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**LANGUAGE REALIA IN THE USA NATIONWIDE ELECTION SYSTEM**

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## INTRODUCTION

As a linguistic phenomenon, realia are categorized as non-equivalent vocabulary. They are part of background knowledge and they are of considerable interest in the study of the interaction of language and culture.

In the theory of translation, the term “realia” is used in two senses. On the one hand, realia are understood as all the things specific to certain people. These things include objects of culture and life, historical events, place names and personal names. On the other hand, realia are the words and phrases denoting those things. Despite the ambiguity of the use of the same term in relation to the objects of realia and linguistic signs indicating these objects, the term “realia” in the sense of “words” has become firmly established in translation and at the same time maintained its objective value. Perhaps the main reason of its use is the fact that the phrase “language unit indicating realia” would be inconvenient to use because it is too long. There are several definitions of realia.

"The dictionary of linguistic terms" by O.S. Akhmanova determines the term "realia" (Latin of realia - "material", "valid") as :

"1. the various factors studied by external linguistics such as state system of this country, history and culture history and culture of the people, language contacts of carriers of this language, etc. in terms of their reflection in this language;

2. items of material culture "[Ахманова 1966: 381].

A. D. Schweitzer gave the following definition of realia “the units of national language, indicating unique referents which are peculiar to this linguistic culture and absent in the comparable linguistic cultural community” [Швейцер 1988: 185]

Entering in the field of translation studies, a radical terminological change must be enforced: «realia», in fact, does not mean objects, but signs, words and, more precisely, those words signifying objects of the material culture, especially pertaining to a local culture. It is, therefore, necessary to distinguish realia-objects (mostly outside translation studies) and realiawords (mostly inside translation studies).

Language realia are studied by a number of scholars from different perspectives:

* the understanding realia as a language unit [Томахин 1988: 62; Виноградов 2001: 37; Реформатский 1967: 14; Берков 1973: 30; Чернов 1973: 102; Федоров 1953: 12; Влахов, Флорин 1980: 6; Швейцер 1988: 60; Kостомаров & Верещагін 1990: 53];
* the realia classifications [Репин 1970: 12; Влахов, Флорин 1980: 59; Реформатский 1967: 17];
* translation of the realia [ Зорівчак 1989: 72; Федоров 1941: 26; Влахов, Флорин 1986: 89; Levy 1969: 112; Katan 1999: 93].

**The topicality** of the research paper is predetermined by the growing popularity of American system of Nationwide election system which is consider to be the leading one all over the world and the necessity of quality realia translations into Ukrainian language. The issue of language realia is very topical because it is known to be the main object of studying of numerous disciplines – Theory of Translation, Cultural Linguistics, Country Studies and Contrastive Linguistics

**The aim** of this master’s paper is to define how the USA Nationwide electoral realia are rendered into Ukrainian and which prevailing translation methods are mainly used in order to convey connotative and denotative meaning.

The aim presupposes the completion of the following **tasks**:

* to identify the role and place of realia in the system of nonequivalent vocabulary;
* to determine the understanding the realia as a language unit;
* to analyze the realia classifications;
* to look at the USA system of Nationwide electoral;
* to characterize peculiarities of realia translation;
* to single out typical methods of American Nationwide electoral realia translation.

**The object** of the research is English language realia, as a part of nonequivalent vocabulary.

**The subject** of the research is language realia, which are related to the USA system of Nationwide electoral.

**The hypothesis** of the master`s paper consists in the assumption that realia can be rendered into Ukrainian with a help of different strategies notwithstanding the fact that there is no equivalent or referent in the material culture.

The aim and the tasks of the research paper presuppose the application of the following **methods of research**:

theoretical analysis of reference literature to define the essence of the notion of realia, critical analysis of studies on this problem, synthesis and generalization of obtained data; contrastive translation analysis, which is the main method of comparing the original with the translation, analysis of vocabulary definitions.

**The material** of the research is represented by the list of 100 realia suggested by H. D. Tomahin in his “Realia - Americanisms” and 20 BBC and VOA news stories.

**The novelty** of the work consists in defining the notion of realia, which is manly studied by Russian scholars and distinguishing the most prevailing methods of realia translation into Ukrainian. Functional analogue, calque, adaptation and explanation are found to be the most prevailing, contrary to them such methods like transliteration, gender & species correspondence, semantic neologism are used rarely while rendering realia.

**The theoretical importance** of the paper consists in contribution to such discipline as Theory of Translation due to revealing how realia which denote election system of the USA may be translated into Ukrainian in the media text, Cultural Linguistics thanks to extending study of realia peculiarities.

**The practical value** of the research is proved by contribution to Theory of Translation (section “Nonequivalent vocabulary”) and Country Studies (section “The USA election system”).

**The discussion** of the research paper`s results in the 7th International scientific-practical conference “Innovations in Election: Modern approaches to English teachers` professional growth” (Nizhyn Gogol State University, 27-28 September 2019); **the** **publication** on the topic: “Pecularities of the translation of realia in the USA nationwide election system” (Ukraine, Kyiv, 29-30 November 2019, the 3d International scientific-practical conference “Science and Future”).

The paper **consists** of the introduction, two parts, conclusions on each of them, general conclusions, resume, and the list of references.

Part one focuses on the definition of the realia, features its structure and classification. Besides, it characterizes in general the election system of the USA .

Part two deals with variety of realia translation methods and the way of their translation in BBC and VOA stories.

## PART ONE. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF THE NOTION OF REALIA IN THE NATIONWIDE ELECTION SYSTEM OF THE USA

The main task of cultural linguistics is the study of linguistic units that most clearly reflects the national features of the culture of native speakers: elements of everyday life, history, culture of a given people, country, place that do not exist in other peoples, countries and places, these words have received in the translation studies the name of "realia".

In this part we discuss the basic concepts of the paper: realia, nonequivalent vocabulary, background knowledge, election, system of election.

### Understanding realia as a language unit

From the standpoint of linguistic study and translation, the realia have undergone the most detailed study.

Realia are considered as words, denoting objects or phenomena related to history or culture, the economy or life of the country of the studied language, which differ completely or partially from the lexical concepts and words of the compared language.

Firstly, G.Tomakhin defines onomastics realia, which include:

* geographical names (toponyms), especially those with cultural-historical associations;
* anthroponyms - the names of historical personalities, public figures, writers, scientists, artists, popular athletes, characters of fiction and folklore;
* names of literary works and art, historical facts and events in the country life, the name of the state public institutions and many others.

Secondly, the realia denoted by the appellative lexicon:

* the geographical terms denoting the features of the natural geographical environment, flora and fauna;
* some words (including general terms) relating to state system, social and political life of the country, law, military science, art, election system, production and industrial relations, life, customs and traditions [Томахин 1988: 62].

G.D. Tomakhin uses the terms "denotative realia" and "connotative realia" in his researches[Томахин 1988 : 82] “Denotative realia” (cognitive), by definition of G.D. Tomakhin, are such facts of language that designate objects and phenomena characteristic of a given culture, that don’t have correspondences in the compared culture. “Connotative realia”(pragmatic, sometimes affective or emotional), as opposed to denotative, denote objects that don’t differ from similar objects of comparable cultures. To designate realia-words in translation science, researchers introduced such concepts as :

* “non-equivalent vocabulary” –- words that have no equivalents outside the language to which they belong (G.V. Chernov [Чернов 1973: 102], A.V. Fedorov [Федоров 1953: 12]);
* “barbarism” –- the words with the help of which it becomes possible to describe foreign customs, peculiarities of everyday life, the creation of local coloring (A.A. Reformatskii [Реформатский 1967: 14]);
* "alienisms" – words from little known languages, emphasizing the stylistic function of exoticism (V.P. Berkov [Берков 1973: 30]).

All the specific facts of the history and state structure of the national community, the features of its geographic environment, characteristics of everyday objects of the past and present, ethnographic and folklore concepts, relating them to the class of non-equivalent vocabulary are called realia by V.S. Vinogradov. In addition to ordinary realia, the researcher identifies "associative realia" that "find their materialized expression in the components of word meanings, in shades of words, in emotional-expressive overtones, in internal verbal form, ets, by revealing informational mismatches of conceptually similar words in the compared languages " [Виноградов 2001: 37]. S.I. Vlakhov and S.P. Florin define realia as a special category of means of expression, including words and phrases, calling objects distinctive for life, culture and history of one nation and alien to another [Влахов, Флорин 1980: 6].

In general, the definitions above characterize the notion of “word-realia” as we consider it as linguistic units denoting elements of a “foreign” culture, having a national, historical, local or household coloring, having no equivalents in other languages and cultures.

Scholars consider realia as a linguistic unit.

There is no consensus which category of language units realia belong to. However, today there are many opinions that realia can be expressed in separate words and phrases, semantically equal to words. The grammatical form of realia as a word depends on its belonging to a certain part of speech and on the characteristics of the grammatical structure of the language. According to the observations of S.I. Vlakhov and S.P.Florin, the majority of the realia are nouns, which are logical, since, based on the definitions discussed above, the realia are often called objects and phenomena [Влахов, Флорин 1980: 6].

