

1) Plastic surgery of the impending eyelid (blepharoplasty).

One of the most popular surgeries is "double eye surgery". According to local experts, many clients complain that their eyes look puffy and small due to the lack of a crease in the upper eyelid.

2) Surgical procedure to reduce the jaw.

The reference (by Korean standards) chin should be V-shaped. If nature has not rewarded such an operation to change, the jaw will help. During the operation (it lasts a couple of hours on average), a piece of the lower jaw is cut off.

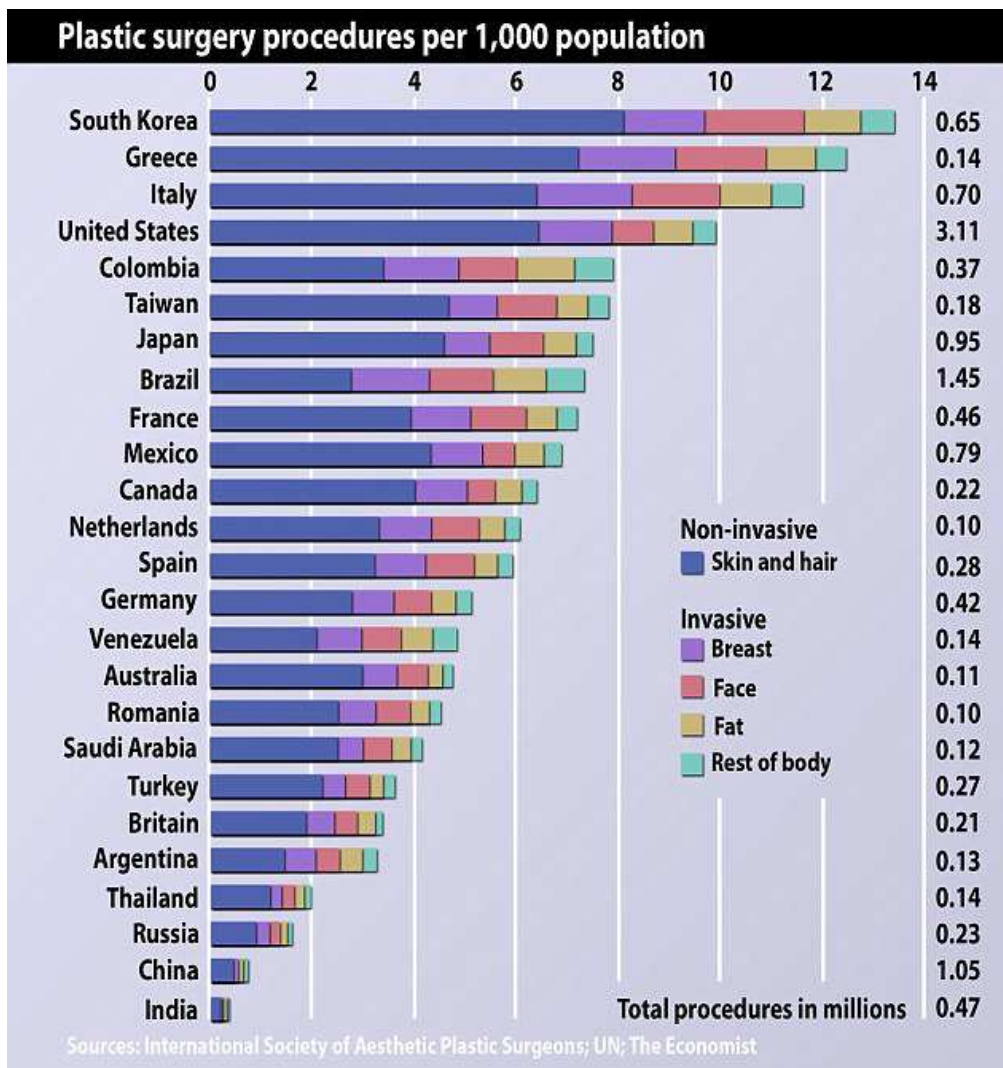
3) Surgery to change the nasal septum (rhinoplasty).

For many clients of Korean clinics, rhinoplasty is the best surgery. Despite the complexity and longer rehabilitation. It allows to eliminate external defects and serious anatomical disorders leading to a failure in the respiratory system.

- Changes in the shape of the tip of the nose.
- Asymmetry corrections.
- Elimination of excessive congestion of the wings of the nose.
- Smoothing the hump on the back of the nose.

