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Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

Speech Repository as a database for interpretation:
analysis of the speech of European Commission speakers

(based on <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sr/>)

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Yeliena Poleshko

Research supervisor:

T.O. Anokhina

Doctor of Philology

Full Professor

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

SPEECH REPOSITORY ЯК БАЗА ДАНИХ ДЛЯ УСНОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ:
АНАЛІЗ МОВЛЕННЯ ДИКТОРІВ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОЇ КОМІСІЇ
(НА МАТЕРІАЛІ [HTTPS://WEBGATE.EC.EUROPA.EU/SR/](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/sr/))

Полешко Єлена

студентка групи Па16-20

Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)

доктор філологічних наук, професор

Анохіна Тетяна Олександрівна

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Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і
практики перекладу з англійської мови

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
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студент _____ курсу _____ групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітня програма **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації**

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Науковий керівник _____

Дата видачі завдання _____ листопад 2023 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частини план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2023 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2024 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2024 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2024 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2024 р.	

Науковий керівник _____ (підпис)

Студент _____ (підпис)

**РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

студента(ки) _____ курсу групи _____ факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітня програма **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації**

(ПІБ студента)

за темою _____

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

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту» _____
(42-70 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання» _____
(0-41 балів)

_____ (підпис керівника)

” ” _____ 2024 р.

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper is focussed on the Speech Repository. The Speech Repository is a speech database used to train simultaneous and consecutive interpretation. This database can be useful for interpreting for the following reasons: it contains speech recordings of native speakers from different countries, it contains speech recordings on various topics and it contains speech recordings in different genres. Moreover, the speeches are published on the Speech Repository website, making them accessible to everyone from a student to an experienced translator.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the speeches of the European Commission directors contained in the Speech Repository in order to identify their characteristics and features that may be useful for interpreters.

The subject of the research is the methods and technologies of using the Speech Repository for interpretation. Speech analysis and interpretation can affect the interpretation process, making them a great tool for practice.

The object of the research is the speech data contained in the Speech Repository, in particular, the speeches of the European Commission directors.

The methods used in research are text analysis, lexical and stylistic analysis.

The theoretical and practical value of the research is to prove the viability of the Speech Repository as an effective practising tool.

A term paper includes an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, and a list of references. The first section describes the theoretical foundations of English-Ukrainian interpreting. The second chapter discusses the Speech Repository as a basis for analysing the speech of the European Commission announcers.

The term paper has in total 46 pages. The first chapter has 13 pages, the second one has 13 pages. There are also two Annexes – Annex A and B.

CHAPTER 1 THEORETICAL BASIC OF ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definition, features, and characteristic of interpretation

Communication plays a significant role in our life. According to Bahov I. S. (2010), intercultural communication has a significant importance for future translators. Conversation and communication share similarities, yet they are distinct concepts. Both involve information exchange and transmission. However, conversation focuses on interpersonal interaction, while communication has an additional meaning – information exchange in society. Communication is a socially determined process of exchange of thoughts and feelings between people in different fields of activity, which is implemented mainly through verbal means of communication. On the other hand, conversation involves information transfer across interpersonal and mass communication using diverse verbal and non-verbal means (Bahov, 2010).

According to Ioana-Narcisa Cretu (2020), translation is used to express in different languages the same communication content. Communication, as well as translation and interpretation, requires two or more languages. This leads to the notion of intercultural communication (Cretu, 2020).

Bahov I. S. (2010) defines intercultural communication. Based on his studies, we can understand that intercultural communication has a narrow and broad sense. In the broader sense, it involves communication among individuals from diverse cultures, languages, and varying national identities. In this case, communication takes place as an exchange of cultural objects of activity, or rather, in the form of exchange of the means of activity, and exchange of images of consciousness associated with specific words and described in texts (Bahov, 2010).

Bahov I. S. (2010) states the importance of intercultural competence for future interpreters. Intercultural competence is a complex combination of knowledge, skills, qualities and abilities of a personality that ensures the choice of adequate means and

strategies for communicative and non-communicative activities and behaviour of students in the context of intercultural interaction. In his opinion, a significant result of the formation of intercultural interaction of future translators is the development of qualities and abilities of the individual as the ability to continuous education, which implies the desire to expand knowledge about the cultural and socio-cultural life of the country of study and the native country, intercultural adaptation, ability to reflect, tolerance and empathy (Bahov, 2010).

Interpreting is one of the most difficult types of translation because it requires excellent knowledge of the spoken language and subject matter, and the ability to convey the meaning of what is said quickly and clearly. Interpreting, as a process and result of translation activity, has many definitions.

Interpretation is the activity of establishing, either simultaneously (known as simultaneous interpretation) or consecutively (known as consecutive interpretation), oral or gestural communication between two or more or more communicators who cannot, for whatever reason, use the same set of characters. By definition, interpretation is available in such cases. In any case, the term interpretation is ambiguous, as it can refer to both the process and the result. Interpretation is an activity that facilitates oral communication or communication through sign language, simultaneously or consecutively, between communicators who speak different languages.

Globalisation has literally destroyed the artificially created borders in the business world. Partnership agreements and multinational corporations and companies from different countries are direct proof of this. However, there is another border that is not at all difficult to overcome – the language barrier. In order to conduct business and quickly solve professional and communication problems, an absolute mutual understanding of the parties is required.

For this purpose, English is actively used. It is very functional and has the status of an international language. However, despite all its advantages, not everyone speaks it. This problem is quite serious, since it may not be possible to quickly and

efficiently translate the necessary information from or into English quickly and efficiently.

Interpretation is an integral part of international events: business negotiations, conferences, exhibitions. The success of the event and the overall image of the company depend on its quality of the event. Interpretation is perceived by ear once, so neither the interpreter nor the consumer has the opportunity to think about it for a long time.

Moreover, interpretation requires a deep understanding of national specifics, historical realities, and language traditions. An interpreter performs the functions of the recipient in primary communication and the co-author of the message in secondary communication, is not without his or her subjective qualities, which in one way or another affect the translation process.

It's no secret that top interpreters' jobs aren't simple ones, there are some challenges interpreters may face during the interpreting process. Wisal Ahmed Mohamed Saeed (2019) in his article states 4 possible difficulties, can the interpreter have.

Among them is the problem of hearing, cultural awareness, difficulties while translating humour, and a preparation process before doing interpretation.

