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DOI <https://doi.org/10.32782/tps2663-4880/2026.46.1.36>**DISCURSIVE RECONFIGURATION OF MEANING IN POLITICAL TRANSLATION****ДИСКУРСИВНА РЕКОНФІГУРАЦІЯ СМИСЛІВ У ПОЛІТИЧНОМУ ПЕРЕКЛАДІ****Shkarban I.V.,***orcid.org/0000-0002-3450-910X**PhD in Philology,**Associate Professor at the English Language and Communication Department
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This article investigates the discursive mechanisms underlying the reconfiguration of meaning in political translation through an interdisciplinary framework combining Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), translation studies, and corpus-based computational methods. Grounded in the assumption that translation is a context-sensitive communicative practice shaped by ideological, socio-political, and institutional factors, the study empirically explores multilingual media corpora covering the full-scale Russia-Ukraine war. The analysis focuses on identifying discursive patterns, translation shifts, and framing strategies that shape the representation of key geopolitical events and actors. Special attention is paid to modality, transitivity, lexical choice, and evaluative structures as key indicators of ideological positioning. The findings demonstrate that media discourse on Russia-Ukraine war coverage systematically organises complex political realities into coherent frames, including security and defence, financial and energy resources, alliances and military support, global security, and policy prescription and evaluation. Topic modelling reveals that these frames operate as cognitive and discursive structures that guide interpretation and influence public perception. In particular, the study highlights the interdependence between economic and geopolitical narratives, as well as the temporal evolution of discourse from crisis-oriented reporting to reconstruction-focused narratives. The study contrasts the media representation of political figures, notably Volodymyr Zelenskyy, framed as a multilateral, value-driven leader, and Donald Trump, represented through a transactional discourse emphasising strategic autonomy. The findings underscore translation as a discursive practice embedded in power structures and highlight the current limitations of AI-driven translation systems in capturing political nuance.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), corpus-assisted discourses studies, Topic modelling, framing analysis, translation.

У статті досліджуються дискурсивні механізми реконфігурації смислів у політичному перекладі шляхом інтеграції критичного дискурс-аналізу (КДА), перекладознавства та комп'ютерної корпусної лінгвістики. Грунтуючись на положенні, що переклад є складною, контекстуально зумовленою комунікативною практикою, сформованою ідеологічними, соціополітичними та інституційними чинниками, емпіричний матеріал дослідження становлять багатомовні корпуси медійного дискурсу, присвяченого повномасштабній російсько-українській війні. Аналіз зосереджений на виявленні дискурсивних патернів, перекладацьких трансформацій та стратегій фреймування, які визначають репрезентацію ключових геополітичних подій та акторів. Особливу увагу зосереджено на аналізі модальності, транзитивності, лексичного вибору та оцінних суджень, що є індикаторами ідеологічного позиціонування та комунікативної інтенції. Результати дослідження доводять, що медійний дискурс систематично організовує складні політичні реалії у когерентні фрейми, зокрема: безпека та оборона; фінансові та енергетичні ресурси; альянси та військова підтримка; глобальна безпека; формування та оцінка політичних стратегій. Тематичне моделювання фреймів функціонально організовує їх у когнітивні та дискурсивні структури, що скеровують інтерпретацію та впливають на суспільне сприйняття. У дослідженні виявлено когерентність економічних та геополітичних дискурсивних практик та назрілу актуалізацію смислових зсувів фреймування репортажів, орієнтованих на кризу, у наративи, зосереджені на відбудові. Дослідження протиставляє медійну репрезентацію політичних діячів, зокрема Володимира Зеленського, що фреймується як багатосторонній, ціннісно орієнтований лідер, та Дональда Трампа, окресленого через транзакційний дискурс, що наголошує на стратегічній автономії. Результати визначають переклад як дискурсивну практику, вбудовану у структури влади, та висвітлюють поточні обмеження систем перекладу на основі штучного інтелекту щодо відтворення політичних нюансів.

