POLITICALLY CORRECT VOCABULARY IN MODERN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MEDIA TEXT AND WAYS OF RENDERING IT INTO UKRAINIAN

Summary. The article aims to provide a basic framework for rendering politically correct vocabulary from English into Ukrainian in the context of media discourse. The difference regarding gender is that it is politically correct to avoid gendered words in English, while in Ukrainian, the opposite is true. Both English and Ukrainian now tend to use more respectful terms for the older population; words used to describe the LGBT+ community in Ukrainian are often borrowed from English through transcoding. The same applies to the vocabulary used to reduce discriminatory practices based on ethnicity or race. In terms of inclusive language, both the “people-first” and the “identity-first” approaches are acceptable in English, while only the former is in Ukrainian. The findings point out that while the politically correct vocabulary shares some similarities in the two languages, it also has differences that are to be examined in further research.

Keywords: PC, politics, correctness, media, translation.

Statement of the problem. One of the greatest features of language is its dynamic nature. When human society changes, so does its language. This sometimes entails the emergence of new vocabulary or grammatical structures or the disappearance of such. In the modern globalized world, the changes in one language may cause certain shifts in other languages. Such is the case with politically correct vocabulary. It spreads among languages by way of borrowing or, sometimes, the mere notion of it causes the speakers of a given language to start developing politically correct linguistic items that are unique to their culture’s view of the world. This results in a need for a thorough analysis of various ways of rendering the politically correct vocabulary from one language into another, in the case of this paper – from English to Ukrainian in the context of media discourse.

The analysis of recent studies and publications. The concept of political correctness has been gradually entering the Ukrainian media discourse, although its meaning appears to be blurred in some scenarios, as Ukrainian speakers sometimes understand the term as a synonym of the word ‘politeness’ and do not associate political correctness to be something connected to equality or the elimination of discrimination. [26, p. 105].

In the article “Політична коректність в англійському та українському медіацькісі” (Political correctness in English and Ukrainian media discourse) the author analyzed the way political correctness is perceived in the two aforementioned linguistic cultures. They point out that while in the English-language discourse the term is widely present and has its proponents as well as opponents, in Ukrainian discourse the notion of political correctness is still in some way misunderstood. Nonetheless, both cultures show the gradual shift towards more PC language, though oftentimes it results in controversial societal discussions [26, p. 107].
In the article, “An Analysis of the Use of English with Political Correctness: A Case Study of Graduate Students in Thailand”, the authors analyze the way master’s degree students understand and use English marked by political correctness. They find that whether the usage of certain PC terms by the students is appropriate depends on the degree to which the graduates are familiar with the aforesaid terms. This shows that political correctness is a result of socio-political movements and finds its reflection in the dynamic interplay of linguistic signs within changing social contexts [23, p. 456].

Finally, the article “Лінгвокультурологічний аспект оцінної характеристики фемінітивів у мові ЕМІ” (The linguocultural aspect of evaluative characteristics of feminityvs in mass media language) concludes that in the Ukrainian media discourse the use of the newly emergent Ukrainian manifestation of PC – the feminityvs is gradually increasing, though with certain systemic issues and asymmetries [4, p. 121].

This points us to the conclusion that since the Ukrainian media discourse is striving to create and maintain a system of politically correct terms, the research in the field of translating English terms of such kind into Ukrainian is highly topical.

**The problems that remain unsolved in this area of research.** It is clear that there is no coherent framework for rendering items of PC vocabulary from English into Ukrainian, as the concept of political correctness itself is oftentimes misunderstood in the Ukrainian discourse. This article seeks to put forward the theoretical and practical foundation for such a task, intending to fill the gaps that currently exist in the area.

**The purpose of the article.** The paper is concerned with providing the theoretical and practical framework for rendering items of politically correct vocabulary from English into Ukrainian. The research examines the following types of politically correct language: gender-neutral language [23, p. 84], vocabulary used to reduce discriminatory practices based on ethnicity or race [23, p. 83], delicate descriptions of people that belong to the older population [23, p. 83], inclusive language, language used to avoid heterosexual bias and vocabulary for describing the LGBT+ community [11] as well language that establishes the differentiation between sex and gender [11].

The text excerpts containing PC vocabulary are taken from various online media outlets. The ways of rendering the lexical items are based on their definitions in English, as well as Ukrainian equivalents, which are found either with the help of an English-Ukrainian dictionary, or by analyzing the English definitions of the lexical items.

1) **Gender-neutral language**

1. Grandiose choir music swirls as Ji-Yoon Kim walks up the stone steps of Pembroke, a fictional prestigious university, in the first few moments of Netflix’s “The Chair.” Kim, who is played by Sandra Oh, sits down at the head of a table filled with men as one greets her as “the first lady chair” [25].

