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PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF MODERN POLITICAL DISCOURSE (based on the materials of the speech of the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the UN)

Annotation: This article examines the theoretical foundations of political discourse and presents the results of the discourse analysis of translation. The author used the speech of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the UN (in Kazakh) and its translation into English as the research material.

Key words: political discourse, discourse analysis, translation transformations, source text, translation text.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА СОВРЕМЕННОГО ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОГО ДИСКУРСА
(на материалах речи первого президента РК в ООН)

Аннотация:

В данной статье рассмотрены теоретические основы политического дискурса и представлены результаты дискурс-анализ перевода.

Автором в качестве материала исследования использована речь первого президента Республики Казахстан в ООН (на казахском языке) и ее перевод на английский язык.

Ключевые слова: политический дискурс, дискурс-анализ, переводческие трансформации,исходный текст, текст перевода.

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АЗЫРКЫ САЯСИЙ ДИСКУРСТУ КОТОРУУНУН ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮ
(Казакстандын биринчи президентинин БУУдагы сүйлөгөн сөзүнүн материалында)

Аннотация:

Бул макалада саясий дискурстун теориялык негиздери каралган жана котормо ишинин дискурс-анализи келтирилген.

Автор тарабынан изилдөө материалы катары Казакстан Республикасынын биринчи президентинин БУУдагы сүйлөгөн сөзү (казак тилинде) жана анын англис тилине котормосу пайдаланылган.

Ачкыч сөздөр: саясий дискурс, дискурсту талдоо, котормодогу өзгөрүүлөр, баштапкы текст, котормо тексти.

Introduction. Nowadays, linguists focused attention on political discourse. In the modern world, political communication is gaining great relevance with the development of the media and internet. Politicians got the opportunity to address the huge audience and use this resource to struggle for power. Among researchers there is no single definition of this term due to the variety of points of view. A huge number of opinions on the concept of "political discourse" and the methods of its study are serious arguments confirming the growing interest in the problems of discourse.

Among scholars who studied the problems of political discourse, there are: M. Foucault, S. Muff, E. Laclau, T. Van Dijk, J. Torfing, C. Schaffner, D. Lakoff and Russian scientists: M. Ilyin, E. Sheigal, etc. Kazakhstani scientis are: B. Akhatova, Yu.Kulichenko, M. Baykadamova, N. Omarov, etc.

According to E. Sheigal, political discourse is a verbally expressed text. It can be either oral or written, has a number of factors (pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological). Political Discourse is a political action involved in the interaction of politicians and the reflective mechanism of their political of consciousness [5].

As applied to modern society, the following types of institutional discourse are distinguished: political, diplomatic, administrative, legal, military, pedagogical, religious, mystical, medical, business, advertising, sports, scientific, stage, mass-information. According to the classification of types of discourse (Van Dijk, E. Sheigal, S. Gromyko, V. Karasik), political discourse refers to the institutional (status-oriented) form of discourse. Moreover, the speaker acts as a representative of a certain social status.

There are two approaches to the concept of "political discourse": in a broad and narrow sense. So, A. Baranov and E. Kazakevich define political discourse as "the complex of all speech acts used in political discussions, as well as public policy rules, illuminated by tradition and tested by experience" [2].

Some scholarly linguists define political discourse in a narrower sense. So, T.A. van Dijk believes that "political discourse" is "a discourse of politicians, implemented in the form of government documents, parliamentary debates, party programs, speeches of politicians". T.A. van Dijk limits political discourse, i.e. professional framework of politicians, thereby emphasizing its institutional nature [7].

Studying the classifications of various authors, O. Epstein highlights the most common semantic-pragmatic categories, i.e. inherent features of the political discourse: the image of the author, informative value, intentionality, evaluativity, conventionality, emotional breadth/ expressivity, modality, intertextuality, sociocultural context, form of communication, means of communication. There are also individual characteristics inherent only this particular type of discourse. For example, the specific characteristics of political discourse are agonism, aggressiveness, ideology, and theatricality [6].