Realia should also be considered denominative adjectives, the value of which is directly related to the value of realia. Non-derivative realia among other parts of speech are extremely rare.

The greatest number of common features, realia have with terms. Linguistic differences notwithstanding, we need to be careful not to confuse the field of realia with the field of terms. Let’s get Vlahov and Florin’s opinion on the subject. Between realia and terms there is a fundamental difference. Terms are the basis of scientific lexicon; their scope is specialized, scientific literature; in other spheres, above all in artistic literature, they are used with a definite stylistic aim. Realia are not met mainly in artistic literature, as it is well known they represent elements of the local and historical coloring; we find them in some descriptive sciences also, but they are now used, above all, as denominations of described objects or even as pure terms [Влахов, Флорин 1969: 102]. By their origin, realia arise through natural word creation, while terms are created artificially, most often based on words of Latin and Greek origin, or by rethinking already existing words.

It should be noted that in certain cases there is a transition of realia into terms and vice versa; there is also a category of units that can be considered both terms and realia at the same time (A.D. Shveizer), therefore, when defining concepts one should rely on the context [Швейцер 1988: 60].

However, E.K. Pavlova sees a significant difference between terms and realia. The terms are the basis of the scientific vocabulary, the sphere of their use is special, scientific literature. The realia are found mainly in fiction, where they form elements of local and historical coloring. The term extends to the spread of an object whose name it is. But we can not demand the term "nationality": regardless of its origin, it is the profit of all mankind, which uses it as its "legitimate" property. The realia always belongs to the people in whose language it was born. It is only accepted in other languages, "as a guest, and it is staying at them when a day, when a year, but happens so (but relatively infrequently), that it settles and remains forever, enriching or clogging the language that adopted it" [Павлова 2000: 19].

The difference between the term and the realia is seen in their origin. At a time when many terms are created artificially for naming those or other objects, concepts and phenomena (of Greek or Latin origin), the realia always arise through natural word creation, and this is quite understandable: "realia are folk words, closely related, mainly with the life of the people "[Зорівчак 1989: 38]. When comparing these concepts ( term - realia), such close and so different, some of the features of the realia are revealed as a kind of lexical category.

The realia and the proper name are connected so closely that in some cases a lexical unit can be attributed to one or another vocabulary class only with reference to spelling. A number of authors, including V.S. Vinogradov, include proper names in the category of realia, while others (S.I. Vlakhov, S.P. Florin) view realia as a class of non-equivalent vocabulary, so-called translators’ “false” friends. They only coincide partially in their meanings. These are the words with the cultural overtone carrying some background information. ‒ structural realia (structural exoticism) ‒ realia that have no language equivalent, but have the conceptual equivalent instead, words with connotations that have equivalents [Влахов, Флорин 1980: 16].

Some scholars determine realia to be a particular category of “nonequivalent expressive vocabulary”. V. Kostomarov and E. Vereshagin (1990) define “nonequivalent vocabulary” as follows: “these words and word-combinations are used to denote the notions of a nation which are unfamiliar to another one. They are associated with specific cultural elements existing within a particular culture but those that cannot be found in another; They also include the words that cannot be translated into a target language using one single word, that have no equivalents in another language” [Костомаров & Верещагін 1990: 53]. According to L. Barkhudarov “nonequivalent vocabulary” mainly includes the following groups of words:

1. Words that denote the objects, concepts and situations nonexistent in the practical experience of the groups of people speaking other languages.

2. Words that denote the objects characteristic of the material and spiritual culture of a particular nation. For example, national dishes, clothes, shoes, etc.

3. Words and set expressions, denoting the political institutions and social events characteristic of a particular nation [Бархударов 1975: 93].

It should be noted that the term - “nonequivalent vocabulary” – is used only in the sense that no equivalent of a given lexical unit exists in the vocabulary of the other language, though V. Kostomarov and E.Vereshagin consider that it does not mean that they cannot be translated, because any concept or notion can be expressed in virtually any language [Костомаров & Верещагін 1990: 53].

However, L. Barkhudarov (1975) believes that it is not always easy to determine in which cases a word can be considered as belonging to “nonequivalent vocabulary”, because some products of translation referred to as occasional equivalents can be formed as set expressions [Бархударов 1975: 95].

S.I.Vlakhov and S.P. Florin believe that nonequivalent vocabulary includes, except the realia terms, exclamations, sound imitation, exoticism, abbreviations, appeals, phraseologisms [Влахов, Флорин 1980: 43].

Nonequivalent grammatical units, according to T.R. Levitskaya and A.M. Fitermann, "can be as separate morphological forms (for example, gerund) and parts of the language (for example, article), and syntactic structures (for example, absolute constructions.)" [ Левицька, Фітерман 1976: 148]. As well as equivalence, non-equivalents are detected only in relation to one of two languages that are analyzed. It is to be noted because the units of a foreign language, which are nonequivalents to this translation language, can have regular correspondences in other languages.

Some authors argue that the names of holidays, fairy-tale creatures can be situated in different conditions, both in realia and proper names. It should be noted that only those of them that are carriers of the national coloring within the original language can be considered true realia [Виноградов 2006: 45].

A number of realia may represent deviations from the literary norm. First of all, they should be sought among dialectisms – the realia of this type S.I.Vlakhov and S.P. Florin call local as opposed to national. The realia, being the names of objects, concepts, cultural, everyday and historical phenomena of a certain people and country, reflect this or that segment of realia, therefore, are closely connected with extra-linguistic realia. A non-linguistic background created by the so-called “situational realia” – by allegories, words - realia, hints –- should be reflected in the translation of a text. Summarizing the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

– realia – a object, thing, materially existing. In linguistics and translation studies, realia are words and expressions denoting these objects, as well as stable expressions containing such words. Realia are characteristic of the sublanguage of fiction and mass media, inextricably linked with the culture of a certain people, commonly used for the language of this people and are alien to other languages;

– realia are characterized by flexibility: without losing their status, they can simultaneously belong to several lexical categories;

– realia express connotative meanings;

– main criteria for distinguishing realia from other classes of lexical units is its national and (or) temporary coloring.



## Classification of language realia

Currently, the scientific linguistic literature presents various classifications of realia according to time, semantic, grammatical, local, phonetic, and other characteristics. Let's have a look at some of them.

The grouping of realia by subject areas (within one work) is found in B.I. Repin’s work. His classification is as follows:

1. Household realia: housing, clothing, decorations, food, drinks, relationships, customs, games, songs, names of musical instruments;

2. Ethnographic realia: the names of clans and tribes;

3. Mythological realia : a) evil spirits; b) cry;

4. Religious realia;

5. Onomastics [Репин 1970: 12].

A.A. Reformatsky combines realia on the subject-language principle into the following groups:

1. Proper names;

2. Money;

3. Job positions and designations of persons;

4. Costumes details and decorations;

5. Food and drinks [Реформатский 1967: 17].

The general classification scheme for the realia by S. Vlakhov and S. Florin is as follows: subject division, local division (depending on national and linguistic affiliation), temporary division (in synchronic and diachronic terms, on the basis of "familiarity"). Here is this classification in more detail [Влахов, Флорін 1980: 59].

* *Subject division*

1. **Geographical realia denote:**
2. names of objects of physical geography, including meteorology (solonchak, sopka, preriia);
3. names of the geographical objects associated with human activity ([kryga](http://www.wikiwand.com/uk/%D0%9A%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%B0), yazovir);
4. denomination of endemics (snigova liudyna, pishchundska sosna).
5. **Ethnographic realia** –means those concepts that really relate to the science that studies the everyday life and culture of peoples, the forms of material culture, customs, religion, spiritual culture, including art, folklore, etc.

1) everyday life:

* food, drinks, catering establishments, etc (shchi, kumys; pyrizhkova);
* clothes, including shoes, jewelry and various kinds of hats (sari, rukavychki, arhaluk, pareo, veryk, dhoti, kangy);
* houses, furniture, utensils and other equipments (gornytsa, kubyshka, divchacha, obrik);
* transport (means and drivers) (lando, yamshchyk, kebmen);
* others (sakvy, putivka, kiziak).

2) work:

* profession (fermer, peredovyk, konsiezhka);
* tools (chubarka, ketmen);
* labor organization (including forms of management) (labaz, mandra, gildiia);

3) culture and art:

* music and dance (gopak, lambada, zhok, vals, tango);
* musical instruments (arfa, tamtam, bandura);
* folklore (saga, bylyna);
* theatre (petrushka, misteriia, kasper);
* other arts (chynte, pelikany);
* performers (trubadur, kobzar);
* customs and rituals (vendeta, masnytsia, svatannia);
* holidays and games (Paskha, Den Podiaky, kriket);
* mythology (babai, kylym-litak, vurdalak);
* cult (adherents and followers) and religious buildings and subjects (mechet, rozpiattia, dervish);
* calendar (veresen, babyne lito).

