

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: Climate Change Terminology as a Problem of English-Ukrainian  
Translation (Based on Modern Mass Media Discourse)

Group PA 08-20

Faculty of German

Philology and Translation

Education Programme:

English and Second Foreign Language:

Interpreting and Translation

in Business Communication

Majoring 035 Philology

**Iryna POLISHCHUK**

Research supervisor:

**Kateryna NYKYTCHENKO**

Candidate of Philology

Associate Professor

Kyiv – 2024

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Факультет германської філології і перекладу  
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з  
англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру \_\_\_\_\_  
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування \_\_\_\_\_

(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»),  
дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)

Захист \_\_\_\_\_  
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка \_\_\_\_\_

(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною  
системою, дата, підпис викладача)

## КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

### ТЕРМІНОЛОГІЯ СФЕРИ ЗМІНИ КЛІМАТУ ЯК ПРОБЛЕМА АНГЛО-УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПЕРЕКЛАДУ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ СУЧАСНОГО МАС-МЕДІЙНОГО ДИСКУРСУ)

Поліщук Ірина  
студентка групи Па 08-20

Керівник курсової роботи \_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис)

кандидат філологічних наук, доцент  
Катерина НИКИТЧЕНКО

Київський національний лінгвістичний університет  
Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови

Завідувач кафедри теорії і  
практики перекладу з  
англійської мови

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)  
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.  
\_\_\_\_\_ вересня 2023 р.

## ЗАВДАННЯ

### на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови для студентів IV курсу

студентки 4 курсу Па 08-20 групи, факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія**, спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно)**, перша – англійська, освітня програма **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації**

Тема роботи Термінологія сфери зміну клімату як проблема англо-українського перекладу (на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу)

Науковий керівник Никитченко Катерина Петрівна

Дата видачі завдання 1 листопада 2023 року

### Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання теоретичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 1)	1–5 листопада 2023 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання практичної частини курсової роботи (розділ 2)	7–11 лютого 2024 р.	
3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2024 р.	
4.	Оцінювання курсових робіт науковими керівниками, підготовка студентами презентацій до захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2024 р.	
5.	Захист курсової роботи (за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2024 р.	

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

Студент \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

## РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

Студентки 4 курсу групи Па 08-20 факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, освітня програма Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад у бізнес-комунікації Поліщук Ірини Володимирівни

за темою Термінологія сфери зміну клімату як проблема англо-українського перекладу (на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу)

	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – <b>5</b> , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – <b>0</b> )	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , незначні помилки в оформленні – <b>8</b> , значні помилки в оформленні – <b>4</b> , оформлення переважно невірне – <b>0</b> )	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>15</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>10</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>5</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>20</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>15</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>10</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

Оцінка:

«До захисту»

\_\_\_\_\_ (42-70 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

«На доопрацювання»

\_\_\_\_\_ (0-41 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

” ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 р.

## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER 1	
CLIMATE CHANGE TERMINOLOGY AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE .....	3
1.1 Climate change terminology as a language phenomenon .....	3
1.2 Theoretical framework of translating terminological units.....	8
1.3 Specifics of mass media discourse text analysis .....	14
CHAPTER 2	
RENDERING CLIMATE CHANGE TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE TEXTS .....	18
2.1 Transcoding in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse.....	18
2.2 Lexical and semantic transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse .....	22
2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse .....	27
CONCLUSIONS.....	38
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	40
LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES .....	43
LIST OF DATA SOURCES .....	43
ANNEXES.....	45
Annex A.....	45
Annex B.....	48
Annex C.....	60
PE3IOME.....	61

## INTRODUCTION

**The term paper's main idea** is to characterize the climate change terminology as a problem of English-Ukrainian translation based on modern mass media discourse.

**The theoretical background of the problem** is theoretical and practical researches on terminology by H. M. Aly Ahmed, M. T. Cabré, A. Condamines, A. S. Diakov, I. S. Kvitko, T. R. Kyiak, I. Pūtele, D. Sageder, J. C. Sager, L. O. Symonenko, M. Vakulenko, M. A. Zhovtobriukh, Y. Zhytin. Climate change terminology was studied by A. Adhikari and several other researchers. In turn, the background of terminology translation is laid in the works by E. Ajunwa, M. Bello, M. Costeleanu, B. Hatim, V. I. Karaban, L. M. Kyrychuk, A. Roskoša, O. V. Shaparenko.

**The rationale** of studying climate change terminology as a problem of English-Ukrainian translation is in the need of ensuring accurate and accessible information about climate change to Ukrainian-speaking audiences. Climate change is a pressing global issue that affects every country and region, and accurate translation of climate change terminology is essential for effective communication of information, policies, and actions related to climate change. By accurately translating climate change terminology, translators can help increase public awareness and understanding of climate change issues, facilitate informed decision-making, and contribute to international efforts to address climate change. Additionally, studying climate change terminology in the context of mass media discourse allows translators to adapt language and messaging to the preferences and cultural nuances of Ukrainian-speaking audiences, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of climate communication and efforts.

**The aim** of the research is to analyze the specifics of translating English climate change terminology into Ukrainian based on modern mass media discourse.

There are the following research **objectives**:

1) to characterize climate change terminology as a language phenomenon;

2) to describe the theoretical framework of translating terminological units;

3) to determine the specifics of mass media discourse text analysis;

4) to analyze transcoding in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse;

5) to highlight the specifics of applying lexical and semantic transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse;

6) to specify the use of lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse.

**The object** of the research is climate change terminology in English mass media discourse and their Ukrainian translations.

The investigation **subject** is the translation transformations applied while rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian.

**The research material** is 50 sentences from The Guardian articles on climate change dated of 2023–2024 and including 50 units of climate change terminology.

**The methods** of the research include analysis and synthesis of information in theoretical sources, methods of semantic and translational (transformational) analysis, as well as method of quantitative calculations.

**The theoretical and practical significance** of the research lies in the expansion of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of climate terminology. The results of the conducted research can be implemented in the teaching of English lexicology courses and aspect translation. The obtained information can also be used in lexicography for the purpose of codification and unification of climate change terminology and in the creation of dictionaries of such terminology.

**Brief outline of the research paper structure.** The paper consists of Introduction, two Chapters, Conclusions, Bibliography, List of Reference Sources, List of Data Sources, three Annexes and Summary.