Ключові слова: критичний дискурс-аналіз (КДА), корпусно-орієнтований аналіз дискурсу, тематичне моделювання, аналіз фреймів, переклад.

Problem statement. Advancements in translation studies have expanded the field's analytical scope by foregrounding the interconnectedness between linguistic choices, communicative intentions, and socio-cultural contexts. Translation is conceptualised as a cognitive and discursive activity in which meaning transfer depends on the translator's ability to navigate cultural and communicative dimensions. Translators and interpreters serve as active social

agents engaged in cultural and ideological mediation [12, p. 100].

Recent research positions interdisciplinarity as a fundamental ontological characteristic of General Linguistics and Translation Studies [6, p. 49]. Building on this perspective, the present study advocates for a holistic approach to the analysis of source and target texts. Such an approach encompasses three interrelated components: the source text, the target

text, and the discursive practices that mediate between them, including both the translator's production processes and the audience's interpretive reception. These components are embedded within a broader socio-cultural framework that shapes and constrains translation as a communicative act [2, p. 61]. Within this framework, the concepts of translation shifts and translation procedures assume central importance. They provide essential analytical tools for examining how meaning is reconfigured across languages and for evaluating the degree to which a translation maintains functional and communicative correspondence with the source text.

Literature Review. A communicative-discursive approach to translation foregrounds the importance of pre-translation text analysis, including extra-textual factors such as communicative context, purpose, and participants, as well as genre-specific stylistic features. Effective translation, therefore, requires sensitivity to socio-cultural context and discourse-specific norms in both source and target cultures. The brief theoretical and methodological investigation by N. I. Holubenko highlights the value of an interdisciplinary approach that integrates logic, linguistics, stylistics, and cognitive poetics to deepen the understanding of modality in discourse. It emphasizes that texts possess the power to shape audiences' knowledge, beliefs, and worldviews, with modality serving as a key mechanism for influencing social consciousness [6, p. 55]. Overall, translation is conceptualised as a cognitive and discursive activity, in which successful meaning transfer depends on the translator's ability to account for linguistic, cultural, and communicative dimensions simultaneously.

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is primarily concerned with examining how social power, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and occasionally challenged through various forms of communication within specific social and political contexts [10, p. 469]. Rather than constituting a single, fixed method, CDA should be understood as a critical perspective or analytical stance that interrogates how discourse practices contribute to maintaining or contesting existing power relations [10, p. 472]. From this perspective, CDA adopts an inherently interdisciplinary approach, drawing on a wide range of analytical traditions, including conversation analysis, argumentation theory, discourse pragmatics, multimodal discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, and social semiotics. This methodological plurality enables researchers to capture the complexity of discourse as both a linguistic and social phenomenon. Importantly, CDA does not limit itself to the analysis of textual structures alone. Instead, it situates textual

analysis within broader discursive practices, which encompass both the production and interpretation of texts. Since texts are created within complex socio-cultural environments, they are shaped by the "order of discourse" in Fairclough's terms, that is, the configuration of dominant and competing discourses that reflect underlying hegemonic structures [3, p. 275].

Through a case study of the media articles translated from English to Arabic, Badia Elharraki provides valuable insight into the construction, maintenance, and negotiation of social orders. While linguistic analysis focuses on formal textual features, discursive analysis considers how texts function within wider social practices, taking into account issues such as power, ideology, and context [2, p. 62-63]. B. Elharraki emphasises that within the framework of translation studies, this distinction is particularly significant as translation is not a neutral or purely technical process but a form of discursive practice in which meaning is actively reconstructed. Shifts in lexical meaning, for instance, create spaces where translators exercise interpretive agency [2, p. 62]. These shifts are not merely linguistic adjustments; they can reflect the translator's ideological positioning, cultural assumptions, or intended communicative effects [2, p. 75]. Consequently, translation becomes an area for discursive production and interpretation, where power relations and ideological influences may be subtly reproduced or, in some cases, resisted.

