

LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF TRANSLATING UN PRESS RELEASES INTO UKRAINIAN

ЛЕКСИЧНІ ТА ГРАМАТИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПРЕС-РЕЛІЗІВ ООН УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ

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Translating press releases from the United Nations (UN) poses significant challenges due to the vast linguistic and cultural diversity of its audience. The UN operates as an international organization where various languages and cultural contexts intersect, using a unique style and specific vocabulary to convey its core values and goals. However, ensuring that the intended message is accurately interpreted across different cultural and linguistic backgrounds is not straightforward. One primary difficulty stems from the lexical and grammatical features of the original English press releases. These often include nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural references that lack direct equivalents in other languages, especially Ukrainian. Thus, careful adaptation during translation is essential to preserve the original meaning while maintaining the intended impact.

This article discusses the challenges involved in translating UN press releases from English to Ukrainian, emphasizing key aspects such as terminological accuracy, which is vital for preserving content integrity and ensuring that specific terms resonate appropriately within their context. We highlight the importance of cultural adaptation, which requires modifying references and expressions to suit the cultural norms of the Ukrainian audience.

Additionally, we stress the necessity of keeping grammatical structures that align with the original communication objectives. Through our examination of these linguistic and cultural challenges, we explore how specific language choices affect target audience perception. To support translators, we provide practical recommendations based on our findings, focusing on effective translation strategies.

Overall, this research contributes to theoretical discussions in translation studies and offers valuable insights into global communication. By addressing these complexities, we aim to foster an appreciation for the nuances involved in translating press materials in a way that resonates universally while respecting local contexts.

Key words: translation of press releases, challenges, adaptation, terminology, communication, recommendations.

Переклад прес-релізів Організації Об'єднаних Націй (ООН) пов'язаний зі значними труднощами через широке мовне та культурне розмаїття її аудиторії. ООН функціонує як міжнародна організація, де перетинаються різні мови та культурні контексти, використовуючи унікальний стиль і специфічну лексику для донесення своїх основних цінностей і цілей. Однак забезпечити точну інтерпретацію задуманого послання в різних культурних і мовних контекстах не так просто. Одна з головних складностей пов'язана з лексичними та граматичними особливостями оригінальних англійських прес-релізів. Вони часто включають нюанси, ідіоматичні вирази та культурні посилання, які не мають прямих еквівалентів в інших мовах, особливо в українській. Таким чином, ретельна адаптація під час перекладу має важливе значення для збереження оригінального змісту та досягнення запланованого впливу.

У цій статті розглядаються виклики, пов'язані з перекладом прес-релізів ООН з англійської на українську мову, з акцентом на таких ключових аспектах, як термінологічна точність, яка є життєво важливою для збереження цілісності змісту та забезпечення належного резонування конкретних термінів у їхньому контексті. Ми підкреслюємо важливість культурної адаптації, яка вимагає модифікації посилань і виразів відповідно до культурних норм української аудиторії.

Крім того, ми наголошуємо на необхідності збереження граматичних структур, які відповідають початковим цілям комунікації. Вивчаючи ці лінгвістичні та культурні виклики, ми досліджуємо, як конкретний вибір мови впливає на сприйняття цільової аудиторії. Щоб допомогти перекладачам, ми надаємо практичні рекомендації, засновані на наших висновках, зосереджуючись на ефективних стратегіях перекладу.

Загалом, це дослідження робить внесок у теоретичні дискусії в перекладознавстві та пропонує цінне розуміння глобальної комунікації. Розглядаючи ці складнощі, ми прагнемо сприяти розумінню нюансів, пов'язаних із перекладом матеріалів для преси таким чином, щоб вони мали універсальний резонанс і водночас враховували місцевий контекст.

Ключові слова: переклад прес-релізів, труднощі, адаптація, термінологія, комунікація, рекомендації.

Problem statement. The translation of United Nations (UN) press releases poses a significant challenge due to their unique lexical and grammatical characteristics, which reflect the organization's

values, goals, and principles. These challenges are amplified when adapting the content for diverse linguistic and cultural audiences, such as translating English press releases into Ukrainian.