A number of scholars among the characteristics of political discourse mention its manipulative nature (manipulation public opinion (readers and listeners)). Taking into account political language, which is the main means of manipulation in the political environment, V. Demyankov gives a number of criteria allowing distinguish it from "ordinary" language:

• "political vocabulary" is terminological, and ordinary, not "purely political" language signs are not always used in the same way as in common language;

• specific discourse structure - the result of sometimes very peculiar speech receptions;

• the implementation of the discourse is also specific – it has audio or written forms [3].

There are also genres and types of political text. According to D. Akopova, the following genres of the political genre are differentiated:

– inaugural speech, welcome remarks, etc. - these are the so-called ritual genres;
– decree, report, contract - orientation genres;
– slogan, flyer, speech at the rally - agonal genres, i.e. containing calls for struggle and expressing increased expressiveness;
– information in the newspaper, appeals of politicians to the media -

information genres;

– debates, speeches at rallies or meetings, reports, discussions, interviews, etc. - the genre of oral speech;

– newspaper articles, party programs, flyers, etc. - written genre [1].

Currently, the problem of appropriate translation of speech genres of political discourse is becoming one of the central objects in the study of linguists. In the framework of diplomatic and political meetings and high-level conferences, where the most accurate translation of the speaker's speech is obligatory, there is a need to develop and apply strategies for the translation of not only precise and basic information, but also preserve the meaning of communicative intention of the speaker in an accurate way.

In translation of political discourse, it is important to reproduce its main functions - informative and impacting. In the case of translations of "political discourse" texts that have a high pragmatic orientation and different linguistic content, reflecting cultural characteristics. Task of the translator is not only to convey the semantics of statements, but also to ensure the success of intercultural communication.

Goal of the research. The purpose of this study is to conduct a translation analysis to determine the translation transformations used in translation (from Kazakh into English) of the speech of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev at the opening debate of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly (New York, September 28, 2015) and discourse analysis of the mentioned text.

To achieve this goal in the work, it is necessary to solve the following range of tasks:

1. Conduct translation discourse text analysis;

2. Identify the types of translation transformations used by the translation

Research methods. Discourse analysis of the translation of the speech of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev at the opening debate of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in New York in September 28, 2015. The length of the analyzed text is 3 pages of the original text and 3 pages of the translation. The text of the original speech in the Kazakh language was taken from official site of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (akorda.kz) and translation was taken from the official UN website. Unfortunately, the official website of the United Nations did not have a transcribed version of the speech in the original (in Kazakh), the website provides an audio version of the speech and its translations.

General scientific methods of analysis and synthesis; linguistic methods: contextual method; cognitive discursive analysis method; classification method were used in research.

Results. According to the author of the book "Language. Discourse. Politics." («Язык. Дискурс. Политика.») and famous scientist R. Wodak, the language of politics "performs two contradictory functions, namely, to be accessible to understanding (in accordance with propaganda tasks) and be focused

on a specific group (by historical and socio-psychological reasons)". This statement most accurately characterizes the text in question: this speech was delivered at the opening debate of the 70th session of the UN General Assembly and is aimed at a certain circle of listeners, that is, heads of state, leaders of international organizations, foreign ministers and representatives of major international movements. At the same time, this text (meaning, language expression) is clearly understood by most listeners (population of the country).

Analyzing the political discourse with the aim of subsequent translation, translator must take into account the background of the issue under consideration, know the presentation forms, must get acquainted with previously published materials on this issue, etc. The translator's awareness of the issues discussed in the political discourse and author's previous speeches is one of the conditions for understanding and adequate translation of the source text. In this particular case, the translators did not have the opportunity to review with the text: according to the video recording of the session of the UN General Assembly, Nursultan Nazarbayev spoke in Kazakh. However, simultaneous interpretation was not provided. After a minute of speech, the chairman of the meeting was forced to interrupt N. Nazarbayev's speech, reporting absence of translation. A few minutes after the translator was invited, the President of Kazakhstan again went to the rostrum and made speech. First President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in an interview with reporters about the results of a trip to the United States emphasized that speech in the state language of Kazakhstan was first heard from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly.

Thus, the translation analysis of the text is a discursive analysis of the political text, aimed at its perception, understanding and interpretation for the purpose of subsequent translation.

