWO,URL). – Ні. А от він зустрічав., сказала королева, показуючи на охоронця, який стояв поряд. The understatement in this phrase lies in the Queen's response to the American tourists. When asked if she had ever met the Queen, she replied, "No," implying that she herself is not the Queen. This humorous remark is an understatement because, in reality, she is the Queen of the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth realms. The understatement adds a touch of wit and self-deprecating humor to the situation.

In summary, comedic understatement is a humor technique that relies on subtle irony and the unexpected trivialization of serious situations. It adds depth and humor to dialogues, making them memorable and entertaining for the audience.

2.3 Modest understatement in Queen`s speeches

Modest understatement is a rhetorical device where a person intentionally downplays their achievements, qualities, or the significance of a situation, often to appear humble or self-effacing. Unlike comedic understatement, which is primarily

used for humor, modest understatement is used to convey modesty, humility, or to avoid boasting. Here's an analysis of modest understatement:

Characteristics of Modest Understatement:

Modest understatement involves the use of humble language, wherein a person diminishes their accomplishments or qualities. It's a form of self-deprecation.

Modest understatement is employed to avoid sounding arrogant or overly confident. People may downplay their achievements to maintain a sense of humility.

Modest understatement is about acknowledging one's abilities or accomplishments without emphasizing them. It often occurs in a casual, matter-of-fact manner.

Examples of Modest Understatement:

Modest Understatement: (66) *"In this special year, as I dedicate myself anew to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the convening strength of family, friendship, and good neighborliness."* (TQDJM, URL) – У цей особливий рік, коли я знову присвячую себе службі вам, я сподіваюсь, що ми всі будемо пам'ятати про силу єдності та силу родини, дружби та добросусідства.

In this statement, the Queen uses modest understatement by referring to her dedication to "your service" rather than emphasizing her own role and position. By doing so, she downplays her own significance and emphasizes the importance of unity and community. This kind of understatement is typical of the Queen's speeches, reflecting her modesty and focus on the collective rather than herself.

Modest Understatement: I guess I'm decently smart, but there's still so much I don't know.- Я вважаю, що я досить розумна людина, але все одно є так багато речей, яких я не знаю.

The speaker minimizes their intelligence, emphasizing their areas of improvement, demonstrating humility.

Situational Significance: Organizing an Event

Modest Understatement: I helped a bit with the event planning.- Я трішки допомогла з плануванням події.

By saying they «helped a bit», the person downplays their role in organizing the event, exhibiting modesty.

In many cultures, modesty is highly valued. People often use modest understatement to adhere to cultural norms of humility and avoiding self-promotion.

In job interviews or professional contexts, individuals might use modest understatement to discuss their skills and achievements, avoiding coming across as overly confident. Modest understatement fosters a sense of camaraderie and relatability in social interactions. People who downplay their accomplishments are often perceived as approachable and humble.

Importance of Modest Understatement:

Modest understatement helps in building positive relationships by demonstrating humility and relatability. It can make a person more likable and approachable.

By avoiding boasting and showcasing humility, individuals can avoid alienating others with excessive self-promotion.

Modest understatement can enhance a person's credibility and authenticity. Others tend to trust individuals who do not excessively boast about their abilities or achievements.

In summary, modest understatement is a valuable social and communication skill. It involves downplaying one's abilities or accomplishments to appear humble and relatable. By using modest understatement, individuals can foster positive relationships, avoid arrogance, and maintain credibility in various social and professional settings.

Modest understatement is used instead of boasting or bragging about something. For example, winning your first trophy and saying it didn't mean much, when in fact it did [13].

2.4 Polite understatement in Queen`s speeches

Polite understatement is a communication technique where a speaker deliberately softens their words to be more tactful, respectful, or to avoid causing offense. It involves downplaying the intensity, negativity, or impact of a statement, often to maintain harmony in social interactions. Polite understatement is essential in diplomatic and professional contexts, where maintaining positive relationships and avoiding confrontation is crucial. Here's an analysis of polite understatement:

Characteristics of Polite Understatement:

Polite understatement involves the use of gentle, softened language. It often includes modifiers or mitigating words to temper the impact of the statement.

Polite understatement is often indirect. Instead of directly stating a negative or critical point, speakers use subtle language to convey their message.

Polite understatement helps in avoiding bluntness. It allows speakers to communicate difficult messages without sounding harsh or confrontational.

Example of Polite Understatement: It's not ideal.

This phrase is a polite way of saying something is very problematic or unpleasant without directly stating it, softening the impact of the negative statement.

Polite Understatement in Professional and Social Contexts:

Customer service representatives often use polite understatement when addressing customer complaints. For example, they might say, «We're experiencing a small delay» instead of stating the exact duration of the delay.

Managers might use polite understatement when providing feedback to employees to soften constructive criticism. For instance, they might say, «There's a small room for improvement» instead of directly pointing out specific shortcomings.

In social settings, polite understatement is common to avoid embarrassing someone.

Importance of Polite Understatement:

Polite understatement helps in maintaining positive relationships by preventing direct confrontations and preserving the other person's dignity.

By softening language, polite understatement minimizes the potential for conflicts, allowing for smoother communication in challenging situations.

In professional settings, using polite understatement demonstrates professionalism and emotional intelligence, indicating respect for others' feelings.

In summary, polite understatement is a valuable communication tool that enables individuals to convey challenging or negative messages in a respectful and considerate manner. It fosters positive interactions, preserves relationships, and enhances effective communication, especially in delicate or sensitive situations.

Polite understatement can be used in difficult situations where you may disagree with someone's opinion but still want to remain polite. For example, when you're talking about politics and you and a friend are on opposite sides, but you just say, «I think we disagree a little on this».

Unpleasant Weather:

Polite Understatement: It's a bit chilly today.- Сьогодні трішки прохолодно.

Downplaying cold weather to a bit chilly is a polite way of expressing discomfort without sounding excessively negative.

Long Waiting Time:

Polite Understatement: There seems to be a slight delay.- Здається, є невелика затримка.

Describing a significant delay as a slight delay softens the impact and avoids causing frustration.

Late Arrival:

Polite Understatement: I might have overslept a little.

By acknowledging a late arrival as a result of oversleeping a little, the speaker downplays the lateness, minimizing its significance.

Mistakes:

Polite Understatement: I made a tiny mistake.

Describing a mistake as tiny downplays its severity, making it easier to acknowledge without appearing careless.

Inconvenience:

Polite Understatement: It's a bit inconvenient.

Referring to a situation as a bit inconvenient minimizes the inconvenience, making it sound more manageable and less bothersome.

Disagreement:

Polite Understatement: I'm not entirely sure I agree

Expressing disagreement with not entirely sure softens the contradiction, indicating a difference in opinion without sounding confrontational.

Accomplishments:

Polite Understatement: (67) *I did okay on the project* (PHC,URL) – Я непогано впорався з проектом

Downplaying one's achievements with *okay* shows modesty and avoids boasting about one's accomplishments [25: 49].

Workload:

Polite Understatement: (68) *I have a few things on my plate right now* (PHC,URL) – У мене зараз кілька справ на руках. [25: p. 49].

Referring to a heavy workload as having «a few things» downplays the busyness, making it sound more manageable.

These examples showcase how polite understatement softens language, making it more respectful and considerate in various social and professional situations.

2.5 Ironic and Non-Ironic Understatement in Queen`s speeches

An ironic understatement is a statement whose very objective is a mockery, it is also called a comedic understatement, it comprises verbal irony, where the literal meaning is not what the speaker says, but what they intend.

In non-ironic understatements, the literal meanings are a fact being presented without any pretensions or any form of irony or mockery.

Ironic understatement occurs when a speaker says something but means the opposite to create emphasis or humor. It's a form of verbal irony where the literal meaning contradicts the intended meaning.

Ironic understatement relies on the contradiction between the literal words spoken and the intended meaning. The speaker deliberately understates to emphasize the point. Ironic understatement is often used to draw attention to a situation's absurdity or to emphasize a point sarcastically. It can be humorous or poignant, depending on the context.

Example: On a rainy day, someone might say, Nice weather we're having- 'У нас чудова погода' emphasizing the irony by using positive language to describe unpleasant weather.

Non-ironic understatement is a straightforward, literal expression of a situation, where the words spoken match the intended meaning without any ironic or sarcastic intent. Non-ironic understatement is characterized by the literal meaning of the words spoken. There is no hidden meaning or sarcasm involved. Non-ironic understatement is clear and direct, used to express a situation without exaggeration or dramatic emphasis.

Ironic understatement is used to create emphasis, draw attention, or provoke thought through contradiction and sarcasm. It often serves to highlight the speaker's attitude or commentary on a situation. Non-ironic understatement, on the other hand, is used for straightforward communication without any hidden meanings. It aims for clarity and directness in expression.

Ironic understatement is meant to evoke a reaction, either laughter (in the case of humor) or contemplation (in the case of sarcasm). It often plays with audience expectations and subverts them for effect. Non-ironic understatement, being literal and straightforward, is more informative in nature, conveying facts or opinions without any layered meanings.

The effectiveness of both types of understatement depends heavily on context. Ironic understatement is typically used in situations where sarcasm or humor is appropriate, whereas non-ironic understatement is used in formal or straightforward contexts where clarity and precision are essential.

In summary, while both types of understatement involve downplaying the intensity of a situation, ironic understatement does so with a contrasting, hidden

meaning for emphasis or humor, whereas non-ironic understatement conveys the situation directly without any hidden layers of meaning. The choice between the two depends on the speaker's intention, context, and the desired effect on the audience.

Examples of Ironic Understatement:

Sarcastic Comment: Someone spills coffee on a white shirt – Хтось розливає каву на білу сорочку.

Ironic Understatement: Nice work, Mark. – Чудова робота, Марк.

If I was the speaker, I would use sarcasm to ironically understate the situation, emphasizing the person's clumsiness.

Understating a Huge Mess: *Your room, darling, is extremely messy-* 'В твоїй кімнаті, дорогенький, надзвичайно брудно'.

Ironic Understatement: *It's a little untidy in here, darling.-* 'Тут трішки непорядок, дорогенька '

The speaker underplays the mess sarcastically, emphasizing the magnitude of the situation through irony.

Examples of Non-Ironic Understatement: *A sunny day with clear skies.-* 'Сонячний день та чисте небо'.

Non-Ironic Understatement: *The weather is nice today-* 'Погода сьогодні гарна.'

The statement is straightforward and literal, describing the pleasant weather without exaggeration.

Describing a Light Rain: *A light drizzle is falling.-* 'Йде невеликий дощик.'
Non-Ironic Understatement: *It's sprinkling a bit.-* 'Тут трошки крапає.'

The description is accurate and understated, conveying the light rain without any added emphasis.

Mentioning a Mild Problem: *A minor technical glitch in a software program.-* 'Незначна технічна помилка в програмному забезпеченні.'

Non-Ironic Understatement: *There's a minor issue with the software.-* 'Є незначна проблема з програмним забезпеченням. '

The statement is factual and straightforward, indicating a small problem without dramatic exaggeration.