Effective communication of UN press releases involves several key considerations. Firstly, the use of specialized terminology requires accurate translation to ensure meaning and consistency are preserved. Additionally, messages must be culturally adapted to resonate with diverse audiences, necessitating careful consideration of nuances. Grammatical structures present another challenge, as English forms may not have direct equivalents in languages like Ukrainian, which can affect the integrity of the original message. Finally, the overarching communication goals – such as clarity, persuasiveness, and formality – must be maintained across languages to enhance overall effectiveness. By addressing these complexities, we can achieve more impactful and meaningful communication.

This research addresses these issues by analyzing the lexical and grammatical features of English UN press releases and their translation into Ukrainian. It aims to identify the specific translation challenges and provide practical recommendations to enhance the translation process. The findings will be valuable for both theoretical exploration and practical application in translation studies, contributing to the broader understanding of effective international communication.

The analysis of the latest researches and publications. The analysis of the latest researches and publications highlights significant interest in the topic of lexical and grammatical features of translating official documents, including press releases, into Ukrainian. A range of scholars has contributed to this domain, offering insights that inform the current study. A. Volkovenko's work, "Lexical and Grammatical Transformations in Translating English-Language Press Headlines into Ukrainian" (2023), explores the challenges of maintaining semantic accuracy and stylistic norms in translating English press headlines into Ukrainian. He identifies strategies such as lexical substitution and syntactic restructuring, relevant for translating UN press releases. Similarly, A. Shuhaiev's study on "Lexico-Grammatical Peculiarities of Translating International Legal Documents" highlights challenges in translating formalized terminology between English and Ukrainian, emphasizing the need for precision in sensitive translations. Broader studies on official texts have examined how cultural factors and audience expectations influence translation. However, there remains a gap in focused research on translating UN press releases into Ukrainian, with existing studies often overlooking the unique demands of this genre.

The purpose of this research is to thoroughly investigate the distinctive lexical and grammati-

cal characteristics found in English-language press release texts. Additionally, it aims to identify the specific challenges that arise when translating these texts into Ukrainian. Through a detailed analysis of word choices, phrase structures, and the cultural nuances embedded within the language, the research aspires to enhance the quality and effectiveness of translations between English and Ukrainian, fostering clearer communication and understanding.

To achieve this purpose, the study sets the following objectives:

- Examine the vocabulary and grammatical structures frequently used in English-language press releases to better understand their composition.
- Explore the cultural and stylistic features that may present challenges when translating these texts into Ukrainian.
- Identify and categorize the common challenges faced in translating press releases, with an emphasis on preserving both meaning and tone.
- Formulate effective strategies aimed at improving translation quality and achieving cross-linguistic equivalence.

By addressing these objectives, the research seeks to contribute valuable insights into translation studies and support practitioners in achieving accurate and culturally sensitive translations of press releases.

Presentation of the main material. Lexical transformations present an opportunity to enhance the word-based elements of a text, including vocabulary, morphology, and syntax, while effectively preserving its original meaning and structure. By engaging in activities such as replacing synonyms, stemming words, and restructuring grammar, we can improve the quality of the translated text. This approach is particularly applicable to natural language processing tasks such as paraphrasing, text generation, and machine translation. It aims to enhance readability, diversify language use, and tailor texts to specific audiences or contexts, ultimately making our communication more engaging and effective. In his work, a Ukrainian scholar of translation and linguistics Karaban V. I., divides lexical transformations into:

- specification of the meaning of a word;
- generalization of the meaning of a word;
- addition of a word;
- deletion of a word;
- replacement of a word of one part of speech with a word of another part of speech;
- rearrangement of a word [2, p. 38].

Specification: replacement of a word of a more general meaning with a word of a more specific meaning. Specification is a lexical transformation that results in a word (term) of broader semantics

being replaced by a word (term) of narrower semantics. From the words of broad semantics that function in English socio-political vocabulary, we can cite, in particular, the following: entity, thing, unit, authority, power, and deal [3, p. 85].

