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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

СПЕЦИФІКА ВІДТВОРЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ ЗАСОБІВ ОБРАЗНОЇ НОМІНАЦІЇ ТЕКСТІВ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ ТЕМАТИКИ

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INTRODUCTION

The ecological crisis of our time necessitates a profound understanding and effective communication of environmental issues. Language, as a tool for expression, plays a crucial role in disseminating ecological awareness and fostering sustainable action. In the linguistic context, the utilization of imagery nomination is a powerful means to convey environmental themes and inspire meaningful engagement with nature.

Addressing environmental challenges has never been more urgent than in the present era. Thus, the **rationale** for the study is based on the critical need for effective communication strategies to raise awareness and catalyze action as concerns over climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and other pressing ecological issues are still escalating. As a primary communication medium, language plays a pivotal role in shaping attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors towards the environment.

Furthermore, with the global interconnectedness facilitated by modern communication channels, insights gained from studying imagery nomination in ecological texts can contribute to broader discussions on environmental communication strategies. By examining how linguistic devices employed to evoke imagery and symbolism in the context of environmental discourse are translated, this research can offer valuable perspectives applicable not only within the linguistic and translation spheres but also in cross-cultural contexts.

Ultimately, the findings of this research endeavor to inspire more effective and resonant ways of communicating ecological concerns, thereby facilitating collective efforts toward a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future.

The theoretical background of the problem used in this research is based mainly on studies of P. Newmark, M. Feret, T. Oliynyk, L. Tykha and other Ukrainian and western scholars.

The aim of the research is to analyze the specificity of reproducing imagery nomination in Ukrainian language texts focused on ecological themes.

The research pursues the following **objectives**:

- to explore the concept of imagery nomination and its theoretical foundations in linguistic discourse;
- to examine the features of reproducing imagery nomination;
- to describe the peculiarities of ecological discourse texts;
- to investigate the use of different translation methods in reproducing the imagery nomination of the English ecological texts into Ukrainian.

The **object** of this research is imagery nomination in the texts addressing ecological themes.

The **subject** of this research is the specifics of translation of the imagery nomination means in the text of ecological discourse into Ukrainian.

The data sources: 50 samples selected from the online texts of ecological discourse by the method of continuous sampling.

To achieve the aim of the research, the following **methods** have been used: the method of description, the method of comparative analysis, the distributive method, statistical method.

The **theoretical value** of the research lies in the fact that its results are a contribution to the study of imagery nominations, particularly in the context of ecological themes, as well as extend the scope of translation studies in terms of imagery nomination.

The **practical value** of the research is the opportunity to review this work in order to get acquainted with the concept of imagery nominations and deepen knowledge of the field of translation practices of the environmental topic texts.

A brief outline of the research paper structure: The term paper consists of an introduction, two chapters with conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, a bibliography, lists of references and data sources, annexes, and an abstract.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF IMAGERY NOMINATION IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

1.1 Concept of imagery nomination in linguistics

The essence of imagery nomination lies in its profound ability to transcend the limitations of literal language and evoke vivid mental images, emotions, and sensory experiences in the minds of readers or listeners. Imagery nomination harnesses the power of linguistic devices to paint a rich and immersive tapestry of imagery, allowing for a deeper level of engagement and interpretation of the text.

One of the key features of imagery nomination is its capacity to stimulate the imagination and evoke a wide range of associations and impressions. Imagery nomination in other words may be called figurative. Figurative nomination should correspond to the characteristic directions of language features of different social groups with the communicative situation between the informative function of the text and the reserve [15].

When you use a word or expression figuratively, you express one in terms that would normally refer to something else that might be considered analogous[23]. By strategically selecting and deploying words, phrases, and literary techniques such as metaphors, similes, and personification, writers can imbue their language with layers of meaning and symbolism, transforming abstract concepts into tangible and relatable images. Through the skillful manipulation of language, imagery nomination can transport readers into alternative worlds, allowing them to experience the sights, sounds, and sensations described in the text as if they were firsthand observers.

When choosing a correct and accurate imagery nomination, several factors can be distinguished: the source of the nomination, its form and length, the internal content of the nomination, and its semantic types [6]. In order to accurately convey the meaning and function of ecological texts, it is necessary to approach the selection of a nomination according to whether it is a ready-made unit or it needs a complete

transformation. Using the environmental vocabulary in various discourses, it is necessary to understand which form and length are more readable and acceptable for the target audience. Semantic load is the internal content of a imagery unit, which can also be used locally, according to the properties of a certain discourse and the breadth of use of ambiguous phrases and words. Relevance and topicality also belong to the list of important factors when choosing an imagery nomination.

Imagery nomination shapes perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs. Through vivid and evocative imagery, writers can convey complex ideas and concepts in a more accessible and engaging manner, enabling readers to grasp abstract or unfamiliar concepts with greater ease. The perception of imagery units does not depend on the objects themselves, but on human interaction with them, that is: they understand, use, and react [13]. The basis for reproducing transgressive components is the understanding of the setting associated with the interaction of people with objects. By tapping into universal themes and archetypes, imagery nomination can transcend cultural and linguistic barriers, resonating with audiences across diverse backgrounds and experiences.

Imagery nomination is a fundamental aspect of language and communication, enriching texts with depth, nuance, and emotional resonance. Whether used to evoke the beauty of nature, capture the essence of human experience, or convey abstract concepts, imagery nomination invites readers to explore new worlds, expand their horizons, and engage with the text on a deeper level. Through its transformative power, imagery nomination continues to shape and enrich our understanding of the world, illuminating the human experience in all its complexity and beauty.

The main component of the reproduction of specific imagery objects is the internal form of the word, which can be considered a cognitive component of the perception of information about the signifier [7]. At the same time, the internal form is a source of possible differences between the sign, which is the basis of the nomination, and the properties of the signified subject, which arise in the process of making the motive word and its simultaneous understanding by local speakers. Nomination

transcends mere linguistic expression, delving into cognitive processes, semiotics, and cultural interpretation.

One of the primary roles of imagery nomination in linguistics is its contribution to the study of semantics or language meaning. By examining how words and phrases evoke sensory experiences, emotions, and associations, linguists gain insights into language's underlying structures and patterns of meaning. The figurative meaning has a direct relationship through which they mutually exchange each other's advantages; figurative meaning and semantics also have a strong connection. Without knowing the meaning of the word, the figurative meaning is unlikely to be accessible and understandable, shaping our understanding of words and their relationships to the world around us [21].

By analyzing how imagery nomination is used in different communicative contexts, linguists can investigate its role in facilitating effective communication and conveying social meaning. Imagery nomination intersects with other fields of study within linguistics, such as stylistics, discourse, and sociolinguistics. Through interdisciplinary approaches, linguists can examine how imagery nomination is used to achieve specific rhetorical effects, convey social identities, and negotiate power dynamics within discourse communities [13]. By exploring the multifaceted role of imagery nomination across different linguistic contexts, linguists can better understand its impact on language and communication.

Imagery nomination is central in linguistics, contributing to our understanding of semantics, cognition, pragmatics, and beyond. As a fundamental aspect of human language and communication, imagery nomination inspires research and inquiry across diverse fields of study. The studies of mass media language, for example, research that such common types of figurative language as hyperbole, antithesis, parallelism, personification, simile, metaphor, and repetition [21]. Nomination encompasses a variety of linguistic devices that writers use to evoke vivid mental images, emotions, and sensory experiences in the minds of their audience. These linguistic tools serve as

vehicles for conveying complex ideas and concepts in a more accessible and engaging manner, enriching the language with depth, nuance, and resonance.

Metaphor is perhaps the most widely recognized and utilized form of imagery nomination. A metaphor involves the implicit comparison between two seemingly unrelated objects or concepts, suggesting that one thing is another. By likening abstract concepts or qualities to concrete objects or experiences, metaphors enable writers to convey complex ideas more vividly and memorably. For example, phrases such as "time is a thief" or "the world is a stage" employ metaphors to evoke powerful visual and emotional associations, allowing readers to interpret and relate to the underlying message on a deeper level. A metaphor is perceived according to its general definition in dictionaries where it is considered to be a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them [24].

A *simile* as a form of comparison has an extremely descriptive function that enlivens languages. A simile is another common form of imagery nomination that involves the explicit comparison between two unlike things using the words "like" or "as." Modern studies believe that similes not only help to communicate briefly and effectively but also act as thinking tools to reflect on the world in new ways, creating relations of similarity [14]. Unlike metaphors, which assert direct equivalence between two entities, similes highlight similarities while preserving their distinct identities. The phrases "brave as a lion – хоробрий, як лев" or "like lightning – як блискавка" exist to enrich the sentence and give it brightness.

Personification is a form of imagery nomination that attributes human qualities or characteristics to non-human entities, such as animals, objects, or abstract concepts. Personification infuses the text with anthropomorphic imagery by endowing inanimate objects or abstract ideas with human attributes, fostering a deeper emotional connection between the audience and the subject matter. For example, phrases such as "the wind whispered through the trees – вітер шепче через деревами" or "the stars danced in

the night sky – зірки танцюють в нічному небі" employ personification to imbue natural phenomena with lifelike qualities, enhancing their appeal and significance.

An epithet is a rhetorical term derived from the Greek word for "added" that is used to describe or characterize [19]. Epithets are carefully chosen to resonate with the readers' sensory experiences, invoking colors, sounds, and sensations that make the abstract concepts tangible and immediate. There is a general explanation of the term epithet and it is adjective added to a person's name or a phrase used instead of it, usually to criticize or praise them [23]. For example, epithets that characterize a river as "weeping" or the "murky tears" of industrial pollution anthropomorphizes the water body and evokes a sensory response that can motivate a collective desire to address the contamination, thus, functioning as a part of personification method. It is also considered a qualifier, as epithets highlight the object being described in such a way as to distinguish it from others and automatically assign it to a particular subdivision [19].