1. ethnic objects:

* ethnonyms (kafr, basky);
* nicknames (usually humorous or offensive) (kokni, katsap);
* names of persons at the place of residence (shop, oberdynets, gabrovets).

1. measures and money:

* units of measures (chvert, bushel, akr, pud);
* currency units (rubl, peso, dolar, pens);
* plain names of measures and money (baks, dvushka).

1. **Socio-political realia denote:**
2. administrative divisions:

* administrative territorial units (gubernia, grafstvo, voievodstvo);
* settlements (stiibyshche);
* parts of the settlement (riad, largo).

1. organs and functions:

* authorities (verhnia palata, narodni zbory);
* power carriers (kantsler, faraon).

1. socio-political life:

* political activities and figures (bilshovyky, vigi, tori);
* patriotic and social movements (and their leaders) (zahidnyky, slovianofily);
* social phenomena and movements (and their representatives) (hipi, biznes, lobi styliagi);
* ranks, degrees, titles (bakalavr, kniaz, prynts, ser);
* institutions (oblvno, RAGS);
* electional and cultural institutions (litsei, koledzh, aula);
* states and caste (and their members) (muzhyk, dvorianstvo, dzhentri);
* signs and symbols (chervonyi prapor, pivmisiats).

1. military realia:

* subgroups (falanga, tabir, orda);
* weapon (taran, finka);
* regimentals (shlem, korchuga);
* military servicemen and commanders (osavul, unter, gardemaryn);

At the end of this subject classification, we would like to point out that further division – local – relates to the same realia, but is considered from other points of view.

– *Local division*

1. At the level of one language: – **own realia** – this is for the most part the original words of the given language : heath, ale; – **foreign realia** – this is either borrowing, that is, the words of foreign origin in the vocabulary of the language : suputnyk, biznes, brynza.
2. At the level of some languages: – **external realia** – equally alien to both languages, for example: fiord – external realia for Russian, Bulgarian, or any other language, except Norwegian; – **internal realia** – words belonging to one of the pairs of languages, and therefore alien to another language, for example: fiord – for a pair of Russian and Norwegian – for the Norwegian language will be an internal realia.

– *Temporary division*

1. contemporary realia are used by some linguistic teams and denote the concept of what is now.
2. historical realia denote the concepts that are characteristic of the past a particular social group [Влахов, Флорін 1986: 73].

According to their classification realia can also be ethnic, domestic, cultural and historical.

The realia are divided into five main groups:

* absolute (full) realia are the words that only occur in one culture, in one language. These are proper names (especially geographical names, the names of companies, the names of holidays, national cuisine, customs, clothing, fairytale and mythological characters, drinks and so on).
* partial realia – is a non-equivalent vocabulary, so-called translators’ “false” friends. They only coincide partially in their meanings. These are the words with the cultural overtone carrying some background information.
* structural realia (structural exoticism).
* realia that have no language equivalent, but have the conceptual equivalent instead.
* words with connotations that have equivalents [Влахов, Флорін 1980: 16].

On the basis of S. Vlakhov and S. Florin’s subject division, V.S. Vinogradov suggested his own classification:

1. **Household realia**
2. housing, property;
3. clothes, outfits;
4. food, types of labor and occupation, banknotes, units and measures, musical instruments, folk dances and songs, performers, folk holidays, games;
5. treatment;
6. **Ethnographic and mythological realia**
7. ethnic and social communities and their representatives of the Deity;
8. fabulous creatures, legendary places;
9. **Realia of the natural world**
10. animals;
11. plants;
12. landscape;
13. **Realia of public administration and public life**
14. administrative units and state institutions, public organizations, parties, etc;
15. industrial and agricultural enterprises;
16. main military and police units;
17. civil positions and professions, titles;
18. **Onomastic realia**
19. anthroponyms (common names and surnames, individual names and surnames);
20. toponyms;
21. names of literary heroes;
22. the name of companies, museums, theaters, palaces, restaurants, shops, beaches, airports;
23. **Associative realia**
24. vegetative symbols;
25. animal symbols;
26. color symbolism;
27. folklore, historical and literary-book allusions, language allusions.

Thus, having considered various points of view on the problems of the classification of word-realia, it can be concluded that the literature on this issue has firmly established a way of grouping realia according to a thematic principle.

In order to systematize the realia, it is necessary to base on the extra-linguistic factor - thematic associations, since the main criterion for identifying them is the semantic factor revealed in comparison with the lexical-semantic system of another language. Realia present a great difficulty in translating, being words with a pronounced national identity.



## The USA nationwide election system

The “presidential election” is one of the most serious and weighty issues that arouse heightened interest and debates among people all over the world. Elections are an opportunity to decide who will make responsible decisions or govern the country over the next few years. This is the most important mechanism that plays a large role in the life of society and the state, and therefore in the life of each individual. The procedure varies in different countries, each of which has its own laws, actions and customs governing this controversial formula.

Election law and election system were investigated by such Ukrainian and foreign scholars as Y. Shveda, T. Shapoval, S. Belov, R. Tahager and M. Shugart, D. Nolen, D. Yasmin. Peculiarities of the USA election law and election system was carried out by L. Berlyavsky, I. Borisov. The system of preliminary elections – "primeriz" – was investigated by N. Shishkin.

The electoral system is an indispensable element of modern civilization, an element of any democracy, which at all can’t exist without a plenipotentiary representation, which ensures the real participation of the population in the management of the affairs of society and the state. This representation, in turn, can be democratic only if it is formed by society and by the people themselves. Representative democracy itself does not solve all the problems of democracy, and only in combination with direct democracy, it ensures the civilized development of society, creates the necessary conditions for self-realization of the people.

The electoral system is the most important form of direct democracy, the main function of which is the formation of a plenipotentiary representation. The nature of the electoral system directly determines the main characteristics of the representative system. Elections are not only an important form of direct participation of the population in the exercise of state power, not only an act of electing representatives of the people to bodies of state power. It is also a means of his upbringing and self-organization. Finally, this is a practical exercise of the electoral rights of citizens, an effective means of restructuring the modern society. Historical experience convincingly suggests that serious changes in social life in general and in certain of its spheres (first of all, in political) necessarily concerned the electoral system, and in some cases of its radical changes were put to the forefront. This is the procedure for the formation of elected bodies of state and local government (self-government) on the basis of the constitution and laws.

Election law has two meanings: as a set of legal norms regulating the participation of citizens in the election of representative authorities, the organization and conducting of elections, the relationship between voters, deputies and representative institutions; as the right of citizens to elect (active suffrage) and the right to be elected (passive suffrage). In other words, this is the subjective right of citizens [Шаповал 2005: 23].



## Presidential Candidates

The main process of electing the President of the United States is laid down in the U.S. Constitution and was amended by the 12th, 22nd and 23rd amendments. Every four years, Americans choose a President and Vice President, thereby choosing both national leaders and the course of state policy. The system that governs the election of the President combines constitutional and legislative requirements, rules of national and state political parties, political traditions, as well as current events and practices.

The Constitution states that only a citizen of the United States born at the time of the adoption of this Constitution has the right to the Office of President; a person should reach the age of thirty-five years and live for fourteen years in the United States to have the right to this Office. According to the 22nd amendment, no one can serve more than two full terms, although a Vice President, who takes the office of president and performs less than two full years of the previous term of office, may seek election to two additional terms.

American voters elected men of different backgrounds in 55 cases when they went to the polls to elect a President. All American Presidents previously served the country either in the government or in the army. Of the 24 Presidents who served until 1900, seven were Vice Presidents, four were Members of Congress, four were governors, and nine previously held appointed federal positions. The tendency in the presidential elections of the 20th and 21st century was in favor of former Vice Presidents, Governors, and Senators. The previous professions of American presidents of this period were: career Army officers, cabinet officers (e.g. Taft and Hoover), governors (e.g. Wilson, F.D. Roosevelt, Clinton), Senators (e.g. Kennedy) and Vice Presidents (e.g. T. Roosevelt, Truman, Nixon).

Candidates usually submit an application for candidacy to the State Secretary or the party chairman at the state level. In some major states, the State Secretary can automatically certify for voting the names of all major party candidates, candidates represented by the party, candidates who have been qualified in other states, or candidates who have applied to the FEC or are eligible for federal matching funds. Presidential candidates may also be required to pay an application fee, file a petition, or both. Signatures may be required from the requisite number of voters in each congressional district or from the required number of voters across the state.

The primary season is gradually reducing the field of major party candidates. The accelerated pace of the current system discourages those who do not live up to expectations, and therefore it is difficult for them to raise the money needed to support their candidacies [Holmes, Jack E. 1991: 221].

The names of the main party candidates for the President and Vice President are automatically placed on the general election ballot.