4) "Cherry Lips" / Lip Plastics.

In the past, many people felt attracted by the plump lips of Angelina Jolie but now Koreans prefer a technique in which the filler is injected into only two areas and the lips become like two liquid berries. While women in Western countries use fillers to make their lips plumper and fuller, some Asians have their lips sutured. The incision is made along the vermillion border – the line of contact between the outer lip and the inner, mucous membrane. A part of both fabric is removed a seam is applied along the line of their contact.



No one states that all people must understand this somewhat shocking and versatile "world" called South Korea – a country with its own fears, doubts, attitudes and world order. Nevertheless, we should

respect and appreciate a «secret corner» with a colorful history and multifaceted culture of South Korea, especially, if you are visiting this country on vacation. Before arriving, you should familiarize yourself with her worldview and traditions so that if you face difficulties they would not seem too strange and "alien" to you. Forewarned is forearmed!

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2. <https://www.koreanclass101.com/blog/2020/07/31/culture-shock-in-korea/>
3. <https://www.90daykorean.com/culture-shock-in-korea/>
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**Рубрика: Германские языки**

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## **МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВЫЕ ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ**

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*Межъязыковые переводческие преобразования происходят из смысловых и стилистических особенностей английского и русского языков. Сравнительные аспекты перевода англо- и русскоязычного общественно-политического дискурса выходят за рамки собственно структурных преобразований. Проанализировав англо- и русскоязычные общественно-политические тексты, мы выделили три паттерна их организации: формы передачи оценки достоверности сообщения, определение степени категоричности и различий в характере разговорности газетного/журнального текста.*

**Ключевые слова:** общественно-политический дискурс, эквивалентность, адекватность, текст перевода, достоверность, категоричность, разговорность.

## **INTERLINGUAL TRANSLATION OF MODERN POLITICAL DISCOURSE**

*Interlingual translation transformations result from the semantic and stylistic features of the English and Russian-language systems. Comparative aspects of the political discourse go beyond structural transformations. Having analyzed Modern English and Russian-language political texts, we have distinguished three general patterns how to arrange them, providing the validity, degree of assertiveness and differences in the nature of newspaper / magazine texts colloquiality.*

**Keywords:** social-political discourse, equivalence, appropriateness, the target language text, validity, assertiveness, colloquiality.

In the framework of translating by a native speaker of the target language, one of the most important aspects is the issue of interlingual structural transformations.

A central issue of this study is to investigate different strategies of interlingual transformations to ensure the stylistic appropriateness of the target language text to an original one.

The equivalence of the original text and the target language text (with the illocutionary force retained) is provided by interlingual *translation transformations* [5, p. 130].

**The purpose** of the paper is to review the interlingual translation (with structural transformations required) of an original social and political text to provide the equivalence and appropriateness of the target language text.

The purpose indicates the solution of the following **research problems**:

- to reveal the differences of the English- and Russian-language political discourse arrangement;
- to identify and analyze interlingual transformations of English- and Russian-language feature *articles* (newspaper and magazine texts).

**The urgency of the research** is to study interlingual translation of political discourse from English into Russian both at the level of an isolated statement (analysis of transformations) and at the textual level. *Of special emphasis is the research* of political texts as means of propaganda and ideological struggle. Therefore, the translation of these texts performs the same function.

**The importance** of the research is to provide grammatical and lexical accuracy when translating from English into Russian.

Much research has been undertaken to explore science resources, authoritative achievements both of home [1; 2; 4; 6 et al.] and foreign [8; 9 et al.] linguists in the field of comparative linguistics. The comparison is carried out mainly in the field of contrastive grammar at the textual level. It is the level most important when translating social-political discourse from English into Russian.

To define the term «political discourse» we have taken advantage of the notion introduced by American linguists Ronald Carter and Walter Nash [9]. They define **political discourse** as the type, which can be easily traced in mass media texts regarding social and political life of different countries, as well as issues of international relations.

No less important for understanding the regularities of translation is *the cultural aspect*, which affects the differences in the connotation of lexical units, idioms and proverbs. Cultural features also imply the principles of organization and methods of transferring information, as well as forms of pragmatic influence on the reader.

Within intercultural communication the target language text must be communicatively equivalent to an original one. **Communicative equivalence** is known to be the capability of the target text to become a full-fledged counterpart (with regard to its function, content and structure) of an original text [4, p.29].

