



Political discourse: The translation aspect

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Abstract

The relevance of this study is conditioned by the comparison of the original texts (in Kazakh) and translated texts (in English) within the framework of the analysis of political discourse and translation analysis. The purpose of the study is to identify the features, patterns, and difficulties for translators to comprehensively assess the adequacy (quality) of the translation and recommendations for compilation to facilitate the translation process. The paper provides a comparative analysis of the modern Kazakh political discourse and its translation into English to identify the features of the translation of language tools, taking into account their pragmatic potential. The theoretical relevance and originality of this research are due to the considerably increased interest in the study of political discourse in the aspect of translation. A comparative approach in political discourse consisting of two languages can be a useful material for studying and comparing political discourse in each of the languages, as well as arouse interest in further research of translation in this language pair. The practical relevance lies in the fact that the presented results can be used in teaching courses of the following disciplines: onomastics, pragmatology, terminology, political science, LSP (language for special purposes), and SPVE (special professional vocabulary of the English language). The materials of this paper can be useful in the field of international relations for international specialists, journalists, translators.

Keywords: translation studies; translation of political discourse; analysis of discourse; critical analysis of discourse

1. Introduction

There is a close connection between politics and language. Nowadays, speech is not only a way to achieve political purposes but also a means for controlling the masses. The analysis of the role of language in politics is the focus of attention of philosophers, political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, linguists, scientists, as well as political and public figures and scientists around the world. Politics is implemented through language, and, as a result, through political discourse (Zikhrollayev et al., 2021). The special language that speechwriters use when writing political texts requires constant study and description to develop a particular model of a political text, which, in turn, is an actualisation of political discourse. A.N. Baranov (2001) believes: "The interest in the analysis of political texts is conditioned by several factors: firstly, the internal problems of linguistic theory; secondly, the practical orientation of the goals of analysis: to study the political thinking of society and

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monitor various trends in the field of public consciousness and an attempt to free political communication from the manipulation of public consciousness”. The analysis of political discourse makes it possible to identify the cultural and national features of the studied language pair, the specifics of perception characteristic of a particular community, and to determine the correct vector of communication with native speakers of a particular language. The political discourse reflects the features of the socio-political life of the state, which contains elements of national culture, general and national-specific cultural values (Zhibak, 2016). The translator arranges sentences into a common meaning, establishes connections within the text, includes new information to the topic of the discourse. As a result, the reference ambiguity is eliminated, the communicative goal is determined, and successful communication is performed. Words, constructions, thoughts are the supporting elements that should be relied on when using interpretation tools. Knowledge about the properties of communication based on the translation languages i.e. the source language and the translation language, is insufficient in the translation process (Karasik, 2018).

When translating a political discourse text, the translator must take into account all the available aspects. In the process of translation, it is necessary to establish the influence of the communicative and pragmatic components of the communication situation on the translation strategies of political discourse texts. The communicative situation is an integral part of the original translation model. The translator should pay attention to the components of the communicative situation in the source text and the translated text. Taking into account the communicative situation helps the translator to make a choice of adequate translation strategies. The translated text should contain such terms that, on the one hand, preserve the clarity of the source text, and on the other hand, cause exactly those associations that the addressee of the political discourse tried to convey.