Allegory is a story, play, poem, picture, or other work in which the characters and events represent particular qualities or ideas that relate to morals, religion, or politics [23]. Allegory is the transfer of the characteristics of one object or phenomenon to another for better image reflection. This is how the figurative meaning is formed. Situations in the texts sometimes resonate with history or contemporary life without explicitly pointing to this connection [17]. Metaphors and allegory may seem quite similar, but they have their own distinctive features. Allegories are more complex, usually involving the creation of a story with fictional characters and some plot details to make a broader comparison [17].

To sum up, imagery nomination is a tool for quickly mastering unfamiliar things by comparing them with a person's own experience.

1.2 Specificity of reproducing imagery nomination means

Environmental discourse is often interpreted by researchers in different ways, but the common opinion is to consider the interpretation of ecological discourse as the interaction of man and the environment [2]. Means of imagery nominations were

formed historically and gradually, changing in the context of the development of civilization. Ecological texts do not merely inform or persuade; they awaken a sense of belonging and responsibility deeply entrenched in cultural memory. The portrayal of the Carpathian Mountains as "stoic guardians" or the Dniro River as the "veins of the nation" are not merely poetic expressions but strategic linguistic constructions designed to stir a sense of national pride and custodianship over the environment.

Imagery nomination is represented in the text of ecological themes by metaphors, which parallel the environment and human experience, convey the seriousness of the problem in order to immediately encourage readers to take action or make them think about the possible consequences and impact on the environment as well as on their living conditions. There are metaphors that are regularly used in everyday life without realizing that they are metaphors. It occurs due to the frequency of their use and gradual ingraining in everyday conversations because certain expressions are very ingrained in our vocabulary and are not perceived as figurative.

The following examples may also be used to clarify the concept of metaphor. The Ukrainian language uses the phrase "woodpecker is a forest doctor" or "woodpecker is a forest sanitarian." Obviously, the woodpecker is a bird, but drawing a parallel, a doctor treats people, and the woodpecker performs the functions of a doctor, but in its environment, which is the forest, where it treats trees.

According to researchers, analogies of transferring knowledge from one subject area to another play a major role in human thought processes [8]. Metaphors, like most artistic devices, are usually considered to be part of literary texts, but this is not a true statement, because they are found in texts of different discourses. The classification of metaphor translation differs from researcher to researcher. However, P. Newmark classifications of metaphor translation methods are still regarded as the most comprehensive practical guidance for translating metaphors [18]:

Full translation is for similar emotional and evaluative expression in both the original and the translated metaphor.

Addition/omission: to adjust the meaning when the linguistic similarity differs, requiring explicit or implicit changes.

Substitution: to eliminate inconsistencies in lexical or associative elements.

Structural adjustment is to overcome differences in metaphorical grammar between languages.

Traditional matching is for cases when cultural metaphors where languages diverge in expression.

Parallel naming of the metaphorical basis is about texts with a common metaphor that need to be adjusted while maintaining the original imagery.

There are other approaches to the translation of metaphors, but basic methods of metaphor translation that translators usually follow:

-*Direct translation* (transfer of the linguistic image of the original with the preservation of the meaning)

-*Substitution* (replacement of the original linguistic image with a similar metaphor or associations.

-*Descriptive translation*: conveying the image of the original by means of non-metaphorical expressions of the target language (demetaphorization) [8].

Epithets in the text are used to emphasize a certain set of characteristics of certain objects, etc., which is built by the author through association through his own experience. A translator needs to have the skills to understand these associations and convey them correctly, both to preserve the integrity of the text and to convey the exact meaning intended by the author. Traditional transformations used in epithet translation include *equivalent translation, trope substitution, concept substitution* [8]. Frequently, English and Ukrainian imagery align, making it practical to convey the image using an equivalent term. Typically, these equivalents correspond to traditional, subdued epithets. Speaking of trope substitution, it occurs when the structure of an epithet cannot be reproduced in translation, in which case a comparison is usually used instead of an epithet [8]. Concept substitution is a technique which is used when an existing

translation of certain means is considered outdated, so the translator has to choose an equivalent that is familiar to today's readers.

Being also means of imagery nomination, personification and allegory have relatively similar ways of reproducing them from English into Ukrainian during translation. The qualifications for translating these tropes usually include all the same methods as the metaphor with an epithet. However, noting that there is no clear single qualification for the ways of translating imagery nomination, we can distinguish Newmark, with his variation. However, of those five methods, there are also three main ones: *mimetic*, *adaptive*, *communicative* [1]. *Mimetic* translation aims to replicate the precise contextual significance of the original text while working within the grammatical constraints of the target language. *Adaptive* translation is more for poetic text and some plays. However also may be used in other texts of different topics, allowing certain changes to facilitate the perception of the text in the target language. And the last one out of these is the *communicative* way of conveying the text so that it meets the norms of the reader's experience.

Translators often incorporate standard translation methods into their work, such as *literal translation*, *loan translation*, *transcription*, and *transliteration*. However, these methods are mostly applied to single-component aggregates, less often to multi-component ones. Imagery nominations usually consist of several elements, which require the use of translational transformations. Imagery nomination is quite similar in its structure and methods of translation to the translation of phraseological units because both of these linguistic subgroups have both direct and figurative meaning, which affects the difficulty of translation. The translation of imagery units in can be considered to some extent based on the study of phraseological units. Usually, a loan translation is a failure, as imagery nominations are aimed at a certain audience with their individual understandings of their specific culture, everyday life, etc. By conveying the meaning word-to-word, the translator risks losing the intelligibility of the text.

When translating imagery nominations, the mandatory factor is the transfer of the exact meaning of certain expressions as a whole and not of words separately. The translation of such phrases is painstaking work because for an excellent translation, knowledge of the culture and realities of both the source and target languages is necessary. The competent translator must recognize and be able to convey the meaning and expressiveness and should not allow inaccuracies in the translation of one or another phraseology [4].

Returning to the methods of translation, it is worth considering the subfield of translation science - transformation. These are precisely the processes that affect the adequacy and accuracy of the translation, in our case, of imagery units. Two types of transformations are implemented in translation: grammatical and lexical and semantic transformations, which are also divided into subgroups. Grammatical transformations include transposition, grammatical replacement, addition, omission [5].

The aim and function of grammatical transformations are in the name, so grammatical transformations are based and made on grammatical features.

Lexical and semantic transformations contain more options than grammatical groups. The list of transformations is the following: generalization, differentiation, concretization, modulation, antonymic translation, full rearrangement, and compensation [5].

A lot of problems appear in the translation of any materials in practice; translators solving them often use various translation transformations in order to fully convey the meaning. However, even the most ideal translated text is always a transformation in the broadest sense of the term [3]. The specificity of the reproduction of the imagery of the ecological theme in Ukrainian texts involves the use of all these transformations to one degree or another. Having a dynamic and deep relationship between language and environmental consciousness, the translator is obliged to accurately convey the meaning, as well as to present it in a form accessible to the target audience. The translation is not only about finding the right words to render into

Ukrainian but also about creating a reading space where the readers may use their own imagination to animate the picture of the presented material [24].

Analyzing translating techniques in rendering examining imagery nomination, the main focus is to maintain the original's semantic richness and emotive force. This requires linguistic skills, cultural insight, and an understanding of a discourse.

1.3. Characteristics of the texts of ecological discourse

Ecological discourse is relatively new in the linguistic field, so it has not been studied in detail, but researchers have managed to classify texts on environmental topics. Scientific discourse includes texts created by ecologists (scientific articles, studies, etc.); Media, within which research is conducted mainly texts created by journalists and distributed through the press, television, radio, and the Internet; artistic discourse presented by works of literature [9].

Ecological education is a means to spread awareness about the degradation of environmental conditions, and it is conveyed through default linguistic tools. Texts of ecological themes are usually of scientific discourse; however, depending on the genre and medium of usage, they may vary. These texts are used in political, professional, and literary discourses, showing the variety of directions in which they may be targeted.

All texts are enriched with vocabulary oriented to their field, including both professional terminology and imagery nominations. Professional terminology used in the ecological text is understandable to ecological sphere specialists; however, imagery nominations used in the text allow it to become comprehensible for those who are not familiar with the professional vocabulary. Therefore, the purpose of environmental texts is primarily to convey information about ecological destructions or certain changes, improvements, or deteriorations. Such texts may contain triggers encouraging the prevention of irreversible consequences.

In academic and scientific discourse, language becomes more precise and weighted, using metaphors and similes that correspond to scientific understanding and terminology. In contrast, public and media narratives can choose more attractive and

accessible images that can reach educational and social strata, making environmental conservation messages more inclusive and widespread. Environmental texts can be aimed at any audience, but most of them are quite restrained and concise, as well as specially adapted so that the vocabulary used meets the requirements of the text. Information in texts on environmental topics is characterized by clarity and brevity for easy perception and conveying a powerful impression on the reader.

Our consciousness is connected to what we hear and see, and these are the things that are embodied through language and all its possible forms. Environmental texts perform an informative function, but to be understood by all readers, texts should be constructed in such a way as to focus on what is understandable and relatable to the life and experience of a particular audience. Non-scientists in general, and especially young people, are mostly not interested in reading specialized scientific literature on climate change; they get this knowledge from educational materials and popular science publications [12]. The intricate interplay between language and perception in ecological texts is particularly pronounced when imagery invokes a sense of urgency and interconnectedness with the natural world.

One of the most common natural metaphors used in ecological texts is the comparison between ecosystems and organisms. Ecosystems are often described metaphorically as living organisms with interconnected parts working together in harmony, much like the organs and systems of a living being. This metaphorical framing emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of species within an ecosystem, highlighting the delicate balance and resilience of natural systems. Ecologists consider the organization of biological systems as a hierarchy. The word hierarchy is already a metaphor that explains the structure of the relationship of biological systems through the primary interpretation of the word 'hierarchy,' namely, "arrangement of elements in order from higher to lower" [16].