The press releases also contain examples of specifications, namely: “...*launching an attack knowing that it would be disproportionate is a breach of this law*.” «Завдання удару, знаючи наперед, що він буде непропорційним, є порушенням міжнародного гуманітарного права».

In the original, only “*this law*” is mentioned, while the translation specifies which right was violated.

“*International humanitarian law requires the protection of civilian population...*”. «Міжнародним гуманітарним правом передбачено обов'язок щодо захисту цивільного населення».

Here, the translator replaced “*requires*” with «*передбачено обов'язок щодо*», which conveys a more accurate emotional meaning of the importance of protecting civilians [7].

“*Together, we are working hard to elevate women's voices*”.

«Разом ми робимо все можливе, щоб жіночі голоси почули».

In our opinion, “*We are working hard*” is a more general phrase, so it was translated as «*робимо все можливе*», which also conveys an emotional meaning [7].

“*Russia's invasion has set back women, girls, LGBTQI+, and Roma people's rights and equality*.”

«Через російське вторгнення частково втрачено те, чого вже вдалося досягти для забезпечення прав та рівності жінок, дівчаток, представників ЛГБТКІ+ та ромської спільноти».

In this example, the definition of the word “*set something back*” should be understood, as the Cambridge Dictionary suggests “*to reduce something to a weaker or less advanced state*” [6]. As we can see, the translator has concretized this example so that the reader fully understands the author's idea.

Adding a word: adding a word that was not in the original. When translating socio-political vocabulary, there is often a need to add a word, which is caused by the so-called compression of the English language. The essence of this transformation is conveyed by its other name, amplification. For example: “*In 2008, the UN proposed a world conference on food supplies*.”

«У 2008 році ООН запропонувала скликати всесвітню конференцію з питань забезпечення людства продовольчими ресурсами».

Such phrases as: «*питань забезпечення людства продовольчими ресурсами*» are not present in the English sentence; their meaning is implicit, i.e., with-

out direct expression of this part of the information content [7].

There are examples of additions during translation in the submitted press releases:

“*These attacks also took lives and affected homes and schools, causing further suffering*.”

«Через ці удари також загинули люди та були пошкоджені домівки та школи, що спричинило нові страждання для людей».

The original used the phrase “*causing further suffering*”, while the translation uses «*спричинило нові страждання для людей*», which is more accurate and conveys the emotional message of the sentence [7].

Removing a word refers to the careful exclusion of specific terms from the original text and serves important purposes. One reason is to eliminate semantic redundancy – removing words that convey the same meaning as others can enhance clarity and conciseness. Additionally, excluding certain words can help align the translated text with the norms of the target language. Some phrases may not resonate well or be appropriate in the new context. In such cases, it is essential to find alternative expressions that maintain the intended meaning while adhering to the audience's linguistic and cultural expectations. This ensures a more effective and engaging translation.

Excluding words from a text demands careful consideration and meticulous attention to detail. Translators must fully understand the nuances of both languages and decisively determine which elements of the original text are essential and which can be omitted without jeopardizing the overall meaning or intent. The submitted press releases contain clear examples of this practice in action. “*International humanitarian law explicitly safeguards civilians and civilian infrastructure*.”

«Згідно з міжнародним гуманітарним правом, мирні мешканці та цивільна інфраструктура мають бути захищені».

Exclusion was used in this sentence: “*law explicitly*” is omitted. Another example: “*This evening, a dozen civilians, including children, were injured in Dnipro City in eastern Ukraine by a strike*.”

«Сьогодні ввечері внаслідок удару по місту Дніпро на сході України було поранено більш ніж десятеро мирних мешканців, у тому числі діти».

The English original clearly states that the event occurred “*This evening*”, i.e., this evening. However, the Ukrainian translation does not contain this information about the time of the event, simply stating that «*Сьогодні ввечері внаслідок удару по місту Дніпро на сході України...*».

“*Russian Federation to impose Russian language, citizenship, laws, court system, and education curricula on the occupied areas...*”

«Заходи Російської Федерації нав'язувати російську мову, громадянство, закони, судову систему та навчальні програми на окупованих територіях...»