Today, political discourse exists not only within the borders of a certain state – it is broadcast and perceived globally by a resident of any country, that is, it goes beyond one linguistic image, therefore it is important for both interpreters and translators to study this phenomenon. The processes of globalisation have reached an unprecedented pace for a number of reasons and are of a systemic nature. As part of the global community, everyone understands the importance of timely integration and rapid action in the changing conditions of the global market (Sanchez, 2020). If translation was an integral companion of the first attempts of communication between the tribes, now its importance has increased massively. Translation has become an independent branch of science. Now there is practically no sphere of life where translation would not be used, and, of course, politics and economics come to the fore. Currently, with the introduction of innovative technologies in all spheres of human activity, all political processes (both external and internal) are widely publicised and translated into many languages. However, the main language of international and professional communication is English. In this regard, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in his article “Looking to the future: modernisation of public consciousness” of April 12, 2017, emphasises the increasing role of English as the language of the era of globalisation: “Seemingly, there is no need to prove the need for mass and forced English language teaching, when more than a billion people around the world study it along with their native language as a language of professional communication” (Nazarbayev, 2017). In this regard, the study of eponyms as linguistic units of professional communication in the international political sphere requires a systematic description. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in his Address to the people of Kazakhstan “Strategy “Kazakhstan – 2050”: a new political course of an established state” of December 14, 2012, notes: “We must make a breakthrough in learning English. Possession of this “lingua franca” of the modern world will open up new limitless opportunities in life for every citizen of our country” (Nazarbayev, 2012). Kazakhstan, as a part of the world community, cannot ignore these tendencies and realities of the modern world. All speeches and interviews of the Head of State

Kassym-Jomart Tokayev (Figure 1) have been translated and published on the official website Akord in three languages. (Mizamkhan et al., 2017).



Figure 1. Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev

The subject of this paper is the political discourse in the Kazakh language and the presentation of its translation features, namely into Russian. The translation aspect in the context of political discourse is important not only at the level of vocabulary but primarily at the level of stylistics and the transfer of the strategies used by the addressee in the primary sense. An adequate translation of a political text implies, first of all, the implementation of both the semantic part and the pragmatic component of the original. The main difficulty in performing a high-quality translation arises precisely when the metaphors in the original language and the translation language do not coincide “qualitatively” or conceptually (they reflect different conceptual spheres or cause different associations) (Liu and Wang, 2020). This refers to nationality, which plays an important role in the linguistic and especially non-linguistic understanding of political discourse. Nationality in this aspect is considered as a feature of the national mentality and language, which is determined by the socio-political circumstances of society. Indeed, the mentality, cultural, historical, and social aspects of various nations influence not only the creation, but also the perception of not just a metaphorical model, but also spoken words (Lukas, 2019). For political discourse, these differences are so important that errors and inaccuracies in the translation of metaphorical units can considerably distort the communicative and pragmatic attitude of the author of the original text. The purpose of the study is to identify the features, patterns, and difficulties for translators to comprehensively assess the adequacy (quality) of the translation and recommendations for compilation to facilitate the translation process.

2. Materials and Methods

The material of the study was the speeches of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. For this analysis, a wide range of speeches of the President was collected. All texts (scripts) were taken from the addresses and speeches of K.K. Tokayev. The relevant data were borrowed from the official website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Official website..., 2021). To make the analysis possible, all the speeches of the President since his election (09.06.2019)

were recorded. Translations of the texts were also provided on the website. According to the language policy of Kazakhstan, state bodies provide information in three languages (Kazakh, Russian, and English). Thematically, the materials cover a wide range of both internal and foreign political issues.

As a methodological basis of the research, the works on the study of the discourse by the following authors were used: N.D. Arutyunova (1990), V.I. Karasik (2000), M.L. Makarov, (2003), E.I. Sheigal, (2004), K.L. Hacker (1996), translation theories – L.S. Barkhudarov, (1975), V.N. Komissarov (1999), J.C. Cutford (2004). The several methods (Table 1) were comprehensively used in the study.

Table 1. Linguistic methods

Method of comparative analysis	Using comparative analysis, two forms of the same text in different languages – Kazakh and Russian – were compared, so the semantic charge and the difference in the transmission of meanings could be compared.
Comparative method	A comparative method (or contrastive, typological) is a set of techniques for studying and describing a language through its systematic comparison with another language to identify its specifics. This method is applied to the study of any languages – related and unrelated. Similar to the descriptive method, it is aimed at the current (defined) state of the language. Its main subject is the study of the structure of language in its similarities and differences.
Definitional method	Using the definition method, different approaches to the term’s “discourse” and “translation discourse” were presented, which helped to understand the research topic more widely.
Method of contextual analysis	The method of contextual analysis is a set of procedures aimed at establishing the status of a text relative to other texts, its importance in the socio-cultural context, as well as at reconstructing the author's (communicative) intention, motives and goals, general content, receptive orientation of the text, etc.
Contextualisation	With the help of contextualisation, the information contained in the text is interpreted, the author's goals and strategies for influencing the reader are established, etc.