Natural cycles and processes, such as the water cycle, carbon cycle, or succession, are frequently conceptualized metaphorically as dynamic systems or life stages. For example, the water cycle may be described metaphorically as a "life-giving

river" or "vital bloodstream," emphasizing the essential role of water in sustaining life and maintaining ecological balance. By framing natural processes in familiar terms, such as growth, transformation, and renewal, natural metaphors help to make abstract ecological concepts more accessible and relatable to the audience.

In addition to conveying scientific concepts, natural metaphors are also used to evoke emotional responses and foster a sense of empathy and connection with nature. By personifying natural elements or depicting them in emotive terms, such as "weeping rivers" or "anguished forests," ecological texts evoke empathy for the plight of the natural world and inspire readers to take action to protect it. Using vivid and evocative imagery, natural metaphors engage the senses and imagination, creating a more immersive and impactful reading experience.

Natural metaphors in ecological texts serve as a powerful rhetorical device for conveying complex ecological concepts, fostering empathy and connection with nature, and inspiring action to address environmental challenges. Drawing upon the rich symbolism and imagery of the natural world, these metaphors enhance the communicative effectiveness of ecological texts, enabling writers to convey the urgency and importance of environmental conservation in a compelling and resonant manner. Symbols are crucial in conveying ecological ideas and concepts by imbuing them with deeper meaning, resonance, and emotional impact. In environmental discourse, symbols are powerful rhetorical devices that transcend language barriers and evoke universal themes and emotions related to nature, sustainability, and the human-nature relationship.

One of the primary roles of symbols in conveying ecological ideas is their ability to represent complex ecological concepts and processes in a more accessible and relatable manner. Symbols serve as shorthand for abstract ideas, allowing writers to communicate intricate ecological concepts concisely and effectively. For example, the image of a tree may symbolize not only the beauty and majesty of nature but also the interconnectedness of life, the importance of biodiversity, and the role of trees in

mitigating climate change. Symbols enable writers to convey multifaceted ecological messages to diverse audiences by evoking a range of associations and meanings.

How certain environmental problems are defined by environmental problems is rarely discussed, but it is clear that when humanity begins to feel uncomfortable about things that did not cause such a problem before, it becomes a problem. The majority still do not understand that climate changes, decline, deteriorated natural conditions, and dirty air are mostly the consequences of human actions. In order to achieve understanding and a high level of consciousness among an even greater percentage of people, it is necessary to work on the way of conveying information about this.

Incomplete awareness of the problem reveals the need to create and promote more information aimed at the general audience, which can be achieved only with correctly selected means of communication, namely imagery units, which will help readers translate the problems into their own affairs in the simplest words. Some scholars take a more specific perspective to study the different language choices that journalists, firms, and citizens use to influence our perceptions and behaviors about the environment [11].

The way to attract attention is by associating ecological concepts with recognizable symbols and imagery, and environmental advocates can effectively capture public attention and generate interest in environmental causes. For instance, symbols such as the recycling logo or the Earth Day flag serve as rallying points for environmental movements, symbolizing collective efforts to promote sustainability and protect the planet. Using the symbolic power of these images, environmentalists can mobilize support for political initiatives, conservation projects, and grassroots campaigns to address environmental issues.

Nowadays, such texts are persuasive texts that persist and perform their function of evoking emotion and triggering thought processes, specifically at the expense of environmental topics. Sometimes, statements in environmental texts do not warn; they only make vulnerable people panic. Over the past ten years, journalists have had a tendency to mention the end of the world occasionally. People are used to being

regularly informed about apocalypses, so it does not cause such a violent reaction, but for more impressionable people, it can sometimes be quite harmful and cause fear. This reaction can often lead to panic and spreading it rather than trying to solve the problem.

Relying on apocalyptic rhetoric can lead to skepticism or accusations that its claims are exaggerated, so scientists are faced with the choice of raising awareness of future serious environmental consequences without relying on visions of the apocalypse [11]. Therefore, correctly and intelligently selecting vocabulary conveying images to convey information safely, but also unemotionally, are important features in texts on environmental topics. The deliberate use of complex constructions in these texts reflects a deep understanding of the power of words to influence the reader's thoughts and impressions. Through the strategic use of metaphors, allegories, epithets, and sometimes even idioms, the environmental discourse communicates the urgency of environmental problems and activates the collective will to protect and preserve the natural world for current and future generations.

Conclusions to Chapter 1

Studying the reproduction of a imagery nomination reveals many factors and features of their translation from the original language to the translated language. Imagery nomination employs metaphors, epithets, allegories, similes, and personification to evoke vivid mental images and emotions, aiding effective communication and semantic interpretation. Its role in texts and social significance is clarified through interdisciplinary research, enriching language and deepening reader engagement. Translating such language requires meticulous attention to maintain depth and significance.

Environmental discourse employs imagery nominations like metaphors, epithets, allegories, personifications, and others to depict human-nature interaction. Translation demands careful adaptation to preserve meaning and evoke reader reactions, utilizing various methods like mimetic, adaptive and communicative approaches. Grammatical and semantic transformations ensure effective conveyance

of the original's depth and cultural nuances, aiming for a Ukrainian text that mirrors the source's richness and relevance. Translational transformations are the main ones when transferring equivalents from one language to another, which in different ways reproduce certain choices accurately and without loss of meaning.

Ecological discourse, spanning scientific, media, and artistic texts, disseminates environmental awareness through diverse linguistic tools. These texts use specialized vocabulary and imagery language to inform and engage readers across contexts. Natural metaphors evoke emotional responses and nurture empathy for nature, while symbols convey complex concepts universally. However, the use of apocalyptic rhetoric can instill fear, emphasizing the importance of balanced awareness-raising. Through strategic use of linguistic devices, ecological discourse mobilizes action to protect the environment for future generations.

Thus, image nomination is vital for effective communication and comprehension. Environmental discourse relies on these tools to depict human-nature interactions, emphasizing the need for careful translation to preserve meaning. In scientific, media and artistic texts, environmental discourse uses a variety of linguistic devices to promote environmental awareness. Ultimately, the strategic use of linguistic devices in environmental discourse helps the translated text to match the meaning and purpose of the original text and prompts action to preserve the environment.

CHAPTER 2

WAYS OF UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF IMAGERY NOMINATION MEANS IN ENGLISH TEXTS OF ECOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

There are different ways of translating imaginary nomination means in English ecological texts, such as word-for-word translation, literal translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, and adaptation. Moreover, translators can use various grammatical, lexical, and semantic transformations, such as transposition, replacement, addition, omission, etc.

2.1 Lexical and semantic transformations

Lexical and semantic transformations include such types as: concretization, antonymous translation, differentiation, generalization, modulation, compensation, etc.

Concretization

Your Guide to a Sun-Kissed Eid in the Indian Ocean (YGS). Ваш путівник до сонячного Іду в Індійському океані. In such examples, we can use concretization. We substitute the source language word "sun-kissed" with a more specific meaning "сонячного" in order to give more detailed description of the idea.

How tiger sharks wearing cameras revealed the world's largest seagrass ecosystem (HTS). Як камери на тигрових акулах показали найбільшу в світі екосистему морської трави. Here, we can use concretization as one of the lexical transformations in translation in order to give more detailed description of the idea. We substitute the source language word "revealed" with a more specific meaning "показала".

Beavers can bring a tree down at night (BCB). Бобри можуть звалити дерево за ніч. In this case, we can use concretization to define meaning. We substitute the source language word "bring down" with a more specific meaning "звалити". The transformation gives more detailed description of the idea.

Florida's native snake population sees decline caused by invasive parasite: Researcher (FNS). Дослідники повідомляють, що місцева популяція змій Флориди скорочується через паразитів. Here we substitute "sees decline" with "скорочується." This type of transformation is called concretization, which helps the translators to give more detailed information of the idea.

The health powers of birdsong, breezes and bushes (HPB). Цілющі властивості сніву пташок, вітерцю та кущів. In this case, we substitute the source language word "the health powers" with a more specific meaning "цілющі властивості" using concretization. Moreover, it makes the sentence more accurate and clearly for comprehension.

How sea cucumbers are boosting the bioeconomy in Zanzibar (HSC). Як морські огірки стимулюють біоекономіку Занзібару. In this case, concretization is one of the types of lexical transformations. We substitute the source language word "are boosting" with a more specific meaning "стимулюють". This transformation makes the idea of the sentence more understandable for a recipient.

Differentiation

Imminent Insect Demise Means Global Food Web is On Verge of Collapse (IID). Глобальна харчова мережа знаходиться на межі краху через неминуче вимирання комах. The lexical and semantic transformation that was used is differentiation. We can see the word from the source language "is," which has the indirect meaning "знаходиться" applied for contextual understanding. Here it is clear why this particular transformation was used since it would be completely illogical to use the main meaning of the word "is," such as "є." English has many words with wide meaning which sometimes do not have full equivalent in Ukrainian language.

Generalization

Research links deforestation in Cambodia to stunting in kids, anemia in women (RLD). Дослідники підтверджують зв'язок між вирубкою лісів у Камбоджі та проблеми зі здоров'ям у дітей та жінок. Here we can see the usage of generalization (to stunting in kids, anemia - проблеми зі здоров'ям). In this case the source language

words of narrow meaning are rendered by the target language words of general meaning.

The shrill carder: once-common bumblebee heading for extinction (SCO). Лісовий джмімель: звичайна комаха за крок до вимирання. There is an example of the usage of generalization (once-common bumblebee – звичайна комаха). We substitute the source language words of a specific meaning by the target language words of broader meaning.

LI's garbage problem calls for a regional approach (LIG). Засмічення Лонг-Айленду вимагає регіонального підходу. In this sentence, we can see the use of generalization (LI's garbage problem - засмічення Лонг-Айленду). Moreover, in this case the source language words of a specific meaning are rendered by the target language words of a broader meaning.