## Voting Process

States require voters to be US citizens. Traditionally, voters also had to be at least 21 years old. It was based on the old Anglo-Saxon law, which considered people adults at the age of 21. The 26th amendment to the Constitution, ratified (approved) by the states in 1971, officially lowered the age for voting to 18 years in all elections, at the state level and at the federal level. States also require different periods of residence before voting is allowed.

Until the 1960s, some states required citizens to prove that they could read and write before voting. If the expert decides that the citizen cannot read well enough, this citizen is denied the right to vote. In the southern states, examiners unjustly used these literacy tests to deprive most black people of the right to vote. In 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act, which suspended the use of most literacy tests, and after a few years these tests were permanently banned.

According to the 26th Amendment to the US Constitution, any US citizen aged 18 years or older can vote. (The only serious exceptions are convicted and mentally incompetent criminals.) But before a citizen can vote, he or she must register or register with the appropriate authorities (except for North Dakota). In many states, registration takes place by mail, usually in forms available from a local voter registrar. In some other states, a person who wants to register must find an appropriate government official and personally appear in the appropriate government agency.

Registration laws vary from state to state. Usually the closing date of the registration or the deadline is a few weeks before election. In some states, citizens can register on election. If a citizen does not register before the closing date, he or she will not be allowed to vote. In some states, re-registration may be required if a citizen does not vote at every election, passes or holds a certain number of elections, or changes his address.

Voting districts. Each state, county, city or district is divided into constituencies called constituencies. Citizens register to vote at the polling station where they live.

Elections for members of the US House of Representatives are held among candidates who reside in a specific district of Congress, which may include any number of primary elections. In accordance with Article I, Section 2 of the US Constitution, the number of constituencies in each congress each state may have is determined by its population. A national census is taken every ten years to determine the state population. Congressional District may cover a large or small area, but approximately the same number of citizens lives in each district of the state.

On election day, registered voters go to the polls to vote. This means that they appear in person at the official polling station in their preliminary statement. Public schools are often used for this purpose. Polls are open from early morning to late evening. (Soldiers and civilians who are away from home may vote by absentee voting and should not appear in person.)

At the polling station, the voter identifies himself and is checked by the official list of registered voters. Voters are then led to the voting machine or they are handed a paper ballot that lists the names of all candidates from each party. Today, most states use voting machines instead of paper ballots. Voting machines are either mechanical or computerized devices that count the votes for each candidate.

The voter makes his choice in a private voting booth. Then either the voting machine automatically registers the vote, or the paper ballot (which is folded or otherwise hidden from public view) is placed in the ballot box.

After all the votes in the preliminary count have been counted, the civil servant certifies the results and the winners of this section are announced. In state and national elections, the state secretary of each state, who is the official administrator of state election laws, must be notified of the results.

## Frequency of Elections

Under the American political system, general elections are held every fall, usually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. The choice of this time of year for elections refers to those days when America was largely an agricultural society, and farmers could not make time to vote until the autumn, after the harvest was gathered.

In the United States, presidential elections are held every four years, and congressional elections are held every two years. In the congressional elections, the entire House of Representatives and one third of the US Senate are elected.

There are state elections for governors and other offices throughout the state. The term of office of the American governor varies from state to state – two or four years. State legislatures should also be elected on a regular basis. In addition, elections are held in the district, in the localities and in the city, and even the school board elections, which are of vital interest to taxpayers and parents living in school districts. Local elections are held at different times of the year.

This round of federal, state, and local elections is held in every community throughout the country. No war or catastrophe has ever stopped this vital function of the American electorate.

## Conclusions to Part One

1. So, on the basis of the data presented, we can claim that realia are words and phrases that name phenomena, objects that are characteristic of life, culture, social and historical development of one nation and unfamiliar or foreign to the other, expressing a national coloring, which, as a rule, does not have exact matches in another language and requires a special approach in translation. As for the structure, realia are separate words and phrases that are semantically equal to words. Most often, from their grammatical point of view, realia are nouns or adjectives, while entering another language they may undergo changes.
2. A comparison of realia with other classes of vocabulary showed that realia can belong to several lexical categories. Many realia express connotative meanings and the main criterion for distinguishing realia from other classes of lexical units is its national and (or) temporary coloring. Realia, as a rule, do not have exact correspondences in another language and therefore require a special approach in translation. Many scientists have tried to make their classification of realia, but the most perfect is the classification of S. Vlahov and S. Florin. Modern linguistic literature presents classifications of realia according to temporal, semantic, grammatical, and local characteristics.
3. Thus, the procedure for electing the US President has a number of unique features. At the same time, the "hard" nature of the US constitution prevents it from reforming and making radical changes. Despite the fact that the election of the head of state is held indirectly through the electoral college, the procedure does not limit democracy, as the total mass of voters play a key role in determining candidates for the presidency.

## PART TWO. TRANSLATION OF REALIA

This part of the work reveals the translation of realia and their classification. It provides the analysis of the role of American election system realia in a source text. Here are presented the ways of solving the difficulties which may occur in the process of translation. Besides, we compare English and Ukrainian translations of American election realia represented in different BBC and VOA news stories defining the appropriateness of their use.

The task of the translator is to maintain these national and historical overtones in the target text. The translator must analyze the culture-specific elements of realia in the source text and re-define their place in the target context.



## Means of realia translation

Nowadays, various aspects of realia translation are becoming increasingly relevant in studies of political realia. There is the need to solve problems related to the translation of political realia. Due to this, the number of texts containing political realia and requiring translation is increasing.

Translation of realia is part of the great and important problem of transferring national and historical identity, which goes back to the very beginnings of translation theory as an independent discipline. Realia are part of the non-equivalent vocabulary but belong to the least studied linguistic units [Бугулов, Шевченко 1985: 106].

Such researchers as A.D. Schweitzer, V.N. Komissarov, L.K. Latyshev, S. Vlakhov, S. Florin, and T.A. Kazakova offer a variety of methods for translating realia, including one or another method of transmitting a nationally-marked language unit. The most common methods are transliteration, transcription, calque and descriptive translation.

According to G. Tomakhin (1997), before starting translation, it is necessary to realize the unknown element of realia included in the source text, we must determine its place in the given context, how the author tries to convey it and what methods he uses to make the semantic content and connotative meaning of this element of realia understandable for the reader [Tomakhin 1997: 17].

A. D. Schweitzer believes that the following methods are used to convey realia:

• transliteration (агітпункт – agitpunkt)

• calque(braindrain – відтік мозку)

• " descriptive translation" (агітпункт – voterelectioncenter) [Швейцер 1988: 63]

A kind of classification of correspondences that are created by the translator when translating equivalent vocabulary is proposed by V.N. Komissarov. In the field of translation of equivalent vocabulary, according to his opinion, the following types of correspondence are applied:

• Compliance – borrowing. Such correspondences are created using translational transcription or transliteration (balalaika);

• Compliance – calque. Reproduce the morphemic composition of a word or the components of a stable phrase in foreign languages;

• Compliance – analogues. They are created by finding the unit closest in value;

• Compliance – lexical substitutions. They are created by transmitting the meaning of an equivalent word in a context using one of the types of translation transformations;

• A description is used if it is not possible to create compliance with the above methods [Комиссаров 2001: 148].

V.N. Komissarov does not give a definition of the means of translation realia, he only notes the correspondence that results from the application of a particular transfer technique.

S. Vlahov and S. Florin (1986) consider that there are two major difficulties in the course of translation of realia. These are:

1. Lexical vacuum, i.e., absence of the equivalent or analogue in the target language, due to the fact that there is no object (referent) denoted by the given element of realia in the realia of the reader of the target language ;

2. The necessity to render the overtones of the element of realia along with its semantic meaning (Vlahov & Florin 1986: 89).

S. Vlakhov and S. Florin reduce, summarizing, the methods of translation realia to two: transcription and translation. The general scheme of methods for translation realia, defined by Bulgarian scientists, is as follows:

I. Transcription

II. Translation

1. Neologism:

a) Calque;

b) Semi**-**calque;

c) Adaptation;

d) Semantic neologism;

2. Approximate translation:

a) Gender & species correspondence;

b) Functional analogue;

c) Description, explanation, interpretation [Vlahov & Florin 1986: 20-31].

3. Contextual translation.

During our research a number of American election realia was chosen from the list given in the work ‘Realia – Americanisms’ by H. D. Tomahin. While analyzing the selected lexical corpus from translation perspective, classification of translation methods suggested by S. Vlakhov and S. Florin was used.



## Transcription and transliteration

Transcription and transliteration mean the input of a given element of realia into the text by means of graphic units of the target language by achieving the maximum possible similarity of the phonetic means of the target language to the source language. In the case of transliteration, the word used in the source text is entered into the target language by the graphical form of the target language, whereas in the case of transcription, the sound form of the word is taken into consideration[Ахманова 1966: 401]. Despite the fact that in translation practice these concepts are used as synonyms, the difference between them is obvious.