# CHAPTER 1

## CLIMATE CHANGE TERMINOLOGY AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

### 1.1 Climate change terminology as a language phenomenon

It is well known that applied needs create impetus for fundamental research; for example, needs for natural language processing have encouraged linguistics researchers in their work, particularly in formal syntax [19: 220]. The use of terminology is crucial for effective specialized communication, as it plays a vital role in facilitating the comprehension of scientific and technical terms along with their corresponding definitions [28: 124]. Given the continual growth of knowledge and ongoing technological advancements in the climate change sphere, it is there is a need in universally accepted, standardized, and consistent terminology. This is crucial for all stakeholders to cultivate a common understanding, facilitate effective communication, and prevent confusion and misconceptions [16: 4].

**Terminology** can exist as an independent and distinct scientific discipline, featuring its own theory and emphasis on constructing a theoretical framework. Alternatively, it may adopt a practical approach, involving the compilation, description, processing, and presentation of terms within specific subject fields. The ultimate goal is to enhance communication among stakeholders involved in the standardization of these terms [28: 126], see Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Categorization of terminology as a separate science discipline  
or as a practice / art [13: 789]

	<b>Terminology as a separate scientific discipline</b>	<b>Terminology as a practice and art</b>
Use	Developing a theoretical framework for Terminology within which the dynamics of terminology	For communication in specialized fields. For communication through intermediaries.



Continuation of Table 1.1

	<b>Terminology as a separate scientific discipline</b>	<b>Terminology as a practice and art</b>
	(term growth and terminological formation) can be described.	For compiling glossaries and dictionaries of specialized fields.
Used by	Linguists Scientists from cognitive sciences Sociolinguists	Specialists in given fields Intermediaries (semi-specialists, interpreters, translators)
Output	Consolidated theory of Terminology	Standardized dictionaries for specialized fields

A unit of terminology is a **term**. According to A. Condamines, a term can be defined as **a signifier** made up of one word (isolated term) or several words (complex term) which designates without ambiguity a concept within a particular domain. In particular, it is evident that terms seamlessly integrate into discourse while adhering to the rules of the language of reference. However, it is important to acknowledge that certain types of terms may pose challenges in their behavior as words within this language [19: 220].

Moreover, the function of **representation** is also one of the characteristics of terms; it allows a link to be established between linguistic and extra-linguistic facts. So, we can say that a sign is both a linguistic sign and a knowledge marker, and terms are the linguistic representation of the concept [29: 90].

Terms are closely tied to a specific **domain**, although the concept of a domain is somewhat imprecise. Nevertheless, it holds true that terms, or more precisely concepts, derive their significance within a particular domain or realm of reasoning. Consequently, the field of terminology, as a scientific discipline, shares similarities with sociolinguistics. Similar to sociolinguistics, the analysis of conditions influencing discourse production, such as speaker status and competence, is crucial. The individual with the highest proficiency in manipulating concepts and terms is considered an expert.

Terms are also linked to **concepts**. Primarily, it is crucial to position this concept in relation to the referent and the “signifié” [19: 221]. Thus, the process of

defining the concept of a term is long and diverse. Its complexity arises from the inherent difficulty in defining the concept of “concept” itself. Among various perspectives on this notion, it is important to highlight the approach presented in the international standard ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.4, considering it as a unit of knowledge formed by a unique combination of characteristics [31: 14]. Another viewpoint, proposed by the “Dictionary of Ukrainian language,” defines a concept as “one of the forms of thinking, a result of the generalization of essential attributes of the object of reality” [34: 168]. Given its closer alignment with terminological issues, the latter definition appears more suitable for this study. Notably, since the term “concept” first appeared (traditionally assumed to be in 1876, although the Ukrainian thinker G. Konyskyi had used the word *термін* in the 18th century), it has remained without a single, universally accepted definition [36: 683].

Obviously, it is impossible to formulate a comprehensive overview of all existing definitions of a term. Therefore, it is appropriate to limit with the most important ones. In its historical evolution, the concept of “term” was interpreted as: 1) a word or a collocation that expresses a concept of some special science, technology, art, social life, etc. [33: 522]; 2) a word or a collocation being the exact name of a special concept for any field of science, technology, production, social political life, culture, etc. [3: 70]; 3) nominees of the system of concepts (realities) of science, technology, official language and their reflection in production, social life or their individual spheres; and each term in a specific field has a socially recognized meaning [9: 47]; 4) a word or verbal complex that corresponds to the concept of a certain organized field of knowledge (science, technology), which enter into systemic relations with other words and verbal complexes and form together with them in each individual case and at a certain time a closed system characterized by high informativeness, unambiguity, accuracy and expressive neutrality [5: 21]. etc.

According to M. Vakulenko, the above definitions cannot be considered as successful. Firstly, one should be aware that the Latin word *terminus* is not the etymon of *a term*, as far as the latter is derived from the Greek *τέρμα* “end, boundary”. Secondly, the qualification “special” is not quite correct, because the

terms are normally classified as belonging to the groups of the common ones (*distance, light, section, speed, star, water*), general (*analysis, analogy, category, synthesis*), cross-disciplinary (*electricity, osmosis, proton, weight*), field terms (*bosons, gluons, quarks*), etc. [31: 16].

Adherents of the **substantive approach** assert that a term is a unique word or word combination differing from other nominative units by characteristics such as unambiguity, exactness, systematic character, and independence of context [1]. However, this perspective, which opposes terms to words, is considered by many linguists as “rejected by modern science” [2: 10]. The extent to which terms remain “special” is still open for debate. For instance, physics, as a natural science encompassing all aspects of the world, does not necessitate a separate artificial language. The most natural way to develop specialized language in physics is as a continuation of literary language, incorporating necessary specific features. Physics has widely embraced words of general use, including polysemantic ones that acquire specific meanings in a terminological context. However, these lexemes, when used in a non-terminological sense, can carry emotional bias or be classified as conversational.

On the other hand, the **functional (descriptive) approach** posits that terms are not special words but words serving a “special function”. While this approach has been productive in term theory creation, it acknowledges that most of these “special” functions are inherent to ordinary words. Additionally, there is no clear boundary between terms and common vocabulary, as the interchange between trivial language and terminology through terminologization and determinologization never stops.

In conclusion, the debate over the nature of terms, whether as distinct words or words with special functions, persists. **Stylistic neutrality** is not always essential in terminological vocabulary, as emotional and expressive elements can enhance communication, especially when describing complex scientific phenomena [31: 17].

So, there is a variety of definition of term depending on the researcher’s approach and aims. In current research, taking into account the nominative nature of the term and specifics of its functioning in the language, the term is seen as “a

concise to the limit concept definition that is presented according to the rules of the native language and concerns a certain element of the external or inner world of a human, is referred as a term. One may say even profounder: a verbal name of the nodal concept of the abstract logic design of person's conscious perception of the external or inner world, is called a term" [10: 33]. Hence, a term is the node element of human realization of interaction processes with one's external and internal world [10: 33].