   Перші моменти нового серіалу від “Нетфлікс” “Завідувачка” сповнені грандіозною хоровою музикою, що супроводжує підійом Джі-Юн Кім кам’яними сходами Пембруку – вигаданого престижного університету. Кім, роль якої виконує Сандра О., сідає на чолі заповненого чоловіками столу, коли один із них вітає її як “першу жінку, що стала завідувачкою кафедри”.

   In this excerpt we see two instances of the usage of the word chair which is a gender neutral (and so politically correct) equivalent of the outdated word chairman [9,1].

   We consult the English-Ukrainian dictionary by I. M. Balla and find the following translations for the word chair: голова, місце головного, професора посада професора, кафедра [1, p. 188].

   From the context provided to us in the two sentences, we can discern that it is a story about a woman’s experience at a high ranking position in the male-dominated world: Kim becomes the chair of the English Department at the fictional University of Pembroke. The title of the series is comprised of the word chair, which is gender-neutral and implies that a person of any gender could hold this position. A Ukrainian equivalent of this word would be завідувач кафедри [5,1].

   In contemporary English it is considered politically correct to use gender neutral words like tax officer and firefighter, which include in its meaning people of various genders. On the contrary, in Ukrainian, the language which retains the grammatical category of gender, the notion of femininity has gained prominence. Feminityv is a noun referring to person that identifies as female. Examples: директорка, дизайнерка [6, p. 39–40]. This type of nouns includes words such as мама, баба, тітка, сестра, сусідка, українка, кравчиня, the grammatical gender of which corresponds to the actual gender of people, denoted by theses nouns [3, p. 165]. The relatively newly emergent feminityvs are words denoting professional titles that used to belong to the male grammatical gender, but with the help of the suffixes -к(-), -ц(-), -ш(-), -ес create forms of those words in the feminine category of gender. Examples: віртальниця, майстра, матросове [6, p. 39–40]. The emergence of this type of feminityvs is attributed to societal change in Ukraine and the increase of the visibility of women in society [3, p. 169]. So, an important factor to consider when translating from English to Ukrainian, is the fact that in English it is considered politically correct to use gender neutral words, while in Ukrainian the opposite is the case.

   So, with this in mind, and with the help of the Ukrainian suffix -к(-) we form the feminity завідувачка. Завідувачка becomes the Ukrainian version of the series’ title, since the experience of a female chair is the focus of the story. In the second sentence, we choose to reiterate the notion of “the first lady chair” by creating the phrase “першу жінку, що стала завідувачкою кафедр”...
During an organizational meeting Wednesday, it was decided that the Brownstown Senior Citizens Center will be open five days a week, starting today [7].

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In this excerpt, we see the usage of the term firefighter, which is a gender neutral equivalent of the outdated word fireman [9.2].

We translate the phrase senior citizens as люди літнього віку, since the Ukrainian word літній is a neutral term used to denote a person that is not young [5.2], whereas the outdated term перестарілий has a negative connotation, describing someone or something as “too old” or “useless” [5.3]. In this case, we applied the translation transformation of synonymous substitution.

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The translation transformation techniques employed here include transcoding (скіпів), word-for-word translation and concretization of meaning (трансгендерний).

7. Starting January 19, 2022 we will remove Detailed Targeting options that relate to topics people may perceive as sensitive, such as options referencing causes, organizations, or public figures that relate to health, race or ethnicity, political affiliation, religion, or sexual orientation [19].

Починаючи із дванадцятого січня 2022 року мы усунемо Опції детального таргетування, асоціювани із темами, які люди можуть вважати чутливими, а саме: опції, що містять посилання на ініціативи, організації або публічні фігури, пов'язані із здоров'ям, релігією чи сексуальню орієнтацію.

This excerpt contains the politically correct term sexual orientation as opposed to non-PC term sexual preference. Sexual orientation refers to the fact of someone preferring to have sexual relationships either with men, or women or both [9.5].

When rendering this term into Ukrainian, we take into account the importance of using the PC option that includes the word orientation. So the Ukrainian equivalent is сексуальна орієнтація, and this is a vivid example of the usage of the word-for-word translation transformation technique.

4) Language used to reduce discriminatory practices based on race or ethnicity

8. Most Americans have heard the term "Eskimo kiss" and probably have a mental picture of what one is. What many of us may not know is that 1) Eskimo is an outdated term that is generally rejected by the indigenous people of the north to whom it refers, and 2) what we imagine about that "kiss" is not actually accurate. An Inuit daughter and mother duo shared what a kunik – the correct term for it – really looks like in a video on TikTok [24].