In some cases, the Ukrainian translation omits some details that were present in the original. For example, the original refers to *“the measures taken by the Russian Federation to impose the Russian language, citizenship, laws, judicial system, and educational curricula on the occupied areas”*. At the same time, the translation only states «заходи Російської Федерації нав'язувати російську мову, громадянство, закони, судову систему та навчальні програми на окупованих територіях». Some details that may be considered less significant may be omitted in the translation.

Rearranging a word: changing the order of words in a sentence. Changes might involve re-ordering words within the sentence. This is done to maintain natural sentence structure in the target language. For example: *“Indiscriminate attacks violating international humanitarian law.”*

«Недавні невивіркові напади у порушення міжнародного гуманітарного права.»

Here, the order of adjectives and the prepositional phrase is adjusted for better readability in Ukrainian. Even though the word order changes, the overall meaning of the sentence is preserved in the translation. This is a crucial aspect of achieving a natural and accurate translation [7].

We consider that it is important to mention the translation transformation, such as word substitution, which is used to replace a word or phrase in the original with another word or phrase in the target language.

Lack of an equivalent: In some cases, there may not be an exact equivalent in the target language for a word or phrase in the source language. In this case, the translator may use a more general word or phrase, or explain the meaning of the word or phrase.

– Stylistic considerations: A translator may use word substitution to make a text more stylistically neutral, formal, or informal.

– Grammatical considerations: In some cases, the grammatical structure of the target language may require the use of a different word or phrase than in the source language.

– Striving for better sound: A translator may use word substitution to make a text more sonorous or easier to understand.

It's important to note that not all words can be replaced without losing meaning. The translator must rely on their own experience, knowledge of the language, and context to choose the most accurate and appropriate translation.

Here are some examples of word substitution:

– The English word *“to get”* can be translated into the Ukrainian words «отримати», «здобути», «захопити», «взяти» depending on the context.

– The Ukrainian word «гарний» can be translated into the English words *“beautiful”, “handsome”, “pretty”, and “good”* depending on the context.

Example from given press releases: *“This tragedy left the man's 15-year-old son orphaned.”*

«Через цю трагедію 15-річний син чоловіка залишився сиротою.»

The above example of translation of the phrase *“This tragedy left the man's 15-year-old son orphaned.”* uses lexical transformation, namely word substitution. In this case, the word *“orphaned”* is replaced by «сиротою» in the Ukrainian translation. This is because there is no exact equivalent of the word *“orphaned”* in Ukrainian, which means *“to be left without parents”*. The word *“orphan”*, although not an exact equivalent, is the word that best conveys the meaning of the original in Ukrainian. In contrast to the previous example, in this fragment of the translation, the translator skipped this type of transformation. However, in our opinion, it was essential here:

“...and launching an attack knowing that it would be disproportionate is a breach of this law.”

«Завдання удару, знаючи наперед, що він буде непропорційним, є порушенням міжнародного гуманітарного права.»

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, *“disproportionate”* does actually mean «непропорційний», but it is necessary to note that in English there is a collocation for the example *“disproportionate punishment”*. A literal translation into Ukrainian in this case, as in the example, is impossible because it loses its meaning. Therefore, *“disproportionate”* should be translated as:

Невиправдано жорстокий: This option emphasizes the cruelty and unjustified use of excessive force, making it more emotionally charged.

Надмірний: This option is more neutral and concise, but still clearly conveys the essence of the violation being described.

Незаконний: This option emphasizes that disproportionate strikes are a violation of international law, emphasizing the legal consequences of such actions.

Злочинний: This option is used to emphasize the gravity of the crime committed by the disproportionate strike and carries an emotional charge.

Grammatical transformations involve altering the structure or arrangement of words within a sentence while preserving its underlying meaning. This process includes various operations such as changing

voice (active to passive or vice versa), rearranging word order, modifying verb tense or aspect, converting affirmative statements to negative ones and vice versa, transforming declarative sentences into interrogative ones, splitting or combining sentences, and adjusting relative clauses. These transformations are used in linguistics, natural language processing, and language education to analyze and manipulate sentence structures for purposes such as stylistic variation, clarity enhancement, or conveying different nuances of meaning [7].

