

Отже, основи перекладу та методика викладання виступає визначальним чинником успішного засвоєння юридичної англійської мови, забезпечуючи не лише мовну підготовку студентів-правників, а й їхню здатність до ефективної професійної комунікації в умовах глобалізованого правового простору.

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(Self-)Censoring ‘Soviet’ Ukrainian Literature for Western Readers: Dnipro Publishers’ Edition of Short Stories by Ivan Franko

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Dnipro Publishers, a state-controlled institution of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (UkrSSR) based in Kyiv, played a significant role in introducing Ukrainian cultural heritage to a wider international audience by presenting English translations of Ukrainian literature. At the same time, it served as an integral part of Soviet ideological propaganda.

The study focuses on the translations of the following stories included in the Dnipro Publishers’ edition of Ivan Franko’s Short Stories, translated into English by John Weir: ‘Olivets’

[The Pencil], ‘Chuma’ [The Plague], ‘Panshchyzniani Khib’ [The Serf’s Bread], and ‘Svynska Konstytutsiia’ [The Constitution for Pigs]. It aims to detect cases of (self-)censorship occurring in the translations under study and analyze translation strategies and techniques used by the translator. The research also aims to categorize identified transformations according to the types and purposes of the translation techniques employed.

The research investigates how culturally specific expressions, historical references, and sensitive topics are rendered into English, and whether these transformations were caused by ideological sensitivities, editorial norms and censorship requirements, or were reasonably justified as ways to enhance clarity and cultural understanding for Western readers.

The study is carried out through systematic comparative analysis of the source and target texts and identification of techniques deployed by the translator. Historical and cultural contexts that have significantly influenced both the source text and the translator’s decisions are also taken into consideration. The analysis assesses the impact of these transformations on accuracy, conceptual equivalence, and the cultural authenticity of the target text.

Preliminary findings include alterations in key lexical items, pragmatic adaptation, ideological softening, ethical mediation, cultural neutralization, and occasional omission of culturally significant details to adjust to Soviet ideological discourse.

The expected outcome of this research is to develop a deeper understanding of aims and methods of linguistic and conceptual reframing in Soviet-era translations of Ukrainian literature for Western readers.

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Ukrainian Translation Studies: before, within, and after the Soviet scientific paradigm

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Translation Studies as an independent academic discipline emerged in the 1970s, and it is still affected by its marginal position in the Western humanities paradigm. In Ukraine, however, scholarly reflection on different aspects of translation – including their analysis and conceptualization – has gained prominence since the late 19th century, given the crucial role translation played in Ukrainian nation-building. An analysis of pre-disciplinary reflections on translation in different sociopolitical contexts – in the Habsburg and the Russian empires, in the Polish Republic and in the USSR, then the formation of the discipline within the ideologized Soviet scientific paradigm, and finally developments in the field in recent decades – in independent