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Yuliia KARACHUN,

orcid.org/0000-0002-5171-8704

Phd in Philology, Associate Professor,

Associate Professor at the Department of the English Language Theory and Translation

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"

(Kyiv, Ukraine) juliakarachun@ukr.net

Diana MAZUR,

orcid.org/0009-0002-4586-2686

2nd year Master's Student at the Faculty of Linguistics

National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"

(Kyiv, Ukraine) dippobog@gmail.com

ENGLISH POLITICAL INTERVIEW IN MODERN LINGUISTIC STUDIOS

The article is devoted to the analysis of English political interviews in the context of modern linguistic research. It explores a variety of linguistic aspects associated with political interviews. An overview of approaches to defining the concepts of "interview" and "political interview" has been conducted. We have focused on the compositional structure of the political interview, types of dialogical units and the functions it performs. The pragmatic potential of English political interviews has been analyzed.

An important element in understanding the goals and intentions of politicians is the analysis of linguistic aspects in political texts and speeches, i.e., the analysis of the meaning of expressions associated with the speaker's intention. Linguistic influence in political discourse can be achieved through various levels of language use and manipulative techniques. Proficient rhetoric skills, awareness, and use of communicative strategies enable politicians to realize their goals and exert a profound psycholinguistic impact on the audience.

The main challenges during the translation of English political interviews into Ukrainian have been analyzed. The task of translating political discourse requires translators to possess not only a high level of language proficiency but also a deep understanding of the political context and cultural peculiarities.

The article considers the tools and research methods used to analyze political interview texts and propose conclusions that contribute to a better understanding of the role of language in political communications. Research in this article helps to reveal the essence and importance of linguistic analysis of political interviews for modern political discourse and promotes the development of methods of studying political linguistics.

Key words: *political interview, communication strategies, translation aspect, pragmatics, political interview functions.*

Юлія КАРАЧУН,

orcid.org/0000-0002-5171-8704

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент,

доцент кафедри теорії, практики та перекладу англійської мови

Національного технічного університету України

«Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського»

(Київ, Україна) juliakarachun@ukr.net

Діана МАЗУР,

orcid.org/0009-0002-4586-2686

студентка II курсу магістратури факультету лінгвістики

Національного технічного університету України

«Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського»

(Київ, Україна) dippobog@gmail.com

АНГЛОМОВНЕ ПОЛІТИЧНЕ ІНТЕРВ'Ю В СУЧАСНИХ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИХ СТУДІЯХ

Цю статтю присвячено аналізу політичних інтерв'ю англійською мовою в контексті сучасних лінгвістичних досліджень. Було розглянуто різноманітні лінгвістичні аспекти, пов'язані з політичними інтерв'ю.

Проведено ознайомлення з підходами до визначення понять «інтерв'ю», «політичне інтерв'ю». Також було досліджено підходи до класифікації англійських типів інтерв'ю, враховуючи цільове призначення, тип опитуваних суб'єктів, рівень формальності та техніку організації опитувань. Ми звернули увагу на композиційну структуру політичного інтерв'ю, видах діалогічних єдностей та функціях, які воно виконує.

Була спроба проаналізувати прагматичний потенціал англійських політичних інтерв'ю. Важливим елементом в розумінні цілей та намірів політиків є аналіз лінгвістичних аспектів політичних текстів та виступів, тобто аналіз сенсу висловлювання, який пов'язаний з інтенцією мовця. Мовний вплив у політичному дискурсі може бути досягнутий через різні рівні мовлення та маніпуляційні техніки. Відмінне володіння риторикою, усвідомлення та використання комунікативних стратегій дозволяють політикам реалізувати свої цілі та справляти глибокий психолінгвістичний вплив на аудиторію. Було проаналізовано основні складнощі під час перекладу англійських політичних інтерв'ю українською мовою. Завдання перекладу політичного дискурсу вимагає від перекладачів не лише високого рівня володіння мовами, а й глибокого розуміння політичного контексту та культурних особливостей.

У статті розглянуто інструменти та методи дослідження, що використано для аналізу текстів політичних інтерв'ю, і окреслено висновки, які сприяють кращому розумінню ролі мови в політичній комунікації. Результати проведеного дослідження допомагає виявити сутність та важливість лінгвістичного аналізу політичних інтерв'ю для сучасного політичного дискурсу і сприяє розвитку методів вивчення політичної лінгвістики.

***Ключові слова:** політичне інтерв'ю, стратегії комунікації, прагматика, функції політичного інтерв'ю, перекладацький аспект.*

Statement of the problem. Contemporary political discourse is a complex and influential phenomenon that goes beyond simple communication between political figures and the public. The research topic is more relevant than ever, as in the era of global network connections and instant access to information, political interviews become a crucial channel of interaction between politicians and the public. Political interviews, as an integral part of political discourse, wield significant influence in shaping public opinion, mobilizing support, and guiding societal attitudes and behavior. Upon delving into the study of modern English political interviews, it becomes apparent that their impact on society is deep and extensive. Nevertheless, the functional, and pragmatic characteristics of political interview remain insufficiently explored.