The use of transliteration of realia is very limited: usually it is used only according to tradition, with an erroneous reading of the corresponding word and in connection with the traditional rules for transferring certain letters.

From the following examples, it is possible to see how these methods are applied while translating election system realia.

Transcription:

Eng. *lobbyist* – Ukr. *лобіст*;

Eng. *Impeachment* – Ukr. *Імпічмент;*

Eng. *Monroe doctrine* – Ukr. *“доктрина Монро”;*

Transliteration:

Eng. *President* – Ukr. *президент*.

In the case of successful transcription, the translator manages to express both the content and the overtones of this element of realia. If there is no sound in the target language that sounds similar to the sound used in the realia element of the source language, the combination of letters is used to achieve similarity to the corresponding sound.

Translators tend to use transcription quite often; however, using this method depends on the recipient of the target text. Desirability, according to S. Vlakhov and S. Florin, and often the need to use transcription in the translation of realia, is due to the fact that, with successful transcription, the translator can achieve the translation of both semantic content and coloring.

## Translation

Translation of realia (or substitution) is used as a means of translating it into a translation language where transcription (transliteration) is impossible or undesirable under various conditions. The proper meaning of some realia can be faithfully rendered by the way of regular translation of all or some of their componential parts and explication of the denotative meaning pertaining to the source language unit.

In general, translation tends as much as possible to make ‘foreign’ look like ‘native’ and includes the following methods: introduction of neologism, approximate and contextual translation, which are further subdivided.

## Neologism

The introduction of neologism is the best way to preserve the content and coloring of the translated realia after transcription: by creating a new word (or phrase), it can sometimes achieve the same effect. On the one hand, they serve to nominate new or not-yet-named concepts, realia, and on the other, to replace previous names with new ones, caused by different factors. Such words can be calques and semi-calques [Влахов, Флорин 1986: 89].

1. **Calque –** allows introduction of a given element of realia into the target language through preserving its semantics as much as possible. However, preservation of the semantics of an element of realia does not mean preservation of its distinctiveness and overtones as the process involves expression of a part of the word by means of the target language. This is a borrowing by literally translating (very often in parts) words or backwards with subsequent addition of translated parts without any changes [Влахов, Флорин 1986: 89]. For instance:

Eng*. "minority president"*– Ukr. *"президент меншості";*

Eng*.* First Lady– Ukr. *"Перша Леді";*

Eng*. the National Security Council* – Ukr. *Рада національної безпеки;*

Eng. *press gallery* – Ukr. *прес-галерея;*

Eng. *backbencher* – Ukr. *“задньолавочник”;*

Eng. *lame-duck session* – Ukr. *“сесія невдахи”;*

Eng. *House of Representatives* – Ukr. *Палата представників.*

These examples show that the form and content are properly rendered to achieve the same effect as in the original.

The assimilation of calque is an extremely complex phenomenon, which must be considered in diachronic terms and due not only to intralingual, but also to a number of cultural and social factors [Ермолович 2001: 21].

Thus, the choice of this method is due to the transparency of the semantic structure of the original lexical unit. There is a risk of misrepresentation in the use of calque, since a number of complex words and persistent phrases often have a value that does not equal to the sum of the values of each component.

1. **Semi-calque** – represents a method that allows you to borrow part of the

word when the word consists of elements of both the target and the source language. When calculating, there is a risk that literalism may appear in translation, which is completely unnecessary. And a translator should only use this translation tool when there is really no corresponding word or phrase in the Ukrainian language. For example:

Eng*. brain trust* – Ukr. *"мозговой трест";*

Eng. *pocket veto*– Ukr. *“кишенькове вето”;*

Eng. *Speaker of the house of representatives*– Ukr. *Спікер палати представників;*

To recapitulate, this method of translation is seldom used and only few examples of realia are rendered.

1. **Adaptation** –is an adaptation of a foreign-language realia; that is, giving it the appearance of a native word on the basis of a foreign language material [Влахов, Флорін 1980: 89].

Adaptation is employed when the type of situation being re- ferred to by the source language message is unfamiliar to the target language representatives thus the translator creates a new situation that can be viewed assitu- ational equivalence. It actually refers to a source language cultural element being replaced by another term in the target language. For instance, this applies to weights and measures, musical notation, titles, geographical names, etc.

Eng*. Tie vote* – Ukr. *рівний рахунок + голосування = рівна кількість голосів, поданих "за" і "проти*"*;*

Eng*. presidential bug* – Ukr. *Президентський + навіжений = “президентська лихоманка”;*

Eng*. Sitting president* – Ukr. *Президент,* *який перебуває при владі;*

Eng*. stalking horse* – Ukr. *фіктивна кандидатура;*

Eng*. Veep hunt* – Ukr. *пошуки кандидатури на пост віце-президента;*

Eng*. kitchen cabinet*– Ukr. *коло найбільш наближених до президента людей, який вершить усіма справами;*

Eng*. official family* – Ukr. *найближче оточення президента;*

Eng*. bullet catcher* – Ukr. *Охоронець, співробітник особистої охорони президента або віце-президента.*

1. **Semantic neologism** –is a conditionally new word or phrase, "composed" by the translator and allowing to convey the semantic content of realia. It is distinguished from calque by the absence of an etymological connection with the original word.

Besides S. Vlakhov and S.Florin point out that "the method of translating realia by neologisms is the least used: the reason is quite obvious - the creator of the language is the people and very rarely - a separate author" [Влахов, Флорін 1980: 90].

Eng*. primary (election)* – Ukr. *"Праймеріз";*

## Approximate translation

An approximate translation of realia is more commonly used than any other method. Using this method can convey the substantive content of realia, but the color is often lost because the expected connotative equivalent is replaced by a neutral in style, that is, a word or phrase with zero connotation [Швейцер 1973: 250]. The method is based on selection of a functional equivalent. There are several possible cases:

**a) Gender & species correspondence** –allows us to convey (approximately) the content of realia by a unit with a wider (very rarely - narrower) meaning, substituting the generic concept instead of the aspectual (generalization / specification).

Eng. *calendar*– Ukr. *порядок денний;*

**b) Functional analogue.** A.D. Schweizer calls a functional analogue as "the element of the final utterance, causing a similar reaction in the Ukrainian reader" [Швейцер 1988: 107]. This translation path allows a word game where a translation of an unfamiliar word to the reader can be replaced by a familiar one.

The realia in the text of the translation can be replaced by its functional analogue, which has similar functions to the realia of the original, but it differs from realia by its characteristics.

In addition, realia can be replaced by native and foreign counterparts. The following examples can illustrate how a functional analogue can be used in the implementation of election realia:

Eng*. Secretary* – Ukr. *Міністр;*

Eng. *desk*– Ukr. *сектор;*

Eng*. the floor* – Ukr. *Право слова;*

Eng. *teller*– Ukr. *лічильник голосів;*

Eng*. page* – Ukr. *посильний*

So, judging by the following examples, it should be said that a functional analogue is used quite often, it retains meaning or realia, but with a certain loss of shape and coloring of realia.

**c) Description, explanation, interpretation** (replacement of the word-realia by a detailed interpretation of its meaning). To translate a non-equivalent word, a description is used that reveals the meaning of a non-equivalent word using an expanded phrase [Комиссаров 2001: 181]. This method of translation completely eliminates the misunderstanding of the realia that may arise during transliteration, transcription, calquing, but the disadvantage is the fact that realia is transmitted in another language, completely losing its national-cultural coloring.

Eng*. landslide* – Ukr. *Перемога на виборах* *з великою перевагою голосів;*

Eng. *Cloakroom*– Ukr. *кімната для відпочинку конгресменів в перервах між засіданнями;*

Eng*. president-elect* – Ukr. *обраний, але ще не вступивший на*

*пост президента;*

Eng*. presidential succession* – Ukr. *порядок заміщення поста президента в разі його смерті або недієздатності;*

Eng. *seniority system*– Ukr. *система призначення на посаду в порядку старшинства.*

However, this method has several disadvantages: the size of the translation text increases, some descriptions are voluminous, and the realia are often translated as extended constructions.

S. Vlakhov and S. Florin point out that “the approximate translation of realia, as the name suggests, is not adequate, conveys the content of the respective unit not completely, but concerning national and historical color, then the reader can guess about it, if the artist-translator was able to indicate this with his choice of means of expression ”[Влахов, Флорин 1980: 108].

To recap, the aforementioned methods of translation are likely to eliminate the incomplete understanding that seems to be common to other groups. Unlike other methods, approximate translation is appropriate when there is an urgent need to convey the value of realia even in the face of the loss of a national feature that may not be so significant in the text.

