



**LINGUOSTYLISTIC AND PRAGMATIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING
 D. TRUMP'S AND J. BIDEN'S SPEECHES INTO UKRAINIAN
 (BASED ON ADDRESSES FROM 2019–2025)**

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This article focuses on the linguistic and stylistic features of translating speeches by US Presidents D. Trump and J. Biden into Ukrainian. The primary aim is to identify the specifics of adapting American political speeches into Ukrainian and, based on this analysis, draw conclusions about the essence of political translation and the key aspects that must be considered when translating political texts into another language.

The study successfully identifies the key features of political discourse, including its close connection with language, expressiveness, ideology, theatricality, and competitiveness. Within political discourse, speakers employ various lexical and stylistic means to achieve their communicative goals.

The research examines the lexical, syntactic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of political discourse. Lexical features include a high concentration of political, economic, and legal terminology, as well as frequent use of idiomatic expressions. Syntactic features involve the frequent use of passive constructions, rhetorical questions, and conditional and affirmative sentences, which serve to focus the audience's attention on the speaker's message. Stylistic features include the frequent employment of metaphors, metonymy, epithets, hyperbole, repetition, enumeration, and inversion. The study also demonstrates that political speeches possess significant pragmatic potential,

containing multiple techniques and means for the effective presentation of politicians' thoughts and ideas.

The analysis shows that the dominant transformations include contextual replacement, lexical addition, substitution, transformation of grammatical sentence structure, specification, and generalization. These findings are justified primarily by the specificity of political discourse and the fundamental differences between the source and target languages.

ЛІНГВОСТИЛІСТИЧНІ ТА ПРАГМАТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ВИСТУПІВ Д. ТРАМПА ТА ДЖ. БАЙДЕНА УЕРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ (НА ОСНОВІ ВИСТУПІВ 2019–2025 РР.)

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Ключові слова: *політичний дискурс, перекладацька трансформація, лексична одиниця, граматична структура, стилістична фігура, прагматичний аспект, контекст.*

У статті розглянуто мовні та стилістичні особливості перекладу промов президентів США Д. Трампа та Дж. Байдена українською мовою. Основна мета полягає у визначенні специфіки адаптації американських політичних промов до української мови та, спираючись на цей аналіз, у формулюванні висновків щодо сутності політичного перекладу й ключових аспектів, які необхідно враховувати під час перекладу політичних текстів іншою мовою.

У ході дослідження визначено ключові риси політичного дискурсу, зокрема його тісний зв'язок із мовою, експресивністю, ідеологічністю, театральністю та змагальністю. У межах політичного дискурсу промовці застосовують різні лексичні та стилістичні засоби для досягнення своїх комунікативних цілей.

У дослідженні проаналізовано лексичні, синтаксичні, стилістичні та прагматичні особливості політичного дискурсу. До лексичних особливостей належать висока концентрація політичної, економічної та юридичної термінології, а також часте використання ідіоматичних виразів. Синтаксичні особливості охоплюють часте застосування пасивних

конструкцій, риторичних запитань, умовних та стверджувальних речень, які допомагають зосередити увагу аудиторії на повідомленні промовця. До стилістичних особливостей належать активне використання метафор, метонімії, епітетів, гіперболи, повторів, переліку та інверсії. У дослідженні також показано, що політичні промови мають значний прагматичний потенціал і містять численні прийоми та засоби для ефективного представлення думок і ідей політиків.

Під час аналізу встановлено, що домінуючими перекладацькими трансформаціями є контекстуальна заміна, лексичне додавання, субституція, трансформація граматичної структури речення, конкретизація та узагальнення. Ці результати зумовлені насамперед специфікою політичного дискурсу та суттєвими відмінностями між мовою оригіналу й мовою перекладу.

Introduction. Politics is a sphere that directly affects every person, as events of political scale have a significant impact on the social life of the people. Politics provides an opportunity to understand and even predict the future course of a country's development, which has always been important.

Political discourse combines a multitude of topics, events, and terms that may be specific to the average person. Since political discourse inherently involves the participation of many states, it also includes a component of multilingualism – in this discourse, communication takes place in several languages. With this in mind, in order to successfully understand political events and participate in political discourse, the recipient must overcome the language barrier to fully understand the political picture of the world.