Modulation

Historical Canned Fish Samples Reveal Insights into Marine Ecosystem Health (HCF). Історичні зразки рибних консерв розкривають таємниці морської екосистеми. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "розуміння" was replaced by the contextual "таємниці," which is logically related to the original word "insights." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. Moreover, it means using a word that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea.

LI's garbage problem calls for a regional approach (LIG). Засмічення Лонг-Айленду вимагає регіонального підходу. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "дзвонити" was replaced by the contextual "вимагати," which is logically related to the original word "calls." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. Moreover, it means using a word that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea.

Barbara McKinney: Where flowers bloom so does hope (BMW). Барбара Маккінні: де квіти, там завжди надія. Here, we can see an example of modulation usage (Where flowers bloom so does hope - де квіти, там завжди надія). This type of

translation helps the translator generate a change in the point of view of the sentence without transforming its meaning and without evoking a weird feeling in the recipient of the target text.

A Rare Greenhouse Gas Comes From – Termite Pesticide (RGG)? Термітний пестицид є причиною появи рідкісного парникового газу? In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "походити з" was replaced by the contextual "є причиною появи," which is logically related to the original word "come from." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. It is used when the other types of transformation would create a text that is grammatically correct, but incoherent or inappropriate.

La Niña likely to develop by late summer (LNL). Ля Нінья, ймовірно, прийде наприкінці літа. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "відбуватися" was replaced by the contextual "прийти," which is logically related to the original word "develop." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. This type of translation helps the translator generate a change in the point of view of the sentence without transforming its meaning and without evoking a weird feeling in the recipient of the target text.

This thread about the world's most criminal cat is today's funniest, loveliest thing (TTA). Це наймиліша та найсмішніша історія про найвідомішого котазлочинця, яку ви коли-небудь чули. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "річ" was replaced by the contextual "історія," which is logically related to the original word "thread." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. It is used when the other types of transformation would create a text that is grammatically correct, but incoherent or inappropriate.

Stressed Plants 'Cry' - and Some Animals Can Probably Hear Them (SPC). Рослини «плачуть» в стані стресу – і деякі тварини можуть це почути. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "їх" was replaced by the contextual "це," which is logically related to the original word "them." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. This type of translation helps the translator generate a

change in the point of view of the sentence without transforming its meaning and without evoking a weird feeling in the recipient of the target text.

The social lives of kangaroos are more complex than we thought (SLK). Соціальне життя кенгуру набагато цікавіше, ніж ви уявляли. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "складний" was replaced by the contextual "цікавий," which is logically related to the original word "complex." The dictionary equivalent of "думати" was replaced by the contextual "уявляти," which is logically related to the original word "thought." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. It is used when the other types of transformation would create a text that is grammatically correct, but incoherent or inappropriate.

Tiny weevils are waging war on the invasive water lettuce plant choking South Africa's Vaal River (TWW). У Південній Африці крихітні довгоносики ведуть боротьбу проти водяного салату, який заважає річці Ваал. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "душити" was replaced by the contextual "заважати," which is logically related to the original word "choking." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. This type of translation helps the translator generate a change in the point of view of the sentence without transforming its meaning and without evoking a weird feeling in the recipient of the target text.

One fish or a school? It can sound the same to a shark_(OFS). Одна риба чи згряя? Акулі однаково. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "школа" was replaced by the contextual "згряя," which is logically related to the original word "a school." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. It is used when the other types of transformation would create a text that is grammatically correct, but incoherent or inappropriate.

Injecting Sulfur Into The Atmosphere Could Pose Dangerous Risks (ISA). Викиди сірки в атмосферу можуть бути небезпечними. In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "вбризнути" was replaced by the contextual "викиди," which is logically related to the original word "injecting." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. This type of translation helps the translator generate a

change in the point of view of the sentence without transforming its meaning and without evoking a weird feeling in the recipient of the target text.

Study shows new habitats affect plants' chemical defenses (SSN). Дослідники пояснюють, як нові середовища існування впливають на хімічний захист рослин.

In this case, the dictionary equivalent of "показувати" was replaced by the contextual "пояснювати," which is logically related to the original word "shows." We call this lexical and semantic transformation – modulation. It is used when the other types of transformation would create a text that is grammatically correct, but incoherent or inappropriate.

Compensation

Research links deforestation in Cambodia to stunting in kids, anemia in women (RLD). Дослідники підтверджують зв'язок між вирубкою лісів у Камбоджі та проблеми зі здоров'ям у дітей та жінок. Here we can the usage of compensation (links – підтверджують зв'язок), because there is an example of a loss of meaning.

Stressed Plants 'Cry' - and Some Animals Can Probably Hear Them (SPC). Рослини «плачуть» в стані стресу – і деякі тварини можуть це почути. In this case, we compensate for semantic losses (Stressed Plants 'Cry' - Рослини «плачуть» в стані стресу) by means of a compensatory translation gain.

Antonymous translation

Leave your dead leaves on the ground this fall. (LDL) Не загрибайте листя цієї осені. In this case, we substitute the source language notion "Leave your dead leaves on the ground" with its opposite grammatical form in translation "Не загрибайте" with the relevant restructuring of the utterance aimed at faithful rendering of its content without changing the meaning.

2.2. Grammatical transformations

Grammatical transformations include such types as: transposition, omission, addition, morphological and syntactical replacement, etc.

Transposition

Fishers in Madagascar adapt to deadly seas due to climate change (FMA). Через зміну клімату, мадагаскарські рибалки адаптуються до смертоносних морів. There is an example of grammatical transformation called transposition. We change the order of words in the sentence, which is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

This thread about the world's most criminal cat is today's funniest, loveliest thing (TTA). Це наймиліша та найсмішніша історія про найвідомішого кота-злочинця, яку ви коли-небудь чули. In this example, we can distinguish transposition as a way of grammatical transformation. The structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages causes the change of the word order in the sentence.

Tiny weevils are waging war on the invasive water lettuce plant choking South Africa's Vaal River (TWW). У Південній Африці крихітні довгоносики ведуть боротьбу проти водяного салату, який заважає річці Ваал. In this sentence, we can see the usage transposition. The change of the word order in the sentence is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

A wave of youth ocean activism in Boston (WYO). У Бостоні серед молоді набирає популярності океанський активізм. Here, we transform the sentence with the help of transposition. We change the order of words in the sentence, which is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

Microbial decomposition of biodegradable plastics on the deep seafloor (MDB). На дні морських глибин відбувається мікробне розкладання біорозкладного пластику. In this example, we can distinguish transposition as a way of grammatical transformation. The structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages causes the change of the word order in the sentence.

How tiger sharks wearing cameras revealed the world's largest seagrass ecosystem (HTS). Як камери на тигрових акулах показали найбільшу в світі

екосистему морської трави. In this sentence, we can see the usage transposition. The change of the word order in the sentence is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

A Rare Greenhouse Gas Comes From – Termite Pesticide? (RGG) Термітний пестицид є причиною появи рідкісного парникового газу? In this sentence, we can see the usage transposition. The change of the word order in the sentence is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

Battling desertification: Bringing soil back to life in semiarid Spain (BDB). Боротьба з опустелюванням: в Іспанії, яка потерпає від засухи, почали підживлювати ґрунти. We use transposition in order to change the order of words in the sentence without altering the meaning of the sentence. We change the order of words in the sentence, which is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

Repeated upslope biome shifts in Saxifraga during late-Cenozoic climate cooling (RUB). Під час пізнього Кайнозійського похолодання відбулися неодноразові зміни біоми ломикаменя. We translate this sentence with the help of transposition. The structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages causes the change of the word order in the sentence.

Iconic savanna mammals face genetic problems due to fences and roads (ISM). Через огорожі та паркани унікальні ссавці савани стикаються з генетичними проблемами. In this case, we can see the usage of grammatical transformation – transposition. We change the order of words in the sentence, which is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

St. Johns County storm cleanup: beware of scammers (SJC). Толока через шторм в окрузі Сент-Джонс: стережіться шахраїв. We translate this sentence with the help of transposition. The structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages causes the change of the word order in the sentence.

Mekong's giant fish threatened by dams and wetland conversions (MGF). Греблі та зміна водно-болотних угідь загрожують гігантській рибі в Меконгу.

In this sentence, we can see the usage of transposition. The change of the word order in the sentence is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

Imminent Insect Demise Means Global Food Web is On Verge of Collapse (IID). *Глобальна харчова мережа знаходиться на межі краху через неминуче вимирання комах*. We use transposition in order to change the order of words in the sentence without altering the meaning of the sentence. We change the order of words in the sentence, which is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages.

Fruit alcohol content and seed dispersal – birds vs mammals (FAC). *Птахи проти ссавців: до чого тут вміст алкоголю у фруктах та розкидування насіння?* We translate this sentence with the help of transposition. The structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages causes the change of the word order in the sentence.

Omission

Tiny weevils are waging war on the invasive water lettuce plant choking South Africa's Vaal River (TWW). *У Південній Африці крихітні довгоносики ведуть боротьбу проти водяного салату, який заважає річці Ваал*. In this sentence, we can see the usage of omission (the invasive water lettuce plant - водяного салату). The meaning conveyed by a particular word combination is not vital, so it can be simply omitted during translation. Moreover, it helps to avoid redundant information.

The Arctic is Burning – And It Is Changing The World (ABC). *Арктика у вогні – це змінює все*. In this case, we can distinguish the usage of omission (It Is Changing The World - це змінює все). The main aim of omission is to avoid redundant information given by the source language.

Injecting Sulfur Into The Atmosphere Could Pose Dangerous Risks (ISA). *Викиди сірки в атмосферу можуть бути небезпечними*. In this sentence, we can see the usage of omission (Dangerous Risks - небезпечними). The meaning conveyed

by a particular word combination is not vital, so it can be simply omitted during translation. Moreover, it helps to avoid redundant information.