In order to obtain obviously truthful results, certain statistical procedures were followed. Firstly, as already mentioned, to investigate the differences between the source text and their translations, classification schemes, ideological contested structures and semantic relations of the text, as well as their grammatical differences should be analysed. The analysis will be shown in the comparison of the examples of ST (source text) and TT (target text). Therefore, a mixed method was chosen for the study. The qualitative part includes the analysis of CT and TT.

3. Results and Discussion

To understand such a phenomenon as “political discourse”, first of all, it is necessary to understand what discourse is in general. Discourse is both a separate verbal product of speech and the context in which it is carried out. The discourse is a text that has its own author, aimed at achieving certain goals in a communicative situation, reflecting the vision of the world of a certain society (Plotnikova, 2019). E.I. Sheigal (2004) writes that “a linguistic sign system always exists in the form of a discourse, or rather, discourses, any communication is always carried out in a specific area of human activity, in a specific social space”. That is why in everyday and political usage, the concept of "discourse" often

refers to any means of communication. "There is a political discourse, public discourse, power discourse, totalitarian discourse, patriotic discourse, Christian discourse, identity discourse, discursive practices. The concept of "discourse" is very multifaceted. In Latin, "discursus" means "conversation, talk". In medieval Latin, this word meant "explanation, proof, an argument in a dispute, coherent reasoning". Having migrated from Latin to the main European languages, the term gradually blurred, meaning already any public speech. Until it became synonymous with the word "text". In general, the term "Discourse" today defines any phenomenon of reality, has a symbolic nature and is structured in a certain way, including rallies, debates, performances, and the like. Given this vagueness, text linguistics has become a separate scientific area, which studies language in action based on the search for patterns inherent in any texts" (Ozadovska, 2004). The author of the discourse theory is considered to be E. Benveniste (1974). He introduced the distinction of the text as an impersonal objectivist narrative and discourse as a living speech, which implies a communicative contact between speakers and listeners.

In a broad sense, discourse can be considered as a mechanism for coordinating personal, social, and cultural knowledge. In a narrower, applied aspect, it focuses on the analysis of language communication and individual texts, speeches, interviews, and the like. In line with the theory of communication, the research of political discourse is conducted mainly based on the analysis of statements of politicians and political observers, programmes of political parties and associations, publications in the media, materials of specialised political science publications. The main definition of this paper is political discourse. It is difficult to give a clear definition of political discourse. The authors agree with E.I. Sheigal (2004): "There are no unambiguous answers to them at all". This means that everyone has the right to define the political discourse at their own discretion. "All the elements of the field of politics, somehow mediated by discourse, are reflected in discourse, are restored through discourse". The authors will try to determine the approach of this concept using the theory of N.N. Mironova (1997), according to which political discourse is the totality of all speech acts used in political discussions. According to N.N. Mironova (1997) political discourse belongs to evaluative discourses, i.e. it is a set of texts in which axiological macro strategies are implemented, and these texts are evaluated under the influence of various extralinguistic factors: political, ideological, historical, mental, cultural, psychological, etc. Although the last but no less important, political discourse is understood as a text that reflects the political and ideological practice of a certain state, individual parties, and trends in a certain era (Mironova, 1997). (Baranov and Kazakevich, 1991) define political discourse as "the totality of all speech acts in political discussions, the rules of public policy, sanctified by tradition and tested by time".