Each branch of science has its own terminology. According to WHO, **climate change** refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity [32: URL]. Climate change is a long-term shift in the climate of a specific location, region or planet. The shift is measured by changes in features associated with average weather, such as temperature, wind patterns and precipitation. Climate change is the biggest emerging environmental challenge to date [11: vii].

Humans and other species have successfully navigated numerous climatic changes in the past. Human adaptability, whether biologically or culturally, is most effective when changes are gradual and foreseeable. Rapid and unexpected changes, such as climate surprises, pose significant risks to human cultures, societies, other species, and the ecosystems they inhabit. While humanity may have the capacity to adapt to such changes, it comes at a high cost, leading to severe disruptions in economic, ecological, agricultural, and human health domains. Understanding past climate variability provides insights into Earth's natural sensitivity and variability. This knowledge is crucial for recognizing the risks associated with altering the Earth system through activities like greenhouse gas emissions and large-scale changes in land cover [18: 24].

Climate change terminology is designed to facilitate clear communication and understanding among scientists, policymakers, and the general public as they engage in discussions, research, and decision-making related to climate change and its effects on the planet. Taking into account the above discussion on term definition, **climate change terminology** can roughly be defined as a specialized set of words, phrases,

and concepts used to describe and discuss the various aspects, processes, impacts, and responses related to climate change.

This terminology encompasses a range of scientific, technical, policy-related, and public communication terms specific to the field of climate science and environmental studies. It includes terms related to greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, adaptation, mitigation, sustainable development, and the various environmental, social, and economic implications of shifts in climate patterns [39: 1–3].

Hence, terminology is both a scientific discipline and a practical tool for effective communication in climate change discussions. It highlights the need for universally accepted terminology to foster shared understanding and prevent misconceptions; and a term as a concise concept definition adhering to native language rules. Climate change terminology is a specialized set of words, phrases, and concepts crucial for communication among scientists, policymakers, and the public.

## **1.2 Theoretical framework of translating terminological units**

Translation poses numerous challenges due to language differences, encompassing morphological, phonological, and lexical aspects. Consequently, the translation process involves multiple steps, demanding precision, organization, and accuracy from the translator in the application of strategies, approaches, methods, and procedures [27: 139].

To deliver a translation of adequate quality, translators must be conscious of potential challenges and equipped to address them. While opinions may vary on what constitutes adequate quality, B. Hatim and J. Munday [24: 10] propose a consensus involving the literal rendering of meaning, adherence to form, and a focus on overall accuracy. A translation should not require excessive effort from the reader to grasp its message; it should be simple and easily understandable. However, striking the balance between simplicity and clarity for the target audience while incorporating

specific details relevant to the text's domain or field – ensuring both precision and appeal – presents a complex task. The aim is for the reader to comprehend the logic of the text effortlessly.

According to E. Ajunwa, **translation problems** can be categorized into two fundamental types – external and internal or self-inflicted [12: URL]. **External challenges** may first arise from the nature of the source-language text itself, such as when it is extensive, intricate, highly scientific, or technical. Secondly, they may result from the ambiguity of polysemantic terms or a lack of terminology in the target language. Researcher A. Dukate associates these issues with translation due to its hybrid nature. According to A. Dukate, any translation exhibits features of a hybrid text “due to the nature of translation as a hybrid text anchored in the two relevant cultures – the source culture and the target culture” [21: 27]. The hybridity of the text could be a primary reason why translators face challenges in text comprehension, a fundamental prerequisite for producing an adequate and understandable translation. To address the hybrid nature of translation, scholars and professionals in the field recommend and implement two main translation strategies: domestication and foreignization [21: 27].

Among the basic **terminology problems**, the following should be mentioned: 1) meanings of existing polysemantic terms are ambiguous and/or synonymous; 2) one term refers to several concepts; 3) several terms refer to one concept; 4) there is a lack of consistency in term creation; 5) lack of an appropriate term in the target language [26: 16].

Moreover, the problems are caused by the dynamic nature of terminology, constantly expanding and evolving with the introduction of new terms. Typically, languages either adopt foreign terms through domestication or opt for zero translation. In cases where a term is novel and lacks an official translation, multiple versions may surface. While one variant may eventually gain acceptance over time, there could be a disconnect between what the audience prefers and what officials endorse. This places translators in a quandary – technically, they are expected to use the officially accepted term, but doing so might lead to a lack of understanding

among the audience who anticipates a different variant commonly used in daily communication.

Furthermore, terms found in scientific and technical texts can be perplexing and challenging. Certain languages possess terms and words with specific meanings, but when translators attempt to convey them from the source language to the target language, they may encounter difficulties finding an appropriate equivalent, making it challenging to convey the intended meaning. While the internet provides a wide array of online dictionaries and databases, certain fields, such as climate change, may lack specific terminology in the target language. Consequently, there is a recurring issue of identifying the right equivalent term in the target language [27: 143]. Thus, translators find it difficult to translate these terms because they are either new to them or they are symbols of particular concepts that do not exist in the culture, philosophy, and history of the target language [15: 11].

**Internal or self-inflicted problems** most often are as follows: a limited amount of vocabulary / terminology acquired by novice translators, a lack of background knowledge, a lack of grammar knowledge, spelling mistakes, mistakes of style as well as tight deadlines [27: 146].

O. V. Sharapenko mentions the survey “Inbox Translation” (2020), according to which 52% of respondents acknowledged not having obtained formal translator or interpreter certifications in their native language, revealing a potential gap in professional qualifications. When assessing the proficiency of English among those seeking their first job, only 28% rated it as advanced or above average, while a third demonstrated basic or below-average language command. Interestingly, employed novice professionals with up to a year of experience exhibited a higher English proficiency, with 45% rating their level as advanced or above average. This highlights a significant competency gap within the translation community. The observed disparities underscore the necessity to reconsider approaches to translating lexical units in the specialized field into Ukrainian and develop strategies to enhance overall translation quality. Considering the reported low level of professionalism among over half of Ukrainian translators in the professional domain, this

incompetence may be a significant driver behind the reliance on borrowings [30: 239].

For a translation to be accurate, faithful, and reliable, the translator needs basic knowledge in a specific field, enabling a thorough understanding of the text. Translators must stay updated on the latest information in their specialized field and be prepared to enhance their vocabulary and terminology knowledge. However, keeping pace with the continuously expanding terminology is challenging even for specialized translators. Additionally, translators should be familiar with related documents and materials that can aid the translation process, as dictionaries may not always provide solutions to technical terminology issues [20: URL].