The interpreter may face some difficulties in hearing the speaker's words. When doing a face-to-face or conference interpreting, a speaker's audio equipment might fail, or someone may say something softly that the interpreter might not have heard. In certain situations, an interpreter is allowed to ask the speaker for clarification.

Professional interpreters are obligated to possess strong cultural awareness and fluency in the target language, along with staying abreast of new idioms and expressions. As language evolves with social changes, interpreters must accurately convey any word or phrase into the target language as needed.

In preparation for conferences or meetings, interpreters will spend a day (or two) beforehand going over materials that'll be discussed or presented by a speaker. Last-minute appointments or tasks can make a normal situation stressful, when an

interpreter hasn't been properly briefed. Preparatory materials enable interpreters to review terminology, familiarise themselves with the topic's content, and conduct additional research if necessary. Without such materials or sufficient time, an interpreter will go into the meeting or conference with confidence that their skills and experience will be their main asset while interpreting.

Moreover, due to cultural differences between societies the interpreter is required to be accurate in transferring the right meaning when the speaker says a joke or a humorous saying (Wisal Ahmed, 2019).

Thus, it is necessary to emphasise that only after realising the communicative intention of the sender of the original message, the interpreter creates a new text in another language that performs the same dominant function as its original, and has on its recipient communicative effect similar to that of the original recipient.

In oral translation, the interpreter is strictly limited in time by the pace of speech and the need to speak the translation simultaneously with the speaker or immediately after a pause in speech. As a result of the above, an interpreter does not have enough time to think and select the right option among many others. The role of semi-automatic skills, knowledge of stable correspondences skills, knowledge of stable correspondences and clichés, the ability to quickly and clearly articulate statements in the target language. During interpretation the interpreter has to introduce elements of adaptive transcoding, omit insignificant details, compress the text of the translation, and establish equivalence relations at a lower level.

1.1.1 Simultaneous translation for training future interpreters

Simultaneous interpretation is a process of an oral translating when an interpreter translates the message from the source language to the target language in real-time. For simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter must be able to simultaneously perform heterogeneous language actions: listening in one language, translating into another language and speaking in that language.

During simultaneous interpretation, the text is translated almost simultaneously with its utterance (with a slight delay of 1-4 seconds). Since it requires the interpreter to listen, understand, translate and speak at the same time, this type of interpretation is considered the most difficult. However, professional interpreters tend to disagree with this notion, giving consecutive interpretation the first place in terms of complexity and effort.

Indeed, the need to speak and listen at the same time requires special training. Perhaps a person's speech, when he or she speaks and listens at the same time, loses some of its vibrancy and originality, but it is still quite possible. Thus, this type of speech cannot be classified as a psychophysical anomaly, but it certainly requires extreme tension and concentration.

During simultaneous interpretation, the interpreter is in an isolated booth and sees the speaker either from a distance through a special window or on a monitor screen, and he or she hears the speaker through headphones. Since the translation is also broadcast from the room through headphones equipped with each chair in the conference room, it is especially important to keep the air clear, to prevent extraneous noise, conversations, coughs, and so-called garbage.

Even more important than consecutive interpretation is the clarity of the interpreter's speech, diction, articulatory correctness of pronunciation, and absence of unnecessary words and sounds such as "mmm", "eh", "as if", etc. The tone of voice should also be clear and "delivered", since the speed of speech is usually higher than normal due to the absence of pauses. Each simultaneous interpreter has their own way of maintaining their voice: a glass of water without gas, special cough drops, or coffee with cream. The intonation culture of a simultaneous interpreter is also important. Their intonation should be smooth, not aggressive, but confident and convincing – this is the most comfortable combination for listeners.

Simultaneous interpreters work in pairs, changing every 10-20 minutes. After changing, the interpreter continues to follow the speaker's speech and uses his or her free time to check dictionaries and conference materials, and if necessary, to help his or her partner.

Simultaneous interpreting is carried out on very short segments of text, which serve as the minimum units of translation in this case, so the key skill in this type of translation, which helps to maintain equivalence, is the skill of prediction. However, even with a developed prediction skill, mistakes cannot be avoided. The translator tries to correct his or her own mistakes by introducing corrective information in his or her next sentences, and this takes time. At the same time, the interpreter should never lag behind the speaker, as he or she will lose the thread of meaning. This time pressure forces the simultaneous interpreter to compress his or her speech, choose the shortest words and most compact phrases, and omit information that is, in his or her opinion, secondary.

Simultaneous interpretation primarily involves analytical and linguistic skills, and to a lesser extent memory. As with consecutive interpreting, the interpreter needs to have a huge amount of vocabulary in his or her active vocabulary. As a rule, the speech text that a simultaneous interpreter has to translate is a text that is spoken rather quickly (since there are almost always regulations at official events) and is an oral monologue of the speaker in his native language based on a prepared text (rarely – without a prepared text).

However, there are complications. For example, languages that are not widely used internationally are usually interpreted into English. In this case, only one simultaneous interpreter translates from the source language into English, while the rest of the interpreters take his or her translated text and translate it into their native language. The quality of the work of all translators then depends on the work of this lead translator, and he or she has a double responsibility. The speaker's accent and speech impediments can also complicate the translation if he or she is delivering a speech in a language other than his or her native language. There are well-known difficulties that Japanese, Indians and Swedes have with English. The specificity of their native languages leaves an imprint on their English. First of all, it affects their pronunciation, which makes it difficult for a translator to understand their speech. It can also be difficult for the interpreter to read out written quotations (e.g., texts of laws) or read aloud documents. Finally, specific tasks arise for the interpreter when

the speaker speaks very slowly, makes long pauses, and repeats himself. There is a danger that the interpreter's speech will look "torn", with long pauses, listeners will lose the logic of the thoughts, and it will seem to them that the interpreter is not translating well or is not translating everything. In such a situation, the interpreter has to take on the task of editing the text. In addition, they need to fill in the pauses with something. This is where the opposite skill to compression can come in handy, namely the ability to expand the text by choosing the most voluminous speech patterns.

In addition to the main type of simultaneous interpretation described above, there are two other types. The first is the so-called whispered simultaneous interpretation. The interpreter is located directly next to the person or group of people for whom they are interpreting and quietly, in a half-hearted voice or whisper, so as not to disturb the rest of the audience (which is why professionals call it "whispering"), translates the content of the speaker's or speech for them. Such "personal" service is necessary when the majority of the audience does not need translation. Such translation is also widely practised at informal meetings: for example, when attending the theatre, watching TV programmes in a foreign language, etc.