The last stage of the analysis is translation comparison of the text. At this stage, terminological difficulties, stylistic techniques, metaphors, allusions, abbreviations, all that can interfere with a complete understanding of the text and require transformations, clarifications, etc. are considered taking into account the specifics, characteristics of the intended recipient of the translation text. For example, in the original text there are a number of abbreviations like *МАГАТЭ, АҚШ*:

1. *Нақ осы себепті біз Қазақстанда МАГАТЭ-нің Халықаралық аз байытылған уран банкін құру туралы келісімді қолдап, қол қойдық [8].*

2. *That is why we supported and signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the IAEA Bank of Low Enriched Uranium in Kazakhstan [9].*

For translator practicing political translation, these abbreviations are not difficult, as they have well-established and fairly well-known translations.

The text also widely presents precision information (dates and numbers, geographical names, various titles):

1) Dates and numbers: *70 жылдық мерейтой, 193 тәуелсіз ел, Жаһандық Стратегиялық Бастама – 2045 жоспары, XXI ғасыр, 2013 жыл, 2016 жыл, 2017 жыл, 2017-18 жылдарда;*

2) Geographical names: *Астана, Хиросима мен Нагасаки, Орталық Азия, Таяу Шығыс, Иран, Украина, Минск, Нью-Йорк, Батыс Жарты шары, Еуропа, Азия.*

3) Name of the organization: *Экономикалық және Әлеуметтік кеңес, Астана Экономикалық форумы, Қауіпсіздік Кеңесі, Ұлттар Лигасы, Халықаралық валюта қоры.*

Precision information is particularly difficult for interpretation - it is difficult to remember and translate, but it can be key information in the speech. Without accurate information transfer, communication is extremely complicated.

In modern political discourse, there are military terms that verbalize relevant or not relevant scientific concepts at the moment. The concepts of "terrorist" (terrorist), "terrorist bomber" (suicide-bomber), "terrorist organization" are widely known and used today, because they point to a real military threat.

These concepts were also used in the president's speech (the term "terrorism" is used 5 times). For example:

«Әлемді алаңдатып отырған маңызды мәселелер – терроризм, мемлекеттердің күйреуі, көші-қон және өзге де келеңсіз құбылыстар экономикалық дағдарыстың, кедейшіліктің, сауатсыздық пен жұмыссыздықтың салдарлары болып табылады» [8].

"The most pressing and serious global challenges - terrorism, demolition of the states, migration and other negative issues - are the result of the economic crisis, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment"[9].

In his speech, the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan emphasizes the need to join forces in the struggle for peace. The existence and functioning in the speech of the mentioned vocabulary is the result of a natural process of interaction between the sphere of politics and the military. In the political discourse when constructing a statement, preference is given to military terms that verbalize general concepts rather than singular ones. In the scientific discourse, the natural field of the functioning of terms, on the contrary, accuracy plays a key role in the exchange of information between specialists. This approach to the use of specialized vocabulary in political discourse is dictated by a number of reasons. On the one hand, the use of general concepts avoids unnecessary specificity in the message, which would distract attention from the main idea or design.

Thus, the use of military terminology in political discourse has a number of features, among which are: the use of related concepts of the sphere of military affairs and politics; temporal and spatial correlation, implying an appeal to a limited body of terms verbalizing modern types of weapons and tactics; the tendency to use generic terms verbalizing general concepts, descriptive phrases instead of highly specialized terminological units, as well as synonyms of specialized and commonly used vocabulary in speech, known to a wide audience; unsystematic perception of concepts. Military terms in modern political discourse are used in the framework of the communicative strategy of "persuasion". Also specialized vocabulary is used to illustrate, when describing what happened events or justification of tactical steps, undertaken as part of an ongoing large-scale political strategy or plan.

1. *Бұл қағидаттарды сақтамау қазіргі әлемдік тәртіптің негіздерін ыдыратады, «қырғи-қабақ соғыстың» сарқыншағына айналады [8]*

2. *Failure to comply with this principle undermines the foundation of the modern world order, and is a relic of the Cold War [9].*

The emergence of the phrase "Cold War" is associated with the speech of the American politician and businessman B. Baruch in the South Carolina Legislative Assembly on April 16, 1947 - however, at the initiative of his assistant, publicist H. Soup. But this turnover became widely known and actually stable due to articles by columnist W. Lippmann in the New York Tribune newspaper, which in November of the same year were published as a separate publication entitled "Cold War. On US Foreign Policy" [4].