It is worth acknowledging that translators often face heightened challenges when dealing with both types of problems (internal or self-inflicted and external). For example, a novice translator's limited vocabulary issue becomes more complex when combined with a lack of terms in the target language related to advanced technology or new social phenomena [27: 141].

Nevertheless, the primary mechanisms for replicating terminological units involve borrowing, encompassing the following techniques: transcoding, loan translation, explication, and equivalent translation.

**Transcoding** is employed when the auditory and/or visual representation of a word in the source language is conveyed using the alphabet of the target language. This occurs during the translation of terminological neologisms in situations where the culture, particularly the scientific context of the language of translation, lacks a corresponding concept and an equivalent translation. In such instances, the translator faces the challenge of selecting words in the translation language that aptly capture the meaning of the concept and align with term formation standards. Transcoding of terms is particularly prevalent when the translation language's term consists of international elements of Latin or ancient Greek. In transcoding, four distinct subtypes are identified: transliteration, transcribing, blended transcoding, adapted transcoding.



**Transliteration** is the procedure where the doubling of consonants between vowels is typically omitted, and the letter *r* at the end is often transferred, regardless of its pronunciation in the source language word (e.g., *buffer* – *буфер*; *conflict* – *конфлікт*; *indicator* – *індикатор*; *multimedia* – *мультимедіа*; *operator* – *оператор*; *port* – *порт*).

**Transcribing** is characterized by the transfer of the letter *r* (e.g., *browser* – *браузер*; *cartridge* – *картридж*; *cluster* – *класстер*).

**Blended transcoding** involves the use of transcription with elements of transliteration and vice versa (e.g., *adaptor* – *адаптор*; *chipset* – *чіпсет*; *chorus* – *хорус*; *codex* – *кодекс*; *on-line* – *он-лайн*).

**Adapted transcoding** occurs when the word from the source language is adapted to the structural features of the target language. This terminological translation tool exhibits specific characteristics, such as the use of softening at the end of a word in Ukrainian, which may be absent in the English word (e.g., *module* – *модуль*); the inclusion of a generic ending in the translation language, as seen in *modification* – *модифікація*; and the omission of the doubling of consonants between vowels in the Ukrainian language, for instance, *command* – *команда* [30: 239–240].

**Loan translation** ranks second in terms of frequency of use as a translation method. This approach involves selecting the first equivalent in the dictionary of the translated language as the counterpart for a simple or, more commonly, a complex term in English. When translating terminological units using loan translation, the constituent parts – morphemes or words – are replaced with their lexical equivalents in the target language. This method is predominantly employed for translating complex terms, often applied to compound words.

Loan translation is frequently used for complex terms formed with widely acknowledged words, and it may involve changing the order of the loan elements. In some instances, transcribing and loan translation occur simultaneously. Here are some examples: *artificial neural network* – *штучна нейронна мережа*; *composite key* – *композитний ключ*; *control panel* – *панель управління*.

When dealing with word combinations consisting of terms that are not yet established in a specific field of science or technology in the language of translation and require interpretation, the method of **explication** is employed [4: 178]. Explication is a lexical-grammatical transformation where a lexical unit in the original language is replaced by a word combination providing an explanation or definition of the unit. Explication is particularly useful for translating multi-component terminological phrases, as illustrated by examples such as *burning* – *запис компакт-диска*; *business application* – *програма комерційних розрахунків*; *crossfade* – *плавний перехід від одного звукового фрагмента або відеокліпа до іншого*; *gigaflops* – *мільярд операцій з рухомою (плаваючою) комою (крапкою) за секунду* [30: 240].

**Equivalent translation** occurs when the meaning of the English word aligns completely with the meaning of the Ukrainian word during the translation process. Equivalence serves as the foundation for communicative similarity, marking a text as a translation. The concept of equivalence in translation involves reproducing the content of the original, encompassing emotional, stylistic, figurative, and aesthetic functions of language units [1: 112]. Therefore, equivalence extends beyond the notion of “accuracy of translation”, which typically refers only to preserving the “subject-logical content” of the original.

In essence, the norm of equivalence aims for maximum alignment with the original. Examples include *accept* – *приймати*; *addition* – *додавання*; *alarm* – *тривога*; *align* – *вирівняти*; *clock* – *генератор, годинник*; *erase* – *витерти* [30: 240].

Thus, external and internal translation problems include issues related to source text nature, polysemy, and terminology. Translating terminological units involves mechanisms like transcoding, loan translation, explication, and equivalent translation. Overall, effective translation requires continual adaptation to evolving language dynamics.

### 1.3 Specifics of mass media discourse text analysis

The second half of the 20th century and the early 21st century have witnessed rapid growth in mass communication and new information technologies. The dynamic development of traditional media, coupled with the pervasive influence of the Internet, has given rise to a unified information environment, interwoven with various media streams. The Internet and its related technologies are assuming a pivotal role as a primary means of mass communication and a crucial information resource, facilitating the functioning and dissemination of extensive information. Consequently, the exponential expansion of mass communication has inevitably influenced the dynamics of word diffusion and the character of linguistic change [23: 98].

The media of mass communication, or **mass media** for short, are agencies for the dissemination of information to large and anonymous audiences. In a narrow definition, the term “mass media” refers to the print media, such as newspapers and magazines, to the electronic media, such as radio and television, and to the online media on the Internet [25: URL].

**Mass media discourse** (mass information discourse) is a type of speech activity in the media, aimed at informing the audience about various spheres of social life through mass communication (through television, radio, Internet, print media, etc.). It is a peculiar and specific category of modern media linguistics, involving special methods, means and techniques of analysis. It is connected, first of all, with the expansion of media channels – printed content (newspapers, magazines) and interactive material (radio, television, Internet, advertising) [23: 103]. As a special type of mass communication media discourse is a social phenomenon, whose main function is to influence mass audience through content-based information and evaluative data transmitted by media channels. Consequently, media discourse is a mechanism of updating information through different communication tools of Media Institute [17: URL].

The communicative situation of the mass media is characterized by: 1) multiple originators who produce the media messages; 2) the periodicity and general accessibility of these messages to the public; 3) a dispersed mass audience, which receives the media messages simultaneously or almost simultaneously; 4) the unequal distribution of speaking or writing rights, which also imply a lack of feedback. In recent years media language has also been characterized by 5) an increasing delinearization and modularization [25: URL].

Media discourse is integrated into social, personal and professional relationships and can be used to achieve appropriate illocutionary effect. Media discourse is a leading type of discourse that penetrates into all types of institutional and everyday communication. **Mediatexts** become significant means of forming society outlook and world perception of individuals.

Media discourse mirrors the state of society, reflects both positive and negative changes in a certain period of its development. Choosing a linguistic unit, grammatical form or structure addressers show not only their individual language preferences and habits, but also signify about language skills of individual classes and social groups, i.e. the society of a certain historical period [17: URL].