Whisper interpreters work in extremely difficult conditions, often in the face of unpredictable interference (loud speech, music, questions, and statements from the client), but the requirements for its translation are lower than those for a conference interpreter. As a rule, they are expected to deliver only a shortened version of the general content of a foreign language message.

1.1.2. Consecutive interpretation for training future interpreters

Consecutive interpretation is a type of interpreting in which the interpreter translates 1-2 phrases or a slightly larger fragment of the spoken text spoken by the speaker, immediately after these several phrases have been spoken. This type of interpretation is often referred to as paragraph-phrase interpretation. When

performing consecutive interpretation, the interpreter starts only after the speaker has finished speaking, having completed his speech or a part of it. The functioning of this type of interpretation is as follows: it follows the original text, either completely or spoken intermittently, meaning paragraph by paragraph, when the translation follows the group of sentences.

As a rule, the interpreter is located directly next to the speaker, so they can see his or her facial expressions and gestures, which helps them to understand the meaning of what is being said. Sometimes, however, the interpreter is out of sight of the audience, in a booth or backstage, and listens to the speech through headphones. In this case, the ability to observe the speaker at least from a distance is very important.

The task of a consecutive interpreter is to memorise the meaning of a significant piece of text and then reproduce it in another language, preserving not only cognitive information but also, if possible, the speaker's style and emotional information. Accordingly, such an interpreter must have a developed memory, the ability to navigate the style on the fly, and have certain acting skills.

High speed of interpreting is also a must. On average, it should be at the upper limit of speed perception of oral speech. If the speaker speaks quickly, it should be equal to the speaker's speech. If the speaker speaks slowly, the interpreter must speak faster than the speaker. Pauses between the speaker's speech and the interpreter's speech should be kept to a minimum.

The easiest consecutive interpretation option for an interpreter is to translate an official report, message, or speech. In this case, as a rule, the text can be obtained in advance or the subject matter can be known. The translator has the opportunity to analyse the text, get acquainted with specialised literature on the topic, and compile a thesaurus. However, even in this case, the interpreter is not immune to surprises, as the speaker may shorten or expand the text of the report, deviate from the topic, or even change it completely during the speech. Therefore, an interpreter needs to have the skills to be psychologically prepared for the most unexpected turn of events during interpretation.

The most unpredictable is the content of the discussion that an interpreter has to interpret at almost any conference. In addition to the general problem stated the interpreter does not know the content of the speeches of specific participants and the essence of possible problems that may arise during the discussion. Conflicts may arise during negotiations. Therefore, the interpreter must have a perfect command of the rules of professional ethics to know how to behave, what to do, and what to translate in a conflict situation.

Consecutive interpretation can be one-way or two-way. One-way interpreting implies that the interpreter translates only from a foreign language into the native language, and another interpreter (usually a native speaker of the target language) translates from the native language into the foreign language. In modern international translation practice, this option is considered to be a priority.

Bilateral interpretation means a situation when the same interpreter translates all speeches from a foreign language into the mother tongue and from the mother tongue into a foreign language.

The quality of translation from the native language into a foreign language and the quality of translation from a foreign language into the native language is slightly different. When translated from a foreign language, the translated text is more coherent, complete and correct than when translated into a foreign language. However, mistakes and misunderstandings are not excluded at the stage of perception of the source foreign language text, since even with the highest level of knowledge of a foreign language, it is still not perceived as fully and reliably as the native language. Conversely, when translating from a native language into a foreign language, there are no problems with perception (they are possible only in conditions of poor hearing, due to speech defects of the speaker and other similar subjective reasons). However, there are various errors in the translated text.

Many translators say that it is easier to translate into a foreign language than into their native language. This is contrary to layman's perceptions of the difficulties of translation. They usually believe that it is easier to translate into their native language. The paradox is easy to explain. Firstly, the completeness of perception is

an important basis for a good translation, which means that this basis is more reliable when translating from the native language. Reliability of perception is a psychologically organising factor: having a good understanding of the source text, the translator is less anxious.

Secondly, the range of options when translating into a foreign language is narrower, the understanding of the foreign language system is somewhat simplified, and the translator knows fewer foreign words and phrases than words in his or her native language. The choice is simplified, less time is spent searching for an option, and the translation is faster. But this does not mean that it is of higher quality.

The interpreter's notes can serve as an auxiliary means of memorisation in consecutive interpretation. The most productive way to write down notes is in the translator's shorthand. With the help of shorthand, an interpreter can consecutively interpret large fragments of an oral speech (lasting 10-15 minutes) or even the entire speech (up to 40 minutes).

The interpreter listens to a large fragment or the entire speech and uses the main content of the message, and then, following all the requirements described above (high speed of speech, preservation of the speaker's emotional colouring and style), reproduces the speech in the target language. The so-called conference interpreter is able to perform this type of translation, which once included the skills of paragraph and phrase translation of speeches and the ability to translate a discussion in a two-way mode, is now based on the translation of a complete text.

This type of consecutive interpretation has two obvious advantages: the first is that it allows for the most equivalent translation possible, as the interpreter conveys the meaning based on knowledge of the entire text, while in paragraph-by-paragraph translation, as a rule, the interpreter does not know the subsequent context; in addition, the interpreter is not tied to individual words and phrases and the translation is thus free of literalism; the second advantage is that the interpreter does not interrupt the speaker and the speaker can fully convey emotional information to the audience. Forced pauses destroy the emotional background of a speech in the first place. Translating the entire text has a significant drawback: until the speaker finishes

his or her speech, the audience, who does not know the speaker's language, is clearly bored while waiting for the translation.

An important professional quality of an interpreter is knowledge of the literature of the source and target languages since the texts of oral speeches are usually kept within the oral version of the literary norm. It is not uncommon for oral communication to use the functional dominants of another style. This is, for example, a eulogy, a mourning speech, where the high style dominates. The oral literary norm, unlike the written norm, has some features of spoken language. Two of them are the most widespread: the emotional order of words and the presence of phraseological units.

As a rule, the text of consecutive interpretation is not recorded anywhere, as it is only needed at the moment of oral contact. However, sometimes it is recorded on a tape recorder or, less often, transcribed to create, for example, written texts of conference materials. The interpreter's abbreviated notes can also serve as a basis for creating written texts or obtaining specific information.