In order to determine the semantic proximity of an original text and the target language text, the concept of **equivalence** is applied.

The **urgency** of the equivalence is emphasized by the authoritative researchers [1; 4; 6; 7; 8]. Along with the equivalence, the issue of appropriateness has also been given insight into.

The criterion for assessing the quality of translation (the ability of translated text to fully convey the content of the original text) is *appropriateness*. **Appropriateness** is associated with the choice of a translation strategy that corresponds to the communicative situation. In practice, the appropriateness is based on translation decisions and is rather of a compromise.

No less important in translation from English into Russian is the number of regularities related to the text as a whole. Having analyzed Modern English- and Russian-language political texts, we came to the conclusion that it is necessary to take into account a number of *general patterns* how to arrange the text of the political discourse, which often differ in English and Russian. There are three groups of those **general patterns**.

The first group is to provide the **validity of the message**, i.e. in the English political discourse, the author's opinion fades into the background, and information is represented from the point of view of an impartial observer [3, p.103]. For this reason, there is a *passive voice* that is commonly used in English, and the *active voice* – in Russian. This is due to the fact that «the effect of the author's presence» is typical of the Russian-language political discourse. For example:

*We are not supposed to wait for earthquakes, inundations or hurricanes to remember that we are all Americans!» – the President would exclaim, thereby throwing those present into sustained cheering* [10]. –

*«Мы не должны ждать землетрясений, наводнений или ураганов, чтобы вспомнить, что мы – американцы!» – восклицал президент под одобрительный свист, крики и аплодисменты зала».*

The second group is all about the ways how **to state** (offer) **one's attitude**. Recently the **expressiveness** and **emotionality** of the material presentation has increased even in authoritative publica-

tions. This suggests that the borderline between *intellectual* and *mainstream* press is blurring. However, the emotionality and expressiveness, which are closely related to the expression of the author's personal attitude, are more typical of the Russian-language political discourse [3, p.109]. The English language political discourse is distinguished by emotionally uncharged evaluativity. The author speaks «ground truth», passing it off as an objective reality. For example:

*In general, a government concerned with school dinners is sure to appeal to the citizens more than one licking the wounds of some sort of a Chechen internecine war. But if I am to mention the passage of the President's statement, which made me feel real envious – well, it is not even the American minimum wage which allegedly does not allow one to make both ends meet (680 thousand roubles a week, over 3 million roubles a month)... [11]. –*

*«Вообще-то правительство, озабоченное школьными завтраками, нравится гражданам больше, нежели зализывающее раны какой-нибудь чеченской междоусобицы. Но если упомянуть о том из мест в послании президента, когда я почувствовал зависть, то это даже не минимум американской зарплаты, на который якобы нельзя прожить (680 тысяч рублей в неделю, более 3 миллионов рублей в месяц)...»*

Russian-language texts are charged with evaluative vocabulary and emotionally charged constructions. «Conducting» a dialogue with the reader, the author offers his / her opinion. As a result, the text becomes subjectively evaluative.

The third group is a higher degree of categoricity, **assertiveness in Russian and down-toning in English**. Compared with the previous two groups of general patterns how to arrange the text, this group has not yet been fully understood in theoretical and practical implications [3, p.110], but we can say that it is associated with the fundamental properties of the English and Russian-language systems. For example:

*The budget deficit appears to be gradually brought down from 4 per cent.....Russia might (may) even meet the rigid criteria of the Maastricht treaty... [12]. –*

*«Бюджетный дефицит будет последовательно уменьшаться с 4 процентов... Россия даже впишется в жёсткие критерии Маастрихтского договора...»*

It is important to consider the general patterns when translating from English into Russian, otherwise the target language text could be perceived by a native speaker of the target language as «unnatural».

While developing the translation strategies, we arrived at the conclusion that the logic of a strategic approach goes from the upper levels to the lower ones. Apparently, that's why many researchers pay so much attention to the interlingual translation.

Summing it up, I would like to infer that the structural transformations result from the semantic and stylistic features of the English and Russian languages. In this regard, it is worth giving deep insight into the comparative aspects of the English and Russian-language political discourse, since those we have highlighted in the paper go beyond the framework of structural transformations as such.

Having analyzed Modern English- and Russian-language political texts, we distinguish three general patterns of the newspaper / magazine arrangement in English and Russian. The study, thus, concludes with a suggestion for further investigation.

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