

ТЕОРІЯ І ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

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THE MAIN WAYS OF ENGLISH TERM SYSTEM OF ECOLOGY INTO UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

The translation of a term is an exact reproduction of the original lexical unit by means of another language, provided that the content and style are preserved. In order to convey the concept of the original completely, it is necessary not only to find adequate terms and corresponding lexical units in the language of translation, but also to select the necessary grammatical forms and stylistic factors.

The translation of terms requires knowledge in the sphere, to which the translated text belongs, as well as an understanding of English terms and knowledge of Ukrainian terminology. In the process of translation, the interaction of the term with the context is of great importance, due to which the meaning of the word is determined [2, p. 257].

In the process of terms' translation there are two stages:

- 1) determining the meaning of the term in context;
- 2) translation of the meaning into Ukrainian [2, p. 258].

Taking into account the requirements for terms' translation in the texts of environmental issues, namely in articles of journalistic style, mostly equivalent or variant equivalents recorded in dictionaries are used [1, p. 389].

Selection of functional lexical equivalents includes:

- a) variant equivalents at the level of words, phrases and sentences recorded in the dictionary (*coal* – *вугілля*; *energy resources* – *енергетичні ресурси*);
- b) equivalents that are not recorded in general and special dictionaries, but are derived on the basis of derivatives or from a certain situation (*be threatened with extinction* – *бути під загрозою вимирання*);
- c) interlingual synonyms not recorded in bilingual dictionaries, which may not differ much from their regular equivalents (*Pollution* – *забруднення навколишнього середовища*) etc. The latter type of lexical equivalents often leads to a partial change of verbal content.

Ecological symbols in special texts on ecology acquire the status of terms or realities and are transmitted mainly by invariant or variant equivalents (*nuclear winter* – ядерна зима, *radiation* – радіація, *Midas syndrome* – синдром Мідаса), descriptive periphrasis (*biodiversity* – біологічна різноманітність видів, *conservation* – охорона довкілля), calques of various types or combined renomination (*the Grand Canyon* – Великий Каньйон (топонім) або Національний парк Гранд-Каньйон, *Three Mile Island accident* – аварія на АЕС Три-Майл-Айленд, США, *Askania-Nova* – biosphere reserve *Askania-Nova*).

In special texts on ecology the actual component of ecological terms-concepts is actualized first of all, which is verbalized by repeated repetition of the key term and/or thematically related terminological units which are translated in the ways, that are characteristic for reproduction of ecological terms in special texts (invariant and variant equivalents), calque, descriptive periphrasis).

Most non-special texts on ecology have a wide range of recipients and cover not so much environmental issues in the narrow sense, as their economic, political, social, psychological, moral and ethical aspects. Therefore, these texts are dominated by environmental terms widely known and understood even by non-specialists. For the most part, such terms are translated by using equivalent or variant dictionary equivalents, for example: *biotechnology* – біотехнологія, *greenhouse effect* – парниковий ефект, *environment* – навколишнє середовище, довкілля.

As a rule, in non-special texts on ecology such partially desemantized terms serve not to reproduce a certain concept as accurately as possible, but to indicate to which subject area this text corresponds. That is, they create a certain thematic context, which explains the regular use of contextual equivalents in their translation, for example: *radioactivity* – поширення радіації, *veterinary equipment to combat avian influenza* – устаткування для забезпечення біобезпеки.

To translate ecological terms in non-special texts on ecology, a descriptive periphrasis is widely used: *electrosmog* – електромагнітне забруднення; *climate refugees* – постраждали від глобального потепління; *consumerism* – ідеологія споживання; *frankenfood* – гено-модифіковані продукти, *renewables* – альтернативні джерела енергії. As a rule, ecological neologisms and occasionalisms that contextually implement ecological semantics are translated in such way: *The Deepes preach eco-catastrophe is*

inevitable. – Прибійники глибинної екології проповідують неминучу екологічну катастрофу [6].

Usual metaphors are widely used to denote ecological problems in non-special texts on ecology, which are reproduced in translation with the help of invariant or variant equivalents: *maps of pollution hot spots* – карти гарячих точок забруднення (*Inozmi glavred.info*), 'Europe's Sewer' – клоака Європи (*про річку Рейн*) (*Водний сектор Німеччини, 2016*), *ticking toxic timebombs* – «бомби сповільненої дії», (*про забруднення Дунаю*) [3].

The main ways and techniques of reproduction of realities in the process of non-special texts on ecology translation include: combined renomination (*Diablo Canyon* – *АЕС Діаболо Каньйон, АЕС Diablo Canyon*), transcoding (*Полонина* – *Polonine*), calque (*Mormon cricket* – *мормонський цвіркун, Sagebrush Rebellion* – *полинний бунт, the Donora episode* – *Донорський епізод*), descriptive paraphrase (*The Blue Grass Country* – *центральні райони Кентуккі, Clear Skies Initiative* – *стратегія, запропонована президентом Дж. Бушем по зниженню викидів в атмосферу, Yucca Mountain* – *сховище ядерних відходів Юкка Маунтин*).

In the case of replacing the realities of the original language with the realities of the language of translation, there is a partial or complete loss of ethnospecificity: 456 самоселем доводиться жити в умовах «вимушеної свободи» [5]. 456 squatters have to live under conditions of compulsory freedom [5].

When reproducing characters in translation, contextual substitutions are also possible: *Hazard or healer* – Небезпечна цілюща вода (*Inozmi glavred.info*). In this example, the adequacy is achieved due to the fact that the translator turned to the deepest pagan ("living and dead water") and Christian ("healing, pure, holy water") layers of the national mentality.

If a descriptive periphrasis is involved in the reproduction of a symbol, the denotative elements of semantics are preserved, and at the same time the symbolic meaning may be partially or completely lost: *How Green are You?* – Як обережно ви ставитесь до природи? [4].

Thus, when translating special texts on environmental issues, it is necessary to comply with the criteria of informativeness and terminology, and when translating non-special texts, it is obligatory to comply with the criteria of symbolism and axiology. It is important for the translator to consider the inverse relationship of these criteria. Thus, in special texts any units of ecological vocabulary will tend to terminology, and in non-special texts – to symbolism and axiology. Therefore, for different types of texts on

environmental issues, different types of translation equivalents are adequate: for special types of texts, they are direct (complete and partial), for non-special ones, they are variant and contextual, as well as lexical-semantic transformations.

References:

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