1.2 Problems of English-Ukrainian Spoken Translation

The English-Ukrainian translation is a wide topic that has been studied by lots of academics all around the world. The most prominent studies were done by some Ukrainian professors like Korunets I.V., Koptilov V.V., Mamrak A.V., Karaban I.V., Miram H. M., and others.

There are several problems that interpreters can face during a consecutive or simultaneous interpretation. Among them are lexical and grammatical differences, peculiarities of translating phraseology and various idioms, as well as some cultural differences and the speed of speech. For a skilled interpreter, those problems are not a big deal, not to mention the beginner or a student.

Lexical and grammatical differences can lead to inaccuracies or misunderstandings during interpretation. Some English words can have several meanings in Ukrainian, depending on the context. Also, phraseology and idioms

often have no direct translation into another language, so the task of an interpreter is to find a suitable equivalent that conveys the same meaning very fast.

Moreover, mentioning the cultural differences that can appear during the translation, which are the speech of the speaker, various types of accents in the English language, and the regionalisms, which can be found in Ukrainian. Overall, it can be difficult to do oral translation, especially when dealing with complex topics.

According to Gorbachov S. (2013), a translator and an interpreter as well, need to mind all the types of peculiarities of the languages while performing a translation. He mentioned, that the ability to choose and make the right transformation is one of the translator's main professional skills, one that requires exercise in imagination, intuition, and cultural outlook. Literary talent may also help. A successful translation is largely comprised of successful transformations. Achieving equivalence in translation is connected with the ability to identify a translational problem correctly and to make a suitable translational transformation for any given situation (Gorbachov, 2013).

Variation in the amount of information conveyed in the process of translation, is manifested in such translation techniques as adding to the original message. In English-language texts, names and titles are common, which, however, may be incomprehensible to Ukrainian-speaking listeners, given due to the lack of necessary extralinguistic knowledge, which the translator has to supplement by providing clarifying information. In particular, this applies to proper names, geographical names, names of institutions, firms and so on. Quite often, translators have to make transformations related to the specifics of everyday life, language traditions, and political realities.

In some cases, in order to convey the meaning of the text more correctly and clearly in translation, the translator may need to use an addition, i.e., to introduce a few additional words. This transformation is used due to differences in syntax, grammar, lack of clear lexical and semantic equivalents in the target language, as well as sometimes for purely stylistic reasons. When performing English-Ukrainian

translation it is also possible to use concretization, in which a unit with a broader meaning is represented in the target language by a unit with a narrower meaning.

On the contrary, the Ukrainian language is characterised by a high frequency of high-flown, poetic words and expressions. The transfer of such types of elements into English can be perceived by the reader as a violation of the communicative effect. Pragmatic adaptation to such cases includes the use of techniques of increasing emotionality and neutralisation, which are determined mainly by such a sociolinguistic factor as the difference in the traditions of emotionally evaluative information.

In conclusion, there are several methods for translating an English article into Ukrainian. It includes analysis of the linguistic and cultural aspects of the translation, considering the social and psychological characteristics of the intended recipient, and using translational transformations such as transcription, transliteration, equivalent translation, and lexical and semantic transformations. It's crucial for the translation to accurately represent the source culture's image and symbols while conforming to the target language's standards. By integrating these approaches and considerations, the translation and interpretation process will be performed effectively.

CHAPTER 2. SPEECH REPOSITORY AS BASE OF SPEECH ANALYSIS OF THE ANNOUNCERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

2.1 Speech Repository as a database for spoken translation

Translation is a fairly young profession, but one that is rapidly developing in the context of globalisation shifts, both in terms of content and technical aspects of service. According to the European Commission website, the European Commission's Directorate of Interpretation serves about 11,000 international meetings annually. Meetings may require different types of interpretation services: from consecutive interpretation between two languages (one interpreter) to simultaneous interpretation from and into 24 or more languages (min 72 interpreters). This fact demonstrates the vast experience in organising simultaneous interpretation, providing equipment and communication between participants in the interpretation process.

There are special standards related to translation, interpreting, equipment for interpreting equipment, translation terminology, and also standards related to the activities of interpreters in meeting rooms. All of this is regulated by the different official documents and treaties. Mainly, Treaty on European Union (TEU): Article 55 and Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU): Articles 20, 24, 342 relating to multilingualism. Additionally, there are some Rules of Procedure of the EP: Rule 167 relating to multilingualism.

The European Parliament's Translation Service plays a crucial role in facilitating written and electronic communication across all official languages of the European Union. The mission of the European Institutions is:

1. to make available in all official languages documents relating to Parliament's role as co-legislator and as one of the two arms of the budgetary authority, in order to ensure the legitimacy and transparency of the legislative and budgetary process of the European Union;

2. to enable the European Parliament to meet its commitment to the policy of multilingualism, designed to ensure the equal treatment of languages, which enables all citizens of the European Union to communicate with the institutions and access EU documents in their own language;
3. to ensure that these translation services are supplied as efficiently and effectively as possible (Translation, European Parliament, 2024).

Employing approximately 1140 staff, including over 600 translators, the Directorate-General for Translation stands as one of the largest translation services globally.

In parallel, the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Logistics and Interpretation for Conferences oversees the vital task of interpretation during multilingual meetings. With around 270 staff interpreters and a reserve of 1500 external accredited interpreters, this service ensures that speeches by Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are faithfully and promptly interpreted into all official languages.

Given the multilingual nature of the European Union, legislative acts adopted by the European Parliament must be clear and identical across all 24 official languages. To achieve this, the Parliament employs a team of 75 lawyer-linguists who meticulously verify the linguistic and legislative quality of texts throughout the legislative procedure.

The translation staff generally translate into their mother tongue. This means, for example, that texts intended for Danish readers will be produced by a native speaker of Danish – essential for ensuring the message in the original text is conveyed both accurately and clearly.

For maximum efficiency, translators use modern translation technologies, such as computer-assisted translation, translation memories, machine translation, terminology databases and other online resources (Translation at the EU institutions, 2023).

To become a translation for one of the European Union institutions a person should be able to pass the necessary requirements. They can differ from one

institution to another. The requirements can be found on the official web pages of the EU Institutions. Recruitment into translation positions within EU institutions follows structured selection procedures held by entities such as the European Personnel Selection Office (EU CAREERS) and the European Parliament. To participate in these procedures, candidates must fulfil specific eligibility criteria.