Addition

Climate change is impacting fishing a lot in this region (FMA). Зміна клімату сильно впливає на риболовлю в цьому регіоні. In this sentence, we use addition in order to compensate for semantic losses (climate change is impacting - зміна клімату сильно впливає), so it means that some information is added to the target sentence which is not present in the source sentence.

La Niña likely to develop by late summer (LNL). Ля Нінья, ймовірно, прийде наприкінці літа. In this example, we can see the usage of addition as one of grammatical transformations (ймовірно). We compensate semantic losses in the sentence. The translator adds words not found in the source sentence to the target sentence in order to explain the source language concept.

A flood warning is in effect for parts of the region after flash flooding Thursday evening (FWE). Попередження про негоду виявилось ефективним для частини населення регіону після неочікуваної повені в четвер ввечері. There is a case of addition "виявилось". This transformation implies the need to add lexical units in accordance with the norms of the target language. The translator adds words not found in the source sentence to the target sentence in order to explain the source language concept.

Florida's native snake population sees decline caused by invasive parasite: Researcher (FNS). Дослідники повідомляють, що місцева популяція змій Флориди скорочується через паразитів. In this example, we can see the usage of addition as one of grammatical transformations (Researcher - Дослідники повідомляють). We compensate semantic losses in the sentence. The translator adds words not found in the source sentence to the target sentence in order to explain the source language concept.

Eyewitness describes Wyoming wolf's final hours in the Green River Bar (EDW). Очевидець з Вайомінгу описує останні години життя вовка в барі Грін Рівер. Here, we can see an example of grammatical transformation called addition

(wolf's final hours - останні години життя вовка). Moreover, this type of transformation helps us to compensate for semantic loses. The translator adds up a word in order to specify the meaning of the source sentence.

Detecting climate signals cascading through levels of biological organization (DCS). *Виявлення кліматичних ознак, які послідовно з'єднують рівні організації живої матерії.* In this example, we can see the usage of addition as one of grammatical transformations (levels of biological organization - послідовно з'єднують рівні організації живої матерії). We compensate semantic loses in the sentence. The translator adds words not found in the source sentence to the target sentence in order to explain the source language concept.

Guide dog dubbed Dogfather retires after fathering 300 puppies (GDD). *Собака-поводир на прізвисько Догфазер йде на пенсію після того як виняньчив 300 цуценят.* This sentence shows us the usage of addition in translation (Dogfather retires - Догфазер йде на пенсію). The translator adds up a word in order to specify the meaning of the source sentence and provide additional information in order to compensate semantic loses.

Microbial decomposition of biodegradable plastics on the deep seafloor (MDB). *На дні морських глибин відбувається мікробне розкладання біорозкладного пластику.* In this example, we can distinguish addition as a way of grammatical transformation (Microbial decomposition of biodegradable plastics - відбувається мікробне розкладання біорозкладного пластику). We provide additional information in order to compensate semantic loses and to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

El Niño as agitator of new conflicts in Mindanao (ENA). *Ель Ніньо спричиняє все нові конфлікти на острові Мінданао.* In this case, we can distinguish the usage of addition (agitator - спричиняє все). We provide additional information in order to compensate semantic loses and to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

This thread about the world's most criminal cat is today's funniest, loveliest thing (TTA). *Це наймиліша та найсмішніша історія про найвідомішого ката-*

злочинця, яку ви коли-небудь чули. We use addition in order to compensate for semantic losses in this sentence (яку ви коли-небудь чули). The translator added lexical elements not present in the original to the translation to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

'A glittering new world of intrigue': the rich stories Britains insects have to tell (GNW). «Сяючий та інтригуючий новий світ»: багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи. Here we can see the usage of addition (*the rich stories Britains insects have to tell* - *багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи*). Moreover, this type of transformation helps us to compensate for semantic losses and to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

Brazil risks losing the Pampa grassland to soy farms and sand patches (BRL). *Бразилія ризикує втратити пасовища Пампи через ферми з виробництва сої та піщані плями*. The phrase "soy farms" was translated into "ферми з виробництва сої" using the grammatical transformation called addition. The translator added lexical elements that were not present in the original to the translation in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

Iran's largest biomass plant is inaugurated (ILB). *У Ірані урочисто відкрили найбільший в країні завод по переробці біомаси*. The word "inaugurated" was translated into "урочисто відкрили" using the grammatical transformation called addition. This type of transformation helps us to compensate for semantic losses. The translator added lexical elements not present in the original to the translation to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

Asphalt plants threaten Feather River communities (APT). Асфальтобеттоний завод загрожує річці Фізер, повідомляють місцеві. Here, we can see the usage of addition (*Asphalt plants threaten* - *Асфальтобеттоний завод загрожує*, *communities* - *повідомляють місцеві*). We compensate semantic losses in the sentence. The translator adds up a word in order to specify the meaning of the source sentence and provide additional information in order to compensate semantic losses.

Nature The Artist: The Colony (NAC). Природа – мисткиня: художня виставка «Колонія». In this case, addition helps to compensate for semantic losses (The Colony - художня виставка «Колонія»). The translator added lexical elements not present in the original to the translation to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

A wave of youth ocean activism in Boston (WYO). У Бостоні серед молоді набирає популярності океанський активізм. Here, we compensate semantic losses in the sentence (A wave of youth ocean activism - серед молоді набирає популярності океанський активізм). Moreover, we add up a word in order to specify the meaning of the source sentence and provide additional information in order to compensate semantic losses.

At first, these crab spiders appear to collaborate, creating camouflage (FCS). Спочатку, ці павуки-краби співпрацюють задля створення камуфляжу. Here, we compensate semantic losses in the sentence (задля). Moreover, we add up a word in order to specify the meaning of the source sentence and provide additional information in order to compensate semantic losses.

Battling desertification: Bringing soil back to life in semiarid Spain (BDB). Боротьба з опустелюванням: в Іспанії, яка потерпає від засухи, почали підживлювати ґрунти. We use addition in order to compensate for semantic losses in this sentence (semiarid - яка потерпає від засухи). The translator added lexical elements not present in the original to the translation to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence.

Morphological replacement

The Arctic is Burning – And It Is Changing The World (ABC). Арктика у вогні – це змінює все. The word combination "is burning" was translated as "у вогні" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a verb, while in translation, it acts as a noun. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator

translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Moreover, it helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

La Niña likely to develop by late summer (LNL). Ля Нінья, ймовірно, прийде наприкінці літа. In this case, we can use replacement as a form of grammatical transformation. The word "late" was translated as "наприкінці" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of an adjective, while in translation, it acts as a preposition. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Moreover, it helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

Light-induced evaporation; Study shows light can trigger water evaporation without heat (LIE). Випаровування, викликане світлом: дослідження показують, що світло може випаровувати воду без нагрівання. The word "evaporation" was translated as "випаровувати" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as a verb. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Morphological replacement helps to provide semantically adequate translation in accordance with the grammar rules of the target language.

Florida's native snake population sees decline caused by invasive parasite: Researcher (FNS). Дослідники повідомляють, що місцева популяція змій Флориди скорочується через паразитів. In this case, we can use replacement as a form of grammatical transformation. The word "decline" was translated as "скорочується" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as a verb. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Moreover, it helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

Fishers in Madagascar adapt to deadly seas due to climate change (FMA). Через зміну клімату, мадагаскарські рибалки адаптуються до смертоносних морів. The word "Madagascar" was translated as "мадагаскарські" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as an adjective. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Morphological replacement helps to provide semantically adequate translation in accordance with the grammar rules of the target language.

Fury, as beautiful 70-year-old weeping willow tree, is axed in Chalkwell Park (FBY). Шалено красиву 70-річну плакучу вербу зрубали в парку Чоквелл. In this case, we can use replacement as a form of grammatical transformation. The word "fury" was translated as "шалено" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as an adverb. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Moreover, it helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

This thread about the world's most criminal cat is today's funniest, loveliest thing (TTA). Це наймиліша та найсмішніша історія про найвідомішого кота-злочинця, яку ви коли-небудь чули. In this case, we substitute the word belonging to one part of speech (criminal – an adjective) with a word of another one (злочинець – a noun). This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation.

Guide dog dubbed Dogfather retires after fathering 300 puppies (GDD). Собака-поводир на прізвисько Догфазер йде на пенсію після того як виняньчив 300 цуценят. The word "dubbed" was translated as "прізвисько" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a verb, while in translation, it acts as a noun. This change

may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Morphological replacement helps to provide semantically adequate translation in accordance with the grammar rules of the target language.

'A glittering new world of intrigue': the rich stories Britains insects have to tell (GNW). «Сяючий та інтригуючий новий світ»: багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи. In this case, we can use replacement as a form of grammatical transformation. The word "intrigue" was translated as "інтригуючий" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as an adjective. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Moreover, it helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

El Niño as agitator of new conflicts in Mindanao (ENA). Ель Ніньо спричиняє нові конфлікти на острові Мінданао. The word "agitator" was translated as "спричиняє" using morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a noun, while in translation, it acts as a verb. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by applying this transformation. Morphological replacement helps to provide semantically adequate translation in accordance with the grammar rules of the target language.

Injecting Sulfur Into The Atmosphere Could Pose Dangerous Risks (ISA). Викиди сірки в атмосферу можуть бути небезпечними. The word "injecting" was translated as "викиди" using grammatical morphological replacement, and it means that a part of speech has changed. In the original, the word had a meaning in the form of a verb, while in translation, it acts as a noun. This change may not have been used, but depending on the context, the translator translated this sentence in this way by

applying this transformation. Moreover, morphological replacement helps to make the speech more interesting and to create a special atmosphere.

Syntactic replacement

'A glittering new world of intrigue': the rich stories Britains insects have to tell (GNW). «Сяючий та інтригуючий новий світ»: багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи. Here we can see the usage of syntactical replacement (the rich stories Britains insects have to tell (головне речення) – багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи (підрядне речення)). We substitute one syntactical construction by another one.