Also, one of the most important topics for Kazakhstan and Kazakhstani politics is the issue of "nuclear weapons". This issue was also reflected in the President's speech:

1. *Ядролық державалар ядролық қаруға иелік етуден бас тартқан барлық елдерге күш қолданбауға кепілдік беруге тиіс [8].*

2. *The nuclear powers must provide guarantees of the non-use of force for all countries that renounce possession of nuclear weapons [9].*

Reframing is a stylistic tool that performs nominative, figurative and artistic functions. For example, the occurrences of such reframing as *Кәрі құрлық (Еуропа), Жаңа құрлық (Америка)* are mainly associated with the development of the language of the media. This technique is used for effective and enjoyable communication with listeners and readers.

1. *Әлемді дамыту орталығы Кәрі құрлықтан Жаңа құрлыққа, Еуропадан жаһандық өрлеудің жаңа орны – АҚШ-қа, Нью-Йоркке ауысты. Содан бері көп нәрсе өзгерді, әлем өзгеше қалыптасты [8].*

2. *The center of economic development had also moved from the Old World of Europe to the New World of the United States [9].*

In this sentence, the translation is in short form. The meaning of the message is conveyed, without preserving the stylistic features.

During the translation, the lexical addition technique was used:

1. *NEW FUTURE дегеніміз – ядролық, энергетикалық, су және азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, сенім, өзара түсіністік және реформалар [8].*

2. *I believe this NEW FUTURE is about how we deliver nuclear, energy, water and food security and build trust, mutual understanding and reforms [9].*

Subject nouns added in English sentences are determined by broad context factors. Additions in these cases, in principle, could have been avoided, but this would have made the English text less stylistic.

Reference to the topic of "economics" in political media texts suggests that financial and economic vocabulary is an integral attribute of political discourse: эмиссия, әлемдік валюта, Халықаралық валюта қоры, экономикалық өсім нүктелері.

1. Жаһандық дағдарыспен күресті қазіргі кезде заңдылық, демократиялылық, бәсекелестік, тиімділік және халықаралық бақылау ұстанымдарына сай келмей отырған эмиссия мен әлемнің резервтік валюталары айналымын реттеуден бастау қажет [8].

2. To tackle this global crisis, we need to start with clear rules for the emission and trade of the world reserve currencies as they do not now meet the criteria of justice, democracy, competitiveness, effectiveness and international control [9].

Economic terms are an effective tool for shaping public opinion. Economic problems and related government measures have traditionally been an important component of political discourse.

We note the main stylistic characteristics of this political text that determine the translation strategy: objectivity; generality; informational content; logical organization of presentation; semantic clarity, certainty; strict adherence diplomatic ethics. Usage in This text is characterized by the following features: the use of speech cliches and stamps (*Төраға мырза, Бас хатшы мырза және т.б.*); terminological (military, economic and political) vocabulary; euphemisms; abbreviations. It is advisable to combine cliche concepts and stamp in the framework of the concept of "discursive formula". Discursive formulas are understood to mean peculiar functionally determined speech turns characteristic of communication in the corresponding social institution.

Conclusion. A characteristic feature of the analyzed text is the desire for cooperation, integration, multilateral, multi-vector nature of the interaction and wide informational influence. For quite some time, the antinomy "peace - war" could be considered the basic conceptual basis of the institution of diplomacy (political discourse), while the element "peace" acts as the predominant element in this antinomy.

Rituality and informative value of political (diplomatic) communication in this text is high. To implement the communicative function, texts in the field of international politics should be as informative as possible, while political communication on international scale is ritual in nature and differs in a fixed form (although ritualism can manifest itself to varying degrees).

It should be underlined, that in translation of documents, the following aspects also require the attention of the translator: personal names; toponyms; currency names, extra-linguistic information in relation to various countries; discursive formulas for certain types of documents.

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