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TRANSLATION-SPECIFICITY OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Topicality. The question of the specificity of the translation of political discourse is relevant today. With the development and growth of political communication, in today's society, attention to political discourse and the correctness of its translation is increasing.

Outline of the material. The term "discourse" has no conventional definition. It is derived from the Latin word *discursus*, which meant "running in different directions", "wandering" [1, p. 1].

Professionals identify many types of discourse, including political discourse. According to Fomenko O.S.: "Political discourse can be defined as a set of all speech acts in political discussions, as well as public policy rules that have been formed according to existing traditions and have been tested by experience. Political discourse is realized in oral and written forms. The oral form of political discourse can be attributed to public appearances of politicians, their speeches on radio, television, interviews, press conferences, parliamentary debates, television and radio news. The written form of political discourse includes various documents - treaties, protocols, agreements, columns of political news in the press, political posters and leaflets [2, p. 7].

Translation of political texts always causes difficulties for the translator. After all, most political discourses have in their meaning, besides all standard, pattern, constant phrases, as well as linguistic and cultural vocabulary. Linguistic and cultural vocabulary are nationally specific realities, authorial metaphors, idioms, phrases and expressions that underline the national color of political discourse. Therefore, the

translator should not simply translate the information provided, but convey the content of the discourse so that the translation affects the foreign language recipient in the same way as the original affects its own. To do this, one must take into account the ethnic and moral values, national mentality and temperament of another country.

Realistic translation requires the use of translation techniques - calculations, descriptive translation and transcoding, which in turn is divided into transliteration and transcription.

Conclusion. Therefore, when translating linguistic and cultural vocabulary, reference should be made to the relevant reference sources in order to preserve the clarity and comprehensibility of the text, associations and emotions that the addressee of political discourse intended to translate.

REFERENCES

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2. Fomenko O.S. Linguistic Analysis of Contemporary Political Discourse in the USA (1990s) [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://library.nuft.edu.ua/ebook/file/10.02.04fomenkoS.pdf>