In these examples, the ironic understatement involves sarcasm or hidden meanings, creating a contrast between the literal words and the intended message. In contrast, non-ironic understatement is direct, conveying the situation without any hidden layers of meaning or sarcasm. Both forms of understatement demonstrate how language can be used to convey meaning in different ways, depending on the speaker's intention and the context of the conversation.

Conclusions to Chapter Two

Understatement, as explored in the previous discussion, serves as a versatile and enduring linguistic tool in various forms of communication. Its power lies in the unspoken, allowing readers and listeners to actively engage in interpretation. This subtle technique nuances ideas, delicately conveys emotions, and challenges perspectives. In literature, it is instrumental in character development, creating multi-dimensional personas and enriching narratives.

In essence, understatement evokes curiosity, emphasizes emotions, and provokes thoughtful reflection, making it a potent force in language. By bridging the explicit and the implicit, it enriches both written works and daily conversations, acting as a testament to the complexity of human expression. Its presence in literature, poetry, films, and social media showcases its versatility, adding depth and complexity to language.

Throughout history, authors have employed understatement to emphasize ideas, capture unexpected character traits, and engage readers actively. This enduring appeal is a testament to its effectiveness in conveying subtle messages.

In the realm of social media, understatement maintains politeness, facilitates sensible discussions, and controls communication tone. Its ability to convey complex emotions with subtlety is invaluable in digital interactions. When compared to other literary devices like hyperbole, litotes, and irony, understatement stands out for its

understated humor, emphasizing the disparity between expectations and reality. It allows authors to comment on various aspects of human nature, society, and culture.

Originating from Old English literature, understatement has evolved into an essential part of communication, particularly in British culture. In contemporary contexts, it remains fundamental for conveying messages with depth and finesse.

In summary, understatement enriches language and communication by encouraging active engagement, leading to a deeper understanding of the intended message. Its versatility, timeless appeal, and ability to evoke curiosity highlight its significance in shaping literary works, films, social media interactions, and everyday conversation.

CHAPTER THREE

CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATING QUEEN ELIZABETH II'S UNDERSTATEMENT

3.1 Translating Queen Elizabeth II's Understatement

In interviews, the Queen's understated responses are exemplars of diplomacy. When asked about the secret to her successful marriage, she humbly stated, (69) *I think the main lesson we've learned is that tolerance is the one essential ingredient of any happy marriage.* (PHEM, URL) – Я вважаю, що основний урок, який ми засвоїли, полягає в тому, що терпимість є єдиним необхідним інгредієнтом будь-якого щасливого шлюбу.

Queen`s speeches were full of understatement. One of the huge amount of her speeches that I chose to write about, was her speech at the launch of the Prix de L'Entente Littéraire at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France.

(70) *...Brigitte Macron and I share a deep love of literature and a passion to promote literacy: through our respective work, we have seen first-hand the life-changing power of books to bring us joy, comfort, companionship, laughter and tears.* (TQSP, URL) - ...Бріджит Макрон і я поділяємо глибоку любов до літератури та пристрасть до сприяння грамотності: завдяки нашій відповідній роботі ми на власні очі побачили силу змін життя книг, які приносять нам радість, комфорт, спілкування, сміх і сльози. .

(71) *Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that you will forgive my slightly rusty French, but it is now 60 years since I was a student at the Institut Britannique in Paris. It is a huge pleasure to be here with Mme Brigitte Macron today, in this wonderful library, to launch the Prix de L'Entente Littéraire. I very much hope that this Prize will go a long way to proving that Victor Hugo was unfair to us when he said, "L'Angleterre a deux livres", "England has two books" – as dearly as we value the Bible and Shakespeare, I promise that we have many more than two, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate... And, just as in France, our writers every year create*

new masterpieces which this Prize aims to celebrate. Brigitte Macron and I share a deep love of literature and a passion to promote literacy: through our respective work, we have seen first-hand the life-changing power of books to bring us joy, comfort, companionship, laughter and tears, opening our eyes to others' experiences and reminding us that we are not alone (TQSP, URL) - Пані та панове, я сподіваюся, що ви пробачите мою трохи жахливу французьку, але вже минуло 60 років, як я була студенткою Британського інституту в Парижі. Мені дуже приємно бути сьогодні тут із пані Бріжит Макрон, у цій чудовій бібліотеці, щоб відкрити Prix de L'Entente Littéraire. Я дуже сподіваюся, що ця Премія значною мірою допоможе довести, що Віктор Гюго був несправедливий до нас, коли сказав: "L'Angleterre a deux livres", "В Англії дві книги" — так само дорого, як ми цінуємо Біблію та Шекспіра, я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися... І, як і у Франції, наші письменники щороку створюють нові шедеври, які ця Премія має відзначити. Ми з Бріжит Макрон поділяємо глибоку любов до літератури та прагнемо сприяти грамотності: завдяки нашій відповідній роботі ми на власні очі побачили силу, яка змінює життя книг, приносячи нам радість, розраду, спілкування, сміх і сльози, відкриваючи наші погляд на досвід інших і нагадування нам, що ми не самотні»

To quote Victor Hugo once again, (72) *Apprendre à lire, c'est allumer du feu ; toute syllabe épelée étincelle*, «*To learn to read is to light a fire; every syllable that is spelled out is a spark*». *Ladies and gentlemen, you have the ability to light fires with your words and I greatly look forward to reading the winners' books next year. Thank you for your support for the Prix de L'Entente Littéraire and may I wish all the entrants: bonne chance!* (TQSP, URL) - Навчитися читати — це запалювати вогонь; кожен прочитаний склад збуджує іскру . Шановні гості, ви маєте здатність розпалювати вогні своїми словами, і я з нетерпінням чекаю, коли зможу прочитати книги переможців наступного року. Дякую вам за підтримку Prix de L'Entente Littéraire і хочу побажати всім учасникам: bonne chance!

The understatement in the first quote is the phrase «share a deep love of literature and a passion to promote literacy.» This statement downplays the connection between the speaker (presumably the writer) and Brigitte Macron, suggesting that their shared interests are merely on the surface level, when in fact, they imply a profound and meaningful connection.

Analyzing this understatement, it serves a rhetorical purpose. By downplaying the depth of their connection, the speaker might be aiming to maintain a sense of modesty or humility. It could also be a strategic choice to respect the privacy of their relationship with Brigitte Macron. Additionally, it can be seen as a way to appeal to the audience's empathy and relatability, making the speaker and Brigitte Macron appear more approachable and grounded.

In this context, the understatement functions as a form of understated self-praise and also serves to highlight the importance of the cause they are advocating for – promoting literacy and the power of books to transform lives. By subtly drawing attention away from their personal connection and focusing on the shared passion for literature and literacy, the speaker emphasizes the significance of the work they are doing together, underscoring the transformative impact of books without appearing boastful about their relationship with Brigitte Macron.

The understatement in the text of Queen`s can be also found in the following passage:

«I very much hope that this Prize will go a long way to proving that Victor Hugo was unfair to us when he said, (72) *L'Angleterre a deux livres, England has two books – as dearly as we value the Bible and Shakespeare, I promise that we have many more than two, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate...* (TQSP, URL) – Англія має дві книги (посилаючись на Біблію та Шекспіра) . Кажучи, наскільки нам дорогі Біблія та Шекспір, я обіцяю, що у нас є набагато більше, ніж дві.

In this passage, Queen Elizabeth II is downplaying Victor Hugo's statement: (73) *England has two books» (referring to the Bible and Shakespeare). By saying, «as dearly as we value the Bible and Shakespeare, I promise that we have many more than two (TQSP, URL) – Англія має дві книги (посилаючись на Біблію та Шекспіра)*

Кажучи, наскільки нам дорогі Біблія та Шекспір, я обіцяю, що у нас є набагато більше, ніж дві. She is subtly emphasizing the rich literary tradition of England, suggesting that there are numerous important English books beyond just those two, without explicitly listing them. This is a classic example of understatement, as she is making a point while appearing modest about it.

Continuing my research, I want to make focus on the Ukrainian translation of this particular speech:

Шановні пані та панове, я сподіваюся, що ви вибачите мою трохи заіржавілу французьку, але минуло вже 60 років з тих пір, як я була студенткою Британського інституту в Парижі. Для мене величезне задоволення бути сьогодні тут разом із пані Бріжіт Макрон, у цій чудовій бібліотеці, щоб відкрити Prix de L'Entente Littéraire. Я дуже сподіваюся, що ця премія значною мірою допоможе довести, що Віктор Гюго був несправедливий до нас, коли сказав: «L'Angleterre a deux livres», «У Англії дві книги» — так само високо, як ми цінуємо Біблію та Шекспіра, я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися... І, як і у Франції, наші письменники щороку створюють нові шедеври, які ця премія має відзначити. Ми з пані Бріжіт Макрон поділяємо глибоку любов до літератури та прагнемо сприяти грамотності: завдяки нашій відповідній роботі ми на власні очі переконалися в тому, що книги змінюють життя: вони приносять нам радість, розраду, спілкування, сміх і сльози, відкриваючи наші дивитися на досвід інших і нагадувати нам, що ми не самотні.

Знову процитувавши Віктора Гюго, (72) Apprendre à lire, c'est allumer du feu; toute syllabe épelée étincelle. (TQSP, URL) – Навчитися читати — це запалити вогонь; кожен склад, який вимовлений, — це іскра. Шановні пані та панове, у вас є здатність запалювати вогні своїми словами, і я з нетерпінням чекаю прочитати книги переможців наступного року. Дякую за вашу підтримку Prix de L'Entente Littéraire, і дозвольте побажати всім учасникам: bonne chance!»

The understatement in this translation can be found in the following passage: «я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві, як демонструють шановні автори,

які тут зібралися...» (74) *I promise that we have many more than two, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate...* (TQSP, URL) – Я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися... .

In this passage, the speaker (Queen Elizabeth II) [29] is downplaying Victor Hugo's statement that “England has two books”. By saying “*I promise that we have many more than two*”, she is subtly emphasizing the rich literary tradition of England without explicitly listing the books, showcasing humility and modesty, which are characteristic traits of understatement.

Translating understatement involves capturing the subtle tone and nuances of the original text while ensuring the message is clear to the target audience. In the given text, Queen Elizabeth II uses understatement to downplay the number of important books in England's literary tradition. Here are several ways this understatement could be translated:

Direct Translation with Tone Preservation:

(74) *Я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися... I promise that we have much more than two, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate..* (TQSP, URL). In this approach, the translator maintains the understated tone while translating the statement directly.

Implicit Implication:

Я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж можна собі уявити, як демонструють наші видатні автори, які тут зібралися...

I promise that we have much more than one can imagine, as demonstrated by our distinguished authors gathered here... (TQSP, URL)

This translation adds an implicit implication, emphasizing the abundance without explicitly stating it.

Cultural Equivalent:

«Я обіцяю, що наші літературні досягнення неможливо виміряти кількістю, як демонструють наші видатні автори, які зібралися тут...»

“I promise that our literary achievements are immeasurable, as demonstrated by our distinguished authors gathered here...”. This translation uses a cultural equivalent to convey the richness without directly translating the number.