Більшість американців чула термін “Ескімоський поцілунок” та, ймовірно, може собі його уявити. Однак багато хто із нас не знає, що, по-перше, “Ескімосько” – застарілий термін, і корінні народи півночі, – ті, кого ви звичайно називаєте ескимоськими, – його викликають, відразу ж бачачи, що вони вибачені та не заслуговують на неподільний поцілунок. Матері донька, яка є представницією інукітського народу, поділилася своїм досвідом, як насправді виглядає кунік, – що є правильною назвою явища, – у соціальній мережі “ТікТок”.

This excerpt presents several layers of complexity, as it contains a politically incorrect term, its PC equivalent, as well as several other politically correct terms. The politically incorrect term is the phrase Eskimo kiss, which is written in quotation marks as a way of showing its impropriety. The equivalent politically correct term is the realia word kunik. The word Eskimo was also initially used to refer to several peoples, among whom are also the Inuit people [9.6]. In this excerpt, the terms indigenous people and Inuit are used as its PC equivalents [15.2].

To translate the politically incorrect term Eskimo kiss, we once again consult the English-Ukrainian dictionary by I. M. Balla and find that one of the equivalents of the former word in the phrase is ескимоський [1, p. 368], so the Ukrainian term is Ескімоський поцілунок written in quotation marks. The type of translation transformation here is transposition (the noun Eskimo is transformed into its derivative adjective equivalent in Ukrainian). The politically correct equivalent to the aforementioned term is the realia word kunik, which is rendered into Ukrainian, by the means of the translation transfiltration technique. The word Inuit is rendered into Ukrainian by means of transliteration, too. The phrase indigenous people refers to the populations that are native to a particular place [15.2], the Ukrainian equivalent for that is корінні народи [9.5]. Here we employed word-for-word translation.

9. In fact, our Thanksgiving meal was defined by its multicultural dishes. It was a celebration of our identities as Korean Americans – a delicious blend of both worlds [14].

Визначними для нашої вечері на День подяки стали власне мультикультурні страви. Це було святкуванням наших корейсько-американських ідентичностей: смачними поєднаннями обох світів.

The politically correct term here is Korean Americans, which is a more concrete designation of Asian Americans who were once referred to with the politically incorrect term Oriental. The meaning of the phrase is obvious, as it consists of the names of two nationalities.

When translating this phrase, it is important to take into account the fact that in the source text it indicates what kind of identity the people characterized have. So, in the process of rendering it into Ukrainian we employ the translation transformation of transposition and form the Ukrainian compound-adjective корейсько-американських.

10. Eighty-two percent of African Americans said they support the campaign, while just 7 percent oppose. While 60 percent of Hispanic/Latinos still support the Black Lives Matter Movement, 51 percent of White Americans oppose it [8].

Вісімдесять два відсотки афроамериканців висловили на користь кампанії, та лише сім відсотків – проти. У той час, як шістдесят відсотків латиноамериканців досі підтримують рух “Життя темношкірих мають значення”, п’ятдесят один відсоток білих американців мають протилежне думку.

In this excerpt three terms relating to political correctness are present, they are African Americans, Hispanic/Latinos and the name of the campaign Black Lives Matter. Like it was mentioned in the theoretical part, the first term tends to be rendered into Ukrainian using the word-for-word translation technique, however manifests itself as a single noun афроамериканці. There are two variants of the term denoting people of South American descent in the given extract. We choose to provide only one Ukrainian equivalent, employing the same pattern as with the first term: we denote the second group of people as латиноамериканці. The Ukrainian equivalent contains both the meaning of the word Hispanic and the word Latinos, justifying our use of a single term.

The third item belonging to the politically correct vocabulary is the name of the campaign Black Lives Matter. We choose to translate the word Black as темношкірих and not чорних, due to the negative connotation of the word чорний in Ukrainian both
generally and in the context of race [5.6]. Here, the translation transformation of contextual substitution is employed.

11. During the six months I had the opportunity to meet young Roma journalism students enrolled in a special training program at the Center for Independent Journalism in Budapest [16].

Управдє, шести місяців я мала можливість зустрітись з молодими ромами, які вчиються журналістички за спеціальною освітньою програмою Центру незалежної журналістички у Будапешті.

This excerpt contains the politically correct term Roma as opposed to the term Gypsy, which is often considered offensive [18.1]. The usage of this PC term is particularly topical in the Ukrainian context, as the Roma community resides in Ukraine and the neighboring countries. The term roma (Roma people) is used instead of the offensive word цигани (Gypsies). In this excerpt, the word-for-word translation transformation employed here is that of the “people first approach” − the term is particularly topical in the Ukrainian context, as the Roma community resides in Ukraine and the neighboring countries. The term roma (Roma people) is used instead of the offensive word цигани (Gypsies). In this excerpt, the word-for-word translation transformation employed here is that of the “people first approach” − the term is particularly topical in the Ukrainian context, as the Roma community resides in Ukraine and the neighboring countries. The term roma (Roma people) is used instead of the offensive word цигани (Gypsies). In this excerpt, the word-for-word translation transformation employed here is that of the “people first approach” − the term is particularly topical in the Ukrainian context, as the Roma community resides in Ukraine and the neighboring countries. The term roma (Roma people) is used instead of the offensive word цигани (Gypsies).