Battling desertification: Bringing soil back to life in semiarid Spain (BDB). Боротьба з опустелюванням: в Іспанії, яка потерпає від засухи, почали підживлювати ґрунти. Here we can see the usage of syntactical replacement (Bringing soil back to life in semiarid Spain (головне речення) – в Іспанії, яка потерпає від засухи, почали підживлювати ґрунти (підрядне речення)). We substitute one syntactical construction by another one.

Full rearrangement as a complex type of transformation

At first, these crab spiders appear to collaborate, creating camouflage (FCS). Спочатку, ці павуки-краби співпрацюють задля створення камуфляжу. Full rearrangement rearranges the inner form of the phrase "in a first." Logical and semantic relationships between the two segments do not disappear.

Commensalism: I Benefit, You Don't, but It's All Good (CIB). Коменсалізм: від мене є користь, а від вас навпаки, але не в тому справа. In this case, we rearrange the inner form of the sentence (I Benefit, You Don't, but It's All Good - від мене є користь, а від вас навпаки, але не в тому справа). It presumes that equivalence of the context is retained in translation.

One fish or a school? It can sound the same to a shark (OFS). Одна риба чи згряя? Акулі однаково. Here, we can use full rearrangement as one of the semantic

transformations (It can sound the same to a shark - Акулі однаково). It helps to rearrange the inner form of the sentence.

2.3. Equivalent translation

In some cases, we do not use any of the given transformations:

Fruit alcohol content and seed dispersal – birds vs mammals (FAC). Птахи проти ссавців: до чого тут вміст алкоголю у фруктах та розкидування насіння?

In this example in the original text, the word "dispersal" literally means "розкидання," so no transformations have been made, and it can be seen as a direct translation.

The shrill carder: once-common bumblebee heading for extinction (SCO). Лісовий джміль: звичайна комаха за крок до вимирання. As for this example, we can see that the word combination "shrill carder" in translation has the general meaning "лісовий джміль," therefore, no transformations were applied, and this is a direct translation.

Want a healthier garden? Test your soil! (WHG) Хочете здоровіший сад? Перевірте ґрунт! In this case, we can see that the word combination "a healthier garden" in translation has the general meaning "здоровіший сад," therefore, no transformations were used, and this is a direct translation.

A Leap Towards Building Synthetic Organisms (LBS). Стрибок до створення синтетичних організмів. As for this example, we can see that the word "leap" in translation has the general meaning "стрибок"; therefore, no transformations were applied, and this is a direct translation.

Iconic savanna mammals face genetic problems due to fences and roads (ISM). Через огорожі та паркани унікальні ссавці савани стикаються з генетичними проблемами. In this case, we can see the usage of equivalent translation (savanna mammals – ссавці савани).

Repeated upslope biome shifts in Saxifraga during late-Cenozoic climate cooling (RUB). Під час пізнього Кайнозійського похолодання відбулися

неодноразові зміни біоми ломикаменя. In this sentence, the translator did not use any transformations but decided to translate it using direct translation. That is, the word "Saxifraga" has a direct meaning of "ЛОМИКАМЕНЬ" that has a logical meaning in the target language. Also, there is an example of transposition in this sentence.

Fishers in Madagascar adapt to deadly seas due to climate change (FMA). Через зміну клімату, мадагаскарські рибалки адаптуються до смертоносних морів. In this case, we can use word-for-word translation (deadly seas - смертоносних морів).

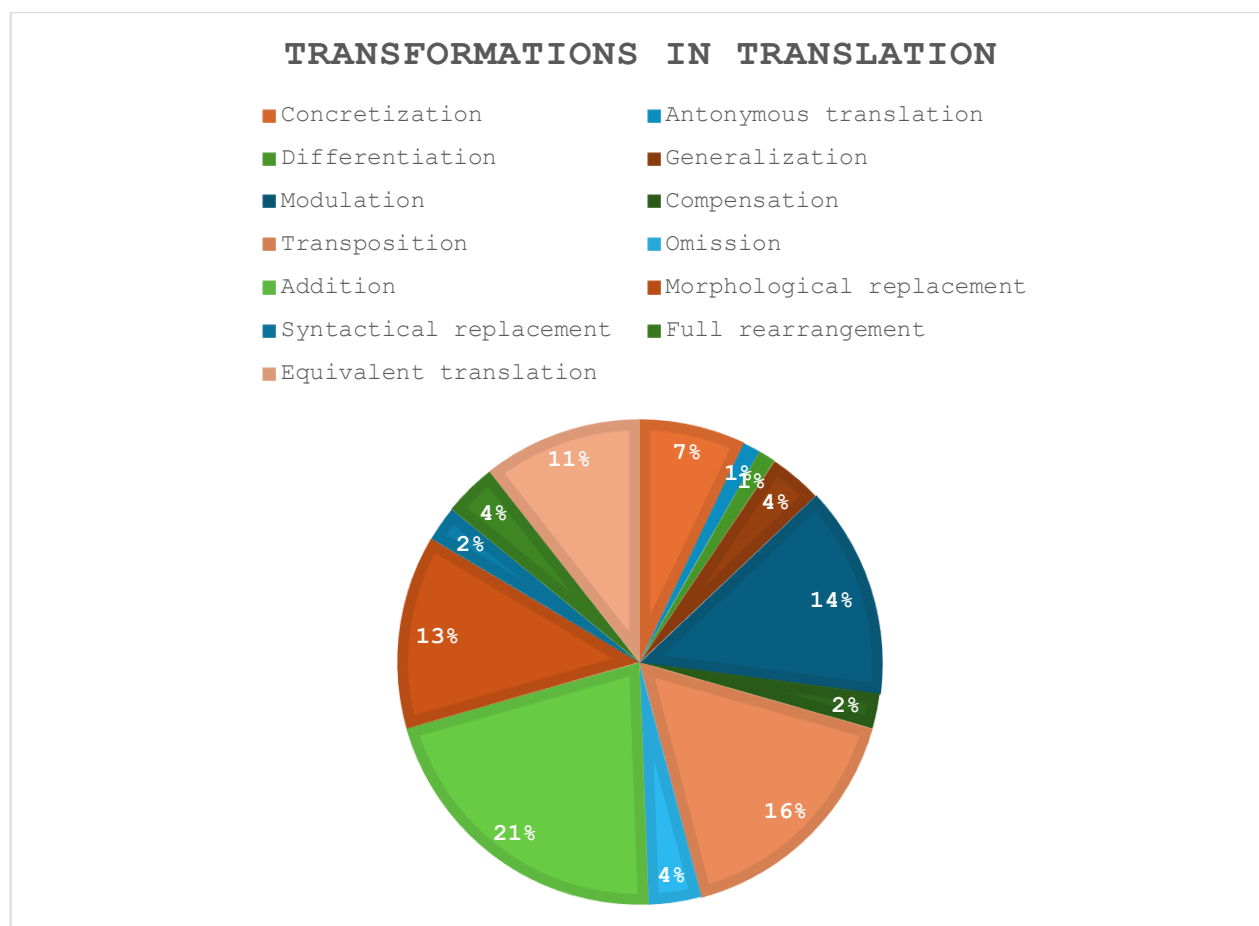
Study shows new habitats affect plants' chemical defenses (SSN). Дослідники пояснюють, як нові середовища існування впливають на хімічний захист рослин. In this sentence, the translator did not use any transformations but decided to translate it directly. That is, the word "habitats" has a direct meaning of "середовища існування" that has a logical meaning in the target language.

Breaking down the myths around decomposer creatures (BDM). Розвінчуємо міфи навколо редуцентів. As for this example, we can see that the word combination "decomposer creatures" in translation has the general meaning "редуценти," therefore, no transformations were applied, and this is a direct translation.

Conclusions to Chapter 2

According to the results of our research, such translation transformations are applied to render means of imagery nomination: addition – 21%, transposition – 16%, modulation – 14%, morphological replacement – 13%, equivalent translation – 11 %, concretization – 7%, omission, full rearrangement and generalization – 4 % (each of them), syntactical replacement and compensation – 2% (each of them), antonymous translation and differentiation –1% (each of them) .

Table 1.



In conclusion, we can say that translators use all transformations in the translation of ecological texts. Nonetheless, there is a tendency to use addition, which is 21%, because it helps to provide more information in translation. Translators often change the order of words in phrases or sentences, so they use transposition. Modulation helps to provide a possibility to choose other words in translation that are slightly different than the original ones, but contextually correct. Sometimes translators change part of speech in order to give the recipient a correct information in the text. However, there are cases where no transformations are needed.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the analysis of imagery nomination means in Ukrainian ecological texts reveals the profound impact of linguistic devices on shaping perceptions, attitudes, and values towards the environment. Through various linguistic means, writers convey complex ecological concepts, evoke emotional responses, and inspire action to address environmental challenges.

The examination of metaphors, allegories, and epithets indicates the features of the text that must be considered separately in order to realize the importance of their accurate translation. Metaphors in environmental topics show their effectiveness in depicting the relationship between nature and human society. By comparing ecosystems to living organisms, metaphors promote understanding and engagement with environmental concepts, encouraging readers to recognize their role as stewards of the environment. The exploration of allegories elucidates their role in conveying moral messages critiquing human behavior. Through allegory, writers personify nature, anthropomorphize environmental phenomena, and challenge societal norms, drawing a parallel between the environment and humanity indicating the consequences of ecological neglect. In the context of ecological topics epithets can also be used in both a positive and negative sense, but they will refer to environmental objects and phenomena.

The reproduction of imagery nomination in environmental texts is one of the main components of the informative and persuasive function of ecological texts. In the texts of this discourse, it is important to convey facts through language and its means in a way that is accessible and understandable to different segments of society. When analyzing the reproduction of means of imagery nomination in the ecological discourse texts, it is essential to take into account the aspects of translation. Translation transformations serve as a tool for conveying correct equivalents without losing the original meaning. Changing the grammatical and lexical-semantic components of speech when translating into equivalents that are close to the native speakers of the target language provides a deeper understanding of the text. The focus on a specific

reader is expanded, and it makes it possible to understand ecological discourse texts not only for people specializing in ecology and all its related professions but also for people from other fields.