Firstly, a person should have a completed university education of a minimum of three years. This academic requirement ensures the necessary educational background to engage effectively in translation, thinking and analysing.

Secondly, a person should be fluent in its main language both in talking and writing. The next criteria are knowing English, French, or German. Those are the main languages of EU Institutions, which are required for the position of translator, proofreader and even a lawyer.

Moreover, candidates are expected to know one or more of the official languages like Spanish, Polish, Czech or Greek. This linguistic proficiency allows the candidate to process a broader range of documents and materials, as well as to translate into more languages (Recruitment, 2024).

During the interviews while applying for the position of translator in the EU Institutions, a person can be asked about the experience of working with some kinds of translations, especially oral translation. A person can gain this experience by attending special traineeships or preparing by itself using such tools as the Speech Repository.

Traineeships in translation and interpreting within the EU institutions offer valuable experience. There are most commonly a couple of sessions during the year. Usually, a traineeship lasts 3 to 5 months and a person practises its language skills in different types of translation and topics. Additionally, traineeships often serve as a springboard for future career opportunities within the EU institutions.

The specially created repository of the European Union speeches can be used as a self-preparation tool. The Speech Repository can be used as a tool for training for the translators. According to the Speech Repository website the repository serves as a valuable resource for everyone, who wants to practise their interpretation skills

in a diverse linguistic environment. This online learning platform offers a wide range of real-life speeches paired with customised learning materials, designed to support skill development.

Repository has video recordings of various speech types, including public conferences, press events, debates, interviews, and training speeches delivered by EU interpreters and university trainers.

The Speech Repository offers speeches in all languages relevant to European institutions, catering to a broad audience with diverse language needs. This inclusivity reflects the multilingual nature of European Institutions and supports interpretation training across different language contexts.

Speeches on The Speech Repository are organised by language, difficulty level, interpretation type (consecutive or simultaneous), topic area, and speech format. This categorisation system helps users to efficiently navigate the platform, and find the suitable speeches for their proficiency level and interests.

The speeches are undergoing a continuous evaluation by professional interpreters and experienced trainers, which ensures the quality and relevance of the speeches available on the platform. This quality assurance process guarantees that users have access to high-quality content aligned with industry standards.

The user-friendly interface of the Speech Repository simplifies the search process, allowing users to find relevant speeches easily. Whether practising consecutive or simultaneous interpretation, users can access speeches from any device, making learning convenient and accessible.

In conclusion, the Speech Repository is a valuable tool for improving interpretation skills. By offering a diverse range of speeches accompanied by learning materials, the platform supports effective skill development. Its focus on linguistic diversity, quality assurance, and user-friendly interface makes it a cornerstone of interpretation training in today's digital landscape (What is it? Speech Repository, 2024).

2.2 Analysis of the speech of European Commission speakers

Now, moving on to the next part, we are going to analyse some of the speeches from the Speech Repository. The selected speeches span from beginner level to very advanced and are suitable for consecutive and simultaneous translation. Each of the samples meets the requirements of the texts for those types of translation and can be used for practice.

Each speech is published openly on the Speech Repository website and has a necessary description. As an example, there is a speech titled “Barbie the film”, which is public. It’s a speech prepared by the European Commission. The place is Brussels and the date and time are also stated. The sample concludes with a description, which is the origins and cultural importance of the Barbie doll.

The speech details are also given. The language of the speech is English; it has its speech number: 32692. The duration is 09:10. The level is intermediate and can be used to practise simultaneous interpretation. The text is about culture. Pedagogical material is stated as a type of this sample. Additionally, the webpage has a recorded video.

Each of the speeches has a terminology written under the video. For example, the speech titled “Barbie the film” has the following words: Margot Robbie, Ryan Gosling, Ruth Handler, Mattel, Universal Pictures, incarnation, Vitiligo (health condition), prosthetic leg, box office success, one of the highest-grossing films. Those terms can be used to make a pre-translation or as a preparation for the simultaneous interpretation.

The following speeches will be analysed in the term paper: Online scams, European Social Fund, Lockdown, and UK fights for the EU budget.

In Annex B, you will find the Reference translation of the analysed speeches. The translation of the key terms and topical vocabulary can serve as valuable reference material for interpreters, to help them in the accurate and efficient translation of the speeches.

2.2.1 “Online scams” resources for training future interpreters

The first speech is titled “Online scams”, which can be translated into Ukrainian as “*Шахрайство в Інтернеті*”. This speech is public and was published and prepared by the European Commission in Brussels. The date of publication is 18th of September 2023. The language of the speech is English. Its own specific speech number is 32589. The duration is 06:20 and the speech is for the beginner level. Moreover, it can be used for simultaneous interpretation. Type, domains and terminology are also stated.

The terminology can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: Paul Smith – *Пол Сміт* using transcription, ASA (Advertising Standards Authority) – *Управління з рекламних стандартів* using calque, Meta will not change, because it’s a proper name. The same situation is with Ray-Ban and Financial Times.

The speech is about the prevalence of online scams and the importance of being cautious when seeing too-good-to-be-true offers, especially on social media platforms. The speaker used a journalist’s experience of falling for a fake sale from a well-known brand as an example of fraud. The presenter highlighted the need for better regulation and consumer protection against fraudulent advertising practices.

In the speech, the speaker appears to be addressing a general audience, potentially individuals who may encounter enticing offers or scams online. Most importantly, the speaker is addressing translators or everyone, who would like to practise the skills of consecutive and simultaneous translation.

The speech is an example of an informative speech with elements of persuasive and cautionary discourse warning about online scams. The intention and the purpose of the speech are to educate and warn listeners about the risks of falling for deceptive online offers. Hence, the purpose of the speech for the interpreter is to practise his or her oral translation skills.

The speech has its structure. Begins with examples of tempting offers and introduces the theme of distinguishing genuine offers from scams. Then, it narrates a story about a journalist who falls for a scam, highlighting common tactics used by fraudsters. As for the conclusion, the speaker advises caution and emphasises the

importance of skepticism towards too-good-to-be-true offers. Speeches, which have the structure are easier to be translated into the other language.

The style of the speech has an informative and cautionary tone. It employs storytelling to engage the audience. Such a speech can be a good exercise for the beginner level of translation.