Exploring linguistic aspects related to political interviews becomes relevant, as it will unveil the peculiarities in constructing a political interview, its role in building public relations, and the mechanism influencing the perception of a politician's linguistic persona at the international level through translation.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The study of ways to express beliefs in political communication has become a significant and promising research direction. Political discourse, in particular, has always attracted the attention of linguist-researchers. Within this framework, distinguished scholars such as Hromovenko V., Shifrin D., Butova I., Petrenko I., Fairclough N., have made significant contributions. We have approached the works of Clayman, Heritage, Dexter, Dalton, Ok Jong, Kwan Jung to analyze "political interview" phenomenon interpretation. The conceptualization of linguistic personality has been elucidated and advanced by eminent linguists such as Kalishchuk D.,

Shpak Y., Taranenko K., Dmytryshena O., Zemsky, Hladush N., and others. Their scholarly endeavors have played a pivotal role in understanding this issue.

The aim of this study is to systematize and analyze the features of English political interviews in modern linguistic studios, to determine the influence of these features on public perception, and to explore how these aspects can be conveyed in the translation to Ukrainian language.

Outline of the main material of the study. The language of politics impresses with its multifaceted nature – although there is a tendency towards simplicity and accessibility in its expression, we understand how complex it is. There is a wide range of approaches to conducting an interview, but there is no single method that would be suitable for all situations, and likewise, there is no unambiguous definition of interview concept (Ok Jong, Kwan Jung, 2015: 31). An interview is not an ordinary conversation. In the context of qualitative research, it has many more aspects. What makes it distinct from regular communication is that it is designed for a specific purpose (Ok Jong, Kwan Jung, 2015: 31).

Due to its nature, an interview serves a highly conventional function, characterized by a rigid distribution of roles between the parties involved. The journalist prepares the questions, that represent public opinion and issues, while the politician's primary task is to respond to these questions. According to Dexter and Dalton, an interview is a purposeful conversation between the interviewer and the interviewee, a 'controlled conversation.' (Ok Jong, Kwan Jung, 2015: 31).

Precise capturing of information from responses can be achieved through diverse methods, tailored to the specific requirements and standards of conducting interviews. A distinctive feature of this genre is its

persuasive nature, with the primary goal of convincing the recipient of the accuracy in presenting the actions and thoughts of the speaker. The persuasive modality is characterized by the speaker expressing their evaluation of the message as trustworthy, aligning with reality. This modality falls within the functional-semantic category, articulated through modal words, verbs, predicates of knowledge and skills, as well as through intonation and paralinguistic elements (Kalishchuk, 2014: 57). Persuasive modality can be embodied in lexemes such as: be confident, certainly, surely, of course, clearly. These words convey a strong sense of assurance, for instance: *“It was clearly on a different path from Russia. It was clearly a country that had a totally different vocation, a destiny, a different sense of nationhood.”*

It is important to emphasize that the main feature of an interview is determined by its dialogical nature; therefore, interconnected factors such as dialogicality and addressee orientation are essential components of a political interview. Thus, a political interview is divided into three roles. Firstly, there is the interviewer, the politician, and the recipient – the audience for whom the message is created (Shpak, 2021: 18).

In general, media interviews are primarily seen as a “journalistic tool [...] for gathering information” (Clayman, Heritage, 2002: 1). In a political context, this phenomenon encompasses real factual information, an evaluation of the issue, or the politician’s personal opinion on it, apologies, acknowledgment of mistakes, or even the announcement of resignation. As Chilton stated, besides this general purpose, there is also the goal of “making politicians to take responsibility” (Arif, 2013: 4). Interviews serve not only as a means of revealing ideological views and strategies but also as a key element in constructing a politician’s image through the meaning of their expressions. Modern information technologies enable a wide audience of viewers and listeners to access these interviews, making it a crucial tool for influencing public opinion.

Studying these aspects will allow a deeper understanding of how political leaders use verbal means to manipulate public opinion and how this can influence international relations through the prism of translation. Therefore, researching this topic is significant not only for the linguistic field but also for understanding political processes and communication in the modern world.

In further research, we would reply on the following approach to defining a political interview: a political interview is a subtype of informative-discursive journalistic genre used for questioning politicians. It is characterized by informativeness, emotional content, evaluativeness, pragmatism, persuasiveness,

anthropocentrism, and involves three parties: the interviewer, respondent, and audience. It involves intention, purpose, as well as the utilization of communicative strategies and tactics (Zhibak, 2016: 48).