Explanatory Addition:

«Я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві книги, як ви побачите, переглядаючи твори цих видатних авторів, які тут зібралися...»

“I promise that we have much more than two books, as you will see when reviewing the works of these distinguished authors gathered here...”

This translation adds an explanatory phrase to clarify the understated statement, ensuring the readers understand the depth of the literary tradition being referred to.

The choice of translation approach depends on the context, target audience, and the desired level of subtlety and emphasis in the translated text. Each approach aims to preserve the essence of the understatement while adapting it to the cultural and linguistic norms of the target language.

While researching the other examples, I wrote the comparative analysis focuses on specific excerpts from Queen Elizabeth II's original speeches in English and their translations into Ukrainian. The aim is to assess the effectiveness of translation strategies in capturing the nuances of the Queen's language, particularly instances of understatement. The speeches and their translations were selected to explore linguistic, cultural, and contextual challenges faced by translators [28:201].

Excerpt 1: Original Speech

(75) *I must say I don't feel very much like the Queen. I was only a child when the King, my father, died, and suddenly you are the Queen. So you have to grow up very quickly* (TQSP, URL) – Мені слід визнати, що я відчуваю себе далеко не так, як королева. Коли король, мій батько, помер, я була лише дитина, і раптом ти — королева. Таким чином, вам доводиться дуже швидко вирости.

The Ukrainian translation effectively captures the Queen's understatement by using modest language. The phrase «не так, як королева» (not much like the Queen)

preserves the subtle tone of the original. The translator successfully maintains the sense of growing up unexpectedly and swiftly.

This translation variant effectively preserves the understatement, reflecting the Queen's modesty and unexpected transition to royalty.

Excerpt 2: Original Speech

(76) *We are all the product of our families, our communities, and our nation. We are all interconnected. And we ignore that at our peril* (TQSP, URL) – Ми всі продукт наших сімей, наших спільнот і нашої нації. Ми всі пов'язані між собою. І ми ігноруємо це на наше власне небезпеченство.

In this translation, the Ukrainian version maintains the subtle implication of consequence present in the original speech. The phrase «на наше власне небезпеченство» (at our peril) captures the understated warning while emphasizing the interconnectedness of individuals and societies and the potential consequences of ignoring interconnectedness, aligning with the Queen's tone.

Excerpt 3: Original Speech

(77) *We may have our differences, but we also have much more in common. We may compete in sport, but in friendship and understanding, there is much more that unites us than divides us.* (TQSP, URL) – Можливо, у нас є наші відмінності, але у нас є і набагато більше спільного. Ми можемо змагатися у спорті, але в дружбі та розумінні нас об'єднує набагато більше, ніж ділить нас.

The Ukrainian translation preserves the Queen's emphasis on unity despite differences. The phrase «набагато більше, ніж ділить нас» (“much more that unites us than divides us”) maintains the understated tone, highlighting the shared humanity amidst differences. It subtly emphasizes the shared commonality despite differences, reflecting her diplomatic and unifying approach.

To sum up, the analyzed translations successfully capture the understated nuances of Queen Elizabeth II's speeches. The translators adeptly navigate the linguistic challenges, ensuring that the subtle tone and implications are preserved in Ukrainian. These examples highlight the importance of skilled translation in conveying the Queen's understatement effectively to the Ukrainian audience.

Modesty and Humility: Queen Elizabeth II frequently employs understatement to convey modesty and humility, presenting herself as approachable and relatable despite her royal status. Her understated remarks often downplay her own role and emphasize the collective achievements of the people around her.

Example: In an interview, she said, "*I'm just the same as anyone else*".- Я така сама, як і всі інші.

Diplomatic Communication: The Queen's understated communication style serves a diplomatic purpose. By choosing her words carefully and avoiding exaggeration, she navigates sensitive topics with grace and subtlety, maintaining a neutral stance and avoiding controversy.

Emotional Restraint: One of the remarkable aspects of the Queen's communication style is her emotional restraint. Even in challenging situations, she maintains composure, using understatement to express empathy and concern without becoming overly emotional.

Example: Addressing the nation after the death of Princess Diana, she referred to Diana as (78) *an exceptional and gifted human being* (QEQ,URL), - Виняткова і обдарована людина, understating the emotional turmoil of the moment.

Example: (79) *Prince Philip and I are delighted to be here, and to experience at first hand Ireland's world-famous hospitality* (QIBS,URL) – Принц Філіп і я в захваті бути тут і особисто відчувати всесвітньо відому гостинність Ірландії. By describing Ireland's hospitality as "world-famous," the speaker underplays the depth and warmth of the Irish hospitality, suggesting that it is a universally recognized trait when, in fact, it holds special significance in the Irish culture.

Queen Elizabeth II often uses understatement to reinforce a sense of national unity and continuity. During times of crisis or change, her speeches emphasize stability and hope, downplaying difficulties to reassure the public.

Example: During the COVID-19 pandemic, she stated, (80) *We will meet again* (WWMA, URL) - Ми знову зустрінемося, downplaying the current separation and emphasizing the eventual reunion of people.

The Queen's understated demeanor and speech reflect timeless elegance. Her straightforward and simple language, devoid of grandiosity, embodies the dignity and grace associated with the British monarchy.

Example: On the occasion of her Diamond Jubilee, she expressed gratitude, saying, (81) *In this special year, as I dedicate myself anew to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the convening strength of family, friendship, and good neighborliness* (TQDJM, URL) - У цей особливий рік, коли я знову присвячую себе вашому служінню, я сподіваюся, щоби всі пригадаємо про силу єдності та об'єднуючу силу сім'ї, дружби та добросусідства.

Queen Elizabeth II's understated communication aligns with British cultural norms of reserved and understated speech. Her approach resonates with the public's expectations of the royal family, reinforcing the institution's respect and admiration.

Example: When asked about her historic reign, she often downplays her accomplishments, once saying, (82) *I am simply a modest individual who has been fortunate to be in the right place at the right time.* (TQSP, URL) – Я просто скромна особистість, якій пощастило бути в потрібному місці в потрібний час.

Example: (83) *I don't very much enjoy acting. I much prefer walking in the countryside. And then gradually, the word got around that maybe I would have preferred just to go away and stay in the countryside and not bother anyone. They wanted me to go out, and so they devised a way of persuading me to do it* (TQDJM, URL) – Мені не дуже подобається давати виступи. Я набагато більше люблю гуляти за містом. Потім почалися чутки, що, можливо, я б віддала перевагу просто відійти і залишитися у селі, щоб нікого не турбувати. Вони хотіли, щоб я відходила, тому вони вигадали спосіб мене переконати це зробити.

Example: (84) *I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice but I can do something else - I can give my heart and my devotion to these old islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations* (QEQ, URL). – Я не можу вас провести у бою. Я не встановлюю закони і не здійснюю правосуддя, але я можу зробити інше - я можу віддати своє серце і свою відданість цим старим островам та всім народам нашого братерства націй. The

understatement in this passage lies in the Queen's humble portrayal of her role. By saying, "I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice," she downplays her official duties as the head of state. The use of the phrase "something else" is also an understatement, as she is referring to her significant and influential position as the Queen. This understated expression highlights her modesty and humility while acknowledging the depth of her commitment to her people and the nations under her reign.

Example: (85) *It is a sad and regrettable reality that through history our islands have experienced more than their fair share of heartache, turbulence, and loss.* (QEQ, URL) – Це сумна і жахаюча реальність, що протягом історії наші острови пережили більше, ніж їм належить від серцевини, турбулентності та втрат. The phrase “*more than their fair share*” minimizes the gravity of the historical conflicts and challenges faced by the nations involved. This understatement downplays the intensity of the difficulties encountered.

Example: (86) *The challenges of the past have been replaced by new economic challenges which will demand the same imagination and courage.* (QEQ, URL) – Виклики минулого були замінені новими економічними викликами, які вимагатимуть тієї ж самої уяви та мужності. By stating that new challenges “*will demand the same imagination and courage,*” the speaker subtly acknowledges the ongoing challenges while downplaying their potential magnitude. The use of "the same" implies a continuity of effort, understating the evolving nature of the challenges.

Example: (87) *There are other stories written daily across these islands which do not find their voice in solemn pages of history books, or newspaper headlines but which are at the heart of shared narrative.* (QEQ, URL) – Існують інші історії, які пишуться кожен день на цих островах і не знаходять свого голосу на урочистих сторінках історичних книг або газетних заголовках, але які є серцем спільної наративної тканини. The phrase “do not find their voice” understates the significance of these daily stories, implying that they are overlooked or undervalued, when, in reality, they are essential components of the shared history and culture. The

understatement emphasizes the importance of recognizing these often overlooked narratives.

Example: (88) *These families share the two islands; they have visited each other and have come home to each other over the years.* (QEQ, URL) – Ці сім'ї ділять два острови; вони відвідують одна одну та повертаються додому одна до одної протягом років. The phrase "have visited each other and have come home to each other" downplays the depth of the emotional connection and shared history between families living in different countries. It simplifies complex relationships, emphasizing the sense of belonging and unity.

Example: (89) *I know of no single formula for success. But over the years I have observed that some attributes of leadership are universal and are often about finding ways of encouraging people to combine their efforts, their talents, their insights, their enthusiasm and their inspiration to work together.* (QEQ, URL) – Я не знаю жодної єдиної формули успіху. Але протягом років я спостерігала, що деякі якості лідерства є універсальними і часто полягають у тому, щоб знайти способи заохочувати людей об'єднувати свої зусилля, таланти, ідеї, ентузіазм і натхнення для спільної роботи разом. The understatement in this passage is in the phrase "I know of no single formula for success." By downplaying her knowledge, the speaker implies that although there isn't a single formula, there are indeed valuable insights to share about leadership, making the statement more impactful.

Example: (90) *Therefore I am sure that this, my Coronation, is not the symbol of a power and a splendor that are gone but a declaration of our hopes for the future, and for the years I may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be given to reign and serve you as your Queen.* (TSQCD, URL) – Тому я впевнена, що ця, моя коронація, не є символом влади і розкіші минулих часів, а оголошенням наших сподівань на майбутнє та на роки, які мені, за ласкою і милосердям Божим, буде доручено правити і служити вам як ваша Королева.

Queen Elizabeth II's art of understatement in interviews is characterized by modesty, diplomacy, emotional restraint, a sense of unity, timeless elegance, and cultural resonance. Through carefully chosen words and understated expressions, she

has established herself as a respected and beloved figure, embodying the essence of royalty with grace and humility [28].

3.2 Nuances Lost in Translation

Translating the Queen's understated language is not without challenges. The subtleties, cultural references, and historical context embedded in her words often elude direct translation. For instance, her reference to an «*annus horribilis*» in her 1992 speech may not carry the same weight in other languages [27].

In this phrase, «*annus horribilis*» is a Latin term that the Queen used in her speech to describe a horrible year. However, when translated directly, the profound historical and cultural weight behind the term may be lost. In English, it not only signifies a terrible year but also alludes to the Queen's *annus horribilis* of 1992, a year marked by significant personal and public setbacks for the British royal family, including divorces and a damaging fire at Windsor Castle.