Research by Nguyễn Việt (2024) attempts to shed light on power structure and legitimisation. The results show that applying CDA helps the translator become aware of genre conventions and outlines the formation of ideological expression through non-defining modifiers that maintain or shift ideological stances from the source text to the target audience [9]. This is echoed in the work of C. Caimotto and R. Raus (2023), who explore "lifestyle politics" and illustrate how discourse in translation is reshaped to align with specific cultural and ideological consumer identities. Through the analysis of texts produced by political actors, including national governments and international organisations, as well as their translated versions, the study demonstrates the novel approach to "lifestyle politics", understood as the increasing politicisation of everyday practices and individual choices. The work adopts an interdisciplinary framework, integrating perspectives from political science, economics, linguistics, and translation studies. Additionally, the authors draw attention to the processes of depoliticization and marketisation within globalised discourse, highlighting their

influence on the construction and transformation of personal and social identities [1, p. 8-12].

A key development in 2024-2026 is the shift toward discourse-level evaluation of Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT and DeepSeek. Research increasingly focuses not only on accuracy but on their discursive behaviour, i.e., the ability to construct and adapt meaning in context [5, p. 327-328]. Meta-analyses show that, despite improved performance in technical domains, LLMs still struggle with sociolinguistic nuance, metaphor, and culturally embedded meanings, which are essential in political discourse [4, p. 13]. Even advanced models exhibit issues such as hallucination and limited contextual reasoning, which constrain their reliability in political and academic translation [4, p. 14].

Research Aims and Objectives. This study aims to identify the discursive mechanisms of meaning reconfiguration in political translation across both human and AI-mediated contexts. It provides a systematic overview of contemporary multidimensional approaches to meaning construction in translation, with particular attention to the vulnerability of political discourse characterised by rhetorical, historical, and evaluative complexity to transformation in cross-cultural transfer. The research applies a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework to translated political texts in order to locate where translator agency and ideological mediation become linguistically observable. The analysis focuses on key features such as modality, transitivity, pronoun use, and modification patterns across different geopolitical contexts. Through a comparative examination of source and target texts, the study evaluates how ideological positioning is preserved, shifted, or reinterpreted under varying institutional and communicative constraints.

Presentation of the main material. To address the complex intersection of ideology, translation, and artificial intelligence, this study constructs an interdisciplinary, multi-tiered analytical framework that synthesises Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), and emerging computational evaluation protocols. The main material is derived from diverse corpora of political discourse, purposefully selected to represent distinct cultural contexts, geopolitical conflicts, and translation modalities encompassing both professional human practitioners and commercial AI platforms. The foundational architecture of the analysis relies on Norman Fairclough's three-dimensional model for Critical Discourse Analysis, which posits that discourse functions simultaneously

at the levels of text, discursive practice, and social practice [3, p. 13]. At the textual level, the analysis scrutinises linguistic selections, including lexical choices, syntactic structures, and grammatical cohesion. Particular attention is given to modality, which serves as a critical tool for political agents to express varying degrees of certainty, obligation, or ideological conviction beyond the objective truth. Furthermore, the study integrates Halliday and Matthiessen's transitivity model to examine how political actors represent reality through material, relational, and mental processes, thereby assigning, claiming, or obscuring agency in conflict scenarios.

In the specific context of translation studies, discursive practice analysis involves auditing the translator's interpretive agency, closely scrutinising translation shifts. This includes tracking instances of recontextualization, omission, addition, and abstraction, identifying how metaphors and culture-specific references are reshaped to implicate specific diplomatic or political attitudes in the target culture. The macro-level dimension, social practice, connects these textual regularities to wider patterns of power, hegemony, and socio-political structures. It interrogates how a translated text functions within the receiving culture, either legitimising dominant institutional agendas or challenging prevailing geopolitical narratives.