5) Inclusive language

12. People living with disabilities are also likely to be disproportionately socially and economically impacted by the pandemic [13].

У людей з інвалідністю є більша ймовірність відстежити на собі надмірну соціальну та економічну шкоду пандемії [13].

In the given excerpt we see the implementation of the “people first approach” − the term is people with disabilities and not disabled people. The “people first approach” is implemented in the Ukrainian discourse as well, so in our variant of translation we preserve its source form, implementing the word-for-word translation transformation, which results in the target term люди з інвалідністю.

13. We don’t accept a world where so many autistic children are falling behind and so many families are being left exhausted and on the edge of crisis [29].

Ми не прийняли світ, де так багато дітей з розладами аутичного спектру відстають від своїх однолітків і де більші сімей залишаються самі, виснажені та на порозі кризи.

In the source excerpt, the word autistic stands before the noun it modifies. So, one could assume that the given sentence is offensive. However, it is essential to take into account the fact that not all people with disabilities prefer identical terms. For instance, with autism, there are two approaches for choosing how to refer to people. The first option is the aforementioned “people first” approach. The second entails that there is nothing shameful about having autism, implying that the “identity-first” approach (like the one in the excerpt) is acceptable too [10].

Nevertheless, in Ukrainian the “identity-first” approach (the term аутист) tends to have negative connotations, so we choose the “people first” approach to render the term autistic children into Ukrainian. In this case we use the translation transformation of decompression.

14. This data helps people with diabetes make effective changes in diet, exercise, and medications to better manage blood glucose levels [21].

Означени дані допомагають людям з діабетом запровадити дієтильні зміни у своєму харчуванні, заняттях спортом та прийому ліків, аби краще контролювати рівень глюкози у крові.

In this excerpt, we once again see the application of the “people-first” approach in the source text. Like in the previous cases, we choose to preserve the approach in the process of translating, and since here the ways of constructing PC terms are identical both in the English and Ukrainian versions of this text, we discern that the kind of translation transformation here is word-for-word translation.

15. Educational assistants are trained to be with children with special needs and understand their reactions, she added [27].

Вона додала, що освітні асистенти навчають взаємодію з дітьми з особливими потребами і розуміти їхні емоції та реакції.

In this excerpt, we, once again, see an example of politically correct language in regards to the community of people with disabilities. The term special needs refers to the fact that someone may need additional or specialized services or accommodations (such as in education or recreation) [18.2]. Taking the definition into account, we render the phrase into Ukrainian, making sure not use the term особливі дити, as it is considered to be politically incorrect both in Ukrainian and English. The translation transformation employed here is that of word-for-word translation.

Conclusion. The research consisted of translating excerpts of text taken from various written English-language media outlets. We examined ways of rendering vocabulary belonging to each of the aforementioned groups of the English politically correct vocabulary.

The first category was gender-neutral language.

In the process of choosing ways to translate the words belonging to this group, we found the confirmation of a notion described in the theoretical part of our research. That was the key difference between English and Ukrainian in terms of the category of grammatical gender. As a result of the lack of such a category in English, the language is moving towards erasing any trace of gendered meaning in its nouns to make the latter more inclusive. However, since Ukrainian does have the grammatical category of gender, its manifestation of inclusion entails the further creation of gendered words.

This is exemplified by the following source and target language pairs: chair – завідувачка, firefighter – пожежниця. Obviously masculine variants of the aforementioned Ukrainian nouns exist, but they are no longer the only way to refer to a person in regards to their profession.

In terms of delicate descriptions of people that belong to the older population, both English and Ukrainian discourses tend to be shifting towards vocabulary that emphasizes the respectful position of older people in society and not their weaknesses.

This is exemplified by the following lexical items: senior citizen, which implies that a person is experienced and worthy of respect, rather than weak; the same applies for the usage of Ukrainian word літній as opposed to перестарілий, which has a clear negative connotation.

Vocabulary for describing the LGBT+ community and vocabulary used to reduce discriminatory practices based on ethnicity or race show a similar pattern when it comes to rendering the lexical items from these groups into Ukrainian, in that words from the first group tend to be transcoded or borrowed di-
rectly from English, acquiring identical meanings. Examples: queer – квір, transgender – трансгендер, sexual orientation – сексуальна орієнтація. Words from the second group tend to be rendered into Ukrainian the term аутист would have offensive implications. The aforementioned findings illustrate the peculiar relation between the English and the Ukrainian vocabularies in terms of political correctness and require further research that would examine each category of politically correct vocabulary in detail.

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