Transformations can convey various linguistic means, such as metaphors, allegories, or epithets, without losing their primary meaning and are accessible to any target audience. The findings suggest that the effectiveness of imagery nomination in ecological texts lies in its ability to transcend linguistic barriers and resonate with diverse audiences. Whether through metaphors that bridge scientific concepts with everyday experiences, allegories that convey moral lessons through narrative storytelling, or epithets that evoke vivid sensory impressions, imagery nomination serves as a powerful tool for communication and advocacy in environmental discourse.

The following conclusion can be drawn from the study of the transfer of means of imagery nomination in ecological discourse texts. An important component of the correct transmission of all the features of figurativeness is awareness of the culture and aspects of the people whose language is the target language. Understanding of the culture should be on par with understanding of the cultural characteristics and population groups to which the translation will be targeted. Writers must be mindful of the nuances of language and the diverse perspectives of their audience when employing imagery nominations in ecological texts.

By analyzing, determining all transformations, and calculating the percentage ratio of the usage frequency, the transmitting of imagery nomination of English ecological texts in the Ukrainian language without resorting to translation transformations is viewed as almost impossible. The most common translation transformations applied to render the means of imagery nomination in the texts of ecological discourse are grammatical, in particular, addition (21%), transposition (16%), morphological replacement – 13%. Less frequent are lexical and semantic transformations: modulation (14%) and concretization (7%). Equivalent translation is also used (11 %) while the other types of translation transformations are not numerous (omission, full

rearrangement and generalization – 4 % each; syntactical replacement and compensation – 2% each; antonymous translation and differentiation –1% each).

Linguistic knowledge is directly related to the possibility of clear transmission and sharing of general global information between different societies, cultures, countries, etc. Environmental texts are the basis in the present time due to the increase of negative stimuli in the environment, about which humanity can learn only by spreading them among themselves. The translation of texts unites us with common knowledge and, later, a common understanding of the problem and collective solutions, so it is extremely important to provide a complete interpretation of text fragments when researching a text translated into Ukrainian.

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ANNEXES

Appendix A

Arctic Encounter: The Arctic Is Burning – And It Is Changing The World

“Arctic wildland fire has gone from being an effect of global climate change to a driver of it,” says Edward Alexander, co-chair of the Gwich’in Council International - a non-profit organization that represents 9,000 Gwich’in people in Alaska, the United States, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories in Canada.

Alexander resides in Fairbanks, just south of the Arctic Circle in Alaska, where wildfires affect both human and animal inhabitants.

“I say I come from the future,” Alexander says.

In other words, a place where 65 percent of the land has burned. And it is heading south.

The boreal forest in danger

Alexander highlighted the devastating consequences of Arctic wildfires during a panel discussion at the Arctic Encounter Symposium in Anchorage, Alaska, this week. Particularly, he noted the impact on the boreal forest.

Forest fires have always occurred in the boreal zone and have helped the forest renew itself. The spruce-dominated boreal forests are adapted to high-intensity fires that only used to return years apart.

As climate change speeds up the return of fires with hotter and drier conditions, boreal forests have begun to suffer major losses.

“Fire will occur if the circumstances are right,” Edward Alexander explains.

Will not stay in the Arctic

But now climate change has pushed the balance past the breaking point. Global warming has set the Arctic on fire with increased summer temperatures and lower winter temperatures.

“This will transfer to the rest of the Arctic,” Alexander warns.

And when he says that 65 percent of the land has burned, it is not just wasteland.

Must start now

“Do not forget that there are actual homelands burning. I am talking about communities, about traplines. I am talking about impacts on actual people's ways of life, and that is something that we are going to have to deal with collectively,” Alexander says.

And it must start now. Or yesterday, as Alexander puts it. “What happened in the Yukon flats is going to continue to happen around the circumpolar and so we need to work together”.

The Wildland Fire Initiative

To combat the out-of-control wildfires, the Arctic Council under the Norwegian chairship, launched the “Wildland Fire Initiative” last October, which seeks to elevate this urgent climate change issue on the Arctic agenda.

The Arctic Council states that wildland fires are now a critical environmental concern with far-reaching ecological, social, economic, and cultural implications serving as a stark reminder on the urgency of addressing climate change and its immediate and long-term impacts in the Arctic and globally.

Climate change causes and accelerates Arctic wildfires in several ways. As temperature rise, the number of lightning strikes increase, the snow cover is reduced, and land surfaces become drier.

As a result, the Arctic is seeing more and larger fires that are more intense and stretched over a prolonged fire season.

Research suggests that the combined impact of human activity and natural forces on the climate have made extreme fire risks up to six times more likely in some areas.

Retrieved from: <https://www.highborthnews.com/en/arctic-burning-and-it-changing-world>

Appendix B

Examples of Imagery in Ecological Texts

English Text (Original)	Imagery Used	Ukrainian Text (Translation)	Notes on Imagery
"The river, once a vibrant artery of the landscape, now lies suffocated by the plastic that adorns its banks like a garland of human negligence."	Personification, Simile	"Річка, яка колись була жвавою артерією пейзажу, тепер лежить задушена пластиком, що прикрашає її береги, немов вінок людської недбалості."	The river is personified as a living entity and the plastic is likened to a garland, highlighting negligence.
"In the silent march of the melting glaciers, we hear the whispers of a changing climate, a somber reminder of the heat's unseen march."	Metaphor, Personification	"У тихому марші танучих льодовиків ми чуємо шепіт змінюваного клімату, похмурий нагадування про невидимий марш тепла."	Glaciers are personified as marching entities, and their melting whispers of climate change, metaphorically denoting its gradual yet persistent impact.
"Forests are the earth's lungs, breathing life into the atmosphere and giving shelter to the symphony of wildlife within."	Metaphor	"Ліси - це легені землі, які дихають життям у атмосферу та дають притулок симфонії дикої природи, що у них проживає."	Forests are metaphorically described as the lungs of the earth, emphasizing their vital role in sustaining life.
"The coral reefs, vibrant underwater cities, now stand as ghost towns,	Metaphor, Personification	"Коралові рифи, жваві підводні міста, тепер стоять як міста-привиди,	Coral reefs are compared to cities and described as abandoned ghost

bleached and barren from the ocean's warming embrace."		вибілені та безплідні від теплого обійму океану."	towns due to bleaching, personifying the ocean's role.
"The once whispering leaves now scream in the wind, a clarion call to heed the warning signs of deforestation."	Personification, Hyperbole	"Листя, яке колись шепотіло, тепер кричить на вітрі, гучний заклик звернути увагу на попереджувальні знаки знелісення."	Leaves are given voice, whispering and screaming, to emphasize the urgency of deforestation.

Appendix C

Tables of Translation Strategies

1. <i>Fishers in <u>Madagascar</u> adapt to <u>deadly seas</u> due to climate change(FMA).</i>	<i>Через зміну клімату, <u>мадагаскарські</u> рибалки адаптуються до <u>смертоносних морів.</u></i>	Transposition, morphological replacement
2. <i>Tiny weevils are waging war on <u>the invasive water lettuce plant</u> choking South Africa's Vaal River(TWW).</i>	<i>У Південній Африці крихітні довгоносики ведуть боротьбу проти <u>водяного салату</u>, який <u>заважає</u> річці Ваал.</i>	Omission, transposition, modulation
3. <i><u>Climate change is impacting fishing a lot</u> in this region(FMA).</i>	<i><u>Зміна клімату сильно</u> впливає на риболовлю в цьому регіоні.</i>	Addition
4. <i>Flood warning <u>in effect</u> for parts of region after flash flooding Thursday evening(FWE).</i>	<i>Попередження про негоду <u>виявилось</u> ефективним для частини населення регіону після неочікуваної повені в четвер ввечері.</i>	Addition
5. <i>Eyewitness describes Wyoming <u>wolf's final hours</u> in the Green River Bar (EDW).</i>	<i>Очевидець з Вайомінгу описує <u>останні години життя</u> вовка в барі Грін Рівер.</i>	Addition

6. <i>Detecting climate signals cascading through levels of biological organization(DCS).</i>	Виявлення кліматичних ознак, які <u>послідовно з'єднують</u> <u>рівні організації живої матерії.</u>	Addition
7. <i>Guide dog dubbed Dogfather retires after fathering 300 puppies(GDD).</i>	Собака-поводир на <u>прізвисько Догфазер</u> <u>йде на пенсію</u> після того як <u>виродив</u> 300 цуценят.	Addition, morphological replacement
8. <i>Iran's largest biomass plant is inaugurated(ILB).</i>	У Ірані <u>урочисто відкрили</u> найбільший в країні завод по переробці біомаси.	Addition
9. <i>Your Guide to a Sun-Kissed Eid in the Indian Ocean(YGS).</i>	Ваш <u>путівник</u> до <u>сонячного Іду</u> в Індійському океані.	Concretization
10. <i>The Arctic is Burning – And It Is Changing The World(ABC).</i>	<u>Арктика у вогні</u> – це <u>змінює все.</u>	Morphological replacement, omission
11. <i>Asphalt plant threatens Feather River, communities(APT).</i>	<u>Асфальтобеттоний завод</u> <u>загрожує</u> річці Фізер, <u>повідомляють</u> місцеві.	Addition
12. <i>Nature The Artist: The Colony(NAC).</i>	Природа – мисткиня: <u>художня виставка</u> «Колонія».	Addition