In the modern world, political discourse is becoming increasingly important for the development of the media and the Internet. There is no single definition of this term among researchers because of the variety of points of view. A huge number of opinions about the concept of "political discourse" and methods of its study are serious arguments confirming the growing interest in the problems of discourse. J. Wilson (1990) suggested that "the study of political discourse exists as much as politics itself". This is a fair statement taking into account the works of Cicero and Aristotle on politics ("Aristotle described people as 'political animals'") (Aristotle, 1991). E.I. Sheigal (2004) considers mixing of genre boundaries in political discourse as one of its key features: any discourse, including political, being a conglomerate of certain genres, is a field structure, in the centre of which some genres have a dual nature and a combination of different types of discourse. The degree of importance of a particular genre in the field of political discourse can be determined by the degree of its compliance with the main purpose of political communication – the struggle for power. From this point of view, parliamentary debates, speeches of politicians, and voting, of course, should be considered as prototypes of genres. In peripheral genres, the function of the struggle for power is

intertwined with the functions of other types of discourse; moreover, it can hold leading positions or fade into the background and manifest itself indirectly. Due to the transparency of the boundaries of discourse, the characteristics of different types of discourse often overlap in one text.

Any kind of discourse, including political discourse, is a cognitive phenomenon in its essence since it is associated with the reproduction and transfer of knowledge. After all, it is a language that is considered a purposeful social action. And more broadly – a complex unity of language form, meaning and action, which can be expressed by the term "communicative act". Any material in the media that talks about politics and the author of which is a politician, or if it is addressed to a politician, should be considered political discourse. Political discourse exists in oral and written form. The oral form (public speech of highly positioned politicians, their interviews, speeches on radio and television, press conferences, parliamentary debates, blocks of political news in TV and radio programmes) is designed based on rhetorical traditions developed in ancient times. The oral form of political discourse is personal since there is an individuality behind it. The argumentation in this case is accepted in the unity of the verbal, non-verbal, and extralinguistic. The written form covers not only extensive documentation (contracts, agreements, protocols), but also the press (sections, branches for posting political facts), as well as advertising (mainly posters). The main difference between political discourse and other types of argumentative discourses (legal, academic, advertising, domestic, industrial) is its explicit appeal to the value systems existing in this society. A specialised technique of persuasion in political discourse is propaganda – a means of manipulating people's minds with the help of language. The value orientation determines the widespread use of lexical units with an evaluative (mostly positive) meaning, denoting mainly a system of political values (freedom, democracy, choice, equality, etc.). The purpose of argumentation in political discourse is a partial correction of the addressee's value systems. Persuasion is carried out through opposition, therefore, there is a large proportion of units that are antonymous in meaning. In diplomatic discourse – a subspecies of argumentative – ethical principles, formalised in the form of diplomatic etiquette, become decisive when choosing the language of argumentation. The concept of "discursivity" in the language of philosophy and logic means not only logical ordering, but also formal mediation. In addition to informative, political discourse should ideally perform orientation and mobilisation, consolidation, identification functions. In practice, the excessive expressiveness of political discourses can destroy the identification space, nullifying both their informational and consolidation functions.

In the translation comparison of two languages, persuasion is an important aspect in the context of understanding and achieving goals. The concept of "persuasion" refers to the ability to convey arguments without a distorted view from one person to another. The speaker not only speaks, he works ahead of the curve, trying to meet the expectations of the audience and meet them to achieve his goals. The analysis of political discourse under the prism of translation makes it possible to illustrate the differences between the Kazakh and Russian political discourse and also the main difficulties that manifest themselves when translating a previously prepared public political speech between the two language systems. The difficulty of translating political discourse is associated with the "mixing of genres". As noted by N.K. Ryabtseva (2008), the translator needs to overcome the interlanguage asymmetry, "to put information into the text and subtract from it more than is explicitly expressed in it". The translator carries out the process of interaction between two cultures and languages in the space of discourse. Based on this, translation is an inter-discursive activity. Moreover, the translator must know the features of the political discourse of those languages that are being translated. The content of political discourse includes all the components (factors) present in the consciousness of the creator and recipient of the text that can influence the formation and perception of speech: other texts, the author's political views, the political situation, etc. (Budaev and Chudinov, 2006).