As A. Bell claims, during the last 100 years the language of media has changed in the following way: 1) the ideological frame has changed – there is no longer just the “official narrative”, but the official becomes one account among others; 2) the discourse structure has moved from multiple decked headlines which almost tell the story, to single, short, telegraphic headlines which summarise the lead sentence; 3) the lexicon has moved on. Some words strike as archaic less than 100 years later, for others length makes them out of place in a headline and they are replaced by shorter, punchier items; 7) the syntax also has tightened; function words drop out, there is a shift to emphasise action and agency through *by* and the introduction of verbs. An entire clausal structure (*that* + subjunctive) has become obsolete [14: 198].

The text fragment presented in Annex A is suggested for the discourse analysis as an example of mass media discourse text on climate change. It is an extract of the article on climate change in The Guardian, one of the top British media. The analyzed

extract says that the internationally agreed-upon threshold to prevent Earth from entering a new superheated era is expected to be “passed for all practical purposes” by May 2024, according to James Hansen, a prominent climate scientist. Hansen warns that global heating caused by fossil fuel combustion and amplified by the El Niño climatic event will likely push temperatures up to 1.7C above pre-industrial levels. This exceeds the commitment to limit global heating to 1.5C made by governments worldwide. Despite debates on the rate of global heating, Hansen emphasizes that the 1.5C threshold is being breached, signaling the urgency for climate action.

So, the article has the corresponding topic and main idea and is aimed at informing broad audience on the issue. The author of the article is The Guardian journalist, and the actor is James Hansen, a prominent climate scientist, who is an expert in this sphere.

Taking into account the communicative function of the text, it belongs to the so-called “grey zone”. In particular, as a news report, it is partially aimed to reporting the state of action in the chosen area. In this regard, it is close to artefact academic text on climate change informing the reader about the possibility of Earth entering a new superheated era and the need to avoid it; thus, it is non-fictional text. On the other hand, the presented text also influences the real world indirectly, through artistic images, and hidden knowledge, which the reader has to infer from it which makes it close also to mentafact texts. Thus, as a text of mass media, it is “grey zone” text as it deals with the facts of the real world but have certain linguistic features of the fictional texts (emotional colouring, author’s evaluation of the events, the use of stylistic devices and expressive means of the language which are discussed below performing persuasive function of human speech.

The analyzed text has the extralingual parameters inherent for contemporary Internet mass media, such as numerous hyperlinks, clickable pictures. It also uses traditional The Guardian fonts to be presented in uniform style.

On the stylistic level, the text includes such tropes and figures of speech as epithet: *a new superheated era*; metaphor: *the godfather of climate science*; *the naturally reoccurring El Niño climatic event, will by May push temperatures to as*

*much as 1.7C (3F) above the average; the 1.5C ceiling cannot be considered breached until a string of several years exceed this limit; a widening gap between the amount of energy being absorbed by the Earth from the sun and the amount returning to space; a significant milestone; and irony: bet \$100 to a donut on this and be sure of getting a free donut, if you can find a sucker willing to take the bet.*

The vocabulary used in the article includes numerous proper names: *James Hansen; Nasa; Acapulco, Mexico; Hurricane Otis; Cristopher Rogel Blanquet/Getty Images; El Niño; US Congress; the United Nations*; including abbreviated ones: *United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*. Interesting enough, the article includes rude words as a part of citation which increases the speaker's expressivity: *the story being told by the United Nations, with the acquiescence of its scientific advisory body, the IPCC, is a load of bullshit.*

Numerous units of climate change terminology are used in the article, such as: *global heating; threshold; climate science; climate change; fossil fuels; climatic event; temperatures; greenhouse gas emissions; melting ice; global temperature*. Climate change terminology is in the core of the process of transmitting actual information from the author to the reader and performs mostly nominative, cognitive and distributing functions verbalizing certain concepts in the climate change sphere and presenting the thematic marking of the text. However, it also performs some stylistic functions, such as function of creating the mental connection between the author of the text and the reader which creates the atmosphere of equality and thus makes the text more trustful.

Thus, media discourse, a speech activity in the media, informs the audience through various channels. It reflects societal changes and forms outlooks. A linguistic shift in media language is noted in recent decades. The article analyzed from The Guardian discusses the likelihood of surpassing the climate change threshold by May 2024, emphasizing urgency for climate action. The text highlights the extralingual parameters of contemporary Internet mass media. The article employs stylistic devices, such as epithets, metaphors and irony, uses proper names, abbreviations, and includes strong language for emphasis, and incorporates climate change terminology.

## CHAPTER 2

### RENDERING CLIMATE CHANGE TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION OF MASS MEDIA DISCOURSE TEXTS

#### 2.1 Transcoding in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse

The basic means of transcoding climate change terminology in mass media discourse while translating it into Ukrainian are transliteration and calque. These means allow to represent the graphic or the semantic form of the words in translation respectfully.

In particular, **transliteration** is “substitution of letters of a certain writing by the letters of another writing independently of their pronunciation” [35: 230], i.e., rewriting the text within a different alphabet. It is not quite widely used when rendering mass media discourse climate change terminology in translation.

In particular, this means can be applicable when translating the names of the related sciences of Latin origin, such as *sedimentology* “the study of sedimentary rocks and the processes by which they are formed” [40: URL] – *седиментологія* where the suffix is adapted to the norms of the target language, however, the rest of the term is transliterated: (35) *I won medals for coming top for everything, from earth materials to sedimentology, atmospheric science to oceanography* (RIT: URL) – Я отримувала медалі за те, що ставала найкращою у всьому, від земних матеріалів до *седиментології*, атмосферних наук та океанографії.

**Calque**, or loan translation, is a transformation creating a complex lexical unit (either a single word or a fixed phrasal expression) that was created by an item-by-item translation of the (complex) source unit [22: URL].