## Contextual translation

Contextual translation is contrasted with "dictionary translation", thus experiencing the correspondences that the word may have in the context of the ones provided in the dictionary. I.I. Retcker says that this translation tool is “contained in the substitute for vocabulary matching when translated with contextual, logically related [matching]” [Рецкер 1974: 45]. This is characterized by the absence of any correspondence of the translated word itself, and its content is transmitted by means of a properly transformed context:

Eng*. ‘The calendar is published each day the Senate is in session’.*– Ukr. ‘*Порядок денний публікується кожен день, коли засідає Сенат*.’

Eng*. ‘In the case of*a tie vote*, we will proceed to the drawing of lots in accordance with rule 93 of the rules of procedure.’*– Ukr. ‘*У разі отримання рівного числа голосів поданих «за» та «проти» декількома кандидатами буде проведено жеребкування на підставі правила 93 правил процедури*.’

Eng*. ‘The Act requires the Secretary of Defense to revise applicable regulations to incorporate these requirements.’* – Ukr. ‘*У Законі міститься вимога про те, що міністр оборони зобов'язаний переглянути діючі правила для включення в них зазначених положень.’*

The relationship between realiaand context can develop in two scripts:

1. Realia are combined with the context and become its important components. In such cases, the content of the text itself serves as a way of understanding the realiawithout special assistance.

2. The realia in the text are heterogeneous and in no way connected with the context; they are used as means of imagery and artistic expression. Under such a script, understanding of realia becomes impossible due to the absence in the text of even a hint of the meaning of the word, especially if the realia is used in a figurative meaning [Ермолович 2001: 24].

The following criteria that influences the choice of the appropriate realia translation strategy can be identified:

- Type of text.

The choice depends on the stylistic features of the relevant literature: in the scientific text, realia are often terms and must be translated as they are. Transcription is often used in social and political journalism, whereas in fiction, choice depends on the type of the text.

- The value of realia in context.

The value of realia, the degree of its brightness, the brightness of its color and its central position in the context are the determining factors in translation. In addition, one should also consider whether realia are national or foreign.

- The type of realia, their systematic role in the source culture and in the target culture.

The choice of the translation method also depends on the source language and the language, namely on their grammatical features, the ability to form words and the language culture. For example, there are grammatically defined units that are not usually transcribed, since the bulk of realia are nouns, other parts of the language are rarely transcribed.

- Languages, collocations and conversational abilities.

- The degree of acceptance of unusual conversations and exotic expressions in the target culture.

- Translator's will to "force" the reader to overcome psychic laziness in favor of a richer world consciousness.

- Reader of the model of metatext (with possible differences of the linguistic picture of the world in comparison with the original reader of the text) [Denti 2012: 92].

The expected reader is the most important element in choosing the most appropriate method of translation among other factors. According to Newmark, there are three types of readership: expert, educated, and ignorant. In fact, each type will require a different translation of the text [Newmark 1988: 102]. Each translation is made for "its reader", and the translator must think whether the realia may be familiar to the reader or not.

To recap, it’s important to highlight that in both cases – approximate and contextual translation – though they are correct and acceptable, the translation achieved is a neutral and colorless substitute for the original, realia fades and disappears.

One of our main goals was to determine which translation methods of American election system prevail. To accomplish this task, a corps of 100 election system realia with their translations was selected.

As can be seen from Table 2.1, we have analyzed the Ukrainian translation of these realia and determined which method was used to provide them.

Table 2.1 American eelection system realia

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Realia** | **Translation** | **Translation method** |
| **1.** | lobbyist | лобіст | Transcription |
| **2.** | Monroe doctrine | «доктрина Монро» | Transcription |
| **3.** | President | президент | Transliteration |
| **4.** | "minority president" | «президент меншості» | Calque |
| **5.** | the National Security Council | Рада національної безпеки | Calque |
| **6.** | press gallery | прес-галерея | Calque |
| **7.** | backbencher | “задньолавочник” | Calque |
| **8.** | lame-duck session | “сесія невдахи” | Calque |
| **9.** | House of Representatives | Палата представників | Calque |
| **10.** | brain trust | "мозговой трест" | Semi-calque |
| **11.** | pocket veto | "кишенькове вето” | Semi-calque |
| **12.** | Speaker of the house of representatives | Cпікер палати представників | Semi-calque |
| **13.** | Tie vote | рівна кількість голосів, поданих "за" і "проти"; | Adaptation and explanation |
| **14.** | presidential bug | “президентська лихоманка”; | Adaptation |
| **15.** | Sitting president | Президент, який перебуває при владі | Adaptation |
| **16.** | stalking horse | фіктивна кандидатура | Adaptation |
| **17.** | Veep hunt | пошуки кандидатури на пост віце-президента | Adaptation |
| **18.** | kitchen cabinet | коло найбільш наближених до президента людей, який вершить усіма справами | Adaptation and explanation |
| **19.** | official family | найближче оточення президента | Adaptation |
| **20.** | bullet catcher | Охоронець, співробітник особистої охорони президента або віце-президента | Adaptation and explanation |
| **21.** | primary (election) | "Праймеріз" | Semantic neologism and transliteration |
| **22.** | calendar | порядок денний | Gender & species correspondence |
| **23.** | Secretary | Міністр | Functional analogue |
| **24.** | desk | сектор | Functional analogue |
| **25.** | the floor | Право слова | Functional analogue |
| **26.** | teller | лічильник голосів | Functional analogue |
| **27.** | page | посильний | Functional analogue |
| **28.** | landslide | Перемога на виборах з великою перевагою голосів | Description |
| **29.** | Cloakroom | кімната для відпочинку конгресменів в перервах між засіданнями | Description |
| **30.** | president-elect | обраний, але ще не вступивший на  пост президента | Explanation |
| **31.** | presidential succession | порядок заміщення поста президента в разі його смерті або недієздатності | Explanation |
| **32.** | seniority system | система призначення на посаду в порядку старшинства | Explanation |
| **33.** | Trumpcare | «Реформа охорони здоров'я Трампа» - реформа охороги здоров’я, ініційована президентом Дональдом Трампом в якості скасування реформи охорони здоров'я його попередника, президента Барака Обами | Explanation |
| **34.** | The Hill | «Видання Хілл» - щоденна політична газета, що виходить у Вашингтоні з 1994 року | Calque and transliteration |
| **35.** | The White House | «Білий дім» - офіційна резиденція президента  США у Вашингтоні | Calque |
| **36.** | The post-election rally | Пост-виборчі перегони | Calque |
| **37.** | senior vice president | Старший віце-президент | Calque |
| **38.** | Senator | Сенатор | Transcription |
| **39.** | The first lady | Перша леді | Calque |
| **40.** | Impeachment | імпічмент | Transcription |
| **41.** | Secretary of State | «Держсекретар США» - посадова особа, що відповідає міністрові закордонних справ в інших державах | Calque and explanation |
| **42.** | To veto a bill | Накласти вето на законопроет | Calque |
| **43.** | «indispensable man» | «незамінна людина», (Про президента США) уряд США може обійтися без будь-якого його члена, включаючи президента | Calque and explanation |
| **44.** | to sell an idea | переконати в привабливості чого-небудь | Adaptation |
| **45.** | selling a candidate | Реклама кандидата | Adaptation |
| **46.** | address | виступ на пленарних засіданнях | Explanation |
| **47.** | negotiated settlement | угода, досягнута в результаті переговорів | Explanation |
| **48.** | landslide | перемога на виборах з великою перевагою голосів | Description |
| **49.** | Whistlestop speech | агітаційний виступ кандидата під час зупинки поїзда | Description |
| **50.** | hot-potato issue | злободенне, пекуче запитання | Adaptation |
| **51.** | wild-cat strike | стихійний страйк | Adaptation and semi-calque |
| **52.** | dragged-out talks | затяжні переговори | Adaptation |
| **53.** | hard-core voters | виборці, незмінно голосують за одну й ту ж партію | Explanation |
| **54.** | floater | виборець, який незаконно голосує кілька разів | Explanation |
| **55.** | credibility gap | Криза довіри | Calque |
| **56.** | capsule review | Огляд новин | Calque and adaptation |
| **57.** | evasive action | Політика ухильних дій | Calque and Explanation |
| **58.** | “Washington Post” | “Вашингтон Пост” | Transcription |
| **59.** | “shadow cabinet” | «Тіньовий кабінет» | Calque |
| **60.** | maverich | Державний(-а) діяч (країна), що займає відмінну від інших позицію | Description |
| **61.** | Better-late-than-never admission | визнання, зроблене за принципом "краще пізно, ніж ніколи" | Description |
| **62.** | arm-twisting | Політика тиску | Adaptation |
| **63.** | break-away group | фракційна група | Semi-calque |
| **64.** | cross-bencher | Незалежний член парламенту | Adaptation |
| **65.** | presidential year | Рік виборів президента | Calque and Explanation |
| 66. | presidential electors | колегія обранців президента | Calque and adaptation |
| 67. | honeymoon | "Медовий місяць" – перший період відносин між новообраним президентом і конгресом | Calque and Explanation |
| 68. | Administration | президент і його кабінет | Adaptation |
| 69. | midnight appointments | призначення в останні дні перебування адміністрації при владі | Adaptation and explanation |
| **70.** | staffer | співробітник апарату відповідальної особи | Adaptation and explanation |
| **71.** | government by crony | "Уряд з нерозлучних друзів" | Calque and Explanation |
| **72.** | Department | міністерство | Functional analogue |
| **73.** | bureau | управління | Functional analogue |
| **74.** | Under-Secretary | заступник міністра | Adaptation |
| **75.** | State Department | Державний департамент | Semi-calque |
| **76.** | State Secretary | Державний секретар | Semi-calque |
| **77.** | caucus | Таємна нарада лідерів партії для змови про кандидатів | Explanation |
| **78.** | Senate | Сенат США | Transcription |
| **79.** | senior senator | старший сенатор | Semi-calque |
| **80.** | junior senator | Сенатор, обраний в сенат раніше іншого від того ж штату | Semi-calque and Explanation |
| **81.** | president pro term | тимчасовий президент сенату | Semi-calque and adaptation |
| **82.** | minority leader | лідер партії меншості в конгресі | Semi-calque and Explanation |
| **83.** | floor | місця членів конгресу в залі засідань | Functional analogue and Explanation |
| **84.** | to ask for the floor | просить слово | Calque and adaptation |
| **85.** | inner club | група впливових конгресменів, які вершать всі справи як в палаті представників, так і в сенаті | Adaptation and explanation |
| **86.** | hopper | урна на столі голови палати представників, в яку опускаються пропозиції про законопроекти | Functional analogue |
| **87.** | executive session | засідання сенату з розгляду питань, пов'язаних з виконавчою владою | Adaptation and explanation |
| **88.** | majority leader | лідер партії більшості в конгресі | Semi-calque and Explanation |
| **89.** | privilege | порядок розгляду пропозицій по їх важливості | Functional analogue and Explanation |
| **90.** | rider | доповнення, поправка | Functional analogue |
| **91.** | interests | зацікавлені особи, організації | Functional analogue |
| **92.** | boodle | гроші на підкуп політичних діячів | Explanation |
| **93.** | administration bill | законопроект, висунутий виконавчим органом | Explanation |
| **94.** | political posts | державні посади, на які призначаються прихильники партії, яка перемогла на виборах | Adaptation and explanation |
| **95.** | staffer | співробітник апарату відповідальної особи | Adaptation and explanation |
| **96.** | recess appointments | призначення на посади, що проводяться президентом під час перерви між сесіями конгресу | Adaptation and explanation |
| **97.** | administrative lie | постанову урядового  органу, розраховане на обман громадськості | Adaptation and explanation |
| **98.** | privileged question | пропозиція, яка потребує розгляду в першу чергу | Functional analogue and Explanation |
| **99.** | to be on the floor | Бути на обговоренні | Adaptation |
| **100.** | executive calendar | перелік документів, які направляються в сенат на затвердження президентом | Adaptation and explanation |