Therefore, it is worth noting that when translating political discourse, it is very important to determine and convey the adequate meaning, as well as the expressive features of the text and, above all, to maintain a clear attractiveness for the listener or reader. Faithfulness to the original lies primarily in achieving the effect intended by the author, in preserving the message in the text. When analysing and translating texts, it becomes clear that in political discourse there is a mixture of political, economic vocabulary, quotations of popular expressions and famous authors (both Kazakh and foreign), phraseological units, proverbs, and sayings, etc. are an integral part of speech. Translation in the political environment is a task of increased linguistic responsibility. The political language is the official language of state power, a language with its own special means of influencing the public. Inaccurate translation of political texts can lead to such serious consequences as harm to the image of a politician, a negative impact on the outcome of negotiations, and even political conflicts. The primary task of an interpreter in the political sphere is to preserve the desired communicative effect. To achieve it, the translator needs to study the functions, stylistic features, as well as lexical and syntactic means of political discourse. A translator working with political texts should have extensive background knowledge and understand country-specific features. The translator must also have an extensive vocabulary. And since political discourse demonstrates the dynamics of language, the translator needs to monitor semantic changes within the discourse.

Lexical and stylistic problems are part of political translation. It should be noted that the analysed texts of speeches at internal and foreign political events of Kassym-Jomart Tokayev are oriented, first of all, at a wide range of people who are native speakers of the Kazakh and Russian languages, both citizens and non-citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and, thus, are focused on the average receptor. The impact on potential receptors to form an assessment of certain events and facts is based on an appeal to universal values, social norms, and evaluative stereotypes that currently prevail in Kazakh society. One of the problems of analysing the modern Kazakh political discourse was associated with the conditional division of political texts. Political texts and their translation depend on the type of text: it can be an article, a speech at international forums, etc. On the website, the texts are divided into 2 types: foreign political affairs and internal political affairs. In addition, within the framework of the study, it should be noted that the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is fluent in five languages and has often spoken Kazakh, Russian, and English. Due to the fact that Kazakhstan is a bilingual country, during the address to the people or other speeches, the President often switches from Kazakh to Russian and vice versa. The text combines two languages since Kazakh is the state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Russian is considered the language of business communication in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Also, speaking at UN sessions, K.K. Tokayev makes speeches in Kazakh and English.

When analysing the Kazakh political discourse, the following became clear: Kazakhstan is a country that supports the peaceful settlement of collisions and countering military conflicts, and this is clearly reflected in the speeches of the head of state. The prevailing words are: we (in 1 text, 26 references), our people (in 1 text, 30 references), Kazakhstan (in 1 text, 13 references). However, such a clear position of the concepts of “we” and “they”, so often noted by Western and Russian researchers, has not been found. This is facilitated by the fact that Kazakhstan does not participate in armed conflicts and calls for peace. As noted by A.V. Fedorov (1983), speeches of politicians have features characteristic of oral speech and common features with scientific and socio-political prose. In this regard, it is necessary to develop certain strategies for transmitting the genre and stylistic specifics of the original. In addition, the scientist says that “it is necessary to take into account lexical and phraseological units that may or may not be accepted in the studied language” (Fedorov, 1983). During the translation analysis of the texts, the authors have found that some phraseological units are omitted:

ST: “Өйткені, халқымыздың татулығы, ынтымағы, бірлігі – біздің ең басты құндылығымыз. Осы құндылықты көздің қарашығындай сақтау – баршамызға ортақ парыз” (Official website..., 2021).

TT: “В конце концов, наши самые важные общие ценности – это мир, единство и солидарность нашего народа. Защита этих ценностей должна быть приоритетом для всех нас” (“Eventually, our most important common values are peace, unity, and solidarity of our people. Protecting these values should be a priority for all of us”) (Official website..., 2021).