In the course of rendering climate change terminology in mass media discourse, **semantic calque**, i.e. transcoding (literal translation according to one of

the dictionary meanings of a lexical unit) of a word combination, is used, for example,

- *climatic condition* “one of the the general weather conditions of a place” [38: URL] – *кліматична умова*: (12) *Zeke Hausfather, a climate scientist at Stripe and Berkeley Earth, said “I disagree a bit with Hansen” that global temperatures will not be less than 1.4C above pre-industrial times once there is a countervailing La Niña, a reverse climatic condition to El Niño* (MGH: URL) – Зік Хаусфатер, кліматолог зі «Страйп енд Бенклі Ерс», сказав, що «трохи не згоден з Гансеном» з приводу того, що глобальні температури будуть не менше ніж на 1,4°C вищими за температури доіндустріальних часів, коли настане Ла-Нінья, компенсуюча кліматична умова, зворотна до Ель Ніньо;

- *sustainable world* “a global state where human activities meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [38: URL] – *стійкий світ*: (18) *In an extract from her book Not the End of the World, data scientist Hannah Ritchie explains how her work taught her that there are more reasons for hope than despair about climate change – and why a truly sustainable world is in reach* (RIT: URL) – В уривку зі своєї книги «Не кінець світу» дослідниця даних Ханна Річі пояснює, як її робота навчила її тому, що у питанні зміни клімату є більше причин для надії, ніж для відчаю, і чому справді стійкий світ досі можливий;

- *humanitarian disaster* “a crisis or event that causes significant harm, suffering, or loss of life among a population, often requiring urgent assistance and relief efforts to alleviate human suffering and protect lives” [38: URL] – *гуманітарна катастрофа*: (22) *A 6C warmer world might be short-lived – it could quickly spiral into 8C, 10C or more. It would be a massive humanitarian disaster* (RIT: URL) – Потепління на 6°C може бути недовгим – воно може швидко перетворитися на 8°C, 10°C або більше. Це буде масштабна гуманітарна катастрофа;

- *global climate* “the long-term patterns and averages of weather conditions, including temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind patterns, and atmospheric



pressure, across the entire Earth” [38: URL] – *глобальний клімат*: (27) *It combines them all to map out what will happen to the global climate* (RIT: URL) – Вона їх всі поєднує, щоб визначити, що станеться з глобальним кліматом;

- *“natural” disaster* “catastrophic events that occur as a result of natural processes of the Earth” [38: URL] – *«природне» лихо*: (34) *I went looking for other areas where my preconceptions might be wrong. I started with data on “natural” disasters* (RIT: URL) – Я почала шукати інші сфери, де мої упередження могли виявитися хибними. Я почала з даних про «природні» лиха;

- *global south* “a geopolitical concept used to describe countries located primarily in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly those in Africa, Latin America, Asia (excluding Japan), and Oceania” [38: URL] – *глобальний південь*: (41) *At the same time, we have been seeing a reduction of funds going in general to the global south, and very little is going to climate change* (HED: URL) – У той же час ми спостерігаємо скорочення коштів, які загалом спрямовуються на глобальний південь, і з них дуже мало йде на боротьбу із зміною клімату;

- *green policy* “government initiatives, regulations, and strategies aimed at promoting environmental sustainability and reducing negative impacts on the environment” [38: URL] – *зелена політика*: (44) *On Monday, the prime minister, Rishi Sunak, indicated he may delay or abandon some green policies under pressure from the right wing of his party* (CDG: URL) – У понеділок прем’єр-міністр Ріші Сунак заявив, що може відкласти або відмовитися від деяких зелених політик під тиском правого крила своєї партії.

In other cases, however, the word order in the word combination is changed due to the differences in grammatical structures of the source and the target languages, for example:

- *climate change* “any significant change in the measures of climate lasting for an extended period of time” [38: URL] – *зміна клімату*: (1) *James Hansen, the former Nasa scientist credited for alerting the world to the dangers of climate change in the 1980s, said that global heating caused by the burning of fossil fuels, amplified by the naturally reoccurring El Niño climatic event, will by May push temperatures*

*to as much as 1.7C (3F) above the average experienced before industrialization* (MGH: URL) – Джеймс Гансен, колишній науковець НАСА, який попередив світ про небезпеку зміни клімату у 1980-х роках, розповів, що глобальне нагрівання, спричинене спалюванням викопного палива та посилене природно повторюваною кліматичною подією Ель-Ніньо, до травня підштовхне температуру до позначки на 1,7°C (3°F) вище середнього показника, що фіксувався до індустріалізації; (15) *There are no magic numbers in climate change, just rapidly growing risks* (MGH: URL) – Стосовно зміни клімату немає жодних магічних чисел, є лише стрімко зростаючі ризики;

- *carbon emissions* “emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement; they include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels as well as gas flaring” [38: URL] – *викиди вуглецю: (9) Carbon emissions from fossil fuels hit another record high last year* (MGH: URL) – Минулого року викиди вуглецю від викопного палива знову досягли рекордного рівня;

- *sea level rise* “the gradual increase in the average level of the world's oceans over time” [40: URL] – *підвищення рівня моря: (11) For developing countries and small island states at existential risk from sea level rise and extreme weather, the agreed goal is a hard-fought and totemic one, with “1.5 to stay alive” now a common mantra heard at international climate talks* (MGH: URL) – Для країн, що розвиваються, і малих острівних держав, існуванню яких загрожують підвищення рівня моря та екстремальні погодні умови, узгоджена ціль є важкодосяжною та тотемною, а «1,5°C, щоб вижити» тепер є загальною мантрою на міжнародних переговорах з питань клімату;

- *warming feedback loop* “self-reinforcing mechanisms in the Earth’s climate system that amplify the effects of global warming” [38: URL] – *петля зворотного зв’язку потепління: (21) We would be at very high risk of setting off warming feedback loops – the melted ice would reflect less sunlight, the melted permafrost might unlock methane from the bottom of the ocean, and dying forests wouldn’t be able to regrow to suck carbon out of the atmosphere* (RIT: URL) – У нас буде дуже

високий ризик запусити петлі зворотного зв'язку потепління – талий лід відбиватиме менше сонячного світла, тала вічна мерзлота зможе звільнити метан з дна океану, а вимираючі ліси не зможуть вирости знову і висмоктувати вуглець з атмосфери.

Thus, it was revealed that transcoding is an effective tool in rendering English climate change terminology in the course of translating the texts of mass media discourse into Ukrainian. While transliteration is quite occasional and mostly concerns the terminology of Latin origin, the semantic calque is very spread and allows component-for-component representation of the source language term in the target language.

## **2.2 Lexical and semantic transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse**

The scope of the lexical and semantic translation transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse includes concretization, generalization, modulation and differentiation.

**Concretization**, or substantiation, is substitution of the source language words (phrases) with a generic meaning by the target language words (phrases) with a more specific (narrow) meaning [8: 145].

Concretization can occur within single-word term as in *environmentalist* “an individual who advocates for the protection and preservation of the natural environment and the conservation of natural resources” [38: URL] – *еколог* “scientist who study the relationships between organisms and their environments to better understand and manage ecosystems and address environmental challenges” [37: URL]: (48) *Reeves’s announcement comes weeks after she was criticised by environmentalists for drastically scaling back Labour’s plans to invest £28bn a year in a Green Prosperity Fund – an important plank in its plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions and to achieve carbon net zero* (ELM: URL) – Оголошення Рівз з’явилося через кілька тижнів після того, як екологи розкритикували її за різке

скорочення планів лейбористів інвестувати 28 мільярдів фунтів стерлінгів на рік у Фонд зеленого процвітання – важливу частину плану із скорочення викидів парникових газів і досягнення нульового викиду вуглецю.

