



**Національний університет
біоресурсів і
природокористування
України
Гуманітарно-педагогічний
факультет
Кафедра іноземної філології і перекладу**



СВІТ МОВ І МОВИ СВІТУ

МАТЕРІАЛИ

**VIII Міжнародної науково-практичної
студентської конференції**

7 травня 2026 року

м. Київ

**National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of
Ukraine
Faculty of Humanities and Pedagogy
Department of Foreign Philology and Translation**

**WORLD OF LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGES OF THE
WORLD**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the
VIII International scientific-practical student
conference**

May 7, 2026

Kyiv

УДК 811(08)

Світ мов і мови світу: зб. матеріалів VIII Міжнародної наук.-практ. студ. конф., Київ, 7 травня 2026 р. Київ, 2026. 364 с.

Збірник укладено за матеріалами VIII Міжнародної науково-практичної студентської конференції «Світ мов і мови світу», що її провела кафедра іноземної філології і перекладу гуманітарно-педагогічного факультету Національного університету біоресурсів і природокористування України. Наповнення рубрик синхронізовано з основними напрямками роботи конференції.

Видання призначено на науковців, викладачів, аспірантів, студентів.

The collection is compiled on materials of the VIII International scientific-practical student conference «World of languages and languages of the world» held by the Department of Foreign Philology and Translation of the Faculty of Humanities and Pedagogy of the National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. All the materials are synchronized with the guidelines of the conference.

For scientists, lecturers, postgraduates, students.

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Схвалено до друку на засіданні вченої ради
гуманітарно-педагогічного факультету, протокол № 9 від 14. 05. 2026

Тези подано в авторській редакції.

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In conclusion, adaptation is a fundamental strategy in the translation of political discourse, as it enables the preservation of meaning, tone, and pragmatic intent. The analysis of the Zelenskyy–Trump Oval Office meeting demonstrates that without adaptation, translations would risk being unnatural or ineffective. By adjusting linguistic forms to fit the target language norms, translators ensure clarity, coherence, and audience engagement. Further research may explore the interaction between adaptation and other translation techniques in political communication, as well as their impact on audience perception and interpretation.

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TRANSFORMATION OF TECHNICAL TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE ERA OF GENERATIVE AI DOMINANCE

Introduction. Large language models (LLMs) have penetrated professional translation workflows at a pace outstripping educational frameworks. In technical translation, terminological precision is non-negotiable, making disruption acute [1]. The production-oriented workflow is increasingly replaced by a human-mediated AI evaluation cycle [2].

The aim of this work is to identify strategic transformations in technical translation conditioned by GenAI and define emergent competency demands on professional translators.

Materials and methods. Qualitative synthesis of publications (2024-2025) from Scopus and Web of Science, selected for relevance to GenAI in technical translation, supplemented by a disciplinary monograph. For the analysis and bibliographic organisation of the literature sources, Claude Sonnet 4.6 and the AI research assistant AnswerThis were used as auxiliary research support tools.

Literature review. Moorkens, Way, and Lankford [1] establish LLMs as the dominant automation paradigm yet underscore the necessity of human oversight for quality-critical content. Reeves and Sylvia [2] confirm across 28 empirical studies that GenAI yields efficiency gains whilst introducing reliability risks in technical communication. Algaraady and Mahyoob [3] demonstrate that ChatGPT-4o exceeds human post-editors in speed but is outperformed in terminology and syntactic accuracy in specialised domains.

Results. Three strategic transformations were identified. First, *quality control primacy*: the translator shifts from production to critical evaluation of AI output against domain standards. Second, *prompt engineering*: precise domain-contextualised prompts demonstrably improve LLM output [3]. Third, *adaptive workflow*: selective automation leverages GenAI for stable segments whilst reserving human expertise for safety-critical content.

Conclusions. GenAI reconfigures rather than eliminates the professional technical translator. Training programmes must integrate [4] prompt engineering, AI output evaluation, and domain quality assurance as obligatory components. Longitudinal studies on competency evolution in GenAI-augmented technical translation are warranted.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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THE ROLE OF LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATING STYLISTIC DEVICES IN THE PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE'S MUNICH SECURITY CONFERENCE SPEECH IN 2026

Political speeches are characterized by a high degree of expressiveness, rhetorical structure, and persuasive intent, which makes their translation particularly complex. The speech delivered by the President of Ukraine at the Munich Security Conference in 2026 represents a powerful example of political discourse aimed at an international audience. In such texts, stylistic devices such as repetition, parallelism, and emotionally charged vocabulary play a crucial role in shaping the message. However, direct translation often fails to reproduce these effects adequately. Therefore, lexical transformations become essential in ensuring that the translated text preserves both meaning and stylistic impact (Chaika, 2024). Similar to grammatical transformations discussed in translation studies, lexical transformations contribute to the naturalness and communicative effectiveness of the target text (Chaika, 2023).

Lexical transformations involve changes in word choice or semantic structure in order to adapt the source text to the norms of the target language while preserving its stylistic and pragmatic functions. In political discourse, these transformations are particularly important for rendering expressive means and maintaining rhetorical force (Chaika, 2024).

To illustrate the role of lexical transformations, the following examples from the President of Ukraine's 2026 Munich Security Conference speech demonstrate how stylistic devices are preserved in translation: EN *Ukraine wants peace. Real, fair peace.* (The Presidential Office of Ukraine, 2026) / UA *Україна хоче миру. Справжнього, справедливого миру.* In this example, the repetition in the English sentence is preserved, but the lexical item *real* is rendered as *справжнього*, which is a more contextually appropriate equivalent in Ukrainian political discourse. This transformation ensures stylistic parallelism and reinforces emotional emphasis.

Another example is EN *We must be strong. Strong enough to defend our people, our values, and our future.* / UA *Ми маємо бути сильними. Достатньо сильними, щоб захистити наших людей, наші цінності та наше майбутнє.* Here, the addition of *достатньо* (enough) represents a lexical transformation that makes the implicit meaning