In the source text, the phraseological unit “көздің қарашығындай” is used. According to the dictionary of phraseological units of the Kazakh language of I. Kenesbayeva, it has the following meaning: “ең ардақтысы, әлпештеп, таңдаулы; жақсы көрген, сүйіктісі” (precious, valuable) (Kenesbayev, 2007). The absence of this phraseological unit affects the quality of the translation since it played a large role in the source text. In addition to the semantic charge, the use of phraseological units in a political text has a manipulative meaning: 1) strengthening the meaning of the message; 2) the sacred meaning of this expression for the Kazakhs; 3) to emphasise unity. Consequently, the omission of this phraseological unit (the meaning of which is familiar and understandable to every native speaker) and the transfer of meaning into a stylistic meaning. The neutral word "protection" makes the translated text simpler and more neutral.

ST: “Сайлау – бұл қатысушылардың пікірі ғана жеңіске жететін жарыс”, – дейді.

TT: “Существует распространенная поговорка, что "Выборы – это просто гонка мнений” (“There is a common saying that "Elections are just a race of opinions"”) (Official website..., 2021).

When translating this sentence, the translator used an addition, the meaning of the sentence did not change. In this case, the addition is a justified translation method.

ST: “Осы өте маңызды саяси бәсекеде біздің халқымыздың даналығы, парасаты жеңді” (Official website..., 2021).

TT: “В самой важной политической гонке в истории нашей страны; мудрость и здравый смысл нашей нации восторжествовали” (“In the most important political race in the history of our country, the wisdom and common sense of our nation have triumphed”) (Official website..., 2021).

The word “история” was added to this sentence, which was not used in the source text. In this case, this addition does not change the meaning of the sentence but adds the effect of strengthening the meaning: not just “политическая гонка” but “историческая политическая гонка”.

Abbreviations are often used in the President's speeches, which is also difficult for the translator. If such abbreviations as БҰҰ (UN), МАГАТЭ (IAEA), ВТО (WTO), ШОС (SCO) are well known to everyone, some abbreviations are not so common:

ST: “Развивающиеся страны, не имеющие выхода к морю, особенно сильно пострадали от COVID-19, серьезно повредившего торговлю и цепочки поставок” (“Landlocked developing countries have been particularly hard hit by COVID-19, which has seriously damaged trade and supply chains”) (News site of Kazakhstan, 2021).

TT: “Теңізге шығатын жолы жоқ дамушы елдер (ТШЖДЕ) сауда-саттыққа және көлік-логистикалық кешенге зиянын тигізген COVID-19 індетінен ауыр зардап шекті” (News site of Kazakhstan, 2021).

In this sentence, the original expression is given not as an abbreviation, but as a concise phrase: развивающиеся страны, не имеющие выхода к морю (landlocked developing countries). When translating into Kazakh, this phrase seems to be cumbersome, and the translator, to shorten it, resorts to an abbreviation with an explanation to facilitate the perception by the recipient: ТШЖДЕ (Теңізге

шығатын жолы жоқ дамушы елдер). Perhaps this was done to popularise this abbreviation and introduce it into use in time.

ST: “Наши приоритеты основаны на стандартах ведущих стран ОЭСР” (“Our priorities are based on the standards of the leading OECD countries”).

This abbreviation in English defines Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and is not widely used. Its translation into Kazakh: ЕЭЫДҰ – Еуропа экономикалық ынтымақтастық және даму ұйымы is a combination of vowels and makes oral pronunciation difficult. This abbreviation requires decoding when translating.

ST: “Со временем СВМДА доказало свою целесообразность и жизнеспособность” (“Over time, the CICA has proved its feasibility and viability”).

TT: “Уақыт өте АӨСШК өзінің қажеттілігі мен өміршеңдігін дәлелдеді”.

In this example, as in the following, the English version is more common than the abbreviation in the Kazakh language. CICA – Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, in Russian version – СВМДА - Конференция по взаимодействию и мерам доверия в Азии, in Kazakh – Азиядағы өзара іс-қимыл және сенім шаралары жөніндегі кеңес.