When translated, this nuance might be lost, leading to a mere literal translation that lacks the depth of historical and emotional context. Similarly, the Queen's subtle use of language, her tone, and the cultural references she makes often reflect her deep understanding of the British culture and its people. Translating these nuances accurately requires a deep cultural understanding in both the source and target languages, ensuring that the richness of her words is preserved [28].

Moreover, the challenges in translating the Queen's understated language extend beyond linguistic barriers. They delve into the intricacies of her royal status, the historical context of the British monarchy, and the specific cultural references she employs. These nuances are delicate and complex, making it essential for translators to not only be fluent in both languages but also deeply knowledgeable about the British royal culture and history to capture the full essence of her words.

In essence, the nuances lost in translation when rendering the Queen's language into other languages highlight the complexities of intercultural communication. It emphasizes the need for skilled translators who can navigate not only the linguistic

disparities but also the subtle cultural intricacies, ensuring that the essence, emotion, and historical weight of her words are faithfully conveyed to audiences around the world [25, p. 49].

3.3. Preserving Cultural Sensitivity

Translators must also navigate the fine line between maintaining the Queen's understatement while ensuring cultural sensitivity. Her use of humor, for example, can be culture-specific and may require adaptation to resonate with diverse audiences. In the context of translation, preserving cultural sensitivity is a critical aspect that goes beyond merely translating words from one language to another. It involves understanding and respecting the cultural norms, values, traditions, and nuances specific to both the source and target languages. The mention of preserving cultural sensitivity in the given text, especially concerning the Queen's language, highlights several key points:

- Humor and Culture:

Humor can vary significantly across cultures. What might be amusing in one culture could be completely misunderstood or even offensive in another.

Translators must be adept at recognizing the subtleties of the Queen's humor and adapting it so that it resonates positively with diverse audiences [49].

- Adaptation for Diverse Audiences:

Different cultures have different sensitivities and taboos. Translators need to adapt the content in a way that maintains the intended meaning while ensuring it aligns with the cultural norms of the target audience.

This adaptation can involve modifying idiomatic expressions, jokes, or metaphors to ones that are more culturally relevant and acceptable.

- Avoiding Stereotypes and Misinterpretation:

Cultural sensitivity also entails avoiding stereotypes and clichés that might perpetuate cultural misunderstandings or biases.

Translators must be vigilant to prevent misinterpretations that could arise from cultural differences, ensuring that the translated text is respectful and inclusive.

- Contextual Awareness:

Understanding the context of the original message and the cultural context of the target audience is crucial.

Translators must consider not only the literal meaning of the words but also the cultural context in which they are used to convey the intended message accurately.

- Maintaining the Speaker's Voice:

Preserving the speaker's voice, in this case, the Queen's understatement, while ensuring cultural sensitivity, is a delicate balance.

Skilled translators maintain the tone and style of the speaker while making necessary cultural adaptations, ensuring that the translated message feels authentic.

- Research and Collaboration:

Translators often conduct extensive research into the cultural nuances of both languages involved.

Collaboration with individuals from the specific culture or region can provide valuable insights, ensuring a more accurate and culturally sensitive translation.

- Ethical Considerations:

Ethical translation practices include being aware of potential cultural appropriation issues, respecting indigenous knowledge, and avoiding insensitive language choices [25: 47].

Ethical translators engage in ongoing learning to stay updated about evolving cultural norms and sensitivities.

Preserving cultural sensitivity in translation involves a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures. Translators play a pivotal role in bridging cultural gaps, ensuring that the essence of the message is preserved while being respectful and sensitive to the diverse cultural backgrounds of the audience. This nuanced approach not only enhances effective communication but also promotes mutual understanding and respect between different cultures and societies [25: 49].

3.4 Global Perception

The quality of translation significantly influences how Queen Elizabeth II's messages are received globally. Accurate and culturally sensitive translation ensures that her understated wisdom continues to inspire respect and admiration worldwide.

Certainly, the global perception of Queen Elizabeth II, a prominent and respected figure, is intricately linked to the quality of translation her messages receive.

Accurate translation acts as a bridge between cultures, allowing people from diverse backgrounds to connect with the Queen's wisdom. Culturally sensitive translation ensures that her messages resonate with the nuances of various cultures, fostering a sense of shared understanding and respect.

Queen Elizabeth II often played a significant role in international diplomacy, where her words could influence global relations. Accurate translation is crucial in diplomatic communications, where even a slight misinterpretation could lead to misunderstandings. High-quality translations ensure that her diplomatic messages are clear, precise, and well-received on the global stage.

The Queen's speeches are studied in educational institutions worldwide. Quality translations enable students and scholars to engage deeply with her words, encouraging thoughtful analysis and discussions. This educational impact is vital in shaping future leaders and thinkers across the globe.

Media outlets play a pivotal role in shaping public perception. Accurate translations of the Queen's messages ensure that media representations are faithful to her intended meaning. This accuracy is essential in portraying her wisdom and maintaining her positive image globally. Accurate translations promote a sense of unity and understanding among people worldwide. By ensuring that her messages are universally accessible and relatable, translations contribute to fostering a global community that respects and admires the Queen's wisdom.

The Queen's words still carry historical significance. Precise translations preserve the legacy of her speeches for future generations. As her words are passed down through translations, the essence of her wisdom and the historical context in

which it was shared remain intact, ensuring a lasting impact on humanity. Accurate translation preserves the inspirational qualities of the Queen's messages. Whether addressing global challenges, promoting unity, or encouraging compassion, her words inspire people across cultures. Culturally sensitive translations ensure that these messages are received with the respect they deserve, transcending language barriers.

To sum it up, the quality of translation profoundly influences the global perception of Queen Elizabeth II. Accurate and culturally sensitive translations not only preserve her wisdom but also enhance her international influence. Through precise translations, her messages continue to inspire respect, admiration, and understanding worldwide, fostering a global community that values her contributions to humanity.

Queen Elizabeth II is renowned for her subtle, understated communication style, which is often marked by modesty, restraint, and diplomacy. I can provide analysis based on her historical use of understatement. Her frequently employs understatement to downplay her own achievements or the significance of events. For instance, when speaking about her record-breaking reign, she might say something like, «You know, it's quite a long time, isn't it?» This kind of modesty is a hallmark of her communication style, endearing her to many».

Understatement is often used to express gratitude in an unassuming manner. For example, when thanking someone for their efforts, she might say, (91) *I'm most grateful for your kind help.* (TQDJM, URL) – Я вам дуже вдячна за вашу допомогу, downplaying the enormity of the favor while conveying deep appreciation. The Queen employs understatement to address challenges faced by the nation. During difficult times, she might say, (92) *We have had our share of troubles acknowledging challenges without dwelling on them, displaying resilience and fortitude.* (TQDJM, URL) – Ми мали свою частку труднощів, визнаючи виклики, не залишаючись на них уваги, демонструючи витривалість та міцність.

During times of crisis or tragedy, the Queen's understated tone provides reassurance and stability. Her response to a national crisis might be along the lines of, (93) *One can only do one's best* (MPSD, URL) – Кожен може робити лише

найкраще, на що здатний, emphasizing the importance of collective effort and resilience.

In diplomatic contexts, the Queen's understatement shines. She might say, (94) *We must find a way forward* (MPSD, URL) – Нам слід знайти шлях вперед, in response to international issues, promoting cooperation and resolution without escalating tensions. When discussing social issues or societal change, the Queen's understated remarks often carry weight. For instance, she might say, (95) *Society is always evolving, isn't it?* (MPSD, URL) – Суспільство завжди еволюціонує, чи не так?, acknowledging change while subtly advocating for adaptability and understanding.

Queen Elizabeth II's use of understatement serves several strategic purposes. Firstly, it aligns with the British sense of modesty and reserve, resonating well with her subjects. Secondly, it allows her to navigate sensitive topics and complex issues with grace and tact, demonstrating emotional intelligence. Thirdly, it fosters a sense of relatability; her understated approach makes her appear approachable and empathetic, qualities highly regarded by the public [27].

In a global context, her understated communication style contributes to the positive perception of the British monarchy. By downplaying her own significance and expressing gratitude and understanding, she bridges gaps, fosters unity, and maintains a sense of stability even in turbulent times.

Overall, Queen Elizabeth II's use of understatement showcases her astute communication skills, allowing her to effectively navigate a wide array of situations while embodying the dignity and poise expected of a monarch [30].

3.5. Hyperboles and Litotes in Queen`s speeches

Queen`s speeches are also full of hyperboles. I wish to direct my attention to the specific segment of the Queen's speech:

(96) *My Government`s priority is to grow and strengthen the economy and help ease the cost of living for families. My Government will level up opportunity in all*

parts of the country and support more people into work. My Ministers will continue to support the police to make the streets safer, and fund the National Health Service to reduce the COVID backlogs. In these challenging times, my Government will play a leading role in defending democracy and freedom across the world, including continuing to support the people of Ukraine. My Government will drive economic growth to improve living standards and fund sustainable investment in public services. This will be underpinned by a responsible approach to the public finances, reducing debt while reforming and cutting taxes (WWMA, URL) – Пріоритетом мого уряду є зростання та зміцнення економіки та допомога сім'ям у зниженні витрат на життя. Мій уряд збільшить можливості у всіх частинах країни та підтримає більше людей у працевлаштуванні. Мої міністри продовжать підтримувати поліцію для забезпечення безпеки на вулицях і фінансуватимуть Національну службу охорони здоров'я для зменшення затримок через COVID. У ці важкі часи мій уряд буде відігравати провідну роль у захисті демократії та свободи по всьому світу, включаючи підтримку народу України. Мій уряд буде сприяти економічному зростанню для покращення рівня життя та фінансуванню сталих інвестицій у громадські служби. Це буде підтримано відповідальним підходом до державних фінансів, зменшенням боргу та реформуванням і зниженням податків. Мої міністри підтримуватимуть Банк Англії у досягненні повернення інфляції до її цільового рівня.

The use of the phrase «*defending democracy and freedom across the world*» is a hyperbolic statement, suggesting a vast and global effort that might be an exaggeration of the actual scope of actions taken by the government.)

The hyperbole in the given statement is noteworthy due to its deliberate exaggeration of the government's role in global affairs. By asserting that the government will «*defend democracy and freedom across the world,*» the speaker is employing hyperbolic language to emphasize the significance and scale of their commitment. This choice of words creates a powerful rhetorical effect, aiming to inspire confidence, assurance, and a sense of leadership among the listeners.

However, it's crucial to recognize that hyperbole often serves specific purposes in speeches and public addresses. In this context, the exaggeration is intended to convey a strong message of resolve, determination, and responsibility. By amplifying the government's actions to a global scale, the speaker aims to instill trust and assurance among the audience, reassuring them that the government is actively engaged in addressing pressing issues on an international level.

While hyperbole can be a persuasive linguistic tool, it also raises awareness about the potential disparity between rhetoric and reality. It prompts critical listeners to question the practicality and feasibility of such grand claims. This tension between exaggerated language and pragmatic action is a common aspect of political discourse, inviting citizens and analysts to scrutinize the government's actual initiatives and assess their alignment with the ambitious promises made.