The relevance of this work is due to the fact that politics plays a significant role in public life today, and it is critically important to overcome language barriers between countries, in which translation studies play a significant role. In the field of translation studies, there are a significant number of scientific works devoted to the study of the peculiarities of political speeches and their translation. Scientists H. M. Vusyk, O. V. Antoniuk, N. V. Shevchuk, L. O. Okulova and others have devoted their scientific works to the study of the specifics of political speeches. At the same time, researchers O. O. Borisov, O. H. Vasylieva, R. O. Gryshkova, O. V. Novikova and others are engaged in the study of the peculiarities of translating political speeches into Ukrainian. The works of these researchers focus on various aspects of translation, and there are no scientific works among them that provide a complex analysis of the adaptation of political speeches into Ukrainian. Therefore, the scientific novelty of this study lies in a more detailed investigation of the adaptation of political speeches into Ukrainian and an analysis of translation transformations.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the specifics of translating speeches by American politicians into Ukrainian.

To achieve this goal, the following **tasks** must be accomplished:

- 1) to study political discourse as an object of linguistic research and identify the specifics of its translation;
- 2) to investigate the linguistic and stylistic features of speeches by American politicians;
- 3) to analyze the translation of speeches by American politicians into Ukrainian and identify the stylistic features of their reproduction.

The **object** of the study is the speeches of American politicians and their translation into Ukrainian. The **subject** of the study is the linguistic, stylistic, and pragmatic features of the translation of speeches by American politicians into Ukrainian, as well as the specifics of text adaptation in the translation of political speeches. The research **material** consists of video recordings of speeches delivered by American politicians and their translations into Ukrainian..

Theoretical foundations of political discourse research and its translation. Ukrainian researchers H. M. Vusyk and O. V. Antoniuk identify the main components of political discourse as text (oral and written), extralinguistic factors (purpose, political circumstances), and two interacting parties (speaker and addressee). This demonstrates that political discourse is closely related to linguistics and can be analyzed within this scientific framework, as it is based on text and includes numerous linguistic elements [Вусик, Антонюк, 2020, ст. 214].

Ukrainian researcher L. O. Okulova also examines the concept and structure of political discourse, describing it as a complex phenomenon with language as its main element. She defines political discourse as "speech formations, the subject, the addressee, or the content of which relate to the sphere of politics" [Окулова, 2021, с. 143].

Kazakh researcher K. K. Kenzhekanova defines political discourse as "a combination of speech acts that is determined and expressed in the form of verbal communication, the content, the subject, and the addressee of which belong to the sphere of politics" [Kenzhekanova, 2015, p. 193]. She emphasizes

that political discourse involves specific goals and requires participation of people knowledgeable in politics. Kenzhekanova highlights the following key characteristics: mass orientation – aimed at a broad audience; ideology – based on prevailing ideological beliefs in a given state; aggressiveness – linked to domination and establishment of power through corresponding speech acts; competitiveness – based on constant dialogue between ruling party and opposition; theatricality – viewed as a performance where parties work "for the public" to attract attention; emotionality – aimed at eliciting emotional responses to persuade audiences effectively.

Ukrainian researchers O. O. Borisov and O. G. Vasylieva analyze expressive means in political speeches, emphasizing that stylistic devices serve as powerful rhetorical tools for controlling and manipulating mass consciousness. Expressive devices include constructions that enhance emotional components: inversion, rhetorical questions, parallelism, and antithesis. Their analysis shows that British politicians commonly use enumeration, repetition, and emphatic constructions, while Ukrainian politicians favor ellipsis, inversion, repetition, and rhetorical questions [Борисов, Васильєва, 2021, с. 33-34].

Political discourse's primary feature is its close connection with language, which serves as a tool for conveying ideas and manipulating consciousness. Given its aim to influence society, political discourse includes expressiveness, theatricality, competitiveness, aggressiveness, and ideology. These features directly influence linguistic choices and communicative strategies, making political speeches full of expressive means designed to make them vivid and capture audience attention. This characteristic determines the complexity of translation. Translating political texts is complicated due to high expressiveness, extensive political vocabulary, references to historical figures, events, and documents. Since political discourse is based on a country's traditions, ideology, and culture, competent translation requires knowledge not only of translation methodology but also of the country's history and other extralinguistic factors.