Moving on to the stylistic characteristics of the text. The text employs various tropes and figures of speech to emphasise points. It uses some metaphors like: deal of the century – *зловити вигідну знижку*. The example of the simile: is like winning the lottery – *як виграти у лотерею*. Here we can also find irony, when the speaker was mentioning the sun of the journalist. Additionally, we can find a hyperbole as in: amazingly priced articles – *з дивовижно низькими цінами*. Phraeologism can be found in a sentence: to sharpe one’s teeth, which can be translated into Ukrainian as *хтось не почне по-справжньому діяти*.

The vocabulary used in the text is a mix of formal and informal language, suitable for a cautionary tale. There are terms related to sales and marketing: clearance sale, special offers, as well as terms related to scams and fraud: conned, tricked, scam and fraudsters. The speech includes colloquial expressions – in a nutshell, beware, idiomatic phrases – deal of the century, and specific terminology related to consumer protection – Advertising Standards Authority. Rhetorical questions are also used to engage the listener and prompt reflection, such as Or would we? or Is this sort of scam common?

2.2.2 “European Social Fund” resources for training future interpreters

The second speech is titled “European Social Fund”, which can be translated into Ukrainian as “*Європейський соціальний фонд*”. This speech is public and was published and prepared by the European Commission in Brussels. The date of publication is 4th of July 2022. The language of the speech is English. Its own specific speech number is 31696. The duration is 06:40 and the speech is for intermediate level. Moreover, it can be used for consecutive interpretation. Type,

domains and terminology are also stated. Unlike the first sample, here we also have a description, which is “The European Social Fund finances projects to improve education, employability and skills of young people: a French example”. From this description a translator will be able to prepare for the interpretation by revising some words.

The terminology can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: ESF (European Social Fund) – *ЄСФ (Європейський соціальний фонд)*, NEETS (Not in Education, Employment or Training) – *категорія NEET*, disadvantaged background – *люди з неблагополучних сімей*, FASW (First Aid and Safety at Work) – *Перша допомога та безпека на роботі*, the French Labour Code – *Французьке трудове право або Трудовий кодекс Франції*, simultaneous – *синхронний переклад*, consecutive – *послідовний переклад*¹.

The speech is about an experience of the speaker as an interpreter at a three-day trip in Paris. The speaker was describing a project funded by the ESF, which included a visit to a special place, aimed at training disadvantaged young people, especially those, who are not in employment, education, or training (NEETs). The project, located on a military base, is focused on teaching skills like first aid, driving, and sports to improve the employability and confidence of these young people. The speech highlights the success of the project. Many participants can find full-time employment afterward. The speech ends with the speaker reflecting on his skills and how they helped him during oral translation.

The speaker is an interpreter who frequently works at international organisations. He has experience in interpreting both simultaneous and consecutive interpretations. The speaker uses examples, statistics, and personal observations to support his points. In the speech, the speaker highlights the importance of some skills, which are necessary for a good translation process.

The audience could be a group of colleagues, professionals, or stakeholders interested in the topic of youth education and employment, possibly within the context of international organisations or projects. Most importantly, the speaker is

¹ Переклад наш.

addressing translators, or everyone, who would like to practise the skills of consecutive and simultaneous translation.

The speech has a strict structure, which starts with a pre-speech, where the speaker explains the key terms. Then, it starts with an introduction, the main part and conclusion.

Overall, the speech effectively highlights the importance of initiatives like the one described and leaves the possible audience with a sense of optimism about the possibilities for improving opportunities for disadvantaged youth.

The speech belongs to the discourse of professional and educational presentation, discussing the project related to the European Social Fund. The style of the speech has an informative tone. It employs storytelling to engage the audience. Such a speech can be a good exercise for the intermediate level of translation.

The following stylistic characteristics are used in the speech: use of acronyms to replace the whole notions, like the ESF and the F-A-S-W. There was bit of irony in the text, regarding the place of the project, which was the military base and the goal there wasn't to train soldiers.

The vocabulary used in the text is a mix of formal and informal language. There are subject field terms, technical terms, as well as some buzzword, like: employment prospects, self-esteem, self-confidence.

Some literary devices are presents in the speech. Firstly, enumeration, describing three main areas of the project. At the end, there is some humour, while the speaker was describing his skills: my insect skills were a little bit rusty.

2.2.3 “Lockdown” resources for training future interpreters

The third speech is titled “Lockdown”, which can be translated into Ukrainian as “Локдаун”, using transcription method. This speech is public and was published and prepared by the European Commission in Brussels. The date of publication is 23rd of June 2021. The language of the speech is English. Its own specific speech number is 30974. The duration is 05:56 and the speech is for advanced or test-type

level. Moreover, it can be used for consecutive interpretation. Type and domains are also stated. Here we also have a description, which is “Advantages and disadvantages, positive and negative effects of lockdown during the Covid-19 pandemic”. From this description a translator will be able to prepare for the interpretation by revising some words.

The terminology can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: “le confinement” – Le Confinement (not translated), confined to barracks – *ув’язнення в казармах*, stem the tide – *зупинити хвилю*, flatten the curve – *вирівняти криву*, intensive care – *інтенсивна терапія*, NASA – *НАСА*, European Space Agency – *Європейське космічне агентство*, nitrogen dioxide – *діоксид азоту*, ILO (International Labour Organisation) – *Міжнародна Організація Праці (МОП)*, unexpected boon – *несподіване благо*, bankruptcies – *кількість банкрутств*, insomnia – *безсоння*, sedentary lifestyle – *сидячий спосіб життя*, cognitive skills – *когнітивні навички*, to rake in the profits – *вигравати, бити рекорди по прибутках*, to thrive – *процвітати*, a milestone – *рубіж*².

This speech is about the experience of lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic. It explains the main points of something called a lockdown, which is – staying at home, working, shopping, socialising from home, and the limited contact with others. It discusses the positive impacts, like slowing the spread of the virus and improving the environment, but also the negative effects, such as job losses, increased domestic violence, and mental health issues. Overall, it shows how lockdowns have affected people differently, bringing both gains and losses, and it reflects on the unique and challenging nature of this period in history.

The speaker is an interpreter, who has a broad perspective on social and global issues. She is well-educated and acknowledged, as evidenced by her thoughtful analysis of the topic.

The speech can be addressed to a general audience, as indicated by the phrase “Ladies and gentlemen”. The audience could include individuals from various backgrounds and professions, making the speech applicable to a wide range of

² Переклад наш.

listeners. Moreover, the speech is addressed to translators and to everyone, who would like to practise the skills of consecutive and simultaneous translation.