The base of interview content consists of a “questions-and-answers” system. At the core of the interview is the exchange of utterances that shapes its dialogical structure. Each utterance, a response to the preceding one, collectively forms a dialogical unity. This interaction comprises a stimulus utterance that creates a response in the form of a reaction utterance. Researchers identify various types of such dialogical units (Dmytryshena, 2020: 29), such as:

– question – answer. For example: *“TE: Do you have an idea what those protections may be?” BJ: Yes, I do. The UK has been working on this for weeks now with our friends....”*

– statement – statement. For example: *“Interviewer: The CDC guidelines, and what the CDC has said is that, “If children meet in groups, it can put everyone at risk.” “Betsy DeVos: (03:47) Well, the CDC has also been very clear to say they never recommended schools close down in the first place, and they are very much of the posture that kids need to be back in school for a multitude of reasons.”*

– question – counter-question: *“Do you think that oligarchs must be defeated to defeat corruption?” “Will we completely defeat corruption after defeating the oligarchs? No.”*

– prompting – statement. For example: *“The Economist: Give me a sense of your discussion in the rooms with the prime minister and the president of what this means in terms of British commitments going forward.” “BJ: What you have to understand, and I’m sure you know this very well, the uk already has a long history, particularly over recent years, of military and security co-operation...”*

– proposal – acceptance of the proposal (conversation support). *“You know, you’re in third place right now, fighting for second in Nevada, but you did come in second in 2008...” – Politician: “Well. You know, the votes aren’t all counted yet, and there seems to be a bit of chaos out there, even though it was a small caucus vote ...”*

– affirmation – refutation. For example: *“But certainly, Congressman, you would concede that – that some of your views, some of the principles you hold in terms of drug legalization ...” “Well, see, I think that’s where the contradiction is. Quite frankly, I don’t believe that statistic ...”*

Today, language serves not only as a means to achieve political goals but also as a tool for controlling the masses (Sagadiyeva, Satenova, 2021: 1616). The specialized style employed by orators in

crafting political texts requires continuous study and description to identify a specific model for these texts, thereby making political discourse extremely important topic for analysis. However, despite this, there is currently no clear concept or understanding of the political discourse. This is primarily due to the diversity of approaches in studying and comprehending internal political processes.

Discourse interpretation is a key aspect of the human communication process, where participants rely on established social practices in a specific context, attempting to achieve their communicative intentions through language. We conducted a detailed analysis of scholarly works, allowing us to identify three common understandings of the term 'discourse' (Doncheva-Navratilova, 2012: 9):

- speech process;
- chain of logically interconnected statements limited by context;
- culturally, institutionally, and ideologically defined social practice.

Analyzing political discourse allows identifying cultural and national features of communicative situations, the specificity of language and speech perception characteristic of a particular community, and determining the correct vector of communication with speakers of a specific language. Political discourse reflects the features of the socio-political life of the state, which include elements of national culture, common and nationally specific cultural values (Hryshchuk, 2020: 125).

A translator structures the sentences to reflect the overall meaning, introduces new information into the discourse context, thereby eliminating any ambiguity in references and clearly defining the communicative purpose. Words, constructions, and ideas become fundamental elements that are crucial to consider when using translation tools (Sagadiyeva, Satenova, 2021: 1616).

In the process of interpreting political discourse texts, the translator must carefully consider various aspects. Throughout the translation task, it is essential to analyze the influence of communicative and pragmatic elements of the original communicative situation on the choice of translation strategies for political texts. The communicative act serves as an integral component of the basic translation model, and its consideration is a key factor in achieving accuracy and adequacy in translating political discourse. The translator should pay attention to the components of the communicative situation in the source and translated texts. Taking the communicative situation into account, the translator can make choices regarding appropriate translation strategies. The translated text

should include terms that, on the one hand, preserve the clarity of the source and, on the other hand, evoke the same associations that the recipient of political discourse intended to convey.

Symbolism and semiotics are integral components of political communication. Symbols, such as flags, party logos, and campaign slogans, can evoke powerful emotional reactions and strengthen collective identities. Semiotics research analyzes how signs, gestures, and visual communication contribute to constructing political meaning and influence political narratives (Turnbull, 2016: 25).

A distinct set of linguistic and communicative features leaves an imprint on the language formulation of the interview text, including clarity of expression, a specific conversational domain, socio-cultural level of the speaker, extent of statements, and speech preparedness level. Overall, researchers emphasize such functions of interviews as (Zhibak, 2016: 33, 60):

- Informational Function: Interviews serve as a means of conveying information, allowing the interaction between the journalist and the interviewee to gather details about events, personalities, or specific issues.

- Persuasive Function: Necessary for stimulating or motivating the partner towards certain actions or participation in the conversation overall.