Also, only one component in semi-component term can undergo concretization, for example in *environmental sustainability* “the responsible use and management of natural resources to ensure their availability for present and future generations while minimizing negative impacts on the environment” [38: URL] – екологічна стійкість: (47) *A Labour government will make fighting global heating a priority for the Bank of England as it seeks to put environmental sustainability at the heart of its plans to grow the economy, Rachel Reeves is to announce* (ELM: URL) – Рейчел Рівз анонсує, що лейбористський уряд зробить боротьбу з глобальним нагріванням пріоритетною для Банку Англії, оскільки він прагне поставити екологічну стійкість у центр своїх планів з економічного розвитку.

Another translation transformation used for rendering climate change terminology in mass media discourse is **generalization**, the substitution of the source language words (phrases) of a narrow meaning by the target language words (phrases) of a general (broader) meaning [8: 145].

Generalization is used, in particular, for simplifying the text as it is aimed at the broad audience, for example, when rendering *heatwave* “a prolonged period of excessively hot weather, typically accompanied by high humidity and often characterized by temperatures significantly above average for a particular region and time of year” [40: URL] as *снека*, as the latter denotes conditions not restricted to time period: (10) *While the 1.5C target is a political as much as a scientific one, researchers say there will be worsening impacts in terms of heatwaves, droughts, flooding and other calamities should the world exceed this temperature* (MGH: URL) – Хоча цільовий показник в 1,5°C є не менш політичним, ніж науковим, дослідники кажуть, що, якщо світ перевищить цей показник, наслідки спеки, посух, повеней та інших стихійних лих погіршаться.

The transformation of **modulation** is the substitution in translation of the dictionary equivalent by the contextual one, which is logically connected with the

first. Here belong various metaphoric and metonymic changes performed on the basis of the notion of intersection, i.e., when a part of the content of one notion, is included into the content of another notion and vice versa. To convey the same sense by means of another language there is often no difference what forms of the word express this content. Thus, the object may be replaced by its feature, the process – by the object, the feature – by the object or a process, etc. [8: 146].

In particular, modulation can mean substituting the way of performing the action by the aim and result of performing the action, as in *drilling* “the process of creating holes or wells in the ground or other materials using specialized equipment and tools; is used extensively in the oil and gas industry to extract fossil fuels from underground reservoirs” [40: URL] rendered as *видобування* which encompasses a range of activities aimed at extracting natural resources or materials: (8) *Governments meeting at UN climate talks held in Dubai in December reaffirmed the previous commitment, made in Paris in 2015, to strive to restrain the global temperature rise to 1.5C, although scientists have warned the world is well off track to avoid this due to persistently high greenhouse gas emissions and ongoing plans for a massive oil and gas drilling* (MGH: URL) – На зустрічі урядів країн ООН у грудні в Дубаї стосовно кліматичних змін було підтверджено попереднє зобов’язання, взяте в Парижі у 2015 році, прагнути до стримування підвищення глобальної температури до 1,5°C, хоча вчені попереджали, що світ сильно відхилився від шляху, здатного забезпечити уникнення цього через постійно високі викиди парникових газів і поточні плани масового видобування нафти і газу.

Another example of modulation is *fault* in *seismic fault* “a fracture or zone of weakness in the Earth's crust where movement has occurred or may occur in the future” [38: URL] where the word *fault* as a cause of the phenomenon is substituted by the word *розлом* as an effect of the phenomenon in *сейсмічний розлом*: (36) *I could create complex diagrams of seismic faults, I could recite the chemical formulas of pages of minerals from memory, but if you'd asked me to draw a graph of what was happening to deaths from disasters, I'd have sketched it upside down* (RIT: URL) – Я могла створювати складні діаграми сейсмічних розломів, я

могла розказати напам'ять хімічні формули із сторінок про мінерали, але якби ви попросили мене намалювати графік смертей внаслідок природніх катастроф, я б намалювала його догори ногами.

The transformation of **differentiation** is caused by the fact that many English words with broad semantics do not have direct equivalents in Ukrainian. In such cases dictionaries give a number of meanings that only partially cover the meaning of the source language word and translators have to choose one of the variants which suits the context best of all [8: 145].

There are numerous cases of differentiation when rendering mass media discourse climate change terminology in translation, in particular, the examples where the meaning of one of the components of the term is fitted to the context in translation by choosing its meaning from variants:

- *global heating* “the overall increase in Earth’s average surface temperature over time, primarily due to human activities that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere” [38: URL] – *глобальне нагрівання*: (2) *This temperature high, measured over the 12-month period to May, will not by itself break the commitment made by the world’s governments to limit global heating to 1.5C (2.7F) above the time before the dominance of coal, oil and gas* (MGH: URL) – Ця найвища температура, виміряна протягом року за період до травня, сама по собі не порушить зобов’язання урядів світу обмежити глобальне нагрівання до показника 1,5°C (2,7°F) у порівнянні з часами до домінування вугілля, нафти та газу;

- *global warming* “the long-term increase in Earth's average surface temperature, primarily due to human activities that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere” [40: URL] – *глобальне потепління*: (4) *In a bulletin issued with two other climate researchers, Hansen states that “the 1.5C global warming ceiling has been passed because the large planetary energy imbalance assures that global temperature is heading still higher”* (MGH: URL) – У бюлетені, виданому в співавторстві з двома іншими дослідниками у сфері клімату, Гансен стверджує, що «стеля глобального потепління в 1,5°C була перевищена через те, що

великий планетарний енергетичний дисбаланс призводить до того, що глобальна температура зростає ще більше»;

- *island nation* “a country or territory consisting primarily or entirely of one or more islands” [38: URL] – *острівна країна*: (19) *Island nations would be completely submerged* (RIT: URL) – Острівні країни опиняться повністю під водою;

- *technological breakthrough* “a significant advancement or discovery in technology that leads to a substantial improvement in capabilities, performance, efficiency, or understanding within a particular field or industry” [38: URL] – *технологічний прорив*: (25) *Without a major, unexpected technological breakthrough, we will go past this target* (RIT: URL) – Без великого, несподіваного технологічного прориву ми не досягнемо цієї мети.