In order to find out the most commonly used translation methods, we calculated their proportion in the mentioned list of 100 election system realia. In pie chart 2.1, we present the results of our study.

The pie chart shows that the most prevalent method of translating realia is description & explanation – 19%. The figures show that almost 22% of realia are translated as calque, while 13% of them are translated as semi-calque. On the contrary, only 3% of realia are transliterated and 6% are transcribed. The pie chart illustrates that only 13% of realia are translated using the adaptation method. The diagram shows that gender & species correspondence similar to semantic neologism is only 1%. When it comes to combining translation methods, 10% of realia are translated using functional analogue. As the graph shows, combined translation methods are also used while translation realia.

Pie chart 2.1 The use of translation methods for election system realia

To recap, lack of knowledge and unawareness of the realia included in the source text is one of the essential difficulties a translator can face. Also it is difficult to translate the words the meanings of which might seem familiar at first glance, but their meanings have changed since the publication of the original text. However, the translator should not fall under the influence of a foreign world, and should not be looking for an element of realia in every single word.

After analysing translation of realia which are connected with American election system, we have come to the conclusion that translation methods as adaptation, functional analogue, calque, semi-calque and explanation are the most predominant, contrary to other methods.

* 1. Translation of American election system realia in BBC and VOA news stories

Vocabulary in the field of election system is constantly changing due to changes in the field itself and the emergence of new phenomena and objects in material culture. News is considered the first tool to reflect all language changes. Here we show examples of the use of practical translation in BBC and VOA news.

Admittedly, there are numerous realia in the American election system that describe the election process. Due to the lack of equivalent translation in the Ukrainian language, or even the absence of a referent in the Ukrainian election system, translators mainly use different translation methods.

*1*.*The US House of Representatives plans to take its first formal vote this week on the impeachment inquiry into President Donald Trump (bbc.com/news/29.10.2019) – Палата представників США планує провести своє перше офіційне голосування цього тижня щодо розслідування імпічменту президента Дональда Трампа.*

House of Representatives – Палата представників. It is likely to be translated in most cases with a help function analogue and calque.Impeachment – імпічмент. This realia is translated by transcription. President Donald Trump – президент. Onomastic realia is translated using transliteration.

*2. “I mentioned Sir Anthony Meyer, who was of course the Member of Parliament who stood against her as a stalking horse and I told her that Sir Anthony was one of my predecessor” (bbc.com/news/16.04.2013) – Я згадав сера Ентоні Мейєра, який, звичайно, був депутатом парламенту та був проти її фіктивної кандидатури, і я сказав їй, що сер Ентоні був одним з моїх попередників.*

Stalking horse – фіктивна кандидатура. In order to avoid the literal translation of realia, the adaptation method was used .

*3. Sevnica has become a tourist magnet ever since Donald Trump was elected US president in 2016, and Ms Trump – a famous former resident – became the first lady (bbc.com/news/06.07.2019) – Севниця стала популярною серед туристів з того часу, як Трампа у 2016 обрали президентом США, а Меланія, колишня мешканка цього міста, стала першою леді.*

The first lady – перша леді. In this very case calque was used.

*4. Ivanka Trump is officially joining her father's the White House as an unpaid employee with the title Assistant to the President, the administration says* (*bbc.com/news/30.03.2017) – Донька Дональда Трампа Іванка отримає офіс у Білому домі, повідомляють в адміністрації американського президента.*

The White House – «Білий дім» – офіційна резиденція президента

США у Вашингтоні. Obviously, in this case calque is the best method to convey the denotative and preserve connotative meaning of this realia. Administration – адміністрація президент і його кабінет. It is to be translated with a help adaptation and transcription.

*5.* *The justices also could weigh in more broadly on Trump's claim that sitting presidents can't be prosecuted or investigated for crimes (voanews.com/news /14.11.2019) –* *Правосуддя також могло б більш широко оцінити позов Трампа, що президенти, які перебувають при владі не можуть бути притягнуті до кримінальної відповідальності чи розслідування за злочини.*

Sitting president – президент, який перебуває при владі. A number of election system realia in most cases are translated with a help of adaptation, as we can see in this example.

*6.* *The post-election rally is continuing," said Bucky Hellwig, senior vice*

*president at BB&T Wealth Management in Birmingham****,*** *Alabama* (*bbc.com/news/21.11.2016) –* «*Після-виборчі перегони тривають» сказав Бакі Хелвіг, старший віце-президент BB & T Wealth Management, що розташована в Бірмінгемі, штат Алабама.*

The post-election rally – Після-виборчі перегони; Senior vice president – старший віце-президент. Both realia are translated with the help of calque.

*7. A "progressive" shadow cabinet has been set up to rebut and challenge statements made by Donald Trump's administration* (*bbc.com/news/02.03.2017) –Був створений "прогресивний" тіньовий кабінет для спростування та оскарження заяв адміністрації Дональда Трампа.*

«Shadow cabinet» – «Тіньовий кабінет». Realia is translated as calque method so that the reader may clearly perceive the form and meaning of the realia.

*8. The ambitious former journalist and onetime London mayor has hungered his entire political life for the top job, but he won’t enjoy a honeymoon (voanews.com/news /23.07.2019) – Амбіційний колишній журналіст та мер Лондона все своє політичне життя шукав найращу роботу, але він не буде насолоджуватися цим медовим місяцем.*

«Honeymoon» – "Медовий місяць" – перший період відносин між новообраним президентом і конгресом. In this example realia is rendered with a help of calque and explanation.

*9. The senior senator told the Washington Post he was "very, very concerned" about reports of possible further dismissals (bbc.com/news/10.04.2019) – Старший сенатор заявив Вашингтон Пост, що "дуже-дуже стурбований" повідомленнями про можливі подальші звільнення.*

Senior senator – старший сенатор. Here we can observe such translation method as semi-calque. “Washington Post” – “Вашингтон Пост”. We translate the name of the newspaper by transcription.