- Emotional Function: Interviews can convey emotions, mood, and personal impressions, providing the audience with the opportunity to better understand the feelings and experiences of the interviewees.

- Analytical Function: Interviews allow for a deeper analysis and examination of issues. Expert comments and responses to questions can reveal various facets of a problem or event.

- Motivational Function: Interviews may highlight the successes and achievements of individuals to inspire readers or viewers to pursue their goals.

- Propagandistic Function: Interviews can be used to disseminate specific views, ideas, or values that align with a particular interest or position.

- Community-Building Function: Interviews can unite the audience by creating common topics for discussion and exchanging thoughts.

- Entertainment Function: In some cases, especially in entertainment journalism, interviews can serve an entertaining function, providing readers or viewers with easy access to interesting aspects of the lives of well-known individuals.

- Social Function: Interviews can influence public opinion, shaping certain views and beliefs through the expressions of influential figures.

Rhetoric is the art of studying methods of persuasion and influencing an audience based on its

characteristics. This discipline explores the technique of creating a text, determining its structure that best corresponds to a clear and reasoned presentation of thoughts (Vakhovska, 2023: 2).

At first glance, translating political texts may seem uncomplicated. Political discourse, in addition to widely used and standard expressions with clear equivalents in the Ukrainian language that are understandable to everyone, also features vocabulary with linguistic-cultural marking. Such vocabulary poses a challenge for the translator, as political language consists of unique terms, expressions, and constructions that allow politicians to express their linguistic identity.

A full and quality conveyance of meaning, especially the extralinguistic sense of the original words, is extremely important, as politics is akin to a game, and political discourse, including interviews, serves as a powerful tool of persuasion. Therefore, conveying meanings and expressing thoughts accurately becomes a strategic weapon in the political arena, and mastery of it determines the winner.

Gazala provide an example of challenges in translating political discourse, such as long sentences, unclear language, and ambiguity. Political discourse is challenging to translate because politicians do not aim for their speeches to be translated for foreign audiences (Kalishchuk, 2006: 156).

One of the challenges faced by interpreters is the semantic ambiguity of authors' statements. The cause of ambiguity in the translation of interview texts can be categorized as semantic and pragmatic (Taranenko, 2012: 181).

One of the key figures conducting research on translation through functional approaches is Christiane Nord. She indicates that "translation problems can be classified as pragmatic, cultural, linguistic, or text-specific" (Uchenna, 2015: 58).

Let's delve deeper into these four challenges in translating political interviews (Hladush, 2007: 32):

– Linguistic challenges: Differences between the original and target languages. Languages typically vary in grammatical constructions, idiomatic expressions, and terms.

– Cultural challenges: Pointing out the inability in expressing various ideas and approaches to specific audience. For instance, there is a distinction in the presentation of texts between America and Middle Eastern countries due to differences in censorship.

– Pragmatic challenges: Pragmatic issues indicate any problems related to time, place, and context. The most effective way to address pragmatic issues is through institutions, names, and explanations (e.g., U.S. government agencies versus British ministries).

– Issues related to the specific presentation of the text: In other words, there are problems and difficulties that manifest in the structure of a specific text. For example, a media interview lacks the structure of a legal document, and when translated into a magazine, the document needs to be divided into several sections and subsections.

Conclusions. Therefore, linguistic influence in political discourse can be achieved through various levels of language use and manipulative techniques. Proficient mastery of rhetoric, awareness, and the construction of communicative strategies allow the realization of their goals and exert a profound psycholinguistic impact.

The issue of conveying the linguistic persona of a politician and translational strategies plays a crucial role in political discourse. The translator must consider the communicative situation and choose strategies that ensure adequacy and convey the pragmatic impact of the political message. The translator's use of translational strategies allows for the implementation of a suitable, high-quality translation, enabling the transmission of the functional load of the original.

It is important to note that despite the proven effectiveness of conveying the pragmatic aspect of political discourse, modern translators often resort to «omission» and bypass translation of pragmatics and emotions that are present in politicians' language in original text. This is due to insufficient background knowledge and competence in the field of translation. Translators need to be aware of which aspects of communicative strategies may be lost or altered during translation to effectively convey the pragmatics and functions of politicians' message.

The continuation of this research holds great potential and can serve as a foundation for developing methodologies and educational materials aimed at improving translation skills for political discourse texts. The analysis of strategies and functions provides crucial insights for the effective conveyance of not only the lexical content but also the pragmatic aspects of politicians' expressions during translation.

The conducted research highlights the analysis of pragmatic aspects of English political interview in modern linguistic studios providing valuable insights for a quality reproduction of the communicative strategies and functions of politicians' speech in translation. Every challenge in interpretation can be addressed—it's essential to find the right approach. The obtained results have the potential to make a significant contribution to the development of translation studies methodology focused on the analysis and enhancement of translation skills in the field of political discourse.

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