<p>13. <u>A wave of youth ocean activism</u> in <u>Boston(WYO)</u>.</p>	<p>У Бостоні серед молоді набирає популярності океанський активізм.</p>	<p>Transposition, addition</p>
<p>14. <u>Microbial decomposition of biodegradable plastics on the deep sea-floor(MDB)</u>.</p>	<p>На дні морських глибин відбувається мікробне розкладання біорозкладного пластику.</p>	<p>Transposition, addition</p>
<p>15. <u>Light-induced evaporation; Study shows light can trigger water evaporation without heat(LIE)</u>.</p>	<p>Випаровування, викликане світлом: дослідження показують, що світло може випаровувати воду без нагрівання.</p>	<p>Morphological Replacement</p>
<p>16. <u>Fury as beautiful 70-year-old weeping willow tree is axed in Chalkwell Park(FBY)</u>.</p>	<p>Шалено красиву 70-річну плачучу вербу зрубали в парку Чоквелл.</p>	<p>Morphological replacement</p>
<p>17. <u>Battling desertification: Bringing soil back to life in semiarid Spain(BDB)</u>.</p>	<p>Боротьба з опустелюванням: в Іспанії, яка потерпає від засухи, почали підживлювати ґрунти.</p>	<p>Addition, transposition, syntactical replacement</p>
<p>18. <u>This thread about the world's most criminal cat is today's funniest, loveliest thing(TTA)</u>.</p>	<p>Це наймиліша та найсмішніша історія про найвідомішого кота-злочинця, яку ви коли-небудь чули.</p>	<p>Morphological replacement, modulation, transposition, addition</p>

19. <i>El Niño as <u>agitator</u> of new conflicts in Mindanao(ENA).</i>	Ель Ніньо <u>спричиняє</u> <u>все</u> нові конфлікти на острові Мінданао.	Morphological replacement, addition
20. <i>Brazil risks losing the Pampa grassland to <u>soy farms</u> and sand patches(BRL).</i>	Бразилія <u>ризикує</u> <u>втратити</u> <u>пасовища</u> Пампи через <u>ферми з виробництва сої</u> та піщані плями.	Addition
21. <i><u>Stressed Plants 'Cry'</u> - and Some Animals Can Probably Hear <u>Them</u>(SPC).</i>	Рослини <u>«плачуть»</u> в <u>стані стресу</u> – і деякі тварини <u>можуть це</u> <u>почути</u> .	Compensation, modulation
22. <i><u>Injecting Sulfur Into The Atmosphere Could Pose Dangerous Risks</u>(ISA).</i>	<u>Викиди</u> сірки в <u>атмосферу</u> <u>можуть</u> <u>бути небезпечними</u> .	Modulation, morphological replacement, omission
23. <i>Study <u>shows</u> new <u>habitats</u> affect plants' chemical defenses(SSN).</i>	Дослідники <u>пояснюють</u> , як нові <u>середовища існування</u> впливають на <u>хімічний захист рослин</u> .	Equivalent translation, modulation
24. <i>How tiger sharks wearing cameras <u>revealed</u> the world's largest seagrass ecosystem(HTS).</i>	Як камери на тигрових акулах <u>показали</u> найбільшу в світі екосистему морської трави.	Concretization, transposition
25. <i>Historical Canned Fish Samples Reveal <u>Insights</u></i>	Історичні зразки рибних консерв	Modulation

<i>into Marine Ecosystem Health(HCF).</i>	<i>розкривають <u>таємниці</u> морської екосистеми.</i>	
<i>26.Beavers can <u>bring</u> a tree <u>down</u> in a night(BCB).</i>	<i>Бобри можуть <u>звалити</u> <u>дерево</u> за ніч.</i>	Concretization
<i>27.<u>In a first</u>, these crab spiders appear to collaborate, creating camouflage(FCS).</i>	<i><u>Спочатку</u>, ці <u>навуки</u>-краби <u>співпрацюють</u> <u>зادля</u> створення камуфляжу.</i>	Full rearrangement, addition
<i>28.Florida's native snake population <u>sees decline</u> caused by invasive parasite: Researcher(FNS).</i>	<i>Дослідники <u>повідомляють</u>, <u>що</u> <u>місцева</u> <u>популяція</u> <u>змій</u> <u>Флориди</u> <u>скорочується</u> через паразитів.</i>	Concretization, addition, morphological replacement
<i>29.Want <u>a</u> <u>healthier</u> garden? Test your soil(WHG)!</i>	<i>Хочете <u>здоровіший</u> <u>сад</u>? <u>Перевірте</u> <u>грунт</u>!</i>	Equivalent translation
<i>30.Commensalism: <u>I</u> <u>Benefit</u>, <u>You Don't</u>, but <u>It's All Good</u>(CIB).</i>	<i>Коменсалізм: <u>від мене є</u> <u>користь</u>, <u>а</u> <u>від вас</u> <u>навпаки</u>, <u>але не в тому</u> <u>справа</u>.</i>	Full rearrangement
<i>31.<u>The health powers</u> of birdsong, breezes and bushes(HPB).</i>	<i><u>Цілющі</u> <u>властивості</u> <u>співу</u> <u>пташок</u>, <u>вітерцю</u> <u>та</u> <u>кущів</u>.</i>	Concretization
<i>32.Research <u>links</u> deforestation in Cambodia <u>to</u> <u>stunting</u> in</i>	<i>Дослідники <u>підтверджують</u> <u>зв'язок</u> <u>між</u> <u>вирубкою</u> <u>лісів</u> <u>у</u> <u>Камбоджі</u> <u>та</u></i>	Compensation, generalization

<u>kids, anemia in women</u> (RLD).	<u>проблеми зі здоров'ям у дітей та жінок.</u>	
33. <u>One fish or a school? It can sound the same to a shark</u> (OFS).	<u>Одна риба чи зграя? Акулі однаково.</u>	Full rearrangement, modulation
34. <u>The shrill carder: once-common bumblebee heading for extinction</u> (SCO).	<u>Лісовий джмімель: звичайна комаха за крок до вимирання.</u>	Generalization, equivalent translation
35. <u>LI's garbage problem calls for a regional approach</u> (LIG).	<u>Засмічення Лонг-Айленду вимагає регіонального підходу.</u>	Generalization, modulation
36. <u>Imminent Insect Demise Means Global Food Web is On Verge of Collapse</u> (IID).	<u>Глобальна харчова мережа знаходиться на межі краху через неминуче вимирання комах.</u>	Differentiation, transposition
37. <u>Barbara McKinney: Where flowers bloom so does hope</u> (BMW).	<u>Барбара Маккінні: де квіти, там завжди надія.</u>	Modulation
38. <u>A Rare Greenhouse Gas Comes From – Termite Pesticide</u> (RGG)?	<u>Термітний пестицид є причиною появи рідкісного парникового газу?</u>	Modulation, transposition
39. <u>How sea cucumbers are boosting the bioeconomy in Zanzibar</u> (HSC).	<u>Як морські огірки стимулюють біоекономіку Занзібару.</u>	Concretization

40. <i>La Niña likely to <u>develop</u> by <u>late</u> <u>summer</u>(LNL).</i>	Ля Нінья, <u>ймовірно</u> , <u>прийде наприкінці літа</u> .	Modulation, morphological replacement, addition
41. <i><u>Leave your dead leaves</u> <u>on the ground</u> this fall.</i>	<u>Не загрибайте</u> <u>листя цієї осені</u> (LDL).	Antonymous translation
42. <i>The social lives of kangaroos are more <u>complex</u> than we <u>thought</u>(SLK).</i>	Соціальне життя кенгуру <u>набагато цікавіше</u> , ніж ви уявляли.	Modulation
43. <i>Iconic savanna <u>mammals face</u> genetic <u>problems due to fences</u> and <u>roads</u>(ISM).</i>	<u>Через огорожі та паркани</u> <u>унікальні ссавці савани стикаються</u> з генетичними проблемами.	Transposition, Differentiation
44. <i>Breaking down the myths around <u>decomposer</u> <u>creatures</u>(BDM).</i>	Розвінчуємо <u>міфи</u> <u>навколо редуцентів</u> .	Equivalent translation
45. <i>'A glittering new world of <u>intrigue</u>': the rich stories <u>Britains insects</u> <u>have to tell</u>(GNW).</i>	«Сяючий <u>та інтригуючий</u> <u>новий світ</u> »: <u>багатообіцяючі історії, які мають розповісти британські комахи</u> .	Replacement, addition, differentiation, morphological replacement
46. <i>St. Johns County <u>storm</u> <u>cleanup</u>: beware of <u>scammers</u>(SJC).</i>	<u>Толока через шторм</u> в <u>окрузі Сент-Джонс</u> : <u>стережіться шахраїв</u> .	Transposition, concretization

<p>47. <i>Megongs giant fish threatened by dams and wetland conversions</i>(MGF).</p>	<p><u>Греблі та зміна водно-болотних угідь загрожують гігантській рибі в Мегонгу.</u></p>	<p>Transposition, concretization</p>
<p>48. <i>Fruit alcohol content and seed dispersal – birds vs mammals</i>(FAC).</p>	<p><u>Птахи проти ссавців: до чого тут вміст алкоголю у фруктах та розкидування насіння?</u></p>	<p>Equivalent translation</p>
<p>49. <i>A Leap Towards Building Synthetic Organisms</i>(LBS).</p>	<p><u>Стрибок до створення синтетичних організмів.</u></p>	<p>Equivalent translation</p>
<p>50. <i>Repeated upslope biome shifts in Saxifraga during late-Cenozoic climate cooling</i>(RUB).</p>	<p><u>Під час пізнього Кайнозійського похолодання відбулися неодноразові зміни біоми домикаменя.</u></p>	<p>Equivalent translation, transposition</p>

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено специфіці відтворення українською мовою засобів образної номінації текстів екологічної тематики. У ході роботи висвітлено основні терміни у галузі, описані дослідження в межах лінгвістики та перекладознавства, і здійснений аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження.

Ключові слова: відтворення образних засобів, образна номінація, екологічний дискурс, перекладацькі трансформації.