The speech follows a structured format, beginning with an introduction that sets the context, followed by the main points supporting the speaker's argument, and concluding with a summary and thank-you message.

The style of the speech is formal and informative, with a balanced tone that acknowledges both the advantages and disadvantages of lockdown measures. The speaker employs rhetorical devices such as anecdotes and statistical evidence to support her points.

The type of discourse is a mixture of informative and persuasive, which is focused on presenting the speaker's viewpoint on the effects and implications of lockdowns experienced during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The text employs various stylistic devices and expressive means such as metaphors: stem the tide, flatten the curve, irony – blue skies could be seen in China for the first time in a long time, hyperbole – had huge implications, and colloquial language – catch up with long lost friends and relatives. The speech includes special and colloquial words, like: proper names – COVID-19, ILO (International Labour Organization), subject field terms – lockdown, pandemic, virus, intensive care treatment, domestic violence.

2.2.4 “UK fights for the EU budget” resources for training future interpreters

The fourth speech is titled “UK fights for the EU budget”, which can be translated into Ukrainian as “*Великобританія бореться за бюджет ЄС*”. This speech is public and was published by the Council of the European Union in Brussels. The speech was given by the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom David Cameron. The date of publication is 17th of December 2010. The language of the speech is English. Its own specific speech number is 23489. The duration is 04:54 and the speech is for a very advanced level. Moreover, it can be used for consecutive

interpretation. Type, domains, and terminology are also stated. Here we also have a description, which is “Presentation of the UK’s position on the EU budget as set out in the Council conclusions”. From this description, a translator will be able to prepare for the interpretation by revising some words.

The terminology can be translated into Ukrainian as follows: to bail out – *виручити, рятувати*, permanent mechanism – *постійний механізм*, to be liable – *нести відповідальність, бути відповідальним*, draft legal act – *проект законодавчого акту*, emergency arrangements – *надзвичайні механізми*, art. 122 – *стаття 122*, Council conclusions – *висновки Ради*, to secure in black and white – *закріпити чорним по білому*, to be dragged into something – *не бути втягнутим у щось*, to keep up the momentum – *щоб продовжити*, Angela Merkel – Ангела Меркель (Transliteration), Nicolas Sarkozy – Ніколя Саркозі (Transliteration), in the margins – *на полях, на маргінесі*, to put down a firm marker – *встановлювати чіткі орієнтири, поставити тверду крапку*, to tighten up the belt – *затягнути паски*, deficit – *дефіцит, нестача*, budgetary restraint – *бюджетні обмеження*, financial perspective – *фінансова перспектива*, real terms freeze – *реальне заморожування умов*, odds are stacked against us – *шанси не на нашому боці (Total reorganization)*³.

In summary, the text is about British Prime Minister David Cameron discussing their achievements and priorities at a European Council meeting. He gave a speech about successfully limiting the increase in the EU budget, which ensured that Britain wouldn’t be involved in bailing out Eurozone countries and negotiating for budget restraint in the future. He highlighted his commitment to protect British interests in Europe and discuss upcoming negotiations on the EU budget. The intention of the speech is to inform the listeners about the outcomes of the European Council meeting and the decisions made by the British government.

The British Prime Minister gave the speech, which was addressed to the general public, including members of the European Council and the British Parliament. The speech is delivered during the European Council meeting. The

³ Переклад наш.

speaker was the British Prime Minister, who was representing the government of the United Kingdom. The Premier appears confident and assertive, as indicated by the direct and authoritative tone of the speech.

The speech has a clear structure, which consists of an introduction, a main part, and a conclusion. Unlike the previous speeches, this one is quite short, but dense, making it one of the hardest to do interpretation. Another distinguishing feature is the nationality of the speaker. The Premier Minister is speaking in his native tone, which is a British version of English, which can lead to difficulties for a not skilled translator. Also, the language used is formal and direct, reflecting the seriousness of the topics discussed.

The speech is presented as a spoken address, delivered in a press conference in the European Parliament. It belongs to the discourse of political communication, specifically addressing matters related to the European Council and EU budget negotiations.

Stylistic devices are widely used in the speech. The Premier was using lots of repetition for emphasis, such as “I’ve been able to save British taxpayers millions... I’ve been able to protect Britain...” The vocabulary is characterised by usage of technical terms related to EU politics and finance, like: “eurozone”, “treaty change”, “emergency arrangements”; formal language of political discourse and economic terminology – “budgetary restraint”, “financial perspectives”. Moreover, throughout the whole speech the speaker was

using expressions of commitment and determination, like: “My job is to advance British interests... I am determined to stand up for Britain’s interests”.

Overall, the text uses various rhetorical strategies to assert the Premier’s position and achievements in EU budget negotiations.

CONCLUSIONS

Interpreting is one of the most difficult types of translation because it requires excellent knowledge of the spoken language and subject matter, and the ability to convey the meaning of what is said quickly and clearly.

Oral translation, meaning simultaneous and consecutive interpretation, is one of the hardest types of translation. The interpreter not only requires excellent knowledge of the target language, but also cultural awareness, good memory and great interpersonal skills.

Speech Repository can be a great and vital resource for everyone, who needs to enhance their interpretation skills in today's interconnected world. The analysed examples are suitable for different levels of English language knowledge, from the beginner to the very advanced level. More examples can be found on the official website of the Speech Repository. It provides access to a diverse range of real-life speeches and prepared materials. By registering on the webpage a translator can also get access to the full texts of the speeches. This can be useful to train the reference translation and the translation of the key notions, which is beneficial for beginners.

The Speech Repository is a database for linguistic diversity and quality assurance. Its user-friendly interface ensures an easy experience for individuals across different language pairs and proficiency levels.

The research examines four speeches for different English language knowledge. The examples are "Online scams" for the beginner level, "European Social Fund" for the intermediate, "Lockdown" for the advanced and "UK fights for the EU budget" for the very advanced level. The analysis shows that different combinations of text analysis can be used in speeches, such as text analysis, translation analysis and others. The analysed examples serve as excellent practice material for sharpening interpretation skills.

Looking ahead, there are several promising approaches for further research in this area. One potential area of exploration could focus on the integration of advanced

technology, such as machine learning to increase the learning experience with the Speech Repository.