Governmental discourse generally refers to the set of linguistic and textual practices produced, circulated, and institutionalised by governments and their agencies. It serves as a crucial site where ideologies are articulated, contested, and naturalised through various linguistic and discursive strategies, attempting to shape public perception and to establish hegemonic narratives for social and political realities [3, p. 21]. Therefore, linguistic choices are analysed in relation to their social functions, while political realities and identities are understood as discursively constructed rather than given [8, p. 2].

To trace how meaning is reconfigured across linguistic boundaries, it is necessary first to establish the baseline frames operating within the source discourse. Utilising the LDA and BERTopic frameworks empirically established by Anna Verbytska, the Russia-Ukraine war media coverage consistently reveals robust generic frames [11, p. 174]. Framing constitutes the process by which communicative agents, most notably the news media, structure, organise, and present political issues to project specific meanings and ideological perspectives. By establishing these cognitive schemas, media frames actively guide audience interpretation of events, thereby shaping

public opinion and influencing decision-making processes. This discursive influence is particularly pronounced among individuals who lack entrenched prior convictions, making them more susceptible to mediated narratives [11, p. 175].

To systematically analyse the media representation of the full-scale Russia-Ukraine war (2022–2026), this research establishes a comparative corpus of EU and Ukrainian news coverage. The study employs Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, specifically topic modelling, to identify statistically significant patterns of word co-occurrence that frame key events of the conflict. Because these computational clusters represent latent cognitive schemas and concepts, the extracted topics serve as robust empirical approximations of higher-level media frames. To operationalise this framing analysis, the methodology integrates Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), a traditional generative probabilistic model implemented via spaCy and Gensim, with BERTopic, a transformer-based architecture [11, p. 175]. BERTopic is explicitly utilized to uncover latent thematic structures and assess their distribution within individual documents. Ultimately, by synthesising these advanced algorithmic outputs with domain knowledge and systematic human interpretation, the study provides a coherent analysis of how geopolitical realities are discursively structured across texts.

Corpora analysis of the Russia-Ukraine full-scale war (2022–2026) computed the similarity between data points and generated better distributed topics: “Security and Defence: Military actions in the East, South of Ukraine & North of Ukraine”; “Financial resources, energy resources”; “Alliances, negotiations for international support with weapons”; “Global security”; “Policy prescription & evaluation” which is extensively confirmed by A. Verbitska’s LDA and BERTopic results in the 2024 research [11]. The case study of the keywords distribution across the identified topics suggests that the frame “financial resources, energy resources” is both multidimensional and consistently salient in EU and Ukrainian news coverage of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war (2022–2026). First, the topic reflects a macroeconomic framing of the war, foregrounding financial instability through terms such as *inflation*, *prices*, *interest rates*, and references to central banking and global economic growth. The co-occurrence of *war*, *invasion*, and *economy* indicates that the conflict is systematically constructed as a driver of broader economic disruption, particularly within the European and global contexts. Second, topic coverage jointly constitutes a core energy security frame, centred on gas supply, energy prices, and infrastructure.

The prominence of terms such as *gas*, *electricity*, *pipeline*, *Nord Stream*, and *renewables* highlights the centrality of Russia’s energy dependency to European energy policy and the subsequent reconfiguration of that policy. In particular, it emphasises geopolitical tensions and disruptions (e.g., *sanctions*, *cuts*, *sabotage*), suggesting a more conflict-driven, security-oriented narrative around energy resources. Keywords such as *IMF*, *funding*, *reconstruction*, *debt*, and *private sector* indicate that Ukraine is framed as a recipient of large-scale financial assistance, with emphasis on long-term economic recovery and integration into global financial systems. Particularly visible in Ukrainian coverage, the presence of terms like *hryvnia*, *exchange rate*, *bonds*, and *Ministry of Finance* suggests detailed reporting on monetary policy, currency stability, and internal financial management during wartime that indicates a more granular, technical perspective on financial resilience.