ST: “В октябре 2018 года мы развернули миротворческую миссию в составе индийского контингента Временных сил ООН в Ливане (ВСООНЛ)” (“In October 2018, we deployed a peacekeeping mission as part of the Indian contingent of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL”).

The abbreviation UNIFIL can also create difficulties in translation since it is not so common and the speaker used the full name together with the abbreviation in his speech: “Временные силы ООН в Ливане” (“the UN Interim Force in Lebanon”). It should be noted that in these cases, the source language was English, and the target language was Russian and Kazakh. In this and other similar cases, the translator needs to achieve the same pragmatic effect as in the original language. In some cases, it may be the same abbreviated word, in others – a complete translation of this concept. Thus, various abbreviated lexemes are not only an integral part of the texts of socio-political discourse, but also terminologically denote this style of speech. As a rule, the abbreviation of international terminology is based primarily on abbreviations of the English language and may not coincide in the Russian and Kazakh languages. A translator, like a high-level politician, should know the modern political abbreviation.

Another integral part of political discourse is accurate information, which is especially difficult to translate (especially in oral translation). Accurate information is difficult to remember and reproduce but at the same time it can be the main one in the statement. It includes: proper names, positions, titles, numbers, dates, pointers. When translating, as a rule, omissions are not allowed, and even more so distortion of accurate information since it carries the main information charge.

ST: “Организация Объединенных Наций, как классно подчеркнул Даг Хаммаршельд, "была создана не для того, чтобы привести нас на небеса, но для того, чтобы спасти нас от ада”” (“The United Nations, as Dag Hammarskjold emphasised, "was created not to bring us to heaven, but to save us from hell”)” (Find Local Businesses, 2021).

TT: “Даг Хаммаршельдтің Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы "бізді жұмаа жеткізу үшін емес, тозақтан құтқару үшін құрылған" деген қанатты сөзі баршаға аян” (Find Local Businesses, 2021).

In this example, the name of Dag Hammarskjold, a Swedish economist and diplomat who served as the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, is not known to the general public and may cause difficulties with translation.

ST: “Мы высоко ценим сильное лидерство генерала Антониу Гутерриша и поддержать его текущую работу по повышению эффективности, прозрачности и подотчетности ООН” (“We appreciate the strong leadership of General Antonio Guterres and support his ongoing work to improve the efficiency, transparency, and accountability of the UN”).

TT: “Біз Бас хатшы Антониу Гутерриштің табанды көшбасшылық қызметіне ризашылық білдіреміз”. In this example, the name of the current UN Secretary General should be familiar to the translator.

ST: “Многосторонность сейчас сталкивается с большим риском, чем когда-либо после окончания холодной войны” (“Multilateralism is now facing greater risks than at any time since the end of the cold war”).

TT: Қазіргі таңда мультилатерализм для қатерге тап болды. Мұндай ахуал қырғи-қабақ соғыс аяқталғаннан бері туындамаған еді.

In this sentence, the phrase “Cold War” is a term that characterises certain historical events. In the Kazakh language, there is an equivalent of this expression, which in this case was used by the translator. Also, the president's speech often contains quotes from the works of the great Kazakh poet, philosopher Abai:

ST: “Родившись за столетие до создания ООН, великий казахский поэт и философ Абай предложил свою формулу глобального взаимодействия: "Адамзатқа не керек: сүймек, сезбек, кейімек, қарекет қылмақ, жүгірмек, ақылмен ойлап сөйлемек". А это значит: все, что нужно человечеству – любовь, сострадание, смелые поступки и внимательность” (“Born a century before the creation of the UN, the great Kazakh poet and philosopher Abai proposed his formula for global interaction: "Адамзатқа не керек: сүймек, сезбек, кейімек, қарекет қылмақ, жүгірмек, ақылмен ойлап сөйлемек". And this means: all that humanity needs is love, compassion, brave deeds, and attentiveness:”) (News site of Kazakhstan, 2021).