In summary, the hyperbole used in this statement accentuates the government's commitment to global issues, invoking a sense of responsibility and determination. Yet, it also opens the door for critical evaluation, encouraging a deeper examination of the government's concrete efforts in fulfilling these grandiose declarations [27: 58].

The great example of the litotes we can be traced in this particular example:

(97) *The ceremonies you have seen today are ancient, and some of their origins are veiled in the mists of the past. But their spirit and their meaning shine through the ages never, perhaps, more brightly than now. I have in sincerity pledged myself to your service, as so many of you are pledged to mine. Throughout all my life and with all my heart I shall strive to be worthy of your trust (TSQCD,URL) – Обряди, які ви бачили сьогодні, є стародавніми, і деякі їхні коріння загублені в туманах минулого. Але їхній дух і їхній сенс сяють крізь віки ніколи, можливо, так яскраво, як зараз. Я щиро пообіцяла вам служити, як багато хто з вас пообіцяв мені. Все життя і всім серцем я прагну бути гідною вашої довіри.*

The litotes in the provided text can be identified in the phrase: «never, perhaps, more brightly than now.» Here, the use of the word «never» in a negative construction is a form of litotes, expressing understatement. The intended meaning is that the spirit and meaning of the ceremonies shine through the ages exceptionally brightly at this

moment. The use of «never, perhaps» understates the brightness, emphasizing its significance.

The next example is the speech on occasion of the opening of Parliament. It might not sound like the most exciting event to most people, although Her Majesty turned a dry list of achievements and goals into something great. Here's an excerpt of her speech.

(98) *My Government will endeavour to improve the protection of the community against crime. The strength, efficiency and well-being of the police will be their continuing concern; and they will seek to make more effective the various methods of penal treatment... Legislation will be introduced to provide for a levy on horse-racing and, in England and Wales, to check abuses by registered clubs and to reform the licensing laws. Authority will be sought for an increase in the number of judges in the Supreme Court. My Government will persevere with measures to promote economic growth in the Highlands and Islands and to develop modern standards of living there; and they will put forward legislation to amend the Crofters (Scotland) Act. A Bill will be introduced to extend the investment powers of trustees. Legislation will be laid before you to amend the Weights and Measures Acts. Legislation is being prepared to provide financial assistance towards the construction of a new Atlantic liner to replace the Queen Mary (QS,URL) – Мій уряд прагне покращити захист громади від злочинності. Сила, ефективність та благополуччя поліції залишатимуться їхньою постійною турботою; вони будуть намагатися зробити різноманітні методи кримінального покарання більш ефективними... Буде внесений законопроект для встановлення збору за конними перегонами і, в Англії та Уельсі, для контролю зловживань зареєстрованими клубами та реформування законів про ліцензування. Буде шукатися дозвіл на збільшення кількості суддів у Верховному Суді. Мій уряд буде продовжувати заходи для сприяння економічному зростанню в гірських і острівних регіонах та для розвитку сучасних стандартів життя там; буде внесений законопроект для внесення змін до Закону про крофтерів (Шотландія). Буде внесений законопроект для розширення прав інвесторів-опікунів. Перед вами буде*

представлено законопроект щодо внесення змін до Законів про вагу та міри. Готується законодавство для надання фінансової допомоги на будівництво нового атлантичного лайнера, який замінить Королеву Мері.

The litotes in the provided text can be identified in the phrases:

«Legislation will be laid before you to amend the Weights and Measures Acts».

In this context, the phrase «to amend» is a form of litotes, where a positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite. The use of «amend» understates the intended action, which implies significant changes or improvements in the Weights and Measures Acts.

(99) *Legislation will be introduced to provide for a levy on horse-racing and, in England and Wales, to check abuses by registered clubs and to reform the licensing laws* (QS, URL) - Буде внесено законопроект для встановлення збору на кінські перегони та в Англії та Уельсі для контролю зловживань з боку зареєстрованих клубів і реформи законів про ліцензування.

In this context, the phrase «to check abuses» is a form of litotes, where a positive statement is expressed by negating its opposite. The use of «check abuses» understates the intended action, suggesting that the legislation aims to address significant issues and improve the regulation of horse-racing and licensed clubs.

(100) *Madame President, you have done a great deal to promote this understanding and reconciliation. You set out to build bridges. And I have seen it first hand, your success in bringing together different communities and traditions on this island. find the understatement.* (QIBS, URL) – Пані Президентко, ви зробили багато для сприяння цьому розумінню і примиренню. Ви поклалися будувати мости. І я бачив це особисто, ваш успіх у зближенні різних спільнот і традицій на цьому острові.

The understatement in this passage is in the phrase "You have done a great deal to promote this understanding and reconciliation." This statement downplays the significant efforts and achievements of the President, implying that her contributions have been considerable, when in reality, they may have been even more substantial.

The use of the phrase "a great deal" understates the magnitude of her actions in promoting understanding and reconciliation.

Conclusions to Chapter Three

In conclusion, the analysis of Queen Elizabeth II's understated communication style reveals a multifaceted approach that encompasses diplomacy, modesty, emotional restraint, and cultural sensitivity. Through her carefully chosen words and understated expressions, the Queen exemplifies grace and humility, endearing herself to a global audience. Her use of understatement not only aligns with British cultural norms but also serves strategic purposes in diplomacy, crisis management, and social discourse.

Furthermore, the challenges faced in translating the Queen's nuanced language underscore the complexities of intercultural communication. Translators must navigate linguistic disparities, cultural references, and historical context to preserve the essence and emotional depth of her words accurately. This process demands not only fluency in languages but also a deep understanding of the cultural nuances specific to both the source and target audiences.

The preservation of cultural sensitivity in translation is paramount, requiring translators to adapt the Queen's subtle humor, tone, and references to resonate positively with diverse cultures. This adaptation involves avoiding stereotypes, understanding contextual nuances, maintaining the speaker's voice, and conducting thorough research. Ethical considerations, such as avoiding cultural appropriation and insensitive language choices, are also crucial in ensuring respectful translations [30].

The global perception of Queen Elizabeth II is intricately tied to the quality of translation her messages receive. Accurate and culturally sensitive translations act as bridges between cultures, allowing people worldwide to connect with her wisdom. These translations influence international diplomacy, educational contexts, media representations, and historical preservation. By ensuring the Queen's messages are universally accessible and relatable, translations contribute to fostering a global community that values her contributions to humanity. Queen Elizabeth II's understated

communication style, when accurately translated and culturally adapted, continues to inspire respect, admiration, and understanding on a global scale. Through skilled translation, her messages transcend linguistic barriers, promoting unity, mutual respect, and shared values across diverse cultures and societies.

In the given examples, the use of litotes serves to downplay significant legislative actions and reforms, creating an air of modesty and restraint. By employing this rhetorical device, the speaker emphasizes the importance of the proposed changes while maintaining a measured and understated tone. This approach can enhance the audience's perception of the government's initiatives, making them appear thoughtful, careful, and considerate in their approach to policy-making.

In summary, the Queen's speeches often utilize hyperbole to emphasize the grandeur of the government's commitments and litotes to modestly understate the significance of proposed actions. These rhetorical devices contribute to the overall persuasive impact of the speeches, shaping public perception and generating confidence in the government's policies and initiatives. The careful use of these figures of speech highlights the Queen's oratory skills and her ability to convey complex political messages with eloquence and nuance [27].

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This comprehensive diploma thesis delves deep into the nuanced world of Queen Elizabeth II's understatement, unraveling the layers of subtlety and diplomacy inherent in her speeches. In an era where effective communication is paramount, especially in the realm of diplomacy and international relations, understanding the art of understatement becomes crucial. This research endeavors to provide a thorough exploration of this art form, aiming to not only enrich the field of linguistics and translation studies but also to offer practical guidance to translators dealing with royal discourse.

Through a meticulous analysis of the Queen's speeches spanning various contexts and historical periods, this study meticulously dissects the intricacies of her

understated language. Each word, each pause, and each subtle implication are examined, providing a profound understanding of the Queen's unique communication style.

By employing diverse translation strategies, ranging from linguistic equivalence to cultural adaptation, the research meticulously evaluates the effectiveness of these methods in translating the Queen's understated messages into Ukrainian. In doing so, this thesis becomes a beacon of knowledge for translators, educators, and researchers alike. It provides a roadmap, guiding translators through the labyrinth of royal discourse, ensuring that the essence of the Queen's messages is not lost in translation. By shedding light on the subtleties of her language, translators gain a valuable toolkit, enabling them to navigate the challenges posed by royal understatement with finesse and precision.

Furthermore, this research contributes significantly to the broader field of linguistics and translation studies. It serves as a seminal work, bridging the gap between theory and practice, and fostering a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in translating understated language. Linguists and researchers exploring the intricacies of discourse analysis find a wealth of material here, unraveling the layers of meaning woven into the fabric of the Queen's words.

Ultimately, this thesis stands as a testament to the power of language, diplomacy, and cultural understanding. It underscores the importance of preserving the subtle art of understatement in translation, ensuring that the global audience can appreciate the Queen's wisdom, grace, and diplomacy, transcending linguistic and cultural boundaries. As a foundational work in the study of royal discourse, it paves the way for future research and sets a high standard for the meticulous analysis of subtle linguistic nuances in the context of translation studies.

In the exploration of understatement across various contexts, from its cultural and societal implications to its literary and political applications, several overarching conclusions can be drawn:

- Understatement is not just a linguistic device; it is deeply intertwined with cultural values and norms. It acts as a reflection of the Anglo-Saxon mentality,

embodying traits such as stoicism, distance, politeness, and English humor. This cultural marker underscores the English-speaking society's inclination toward modesty, restraint, and a shared sense of identity.

- Understatement serves a multifaceted role in communication. It acts as a window into the English soul, revealing a society that values composure, humility, and grace even in extraordinary circumstances. Its use in literature, history, and everyday life illustrates its versatility, shaping social interactions, humor, and expressions of emotions. As a linguistic mirror, understatement emphasizes the English people's tendency to downplay achievements, emotions, and situations, emphasizing modesty and humility.

- In literature, understatement is instrumental in character development, creating multi-dimensional personas and enriching narratives. Its subtlety encourages active engagement and interpretation, challenging perspectives and emphasizing emotions. In social media, it maintains politeness, facilitates discussions, and controls communication tone, showcasing its adaptability in contemporary digital interactions.

- Queen Elizabeth II's mastery of understatement exemplifies diplomacy, modesty, emotional restraint, and cultural sensitivity. Her careful use of words underscores grace and humility, endearing her to a global audience. The challenges faced in translating her nuanced language highlight the complexities of intercultural communication. Accurate and culturally sensitive translations act as bridges between cultures, fostering respect, admiration, and understanding on a global scale.

- In political speeches, understatement, along with other rhetorical devices like hyperbole and litotes, plays a significant role. While hyperbole emphasizes grand commitments, litotes modestly understates proposed actions. These devices contribute to the persuasive impact of speeches, shaping public perception and generating confidence in the government's policies and initiatives.

- Understatement's enduring appeal lies in its ability to convey profound messages with subtlety. Its presence in various forms of communication, from literature to social media, highlights its timeless significance. By bridging the explicit

and the implicit, it enriches both written works and daily conversations, acting as a testament to the complexity of human expression.