Overall, the keyword distribution demonstrates that the “financial resources, energy resources” frame operates as a central organising schema through which the war is interpreted, linking economic consequences, energy dependency, and geopolitical strategy into a coherent narrative structure:

1. Energy resources and financial stability are not treated as separate domains but are tightly interlinked, with energy price shocks directly feeding into inflation, fiscal policy, and broader economic narratives.

2. EU-focused coverage tends to emphasise macroeconomic impacts and energy security, whereas Ukrainian coverage places greater emphasis on financial survival, monetary policy, and reconstruction demonstrating divergence in perspective.

3. While early coverage highlights immediate economic disruption, later topics suggest the shift from crisis to recovery framing toward reconstruction and long-term financial planning.

4. Energy is consistently framed not merely as an economic issue but as a strategic and geopolitical resource, closely tied to sanctions, infrastructure vulnerabilities, and EU-Russia relations.

A comparative corpus-based analysis of media coverage of political figures under the topics “Alliances and negotiations for international support with weapons,” “Global security,” and “Policy prescription and evaluation” reveals distinct yet partially overlapping discursive patterns in the representation of Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Donald Trump that point to differentiated image-construction strategies embedded in their respective governmental and political communication (**Fig. 1. Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)**).

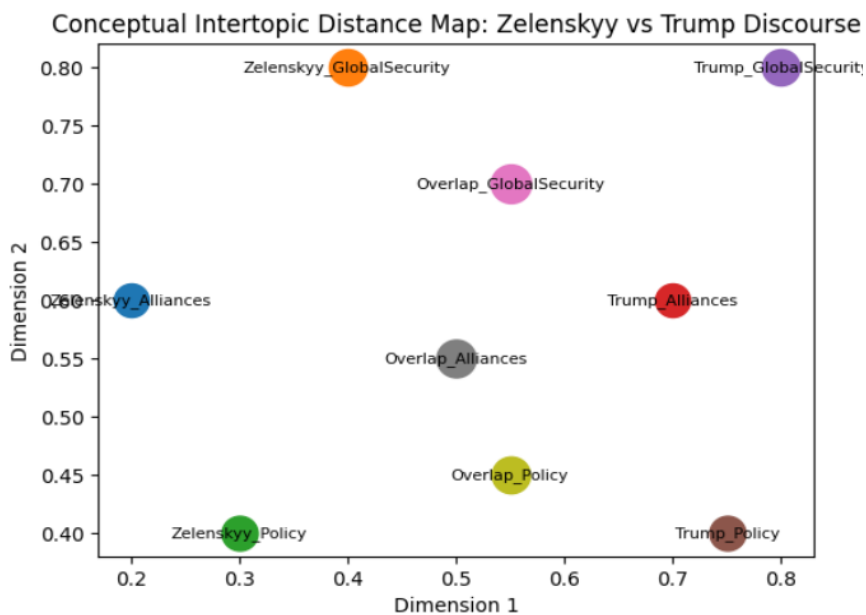


Fig. 1. Intertopic Distance Map (via multidimensional scaling)

In coverage of Volodymyr Zelensky, keyword distributions typically foreground terms such as *support, allies, EU, NATO, weapons, aid, partners, defence, requests, deliveries*. This lexical clustering constructs Zelensky as a coalition-builder and diplomatic mobiliser, whose role is centred on securing sustained military and financial assistance. The frequent co-occurrence of “Ukraine” with institutional actors (e.g., *EU, NATO, member states*) suggests a multilateral framing, in which legitimacy derives from international cooperation and shared strategic goals. By contrast, coverage of Donald Trump within the same thematic domain often includes terms such as *deal, negotiations, leverage, costs, burden-sharing, America, funding, allies, NATO contributions*. These patterns reflect a transactional framing of alliances, in which support is conditional and framed through cost-benefit logic. Alliances are thus discursively constructed less as normative commitments and more as negotiable arrangements subject to national interest. Zelensky’s image is constructed through normative multilateralism and moral appeal, whereas Trump’s is shaped by strategic bilateralism and transactional pragmatism.