Linguostylistic features of American politicians' speeches. Among the lexical transformations that have been found and analyzed in the translation of political speeches by D. Trump and J. Biden, the most dominant are contextual replacement, lexical addition, substitution, specification, and generalization. The frequent use of these transformations is justified primarily by the specificity of political terminology, the need to reduce the volume of text, in some cases to explain the meaning of the message in more detail, and to make the final message more comprehensible to the audience.

In the course of the study, the most frequent cases were those where the translator used contextual

replacement as a translation transformation. The following example of contextual replacement in translation has been selected from D. Trump's speech: "... *our recent presidential election will be remembered as the greatest and the most consequential election in the history of our country.*" – «...ці президентські вибори запам'ятаються як найрезультативніші вибори в історії нашої країни».

In this example, first, there is a lexical omission – the unit "*the greatest*" is omitted – and second, the words "*the most consequential*" are replaced. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the unit *consequential* is defined as "*important; having a significant impact on events, decisions, etc.*" Therefore, in this case, replacing the original word with the unit «найрезультативніші» is not entirely correct and does not convey the original meaning (Trump's election is a significant step for the country and is of great importance). It would be more correct to translate the word literally, resulting in the following translation: «...ці президентські вибори запам'ятаються як найбільш вирішальні вибори в історії нашої країни».

In the original, the president uses the word "*a cry*", which has different meanings and, accordingly, different translation options (*клич, плач, благання, etc.*). In the translation, this word is adapted as *мрія*. This word is not a direct equivalent of the word in the original, but it fully conveys the president's idea – the people seek justice and dream of it. Considering the meaning of the message, it would also be appropriate to translate this excerpt as follows: «Жага до справедливості для всіх...».

In addition to contextual replacement, lexical addition is also common in translation, which is justified by the purpose to describe a phenomenon more fully and avoid misunderstanding on the part of the recipients. The following examples of the use of this transformation have been taken from the J. Biden's inauguration speech: "...*for citizens of every race, religion, color...*" – «...громадянам усіх рас, релігій і кольорів шкіри...». In the example above, the unit *шкіри* complements the word *color*, thereby conveying the message more fully to the audience.

"*I've heard your voices in the campaign...*" – «Я почуввашиголосунідчаспередвиборчоїкампанії...». In this case, clarification about the election campaign is clearly needed, otherwise the message will seem incomplete. Thus, the translator adds the unit «передвиборча» in order to complement the meaning of the original message.

Substitution is also common in translation. This transformation includes the replacement of one part of speech by another in the process of adapting a political text. The following examples of this transformation have been selected from one of the speech delivered by D. Trump: "*It is time for us to once again*

act with courage, vigor, and vitality...” – «*Настав час діяти сміливо, мужньо...*». In this example, the nouns *courage* and *vigor* are replaced by the adverbs *сміло* and *мужньо*.

In addition to the transformations listed above, another common transformation is specification, the use of which is dictated by the need to clarify certain information for the target audience. The following example of this transformation D. Trum used in his speech at Davos World Economic Forum: “*Food prices and the price of almost every other thing known to mankind went through the roof*” – «*Збільшилися ціни на побутові продукти, на енергію, на комунальні послуги*». This excerpt notes the overall rise in prices in America, which is emphasized by the words “*every other thing known to mankin*”. The translation provides more detailed information: «*ціни на побутові продукти, на енергію, на комунальні послуги*». Thus, on the one hand, the translator provides more detailed information about the situation in the country, and on the other hand, by repeating the preposition *на* focuses the recipients’ attention on the problem. This example is also noteworthy because it involves holistic transformation of the phrase “*the price... went through the roof*”. The expression “*to go through the roof*” means a sharp increase in some process. In this case, the translator adapts it as «*збільшилися ціни*». There is an equivalent of this expression in Ukrainian, so this passage can be translated as follows: «*ціни зросли, як на дріжджах*».