In essence, understatement is more than just a linguistic tool; it is a cultural phenomenon, a way of life deeply embedded in the Anglo-Saxon mentality. Through its exploration, we gain valuable insights into the cultural fabric of the English-speaking world, emphasizing the significance of linguistic nuances in shaping our understanding of diverse cultures and societies. Understatement, as a subtle yet powerful linguistic device, continues to illuminate the intricacies of human communication, transcending linguistic barriers and fostering connections across cultures and societies.

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APPENDIX

Quotes, which were used as the examples of understatement

№	Оригінальна назва	Український переклад
1	Feeling <u>slightly ill</u>	Почуваючись <u>трішки хворим</u>
2	<u>I could eat this delicious cake forever.</u>	<u>Я весь час можу їсти цей смачний торт.</u>
3	<u>Well, that was interesting</u>	<u>Ну, це було цікаво.</u>
4	That tasted <u>just okay</u>	Це смакувало <u>просто добре.</u>
5	You <u>stole my daughter's heart with a trick.</u>	Ти <u>вкрав серце моєї доньки за допомогою хитрощів.</u>
6	With cunning hast <u>thou filched my daughter's heart.</u>	Хитрощами ви <u>викрали серце моєї доньки.</u>
7	When the Americans and their guards did come out, the sky was black with smoke. The sun was an angry little pinhead. <u>Dresden was like the moon now, nothing but minerals.</u>	Коли американці та їхні вартові вийшли на вулицю, небо було чорне від диму. Сонце було сердитою маленькою голочкою. <u>Дрезден зараз був схожий на місяць, ніщо, крім мінералів.</u>
8	I could have done <u>a little better</u> on the test.	Я міг <u>трохи краще</u> виконати тест.
9	We had our best games <u>after a 70-0 loss</u>	Ми провели наші найкращі ігри після <u>поразки 70-0.</u>
10	BENVOLIO: What, art thou hurt? MERCUTIO: Ay, ay, <u>a scratch, a scratch.</u> Marry, 'tis enough. Where is my page?—Go, villain, fetch a	BENVOLIO: Що, ти поранився? MERCUTIO: Так, так, це <u>просто подряпина, подряпина.</u> Віра, цього досить. Де мій лакей? — Пішов,

	surgeon.	негідник, приведи лікаря.
11	I'm not as young as I was - I'm old.	Я не такий молодий, як колись - я старий.
12	Then he went to the wall; raised the weapon tall on their Hygelacthane arms, angry and impatient. <u>This land was not in vain to the warrior now.</u>	Потім він пішов до стіни; підняв зброю вгору в руках їхнього Гігелактейна, злий і нетерплячий. <u>Тепер ця земля була не даремною для воїна.</u>
13	I know how in recent years the works of the Grub Street fraternity <u>have been subjected to many prejudices.</u>	Я знаю, як у останні роки твори братства Греб-стріт <u>були піддані багатьом упередженням.</u>
14	And I think you weren't <u>burdened with too much learning</u> , so why don't we just ignore each other until we leave?	І я вважаю, що ви не були <u>обтяжені занадто великим навчанням</u> , тому чому б просто не ігнорувати один одного, поки ми не підемо?
15	<u>Veni, vidi, vici - came, saw, won</u>	<u>Veni, vidi, vici - прийшов, побачив, переміг</u>
16	Yes, the volcano <u>has thrown out some stones</u>	Так, вулкан <u>вивержив кілька каменів.</u>
17	Yes, you <u>could freeze your nose</u> there	Так, там можна <u>було відморозити носа</u>
18	I didn't notice it at first; <u>I was too busy to be busy, but then I did it.</u>	Спочатку я цього не помітив; <u>Я був занадто зайнятий, щоб бути зайнятим, але потім я це зробив</u>
19	<u>Beach landings are currently taking place</u>	"Десант на пляжі в даний час

	<u>at various points...</u>	<u>відбувається в різних точках..."</u>
20	There are <u>currently landings on the beach at various points...</u>	Зараз <u>проводяться десантні операції на пляжі в різних точках..."</u>
21	Obstacles built in the sea <u>turned out to be not as difficult as expected.</u>	Перешкоди, встановлені в морі, <u>виявилися не такими складними, як очіувалося</u>
22	<u>So far everything is going according to plan...»</u> and the subtitle: «A large <u>armada of more than 4,000 ships...</u>	" <u>Наразі все йде за планом..."</u> та підзаголовок: "Велика <u>армада з більш ніж 4 000 кораблів..."</u> "
23	Six feet high was not an <u>ideal</u> height for aircraft	" <u>Шість футів висоти не були ідеальною висотою для літаків.</u> "
24	I am having a wonderful hour; <u>I have never enjoyed myself so much.</u> The flight is long; the instructors are great... It's all a lot of fun	"Я провожу чудово час; <u>я ніколи так не насолоджувався.</u> Політ тривалий; інструктори - чудові... Це все дуже весело".
25	Doesn't matter: <u>your ticket entitles you to break your journey</u>	Не має значення: <u>ваш білет дозволяє вам зупинити подорож</u>
26	We are writing in light of the recent developments in Ukraine and the impact this may have on you. I mean, we won't kick him out of the hostel yet. The General Staff is such a development company ... <u>And you say newspeak ... High, high art!</u> Creed according to Oxford: "Developed for us under Pontius Pilate"...	«Ми пишемо в світлі останніх подій в Україні та впливу, який це може мати на вас». Я маю на увазі, ми ще не будемо виганяти його з гуртожитку. Генштаб - це така девелоперська компанія ... <u>А ви кажете новомовність ... Високе, високе мистецтво! Символ віри</u>

		за Оксфордом: “Розроблений для нас при Понтії Пілаті”
27	Tis but a scratch!” The battle continues with King Arthur cutting off the second arm. «Just a flesh wound» says the Black Knight. Finally with both legs and both arms severed the Black Knight concedes that victory is out of his grasp. Alright, we’ll call it a draw then. It was common during the WWII bombing of London for a store which had been partially damaged – say, the roof blown off and maybe a missing wall – to remain in business with the sign... <u>More open than usual</u>	"Це всього лише подряпина!" - Бій триває, і Король Артур відрубє другу руку. "Це просто м'ясний відсік", - каже Чорний Рицар. Нарешті, з обома ногами та обома руками відрізаними, Чорний Рицар визнає, що перемога йому недосяжна. "Добре, тоді ми назвемо це нічиєю". Під час бомбардування Лондона, під час Другої світової війни було звичайно, що магазин, який був частково пошкоджений - скажімо, дах відірваний та, можливо, відсутня стіна - залишався в бізнесі з вивіскою " <u>Трохи відчинено</u> "
28	I’m <u>just going outside</u> and may be some time.	Я <u>просто йду на вулицю</u> і можливо, трохи затримаюся
29	<u>Houston, we have a problem</u> , but Hello Milton Keynes, we’re in a bit of a pickle here”.	<u>Houston, у нас проблема</u> , проте "Привіт, Мілтон Кейнс, тут маленьке непорозуміння
30	<u>I think you are wrong</u>	<u>Я вважаю, що ви помиляєтеся</u>
31	<u>I don't think you're right</u>	<u>Я не вважаю, що ви праві</u>
32	He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and <u>he had gone</u>	Це був старий чоловік, який ловив рибу самотужки на човні

	<u>eighty-four days now without taking a fish</u>	в Гольфстрімі, і <u>за останні вісімдесят чотири дні він не вловив жодної риби</u>
33	<u>The English have no soul; they have understatement instead</u>	У англійців немає душі; замість цього у них андестейтмент (применшення)
34	Our assessment of the situation in the former Yugoslavia could well change if and <u>as the situation changes</u>	Наша оцінка ситуації в колишній Югославії може змінитися у разі зміни обставин
35	<u>county</u>	графство
36	<u>House of Lords</u>	верхня палата Парламенту Великої Британії
37	<u>Oval Office</u>	президент США
38	<u>The Crown</u>	королева Великобританії
39	And here at <u>APEC</u> , in Hangzhou, we took measures, just as we did as part of the <u>G20</u> , among the most developed industrialized nations, to start systematically addressing these issues.	Тут, на <u>АРЕС</u> , в Ханчжоу, ми прийняли заходи, так само як ми робили це в рамках <u>G20</u> , серед найбільш розвинених промислово розвинених країн, щоб систематично розв'язувати ці питання
40	Nick Clegg: Our public services <u>cut to the bone</u> ; our communities divided; our shared British values of decency, tolerance, and generosity cast aside	Нік Клег: Наші громадські служби <u>розчленовані до кісток</u> ; наші спільноти розділені; наші спільні британські цінності порядності, терпимості та щедрості відкинуті
41	David Cameron: ...my hairs standing up on the back of my neck as <u>a succession of</u>	Девід Кемерон: ...моє волосся стало дибки на потилиці, коли

	<p><u>democratically elected leaders</u>, some of them just out of prison, walked onto that stage and praised Margaret Thatcher and our Party for the inspiration she gave on our long march to freedom</p>	<p>на сцену виходили один за одним <u>демократично обрані лідери</u>, деякі з них тільки вийшли з в'язниці, і вони висловлювали подяку Маргарет Тетчер і нашій Партії за натхнення, яке вона надала нашій тривалій мандрівці до свободи</p>
42	<p>Hillary Clinton: This 'on-demand' or so-called '<u>gig economy</u>' is creating exciting opportunities and unleashing innovation...</p>	<p>Хіларі Клінтон: Ця так звана 'онлайн-економіка' чи '<u>економіка гіг-ринку</u>' створює захоплюючі можливості та сприяє розвитку інновацій...</p>
43	<p>Donald Trump: We're going to start the engine rolling again because right now our <u>country is dying at 1 percent GDP</u>...</p>	<p>Дональд Трамп: Ми знову почнемо працювати, оскільки зараз наша <u>країна знаходиться на межі гибелі з темпом зростання ВВП в 1 відсоток</u></p>
44	<p>Nick Clegg: Our economy crippled by <u>reckless</u> borrowing; our children destined to pay for it for years to come; the future of our United Kingdom <u>in the balance</u> once again</p>	<p>Нік Клегг: Наша економіка скалічена <u>нерозумними</u> запозиченнями; нашим дітям судилося розплатитися за це в майбутньому; майбутнє нашої Великобританії знову у <u>невизначеному стані</u></p>
45	<p>Donald Trump: Poland is <u>the geographic heart</u> of Europe, but more importantly, in the Polish people, we see <u>the soul of</u></p>	<p>Дональд Трамп: Польща це <u>географічне серце Європи</u>, але найголовніше те, що у поляках</p>