Within the “global security” topic, discourse surrounding Zelensky is characterised by keywords such as *security, aggression, sovereignty, freedom, democracy, protection, Europe, threat, Russia*. This configuration positions him as a symbolic defender of democratic order, with Ukraine framed as a frontline state whose security is inseparable from broader European and global stability. The personalisation of threat (e.g., linking “Russia” with “aggression”) reinforces a moralised security narrative. In contrast,

Trump-related corpora tend to include terms such as *security, borders, strength, military, threats, China, terrorism, defence spending*. Here, global security is framed through a national-security-first paradigm, with emphasis on sovereignty, military capability, and strategic competition. The lexical field often prioritises deterrence and dominance over collective security frameworks. Zelensky’s discourse constructs global security as collective and value-driven, while Trump’s framing emphasises national primacy and strategic control.

Within the “Policy prescription and evaluation” topic Zelensky’s coverage includes terms such as *sanctions, reforms, reconstruction, accountability, justice, integration, EU accession*. These keywords indicate a forward-looking, policy-oriented discourse, in which evaluation is tied to compliance with international norms and to long-term institutional transformation. The emphasis on “reconstruction” and “integration” suggests a vision-based narrative, projecting Ukraine’s future within European political and economic structures. Trump-related discourse, by contrast, frequently features keywords such as *policy, success, failure, administration, results, economy, jobs, border policy, criticism*. This reflects a performance-oriented evaluative frame, in which policies are judged by perceived effectiveness, domestic impact, and political outcomes. The frequent use of evaluative binaries (e.g., success/failure) indicates a more polarised, rhetorically assertive style. Zelensky’s policy discourse is characterised by normative alignment and future-oriented reconstruction, whereas Trump’s is defined by performance evaluation and immediate policy impact.

Overall, the corpus evidence suggests that media representations reinforce two contrasting models of political communication: Zelenskyy as a multilateral, value-driven wartime leader, and Trump as a transactional, nationally focused political actor, with each image constructed through consistent and identifiable keyword distributions across the examined topics.

Conclusion. The findings confirm that translation is a discursive and interpretive practice in which meaning is actively reconstructed. Translation shifts, modality, and transitivity reveal that linguistic choices are shaped by socio-political context, institutional constraints, and translator agency, positioning translation as a form of mediated authorship.

The corpus-based investigation of media coverage of Russia-Ukraine war (2022–2026) further substantiates the central role of framing in structuring public understanding of geopolitical events. Key frames: global security, resources, alliances, and policy organise complex realities into coherent interpretive schemas. In particular, the “financial and energy resources” frame highlights the interdependence of economic and geopolitical narratives. At the same time, the current evolution from crisis-oriented to recovery-oriented discourse reflects shifting temporal dimensions of media representation. The comparative analysis of political figures reveals that discourse not only reflects but actively constructs political identities. The representation of Volodymyr Zelenskyy as a multilateral, value-driven leader contrasts

sharply with the depiction of Donald Trump as a transactional and nationally oriented actor. These divergent discursive patterns are not incidental but are systematically encoded through recurrent lexical choices, framing strategies, and evaluative structures. Such findings underscore the importance of examining political discourse as a dynamic process of image construction, in which language serves as a strategic tool for legitimisation, persuasion, and ideological alignment.

Prospects for further research. Future research should continue to advance the interdisciplinary integration of discourse analysis, translation studies, and computational linguistics. One promising direction concerns the longitudinal analysis of discourse evolution. Extending the temporal scope of corpora would allow researchers to trace how political narratives, frames, and translation strategies change over time, particularly in response to shifting geopolitical conditions. This would provide deeper insight into the dynamic nature of discourse and its role in shaping collective memory and historical interpretation. Further research is also needed to explore the interaction between human and AI translation practices. Comparative studies examining how professional translators and AI systems handle the same political texts could reveal systematic differences in interpretive strategies, ideological mediation, and communicative effectiveness. Such investigations would contribute to the development of more ethically informed and context-aware AI translation tools.

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