In the translation of political speeches into Ukrainian, generalization is also a frequent transformation, used primarily to simplify the message for the audience by replacing a narrow and sometimes specific concept with a lexical unit with a more general and comprehensible meaning for a wide audience. When analyzing the translation of J. Biden speech after D. Trump’s win, the following example of generalization has been selected: “*...in 129 years...*” – «*...за останні багато років...*». In this case, the specific number is replaced by the word *багато*, and this is due to the fact that the age of a particular event is not crucial for the main message, so the translator decided to make this replacement. In addition, they added the word *останні* to make the message more accurate.

Examples of stylistic specialization where in the process of translation, the political message becomes more stylistically enriched compared to the original, have also been selected from the D. Trump’s inauguration speech in 2019 : “*...they're laying dead all over the flat fields...*” – «*...вони усіюють своїми трупами рівнини України...*» This passage refers to fallen Ukrainian soldiers, and in the original, the politician uses the phrase “*laying dead*”. The original phrase is emotionally expressive and evokes strong feelings in the audience. In the translation it is said

that the soldiers “*strew their corpses across the land*” («*усіюють своїми трупами землю*») and this phrase is even more expressive.

Pragmatic aspects in translation. In addition to the examples listed above, there are also fragments that demonstrate the importance of considering the pragmatic aspect in translation. It has been proven that in the process of translation, it is important not only to convey the main meaning of the message with maximum fidelity to the original, but also to take into account the stylistic features of the original, the cultural characteristics of the target audience, the context, and the key idea that the author of the original text puts into their speech. The following examples have been selected to reinforce this point:

“*We’re going to need each other, we need all our strength to persevere through this dark winter*” – «*Ми одне одному будемо потрібні, для того щоб вистояти в ці непрості часи*». This is an excerpt from J. Biden’s inauguration speech, and the translation fully conveys the meaning of this excerpt. The purpose of the original message is to evoke a sense of unity in the audience, and this is present in the translation. However, in the original, the politician uses the phrase “*this dark winter*”, which adds expressiveness to the message. He uses the word *winter*, which usually has negative connotations – “*cold, frost, loneliness, darkness*”. In addition, the word *dark* is used to reinforce the message. Thus, J. Biden deliberately uses the phrase “*this dark winter*” to evoke relevant associations in the audience and emphasize the importance of unity among the American people. The original message has a hidden meaning: “*A dark, cold winter awaits us, but by staying together, we will be able to keep warm*”. The translation conveys the meaning of the original, but the described element is missing.

“*...all the people who've been hanging out with me for the last four years...*” – «*...всім людям, які працювали зі мною чотири роки...*». This is also an excerpt from J. Biden’s speech in which he expresses his gratitude to his office staff. In the original, the president uses the expression “*to hang out*”. This expression is informal and means “*to spend a lot of time with someone*”. There is an equivalent to this expression in Ukrainian, which is a lexical unit *зависати*, but even so, it would be incorrect to use it in the translation of the excerpt. The reason lies in the cultural differences between the US and Ukraine. In the US, it is quite normal to use informal expressions in political speeches, as politicians’ speeches are perceived as a kind of show in this country. In Ukraine, there is a more serious and conservative attitude towards political speeches, so it is necessary to maintain the formality of the speech in order for it to correspond to the cultural code of Ukraine. Thus, considering the context, it is quite appropriate to

translate the phrase “...*hanging out with me...*” as «... працювали зі мною...».

Conclusion and prospects for further research.

The study identified key features of political discourse, primarily its close connection with language, which serves as the main means of conveying information and manipulating public consciousness. Other features include expressiveness, ideology, theatricality, and competitiveness. Politicians use various lexical and stylistic devices to achieve their communicative goals.

The research demonstrates that context is crucial in political speech translation, as translation methods vary depending on contextual factors. Additionally, the pragmatic aspect is extremely important – messages comprehensible to the source audience may be incomprehensible to the target audience without pragmatic adaptation. Therefore, translators must focus on accessibility for the target audience. These findings can serve as a basis for future research, demonstrating the importance of pragmatic considerations and context in political speech adaptation.

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