Additionally, exploring the effectiveness of different pedagogical approaches and learning strategies within the database could give valuable insights to make the translation process better. Researching the impact of factors such as speech length, topic complexity, and language pairings on learning outcomes could inform the development of more tailored and effective learning materials.

In conclusion, the Speech Repository represents not only a valuable resource for interpretation training but also a good ground for future research and exploration in the field of language education and technology. By continuing to invest in research and innovation, new possibilities for learning and communication can be discovered.

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ANNEX

Annex

A

Original	Translation	Transformation
Advertising Standards Authority (ASA)	Управління з рекламних стандартів	Calque
European Social Fund (ESF)	Європейський соціальний фонд (ЄСФ)	Calque
French Labor Code	Трудовий кодекс Франції	Concretization
F-A-S-W (First Aid and Safety at Work)	Перша допомога та безпека на роботі	Generalization
visit a project	Відвідати місце проєкту	Concretization
employability	Можливість працевлаштування	Descriptive translation
closing down sale	розпродаж перед закриттям	Concretization
from a disadvantaged background	з неблагополучних сімей	Descriptive translation
accompanied driving	водіння під наглядом	Grammatical replacement
NEETs	категорія NEET	Zero transcoding
taxpayer	платники податків	Modulation
not liable	не буде нести відповідальність	Grammatical replacement
draft legal act	проєкт законодавчого акту	Generalisation
eurozone	єврозона	Transliteration
ILO (International Labour Organisation)	Міжнародна організація праці (МОП)	Calque
NASA	НАСА	Zero transcoding

Annex B**Reference translation**

Original	Translation
good offer, two for the price of one	хороша пропозиція, дві за ціною однієї
end of season sale	розпродаж наприкінці сезону
closing down sale	розпродаж перед закриттям
piece of good luck, like winning the lottery	це просто удача, як виграш у лотерею
check carefully, is the offer, the bargain, really genuine	не зайвим буде ретельно перевірити, чи справді ця пропозиція, ця угода є справжньою
special deals and special offers	спеціальні пропозиції та акції
a wonderful clearance sale	чудовий розпродаж
distinguish a scam from a genuine offer	відрізнити шахрайство від справжньої пропозиції
discount of 80% on everything in the shop	чудова знижка 80% на все, що є в магазині
Special offers galore	Багато спеціальних пропозицій
fill up the virtual shopping cart	наповнювати кошик в онлайн-магазині
deal of the century	зловити вигідну знижку
looks like a scam	схоже на шахрайство
email written in very bad English	лист був написаний дуже поганою англійською мовою
been conned, tricked	бути надуреним
protection for this kind of trickery	певний захист від такого роду шахрайства

social media, advertising regularly is in breach of the rules of the ASA	у соціальних мережах реклама регулярно порушує правила управління
strange-looking advertisements	реклама дивного характеру
tricksters, these fraudsters	хитруни та шахраї
military base	військова база
improve education and skills	покращення освіти та навичок
driving lessons	уроки водіння
boost their confidence, instill them with a sense of discipline through sport	підвищити почуття їх власної гідності, їхню впевненість у собі та налагодити їхню дисципліну
elite athletes	елітні спортсмени
employment prospects	перспективи працевлаштування
regulators start now really sharpening their teeth	законодавці мають почати по-справжньому діяти
beware of amazingly priced articles	остерігайтеся предметів з дивовижно низькими цінами
if it seems too good to be true, it probably is	якщо це здається занадто добрим, щоб бути правдою, то це, скоріш за все, так і є
three-day meeting	триденна зустріч
lockdowns	локдаун
flatten the curve	вирівняти криву
work from home	працювати вдома
shop from home	робити покупки з дому
exercise at home	займатися спортом вдома
be educated at home	отримувати освіту вдома
socialize from home	соціалізуватися з дому
implications	наслідки, імплікації

positive effect on the environment	ПОЗИТИВНИЙ ВПЛИВ НА НАВКОЛИШНЄ середовище
time with family	час з родиною
rediscovering home cooking	заново відкрити для себе домашню кухню
opportunity to clear and tidy drawers and cupboards	МОЖЛИВІСТЬ ОЧИСТИТИ ТА НАВЕСТИ ЛАД У шухлядах і шафах
catch up with long lost friends and relatives	налагодити контакти з давно втраченими друзями і родичами
release from traffic jams	звільнення від сидіння в заторах
job losses	втрата робочих місць
increase in bankruptcies	зросла кількість банкрутств
increase in rates of domestic violence	зростання рівня домашнього насильства
increase in mental health problems	зросла кількість проблем з психічним здоров'ям
impact on children's education and health	вплив на освіту та здоров'я дітей
gains for some, losses for others	вигоди для одних, втрати для інших
varied impact	різноманітний вплив, різноманітні наслідки
real turning point	справжній переломний момент
victory for common sense	перемога здорового глузду
EU budget increase	збільшення бюджету Європейського союзу
intervention to prevent budget increase	втручання для запобігання збільшенню бюджету
priorities for Britain	пріоритети для Великої
stability mechanism for eurozone	механізм стабільності для країн

countries	єврозони
no liability for Britain in eurozone bailouts	Британія не несе жодної відповідальності за порятунок єврозони
closure of emergency arrangements	закриття надзвичайних ситуацій
commitment to protect Britain's interests	зобов'язання захищати інтереси Великої Британії
negotiation goals for EU budget	цілі переговорів щодо бюджету ЄС
budgetary restraint	бюджетні обмеження
real terms freeze in the budget	реальне заморожування бюджету
advancing British interests in Europe	просування британських інтересів у Європі
saving British taxpayers money	збереження коштів британських платників податків
long and hard campaign in EU budget negotiations	довга і важка кампанія в переговорах щодо бюджету ЄС

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню Speech Repository як бази даних для усного перекладу. У ході роботи висвітлено особливості промов, які були спеціально підготовлені дикторами Європейської Комісії. Були виявлені особливості перекладу таких промов та підготовлений словник основних термінів, які мають допомогти перекладачу під час усного послідовного та синхронного перекладу. Було проаналізовано чотири зразки промов різних дискурсів і здійснено аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження. Крім того, у курсовій роботі у роботі наводяться порівняння різних промов для різних рівнів знань англійської.

Ключові слова: *аналіз промов, послідовний та синхронний переклад, перекладацький словник, бази даних, політичний дискурс.*