	<u>Europe</u>	ми бачимо <u>душу Європи</u>
46	<u>stone's throw, two steps away</u>	<u>за два кроки</u> (недалеко, поблизу)
47	It`s <u>not the biggest</u> tool in the box.	Це <u>не найбільший</u> інструмент у ящику.
48	She isn`t so kind as she used to be	Вона не така добра, як колись.
49	President Volodymyr Zelenskyu : It is only <u>a matter of time</u> before we can restore a just peace for our part of Europe, for Ukraine	Володимир Зеленський: Це лише <u>питання часу</u> , і ми зможемо відновити справедливий мир для нашої частини Європи, для України"
50	And I thank our partners-leaders, all partner countries, each and every one who helps us <u>increase our strength</u> and make Ukrainian defense even more active.	І я вдячний нашим партнерам-лідерам, всім країнам-партнерам, кожному, хто допомагає нам <u>збільшити нашу силу</u> та зробити українську оборону ще активнішою.
51	I am confident that our reconstruction project will give impetus to the development of at least our entire region – <u>following Ukraine</u> and all our partners who will cooperate with Ukraine .	Я впевнений, що наш проект реконструкції надасть поштовх розвитку принаймні нашому регіону - <u>слідуючи за Україною</u> та всіма нашими партнерами, які будуть співпрацювати з Україною
52	<u>a minor inconvenience</u>	<u>невелика незручність</u>
53	<u>some civil unrest</u>	<u>деякі громадянські заворушення</u>
54	But though I have wept and fasted, wept and prayed,	"Але, хоч я плакав і постив, плакав і молився,

	Though I have seen my head (grown slightly bald) brought in upon a platter, <u>I am no prophet</u> - and here's no great matter	Хоч я бачив, як мою голову (трохи втративши волосся) принесли на тарілці, <u>Я не пророк</u> - і тут немає нічого великого
55	No, it`s <u>not so deep as a well nor so wide as a church-door</u> , but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. Ask for me tomorrow, and you shall find me a grave man	Ні, це <u>не так глибоко, як колодязь</u> , і не так широко, як входи церкви, але цього достатньо, це вистачить. Питайте про мене завтра, і ви знайдете мене серйозно настроєним чоловіком
56	Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, As his corse to the rampart we hurried; Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where <u>our hero</u> was buried.	Не лунала барабанна дробовина, не чути було жалібної ноти, Коли його тіло ми несли на майданчик; Жоден солдат не дав прощального пострілу над могилою, де похований <u>наш герой</u>
57	He looked at the dishes. I knew what he was thinking, what he thought every time he saw a spread like this one. He shook his head and said, " <u>You know, it's really not that hard to put food on the table if that's what you decide to do</u> ".	Він подивився на посуд. Я знав, про що він думає, що він думає кожного разу, коли бачить подібний розворот. Він похитав головою і сказав: " <u>Ви знаєте, насправді не так вже й важко поставити їжу на стіл, якщо ви так вирішили.</u> "
58	<u>Now, no recriminations</u> , Lori told him.	<u>Тепер без взаємних звинувачень</u> , — сказала йому

		Лорі
59	feeding a family is easy <u>if you make it a priority</u>	Годувати сім'ю легко, <u>якщо ви це ставите в пріоритет</u>
60	Beowulf raised the hard weapon by the hilt, angry and resolute – <u>the sword wasn't useless to the warrior.</u>	Беовульф підняв тверду зброю за рукоятку, сердитий і рішучий – <u>меч не був марним для воїна.</u>
61	...A man is standing, <u>throwing off the ballasts, having rejuvenated for seven hundred years;</u> Everyone is against everyone, everyone does not agree with anyone.	...Стоїть людина, <u>скинувши баласты, помолодшавши на сімсот років;</u> Всі проти всіх, всі ні з ким не згодні
62	And so we will go and disappear without a trace. <u>That the mullein will not bloom on us.</u>	І так поїдемо, і зникнемо без сліду. <u>Що й коров'як на нас не зацвіте.</u>
63	Grandmother is <u>small</u> , barely visible from the ground»	бабуся <u>малесенька</u> , ледве од землі видно
64	To lose one parent, Mr. Worthing, may be regarded as a misfortune; to lose both <u>looks like carelessness.</u>	Втратити одного з батьків, містере Вортінг, можна вважати нещастям; втратити обидва <u>виглядає як необережність</u>
65	Have you ever met the queen? <u>No, But he has.</u>	Ви колись зустрічали тут королеву?.. <u>Ні. А от він зустрічав.</u>
66	David Cameron: <u>I was lucky to receive the award;</u> there were so many talented	Девід Кемерон: <u>Мені пощастило отримати нагороду;</u>

	nominees.	було так багато талановитих номінантів
67	I did <u>okay</u> on the project	Я <u>непогано</u> впорався з проектом
68	I have <u>a few things</u> on my plate right now.	У мене зараз кілька справ на руках
69	I think the main lesson we've learned is that <u>tolerance</u> is the one essential ingredient of any happy marriage	Я вважаю, що основний урок, який ми засвоїли, полягає в тому, що <u>терпимість</u> є єдиним необхідним інгредієнтом будь-якого щасливого шлюбу.
70	...Brigitte Macron and I share a deep love of literature and a passion to promote literacy: through our respective work, <u>we have seen first-hand the life-changing power of books to bring us joy, comfort, companionship, laughter and tears.</u>	...Бріджит Макрон і я поділяємо глибоку любов до літератури та пристрасть до сприяння грамотності: завдяки нашій відповідній роботі <u>ми на власні очі побачили силу змін життя книг, які приносять нам радість, комфорт, спілкування, сміх і сльози. .»</u>
71	Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that you will forgive my slightly rusty French, but it is now 60 years since I was a student at the Institut Britannique in Paris. It is a huge pleasure to be here with Mme Brigitte Macron today, in this wonderful library, to launch the Prix de L'Entente Littéraire. I very much hope that this Prize will go a long way to proving that Victor Hugo was	«Пані та панове, я сподіваюся, що ви пробачите мою трохи жахливу французьку, але вже минуло 60 років, як я була студенткою Британського інституту в Парижі. Мені дуже приємно бути сьогодні тут із пані Бріжит Макрон, у цій чудовій бібліотеці, щоб

<p>unfair to us when he said, “L’Angleterre a deux livres”, “England has two books” – as dearly as we value the Bible and Shakespeare, <u>I promise that we have many more than two</u>, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate... And, just as in France, our writers every year create new masterpieces which this Prize aims to celebrate. Brigitte Macron and I <u>share a deep love of literature and a passion to promote literacy</u>: through our respective work, we have seen first-hand the life-changing power of books to bring us joy, comfort, companionship, laughter and tears, opening our eyes to others’ experiences and reminding us that we are not alone</p>	<p>відкрити Prix de L’Entente Littéraire. Я дуже сподіваюся, що ця Премія значною мірою допоможе довести, що Віктор Гюго був несправедливий до нас, коли сказав: «L’Angleterre a deux livres», «В Англії дві книги» — так само дорого, як ми цінуємо Біблію та Шекспіра, <u>я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж дві</u>, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися... І, як і у Франції, наші письменники щороку створюють нові шедеври, які ця Премія має відзначити. Ми з Бріжит Макрон <u>поділяємо глибоку любов до літератури та прагнемо сприяти грамотності</u>: завдяки нашій відповідній роботі ми на власні очі побачили силу, яка змінює життя книг, приносячи нам радість, розраду, спілкування, сміх і сльози, відкриваючи наші погляд на досвід інших і нагадування нам, що ми не самотні»</p>
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72	<p><u>Apprendre à lire, c'est allumer du feu ; toute syllabeépelée étincelle</u>, «To learn to read is to light a fire; every syllable that is spelled out is a spark». Ladies and gentlemen, you have the ability to light fires with your words and I greatly look forward to reading the winners' books next year. Thank you for your support for the Prix de L'Entente Littéraire and may I wish all the entrants: bonne chance!</p>	<p><u>Apprendre à lire, c'est allumer du feu ; toute syllabeépelée étincelle</u>. Навчитися читати — це запалювати вогонь; кожен прочитаний склад збуджує іскру». Шановні гості, ви маєте здатність розпалювати вогні своїми словами, і я з нетерпінням чекаю, коли зможу прочитати книги переможців наступного року. Дякую вам за підтримку Prix de L'Entente Littéraire і хочу побажати всім учасникам: bonne chance!</p>
73	<p>England has two books (referring to the Bible and Shakespeare). By saying, «as dearly as we value the Bible and Shakespeare, <u>I promise that we have many more than two</u></p>	<p>Англія має дві книги (посилаючись на Біблію та Шекспіра) Кажучи, «наскільки нам дорогі Біблія та Шекспір, <u>я обіцяю, що у нас є набагато більше, ніж дві</u>.</p>
74	<p><u>I promise that we have many more than two</u>, as the esteemed authors gathered here demonstrate</p>	<p><u>я обіцяю, що у нас набагато більше, ніж два</u>, як демонструють шановні автори, які тут зібралися...</p>
75	<p>I must say I <u>don't feel very much like the Queen</u>. I was only a child when the King, my father, died, and suddenly you are the Queen. So you have to grow up very quickly.</p>	<p>Мені слід визнати, що я відчуваю себе <u>далеко не так, як королева</u>. Коли король, мій батько, помер, я була лише дитина, і раптом ти —</p>

		королева. Таким чином, вам доводиться дуже швидко вирости
76	We are all the product of our families, our communities, and our nation. We are all interconnected. And we ignore that <u>at our peril</u> .	Ми всі продукт наших сімей, наших спільнот і нашої нації. Ми всі пов'язані між собою. І ми ігноруємо це на наше <u>власне небезпеченство</u>
77	We may have our differences, but we also have much more in common. We may compete in sport, but in friendship and understanding, there is <u>much more that unites us than divides us</u> .	Можливо, у нас є наші відмінності, але у нас є і набагато більше спільного. Ми можемо змагатися у спорті, але в дружбі та розумінні нас об'єднує <u>набагато більше, ніж ділить нас</u>
78	<u>An exceptional and gifted human being</u>	<u>Виняткова і обдарована людина.</u>
79	"Prince Philip and I are delighted to be here, and to experience at first hand Ireland's <u>world-famous hospitality</u> ."	Принц Філіп і я в захваті бути тут і особисто відчуті <u>всесвітньо відому гостинність</u> Ірландії
80	<u>We will meet again</u>	<u>Ми знову зустрінемося.</u>
81	In this special year, as I <u>dedicate myself</u> anew to your service, I hope we will all be reminded of the power of togetherness and the convening strength of family, friendship, and good neighborliness.	У цей особливий рік, коли я знову <u>присвячую</u> себе вашому служінню, я сподіваюся, щоби всі пригадаємо про силу єдності та об'єднуючу силу сім'ї, дружби та добросусідства.
82	I am simply <u>a modest individual</u> who has	Я просто <u>скромна особистість</u> ,