*10. Republicans in Iowa and New Hampshire are vowing to hold a caucus and primary next year (voanews.com/news /10.09.2019) – Республіканці в Айові та Нью-Гемпширі дають обітницю провести таємну нараду та ‘праймеріз’ наступного року.*

Caucus – таємна нарада лідерів партії для змови про кандидатів. This translation is completely justified and reasonable, as explanation method conveys the meaning of realia in a clear way. Primary (election) – "Праймеріз". Semantic neologism and transliteration are used while translating this realia.

*11. President-elect Donald Trump and his wife Melania have arrived in Washington ahead of his inauguration (bbc.com/news/19.01.2017) – Обраний президент Дональд Трамп та його дружина Меланія прибули до Вашингтона перед його інавгурацією в п'ятницю.*

President-elect – обраний, але ще не вступивший на пост президента. Explanation can be observed in this case of translation of realia which is connected with a process of election system.

*12.* *Trump vetoes bill to end US support for Saudi–led coalition (bbc.com/news/17.04.2019) – Трамп наклав вето на законопроект, щоб припинити підтримку США коаліції під керівництвом Саудівської Аравії.*

To veto a bill – накласти вето на законопроект. Realia is translated using calque method.

Judging from all the information said above, the majority of realia which denote elements of the American election system have no exact translation equivalents in the Ukrainian language, that is why they are rendered with a help of explanation.

## Conclusions to Part Two

The translation of realia, as a rule, causes a translator many difficulties, the main of which are the lack of conformity in the translating language and the need for the translation of national coloring. Translation of realia requires well–developed translation skills and deep background knowledge. The translation of such realia has some specific features.

Therefore, realia are words with a pronounced national specificity, the process of their reproduction poses considerable difficulties during translation. The most common ways to reproduce the realia are transcription, translation, calque, semi–calque, adaptation, semantic neologism, genus–species correspondence, functional analogue, description, explanation or contextual translation. However, the choice of how to translate realia depends on a number of prerequisites, namely: the nature of the text, the significance of the realia, the type of realia, the language of translation, the language of the original.

We have come to the conclusion that by the frequency of using translation techniques, realia are most often translated by explanation and description (19%), calque (13%) and adaptation (13%), least often gender & species correspondence and semantic neologism (1%). Each translation technique has its own advantages and disadvantages; therefore, it is often necessary to choose and combine translation techniques based on the tasks that the translator sets for himself.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Language is a reflection of the historical, cultural, political life of the people who speak it. The language and thinking of mankind are closely related, and it is in the language that these or those changes in the consciousness, the way of life of the people become visible in the first place. Realia, being the most important group of non–equivalent vocabulary, they have the function to preserve regional geographic information. In this work, a study was conducted that led to the conclusion that the English language of the USA election system is full of certain realia that are characteristic only for this culture.

Nowadays the translation of political texts is of particular importance because it is a means of propaganda and an instrument of political struggle. In addition, with the growth of international ties, their number is steadily increasing.

However, the translation of political realia is a complex process that requires concentration and ingenuity to make the text of the translation understandable to the reader. At the same time, translators are often faced with the problem of translation the realia of the USA election system, which have no equivalent in other languages, as they are specific only to this culture.

Many Ukrainian, Russian and foreign researchers have devoted their work to the study of realia. This issue has been researched quite intensively, but from our point of view it remains relevant and in some ways new to modern scientists as people's lives evolve and change, creating new realia that need to be explored.

In the course of the study, we analyzed and identified the most commonly used methods of translating American realia using the analysis of American BBC and VOA news as an example. To achieve this goal, a number of tasks were set before work. We analyzed the scientific literature on realia, we deduced a working definition of realia and studied the existing classifications. In addition, commonly used techniques for translating American realia were identified.

In the first chapter of our work, we examined the realia as a language unit, looked though different classifications of language realia and got an idea about theUSAnationwide election system. One of the most common classifications covering the main criteria of realia in our language is the classification of S. I. Vlakhov and S. P. Florin.

The second chapter shows us theoretical and practical aspects of the translation of realia–Americanisms. The most common methods for translating realia are transcription, translation, calque, semi–calque, adaptation, semantic neologism, genus–species correspondence, functional analogue, description, explanation or contextual translation.

We analysed the American BBC and VOA news. All special cases of choosing an acceptable option for translating a word in the context are subject to analysis from the point of view of its equivalence and adequacy. During the study, we analyzed 120 realia, where the most used methods are: explanation&description (19%), calque (13%), adaptation (13%), functional analogue (10%) and the combination of adaptation and explanation (11%).

In order to render election realia a translator should take into account general theoretical principles, background knowledge, experience, linguistic feeling and context in order to choose the most appropriate and sometimes the only possible way of translation. The choice of appropriate translation method is presupposed by linguistic and extralinguistic factors such as the character of the text, the importance of realia in the context and its nature, the peculiar characteristics of the source and the target language and the reader of the text. Though realia translation is a complicated and challenging task, it is certain to be possible.

An appropriate interpretation of realia is one of the prerequisites of an adequate translation. It is a translator who decides on the method of translating realia depending on concrete situation. A single element of realia can be translated in two or three different ways and all of the translations can be correct, if they accurately convey the meaning of the word.

The perspective for further research on the topic consists in determining the peculiarity of national component of realia taking into account authors` interpretation of their meaning.

At the end of our work, we would like to point out that we have achieved our goals and we hope that our research will help us better understand such a translation unit as a realia, and will become an aid in translating the realia of the electoral system.

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## РЕЗЮМЕ

**Баранець А.В.**

магістерська робота на тему

«Мовні реалії загальнонаціональної виборчої системи США»

У роботі йдеться про специфіку і способи перекладу мовних реалій, які залежать до американської виборчої системи.

Робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів та загальних висновків. Обсяг роботи складає 60 сторінок. Список використаної літератури нараховує 38 джерел.

Перший розділ роботи пропонує визначення поняття мовної реалії, її місця в системі без еквівалентної лексики, а також розгляд її структури та класифікації. Згідно з визначенням, реалії – це слова і словосполучення певної мови, які відображають найменування явищ, характерних для географічного середовища, культури, матеріального побуту, або суспільно-політичних особливостей народу, і які, таким чином, постають носіями національного, місцевого, або історичного колориту. Реалії входять до складу безеквівалентної лексики як самостійна і незалежна категорія. Існує велика кількість класифікацій реалій, але більшість з них ґрунтується на поділі реалій відповідно то тематичного та часового принципу. Перший розділ також включає загальну характеристику загальнонаціональної виборчої системи США.

Другий розділ включає результати аналізу способів перекладу мовних реалій, які позначають елементи загальнонаціональної виборчої системи США та визначення їх практичного застосування в англомовних новинах. Переважна кількість американських реалій виборчої системи перекладається за допомогою калькування, описового\пояснювального перекладу, адаптації та функціонального аналогу. Відсутність прямих еквівалентів для реалій виборчої системи США в словниковому складі іншої мови зовсім не означає, що їх неможливо перекласти цією мовою. В арсеналі перекладача існує безліч засобів, які дозволяють передати значення вихідної словникової одиниці в конкретному тексті. Вибір того чи іншого прийому залежить від завдання, яке стоїть перед перекладачем: зберегти колорит мовної одиниці з можливими втратами для семантики або передати значення реалії, втративши при цьому національний колорит.

**Ключові слова**: мовні реалії, безеквівалентна лексика, способи перекладу, переклад, семантичний неологізм.

## RESUME

**Alina Baranets**

« Realia in the USA nationwide election system»

The paper deals with the language realia and the linguistic realia that belong to the American election system, and ways of their translation.

The work consists of an introduction, two parts and general conclusions. The scope of work is 60 pages. The list of reference materials has 38 sources.

The first part of the paper offers a definition of the concept of linguistic realia, its place in the system of non-equivalent vocabulary, as well as its structure and classification. By definition, realia are words and phrases of a particular language that reflect the names of phenomena that are characteristic of the geographical environment, culture, material life, or socio-political characteristics of the people, and thus are native speakers of national, local, or historical coloring. Realia are included in the non-equivalent vocabulary as an independent category. There are many classifications of realia, but the most of them are based on the division of realia according to a thematic and temporal principle. The first section also includes a general description of the USA nationwide election system.

The second part includes the results of an analysis of the preferred ways of translating linguistic realia that identify elements of the nationwide USA election system and identify their practical application in English-language news. The overwhelming number of American election system realia are translated through calque, descriptive translation, adaptation, and functional analog. The absence of direct equivalents to the realia of the USA election system in the vocabulary of another language does not mean that they cannot be translated into this language. There are many tools in the translator's arsenal that can convey the meaning of the original vocabulary in specific text. The choice of one or another method depends on the task facing the translator: to preserve the color of the language unit with the possible loss for semantics or to convey the meaning of realia, while losing the national coloring.

Key words: language realia, non-equivalent vocabulary, methods of translation, translation, semantic neologism.