Therefore, Ukrainian translation scholar, who we have already mentioned, V. Karaban distinguishes between five main types of grammatical transformations: literal translation, permutation (rearrangement), substitution (replacement), addition, deletion, and complex transformation [1, p. 253].

Syntactic equivalence, or literal translation, is a translation method where the syntactic structure of the source language is closely mirrored in the target language. This technique works best when both languages have similar grammatical frameworks, allowing for a direct correspondence in elements like word order. It is particularly useful in contexts such as legal documents or technical manuals where precision is crucial. However, this approach can lead to awkward phrasing if the languages differ significantly in syntax or contain idiomatic expressions, emphasizing the need to consider each language's unique characteristics for effective communication. *"I always remember his words"* – *«Я завжди пам'ятаю його слова»*.

There are examples of literal translation in the given press releases:

"Nevertheless, Roma is an important part of Ukrainian society and the country's rich multicultural historical heritage."

«Тим не менш, роми є важливою частиною українського суспільства та багатокультурної історичної спадщини країни.»

"We're grateful that KSrelief chose to support a vital component of our emergency programs in Ukraine – which provides relief to the most vulnerable Ukrainians ..."

«Ми вдячні, що KSrelief вирішив підтримати життєво важливу складову наших програм екстреної допомоги в Україні, яка надає допомогу найвразливішим українцям...»

The examples clearly demonstrate that the translators employed a literal translation approach, as the sentence structure and word choice directly mirror the original English text. Here are some definitive signs of a word-for-word translation: the conjunction *"Nevertheless"* is translated as *«Тим не менш»*. The

Ukrainian equivalent accurately captures its meaning in the given context. Both translations adhere to the typical word order and structure characteristic of a literal translation [7].

This approach intentionally avoids fluent interpretation or adaptation, which is often associated with translations that emphasize preserving meaning rather than ensuring literary accuracy.

"The ongoing Russian assault does not exempt Ukrainian forces from their own obligations to respect international human rights law and international humanitarian law," said the UN Human Rights Chief."

«Триваючий російський напад не звільняє українські сили від їхніх власних зобов'язань поважати міжнародне право прав людини та міжнародне гуманітарне право», – сказав Верховний комісар ООН з прав людини.

This fragment is an example of a literal translation, as the words *"ongoing"* and *"assault"* were translated into Ukrainian as accurately as possible, without taking into account the context and natural sound of the language. A more natural translation would have been *«триваюча російська агресія»* or *«російська збройна атака, що триває»* [7].

Syntactic structure transformation: changing the order of words, clauses, etc. It is a translation method that converts a sentence's structure in the source language into two or more predicate structures in the target language. This conversion may result in transforming a simple sentence into a compound sentence, or a simple or compound sentence into two or more independent clauses. For instance:

"On 29 March, a 50-year-old man, a single parent who had lost his wife last year, was killed when his tractor triggered what appeared to be an anti-tank mine buried in a field in a village in the northern Kherson region."

«29 березня 50-річний чоловік загинув, коли він на тракторі наїхав на імовірно протитанкову міну, закладену в полі в селі на півночі Херсонської області. Чоловік був самотнім батьком, який минулого року втратив дружину.»

This press release features a deliberate rearrangement of sentence structures, with one original sentence confidently split into two for clarity. Despite these adjustments, the overall meaning is preserved and communicated clearly. This grammatical transformation was essential to maintain the integrity of the message [7].

Next example: *"They are at the forefront of the front-line humanitarian response."*

«Саме вони забезпечують гуманітарну допомогу на місцях, попри всі складнощі...»

As demonstrated here, the sentence structure has changed from SVO (subject-verb-object) to SOV (subject-object-verb). This change in sentence structure is typical for the Ukrainian language, where the word order in a sentence can be more free than in English.

