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TOWARDS INCLUSIVE TRANSLATION: ACCESSIBLE AND EQUAL LANGUAGE SERVICES FOR ALL

At the beginning of the 21st century, Ukrainian society finally came to understand the value, diversity and differences of each person, and began to talk about barrier-free and inclusive environments in education, culture, government structures, urban planning, etc.

The concept of inclusion (English: *inclusion*; French: *inclusif*; Latin: *include*) means the process of active involvement of all citizens in social relations, regardless of their physical, intellectual, cultural, linguistic, national or other characteristics (Pylypenko, 2021).

The idea of inclusion excludes any discrimination and reflects one of the main features of a democratic society: all people are valuable members of society and have equal rights (1).

The term “inclusion” emerged from the need to involve people with disabilities in public life. It is enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). However, not only people with disabilities may need inclusion, but also any person in certain life situations.

There are four types of attitudes toward people with disabilities in the world: charitable, medical, social and human rights. We would like to focus on the social one. The social approach is considered revolutionary. It states that every person is unique, and disability is not a person's problem, but a problem of society (Yasenovska, 2019).

The concept of the social approach is based on the fact that the concept of the norm has been revised in the modern world. There is no norm as such. Every person is a norm. Therefore, the task of society is to accept this norm and adapt it to make people feel comfortable and involved in life.

Inclusion is needed, in particular, by people with visual or hearing impairments, musculoskeletal disorders, mental developmental delay, mental retardation, gifted, hyperactive children, people with autism, and withdrawn people (Pylypenko, 2021).

Inclusion is a very important topic in the world of modern translation. It refers to ensuring accessibility and equality for all users of translation, regardless of their nationality, language, culture, age or physical disabilities. An inclusive approach to translation involves taking into account the needs of different user groups. This can mean using language resources that are appropriate for different language communities, as well as ensuring access to translation for people with special needs, for example, through the use of adaptive technologies.

Inclusion also encompasses an awareness of the cultural sensitivities and context that influence translation. Translators need to be sensitive to cultural nuances and take them into account in their work to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the translation.

In the world of modern translation, inclusion is a necessary component of providing access to information and promoting mutual understanding between different linguistic and cultural communities. It helps to make translations more accessible and relevant to all users, contributing to the expansion of global

communication and the exchange of ideas. Providing access to translation for people with disabilities requires the use of inclusive approaches and technologies. Here are some ways that can help:

1. Use of adaptive technologies: Accessibility can be provided through the use of adaptive technologies such as screen readers, font enlargement software, or voice assistants. These technologies help people with visual or physical disabilities to access translation.

2. Use of accessible formats: translations can be provided in different formats, such as audio, video, or text files. This allows people with different needs to use the format that best suits their abilities.

3. Consideration of specific needs: Interpreters should be sensitive to the specific needs of users with disabilities. For example, people with autism may be uncomfortable with loudness, certain types of speech, or sentence structure. Therefore, it is important to take these features into account and provide translations that meet their needs.

4. Consultation with professionals: When translating for people with disabilities, it is helpful to consult with professionals such as speech therapists, psychologists, or representatives of organisations working with people with disabilities. They can provide valuable advice and recommendations on how to improve the accessibility of translation.

To summarize, providing access to translation for people with disabilities is an important step in creating an inclusive environment where all users have equal opportunities to obtain the information they need.

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FEATURES OF ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

Studies aimed at studying the peculiarities of the English-Ukrainian translation of instructions for the use of medicinal products and means for their error-free and equivalent translation are of great practical importance, because the number of imported drugs to Ukraine is increasing every year, and Ukrainian pharmaceutical manufacturers, on the other hand, are entering the European market. The translation of instructions for medicines is one of the most difficult and responsible types of translation. Since the texts of instructions for the use of medicinal products function simultaneously within two spheres of social communication – pharmacy and medicine. On the one hand, they contain information about the composition, dosage, pharmacological properties, storage features, which belongs to the field of pharmacy, and on the other hand, the text contains descriptions of pathological conditions of the human body, characteristic symptoms of certain diseases, warnings