TT: “БҰҰ-ның құрылуынан жүз жыл бұрын дүниеге келген қазақтың ұлы ақыны, философ Абай Құнанбайұлы табысты жаһандық ынтымақтастыққа қатысты "Адамзатқа не керек: сүймек, сезбек, кейімек, қарекет қылмақ, жүгірмек, ақылмен ойлап сөйлемек" деген өзінің формуласын ұсынған болатын. Ақынның бұл ой-пікірін "өзара үйлесімге қол жеткізу үшін адамзатқа сүйіспеншілік, рақымшылық, батыл әрекеттер және байыптылық керену] болге түсі” (News site of Kazakhstan, 2021).

In this example, the President quoted Abai and used a descriptive translation to explain the meaning.

ST: “Ұлы Абайдың ‘Адамзаттың бәрін сүй, бауырым деп’ айтқан өсиеті осыны меңзейді”.

TT: “Вот чему учил великий Абай своими назидательными словами: "Люби все человечество, как своего брата”” (“This is what the great Abai taught with his edifying words: "Love all mankind as your brother””).

These 2 quotes were given in the president's speech at various presentations. If in the first case the source text and a descriptive translation were given, in the second case a direct translation of an excerpt from Abai's poem was used.

In conclusion, it should be emphasised that the terminology of political discourse did not arise instantly, it includes hundreds of years of hard work of translators who spent a lot of time and effort on coordinating some controversial terms and gender identity of terms as a result of which today this type of translation, like many other types of translation, is developing and improving every day. In the course of the study, it was determined that various abbreviated lexemes are not only an integral part of the texts of socio-political discourse, but also terminologically denote this style of speech. Regarding

the main means of expression and stylistic techniques, rhetorical questions, complex syntax, quoting, archaic types of katharevusas, slogans, euphemisms, an abundance of words and expressions with emotional and moral colouring, a mixture of colloquial and elevated speech, a large number of colloquialisms are highlighted.

The citation that Kasim-Jomart Tokayev uses in his speech is mostly addressed to the Kazakh people (this is manifested in the use of words, poems by famous poets or public figures of Kazakhstan). At the same time, political discourse is characterised by figurativeness. It abounds in the use of figurative means, metaphors, expressive means that create a social reality in the linguistic picture of the world. The speeches of President of Kazakhstan are characterised by the wide use of fundamental concepts, certain words-magnets that attract attention and relate to the most acute topics, relevant problems existing in society. This refers to key words that somehow force a citizen to take a certain position on a particular issue. These words affect the citizen, and with their help, emotional and psychological pressure is carried out

4. Conclusions

As a result of the comparative analysis of the language material, the main areas of modifications of variant characteristics of the estimated meaning of lexical units in the Russian-English translation of texts related to the space of political discourse were identified. This comparative analysis helps to identify the main features and differences of political discourse in the Russian and Kazakh languages, and especially various communicative strategies for persuading the audience. Translation in the political environment is a task of increased linguistic responsibility. The political language is the official language of state power, a language with its own special means of influencing the public. Inaccurate translation of political texts can lead to such serious consequences as harm to the image of a politician, a negative impact on the outcome of negotiations, and even political conflicts. The primary task of an interpreter in the political sphere is to preserve the desired communicative effect. To achieve it, the translator needs to study the functions, stylistic features, as well as lexical and syntactic means of political discourse.

A translator working with political texts should have extensive background knowledge and understand country-specific features. The translator must also have an extensive vocabulary. And since political discourse demonstrates the dynamics of language, the translator needs to monitor semantic changes within the discourse.

Comparative analysis of Russian speeches and their translation into Kazakh, taking into account the specifics of the Russian language, has considerable prospects for further research. They can focus on the features of the speaker's self-presentation in the discourses of oppositional ideological systems or values. Special attention should be paid to the study of the discourses of authoritarian linguistic personalities, as well as to the identification of the role of the mass media in the interpretation of the strategies and tactics of the addressee of political speech. Thus, political discourse as a speech process of the corresponding social institution requires a thorough study since its components arise as an effective means of political influence.

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