Grammatical changes in translation involve transforming grammatical units from the source language into distinct units in the target language, which can shift meaning. This can occur at different levels, including word forms, parts of speech, and sentence types. While both English and Ukrainian typically have corresponding singular and plural nouns, there are exceptions. For instance, the English singular "money" translates to the plural "гроші" in Ukrainian, while the plural "struggles" becomes the singular "боротьба" and "outskirts" translates to "окраїна." This strategy of changing number forms in translation can enhance the text's richness and depth, contributing to the overall meaning and creativity of the translation process [7].

"We are searching for talent everywhere." – *«Ми всюди шукаємо таланти.»*

A very common type of grammatical substitution is also the substitution of a part of speech: *"He is a poor swimmer."* – *«Він погано плаває.»*

Example: *"...was immediately followed by another, impacting rescuers, including a health worker, who rushed to help."*

«За ним ще один, у результаті якого постраждали рятувальники, у тому числі парамедик, які виїхали для надання допомоги.»

In one of the given press releases, there is a vivid example of replacing one part of speech with another. In the original press release, *"who rushed to help"* would have been translated literally as *«хто поспішав допомогти»*, but the translator made a certain transformation, thus replacing the verb "to help" with *«надання допомоги»*, a change from a verb to a noun. In our opinion, this grammatical transformation was appropriate and conveyed the emotional style of the sentence.

"This tragedy left the man's 15-year-old son orphaned."

«Через цю трагедію 15-річний син чоловіка залишився сиротою.»

The original uses the active construction *"the tragedy left"*, while the Ukrainian translation *«через цю трагедію»* uses the passive construction. In Ukrainian, the passive voice is more often used when the subject of the action is unknown or unimportant. In this case, the focus is on the tragedy, not on who caused it [7].

Addition: Add words that were not in the original. Addition in translation is a device intended for the

compensation of structural elements implicitly present in the source text or paradigm forms missing in the target language. Additions in translation from English into Ukrainian stem from the differences in the syntactic and semantic structure of these languages. In English, being an analytical language, the syntactic and semantic relations are often implicitly expressed through an order of syntactic elements and context environment, whereas in predominantly synthetic Ukrainian these relations are explicit (expressed in relevant words). When translating from English into Ukrainian, a translator is to visualize the implicit objects and relations through additions [4, p. 163].

Deleting words: Deleting words that were in the original. The deletion is a grammatical transformation that results in the removal of a certain linguistic element (often a pleonastic word, word form, clause, or part of a sentence) from the translation. It is usually used to convey grammatical phenomena that do not exist in the target language or to translate words, word forms, clauses, or parts of a sentence that are redundant [5, p. 127].

In the given press releases, there are quite frequent deleting words, especially the verb *"be"*, as it is quite common in the original, while in Ukrainian it is more common to omit the verb *«є»*. Here are some examples:

"I am appalled by the horrible tragedy that struck Odesa City hours ago."

«Я приголомшена жахливою трагедією, що сталася в Одесі кілька годин тому.»

"The situation in Ukraine is incredibly difficult."

«Ситуація в Україні неймовірно складна.»

The translation does not change its meaning, and despite this transformation, it remains clear and precise for readers.

Conclusion. This study on 'Lexical and Grammatical Features of Translating UN Press Releases into Ukrainian' highlights critical factors influencing the translation of official documents. The primary goal was to analyze the unique challenges inherent in translating texts from international organizations. We found that UN press releases are characterized by specialized terminology, abbreviations, and a formal style, which impose specific lexical requirements. Translators must possess both linguistic skills and a deep understanding of the subject matter to convey meaning accurately. Familiarity with established international terminology is crucial for translation accuracy. Additionally, English often uses more compact structures that require expansion when translated into Ukrainian, creating challenges for clarity and grammatical correctness. Our study emphasized the need for translators to balance struc-

tural accuracy with readability for the Ukrainian audience. In conclusion, translating UN press releases requires high linguistic competence, a strong grasp of terminology, and cultural understanding. Access to specialized resources and ongoing skill development

are essential for tackling complex language structures. Our findings can guide the creation of training programs for translators, ultimately enhancing communication between the UN and Ukrainian audiences and fostering international cooperation.

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