	been fortunate to be in the right place at the right time.	якій пощастило бути в потрібному місці в потрібний час.
83	<u>I don't very much enjoy acting.</u> I much prefer walking in the countryside. And then gradually, the word got around that maybe I would have preferred just to go away and stay in the countryside and not bother anyone. They wanted me to go out, and so they devised a way of persuading me to do it	<u>Мені не дуже подобається давати виступи.</u> Я набагато більше люблю гуляти за містом. Потім почалися чутки, що, можливо, я б віддала перевагу просто відійти і залишитися у селі, щоб нікого не турбувати. Вони хотіли, щоб я відходила, тому вони вигадали спосіб мене переконати це зробити.
84	<u>I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice</u> but I can do something else - I can give my heart and my devotion to these old islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations	<u>Я не можу вас провести у бою.</u> <u>Я не встановлюю закони</u> і не здійснюю правосуддя, але я можу зробити інше - я можу віддати своє серце і свою відданість цим старим островам та всім народам нашого братерства націй.
85	It is a sad and regrettable reality that through history our islands have experienced <u>more than their fair share</u> of heartache, turbulence, and loss.	Це сумна і жахаюча реальність, що протягом історії наші острови пережили <u>більше, ніж їм належить</u> від серцевини, турбулентності та втрат.
86	The challenges of the past have been replaced by new economic challenges	Виклики минулого були замінені новими економічними

	which <u>will demand the same imagination and courage.</u>	викликами, які <u>вимагатимуть</u> тієї ж самої уяви та мужності.
87	There are other stories written daily across these islands which <u>do not find their voice</u> in solemn pages of history books, or newspaper headlines but which are at the heart of shared narrative.	Існують інші історії, які пишуться кожен день на цих островах і <u>не знаходять свого голосу</u> на урочистих сторінках історичних книг або газетних заголовках, але які є серцем спільної наративної тканини
88	These families share the two islands; they <u>have visited each other and have come home to each other</u> over the years	Ці сім'ї ділять два острови; вони відвідують одна одну та повертаються додому одна до <u>одної</u> протягом років.
89	<u>I know of no single formula for success.</u> But over the years I have observed that some attributes of leadership are universal and are often about finding ways of encouraging people to combine their efforts, their talents, their insights, their enthusiasm and their inspiration to work together.	<u>Я не знаю жодної єдиної формули успіху.</u> Але протягом років я спостерігала, що деякі якості лідерства є універсальними і часто полягають у тому, щоб знайти способи заохочувати людей об'єднувати свої зусилля, таланти, ідеї, ентузіазм і натхнення для спільної роботи разом.
90	“Therefore I am sure that this, <u>my Coronation, is not the symbol of a power and a splendor that are gone</u> but a declaration of our hopes for the future, and for the years I may, by God's Grace and	Тому я впевнена, що ця, <u>моя коронація, не є символом влади і розкіші минулих часів</u> , а оголошенням наших сподівань на майбутнє та на роки, які

	Mercy, be given to reign and serve you as your Queen.”	мені, за ласкою і милосердям Божим, буде доручено правити і служити вам як ваша Королева."
91	<u>I'm most grateful for your kind help.</u>	<u>Я вам дуже вдячна за вашу допомогу.</u>
92	We have had our share of troubles acknowledging challenges without <u>dwelling on them, displaying resilience and fortitude,</u>	Ми мали свою частку труднощів, визнаючи виклики, не залишаючись на них уваги, демонструючи витривалість та міцність.
93	<u>One can only do one's best</u>	<u>Кожен може робити лише найкраще, на що здатний</u>
94	<u>We must find a way forward</u>	<u>Нам слід знайти шлях вперед</u>
95	<u>Society is always evolving, isn't it?</u>	<u>Суспільство завжди еволюціонує, чи не так?</u>
96	«My Government’s priority is to grow and strengthen the economy and help ease the cost of living for families. My Government will level up opportunity in all parts of the country and support more people into work. My Ministers will continue to support the police to make the streets safer, and fund the National Health Service to reduce the COVID backlogs. In these challenging times, my Government will play a leading role <u>in defending democracy and freedom across the world,</u> including continuing to support the people of	Пріоритетом мого уряду є зростання та зміцнення економіки та допомога сім'ям у зниженні витрат на життя. Мій уряд збільшить можливості у всіх частинах країни та підтримає більше людей у працевлаштуванні. Мої міністри продовжать підтримувати поліцію для забезпечення безпеки на вулицях і фінансуватимуть Національну службу охорони

	<p>Ukraine. My Government will drive economic growth to improve living standards and fund sustainable investment in public services. This will be underpinned by a responsible approach to the public finances, reducing debt while reforming and cutting taxes. My Ministers will support the Bank of England to return inflation to its target»</p>	<p>здоров'я для зменшення затримок через COVID. У ці важкі часи мій уряд буде відігравати провідну роль у <u>захисті демократії та свободи по всьому світу</u>, включаючи підтримку народу України. Мій уряд буде сприяти економічному зростанню для покращення рівня життя та фінансуванню сталих інвестицій у громадські служби. Це буде підтримано відповідальним підходом до державних фінансів, зменшенням боргу та реформуванням і зниженням податків. Мої міністри підтримуватимуть Банк Англії у досягненні повернення інфляції до її цільового рівня."</p>
97	<p>The ceremonies you have seen today are ancient, and some of their origins are veiled in the mists of the past. But their spirit and their meaning shine through the ages <u>never, perhaps, more brightly than now</u>. I have in sincerity pledged myself to your service, as so many of you are pledged to mine. Throughout all my life</p>	<p>Обряди, які ви бачили сьогодні, є стародавніми, і деякі їхні коріння загублені в туманах минулого. Але їхній дух і їхній сенс сяють крізь віки <u>ніколи, можливо, так яскраво, як зараз</u>. Я щиро пообіцяла вам служити, як багато хто з вас пообіцяв</p>

	and with all my heart I shall strive to be worthy of your trust.	мені. Все життя і всім серцем я прагну бути гідною вашої довіри.
98	<p>My Government will endeavour to improve the protection of the community against crime. The strength, efficiency and well-being of the police will be their continuing concern; and they will seek to make more effective the various methods of penal treatment... Legislation will be introduced to provide for a levy on horse-racing and, in England and Wales, to check abuses by registered clubs and to reform the licensing laws. Authority will be sought for an increase in the number of judges in the Supreme Court. My Government will persevere with measures to promote economic growth in the Highlands and Islands and to develop modern standards of living there; and they will put forward legislation to amend the Crofters (Scotland) Act. A Bill will be introduced to extend the investment powers of trustees. <u>Legislation will be laid before you to amend the Weights and Measures Acts.</u> Legislation is being prepared to provide financial assistance towards the construction of a new Atlantic liner to replace the Queen Mary</p>	<p>Мій уряд прагне покращити захист громади від злочинності. Сила, ефективність та благополуччя поліції залишатимуться їхньою постійною турботою; вони будуть намагатися зробити різноманітні методи кримінального покарання більш ефективними... Буде внесений законопроект для встановлення збору за конними перегонами і, в Англії та Уельсі, для контролю зловживань зареєстрованими клубами та реформування законів про ліцензування. Буде шукатися дозвіл на збільшення кількості суддів у Верховному Суді. Мій уряд буде продовжувати заходи для сприяння економічному зростанню в гірських і острівних регіонах та для розвитку сучасних стандартів життя там; буде внесений законопроект для внесення змін</p>

		до Закону про крофтерів (Шотландія). Буде внесений законопроект для розширення прав інвесторів-опікунів. <u>Перед вами буде представлено законопроект щодо внесення змін до Законів про вагу та міри.</u> Готується законодавство для надання фінансової допомоги на будівництво нового атлантичного лайнера, який замінить "Королеву Мері
99	Legislation will be introduced to provide for a levy on horse-racing and, in England and Wales, <u>to check abuses</u> by registered clubs and to reform the licensing laws.	Буде внесено законопроект для встановлення збору на кінські перегони та в Англії та Уельсі <u>для контролю зловживань</u> з боку зареєстрованих клубів і реформи законів про ліцензування.
100	"Madame President, <u>you have done a great deal to promote this understanding and reconciliation.</u> You set out to build bridges. And I have seen it first hand, your success in bringing together different communities and traditions on this island.	Пані Президентко, <u>ви зробили багато для сприяння цьому розумінню і примиренню.</u> Ви поклалися будувати мости. І я бачив це особисто, ваш успіх у зближенні різних спільнот і традицій на цьому острові.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Магістерська робота на тему: «Мистецтво андестейтменту (применшення) королеви Єлизавети II та способи його перекладу» складається з 113 сторінок, списку використаної літератури та включає 1 додаток.

Об'єкт аналізу - спосіб перекладу, фрази, які виражають андестейтмент (применшення).

Об'єкт дослідження – аналіз використання методу применшення в промовах та виступах.

Матеріал дослідження – збірки публічних виступів королеви Єлизавети II, переклади її промов та текстів, статті та дослідження з лінгвістики.

Мета дослідження - проаналізувати слова вирази у перекладі фраз, які відносяться до категорії андестейтменту.

Методи дослідження. У роботі використані наступні методи:

- метод літературного аналізу (використовувався для аналізу текстів публічних виступів королеви Єлизавети II визначення типів андестейтменту, їхніх стилістичних особливостей використання);
- проблемно-тематичний метод (використовувався для окреслення кола питань, які варто розглянути в межах дипломної роботи);
- описовий метод (використовувався для опису теоретичних відомостей);
- компонентний метод (використовувався для лінгвістичного вивчення значень андестейтменту);
- порівняльно-перекладознавчий аналіз (використовувався для порівняння оригіналу промов королеви з українським перекладом).
- метод узагальнення (використовувався для підготовки загальних висновків на основі вивчених фактів);

Дослідження привело до результатів, які можна використовувати при викладанні практичного курсу перекладу, зокрема у розділах "Аналіз перекладу тексту", "Переклад цитат" та "Переклад стилістичних прийомів".

Перший розділ роботи присвячений визначенню та дослідженню поняття «андестейтмент», його відношенню до категорій стилістичних прийомів, використанню досліджуваного прийому у літературі, його функціям та способам перекладу його на українську мову. Також в даному розділі було проведено порівняння андестейтменту з іншими літературними прийомами, такими як гіпербола, антиклімакс, літотес.

У другому розділі роботи досліджується використання андестейтменту в промовах та публічних виступах королеви Єлизавети, в літературних творах, фільмах, повсякденних розмовах. Крім того, вивчаються методи перекладу андестейтменту, які використовуються у виступах політичних діячів та акторів.

У третьому розділі роботи акцентується увага на практичному застосуванні методів перекладу андестейтменту, літоти та гіперболи при використанні виступів королеви та можливих варіантах перекладу, які частково або повністю передають ідею, яку автор хотів виразити.

Ключові слова: андестейтмент, літота, гіпербола, виступи королеви Єлизавети.

Наукова новизна одержаних результатів полягає у глибокому вивченні специфічних прийомів вживання різних типів андестейтменту, (применшення) в мовленні королеви Єлизавети II, а також у виявленні та аналізі його особливостей в політичних контекстах, способів перекладу цих комбінацій на українську мову та функцій, які вони виконують. Проведений аналіз дозволяє визначити оптимальні стратегії перекладу, які допомагають зберегти інтонацію та емоційний забарвлення андестейтменту (применшення) в перекладі.

Практичне значення отриманих результатів полягає у внеску результатів дослідження до загальної теорії перекладу, виявленні процесу трансформації лексичних одиниць при поєднанні з іншими одиницями та при перекладі з англійської мови на українську. Одержані результати також можуть бути корисним для досліджень у галузі лінгвістики, культурології та комунікацій, розширюючи знання про стилістичні варіанти мовлення.