Differentiation is also an effective means of representing in translation the climate change terms originating in common language, such as:

- *emissions* “the release of gases, particles, or substances into the atmosphere as a result of human activities or natural processes” [40: URL] – *викиди*: (14) *By current government pledges to cut emissions – if not their actual actions to date – the world is still heading for at least 2.5C (4.5F) warming by the end of this century* (MGH: URL) – Згідно з нинішніми обіцянками урядів скоротити викиди – якщо, на сьогоднішній день, не реальними діями – світ досі рухається до потепління щонайменше на 2,5°C (4,5°F) до кінця цього століття;

- *fire* “uncontrolled combustion that occurs in forests, grasslands, and other natural areas” [38: URL] – *пожежа*: (16) *Emanuel pointed to recent severe heatwaves, fires and storms that are already being supercharged by global heating of around 1.2C (2.1F) above what it was a little more than a century ago* (MGH: URL) – Емануель вказав на нещодавні сильні спеки, пожежі та шторми, які вже зараз посилюються глобальним нагріванням приблизно на 1,2°C (2,1°F) більше, ніж було трохи більше століття тому.

Thus, the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse involves several lexical and semantic transformations: concretization, generalization,

modulation, and differentiation. These transformations allow adapting the terminology to the target language and audience while preserving the intended meaning and context. Concretization provides specificity, generalization simplifies the term for the broad audience, modulation ensures logical connections, and differentiation addresses the nuances of translation.

### **2.3 Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of climate change terminology in mass media discourse**

Wide scope of lexical and grammatical translation transformations is applied when rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian. These are, in particular, grammatical replacements, addition, omission, descriptive translation, and total rearrangement.

In particular, **grammatical replacement** is substitution of the word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech (morphological replacement) or substitution of one syntactical construction by another one (syntactical replacement) [8: 147].

The replacements used in the process of rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian can be morphological or syntactic ones.

**Morphological replacements** suppose the part-of-speech changes, in particular, substituting nouns by adjectives as noun-noun word combinations are not as common in Ukrainian as in English:

- *energy balance* “the equilibrium between the amount of energy consumed and the amount of energy expended by an individual, system, or society over a specific period” [38: URL] – *енергетичний баланс*: (6) *We will pass through the 2C (3.6F) world in the 2030s unless we take purposeful actions to affect the planet’s energy balance* (MGH: URL) – Уже у 2030-х роках ми пройдемо повз світ 2°C (3,6°F), якщо не вживатимемо цілеспрямованих дій із впливу на *енергетичний баланс* планети;



- weather catastrophe “a severe and damaging weather event that causes significant destruction, loss of life, and disruption to communities and infrastructure” [38: URL] – погодна катастрофа: (17) *Perhaps, once half the population of the planet has experienced at least one of these weather catastrophes, they will get their leaders to act* (MGH: URL) – Можливо, як тільки половина населення планети переживе хоча б одну з цих погодних катастроф, вони змусять своїх лідерів діяти;

- ozone layer “a region of Earth’s stratosphere that contains a relatively high concentration of ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) molecules” [38: URL] – озоновий шар: (29) *As we saw with the example of the ozone layer, incremental increases in ambition can make a huge difference* (RIT: URL) – Як ми бачили на прикладі з озоновим шаром, поступовий ріст амбіцій може мати величезне значення;

- satellite image “a photograph or visual representation of the Earth's surface captured by a satellite orbiting the planet” [38: URL] – супутниковий знімок: (32) *I showed projected satellite images of the wildfires that would ravage the globe* (RIT: URL) – Я показувала на проєкторі супутникові знімки лісових пожеж, які спустошать земну кулю;

- energy sector “the portion of the economy that is involved in the production, distribution, and consumption of energy resources” [38: URL] – енергетичний сектор: (46) *Early in February – in a move that prompted an angry response from environmental groups, unions and some in the energy sector – Starmer and Rachel Reeves, the shadow chancellor, jointly announced they would slash the green prosperity plan from £28bn a year to under £15bn, only a third of which would be new money* (HLM: URL) – На початку лютого – цей крок викликав гнівну реакцію екологічних груп, профспілок та деяких представників енергетичного сектору – Стармер і Рейчел Рівз, тіньовий канцлер, спільно оголосили, що скоротять Фонд зеленого процвітання з 28 мільярдів фунтів стерлінгів на рік до менш ніж 15 мільярдів, лише третина з яких будуть новими надходженнями;

- energy security “the assurance that a country or region has reliable and affordable access to sufficient energy resources to meet its needs” [40: URL] –

енергетична безпека: (49) *In the previous year, climate change and energy security was listed as a priority, and when Rishi Sunak was chancellor in 2021 he outlined ambitious plans to make London a global centre for the channelling of finance into climate-friendly investment* (ELM: URL) – У минулому році зміна клімату та енергетична безпека були внесені до списку пріоритетів, і, коли Ріші Сунак був канцлером у 2021 році, він окреслив амбітні плани зробити Лондон глобальним центром фінансування інвестицій у боротьбу із зміною клімату.

A lot of terms including the component *climate* are rendered by replacing noun with adjective:

- climate impact “the consequences or effects of climate change on various aspects of the environment, society, economy, and ecosystems” [38: URL] – кліматичний вплив: (13) *Even if the world’s temperature is to break the 1.5C barrier, researchers stress that this doesn’t mean that all will irretrievably be lost, with every fraction of a degree added, or not, significant in shaping the severity of climate impacts* (MGH: URL) – Дослідники підкреслюють, що, навіть якщо світова температура перевищить бар’єр у 1,5°C, це не означає, що все буде втрачено безповоротно, кожна частка градуса, додана або ні, буде мати значення для оцінки серйозності кліматичних впливів;

- climate refugee “a person who is forced to leave their home or country due to the effects of climate change, such as sea-level rise, extreme weather events, droughts, or other environmental disasters” [40: URL] – кліматичний біженець: (20) *Climate refugees will be on the move* (RIT: URL) – Почнеться рух кліматичних біженців;

- climate conference “a gathering of international representatives, including government officials, policymakers, scientists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders, to discuss and negotiate actions and agreements related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and other related issues” [40: URL] – кліматична конференція: (23) *In 2015, I went to Paris for the big, famous climate conference, Cop21* (RIT: URL) – У 2015 році я їздила до Парижа на велику відому кліматичну конференцію, Конференцію ООН з питань клімату;

- *climate deal* “an agreement or arrangement among countries, organizations, or stakeholders aimed at addressing climate change by committing to specific actions, targets, or policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote renewable energy, enhance adaptation efforts, or support climate finance and technology transfer” [38: URL] – кліматична угода: (24) *Representatives and policymakers from every country came together to hash out a new climate deal* (RIT: URL) – Представники та політики з усіх країн зібралися разом, щоб розробити нову кліматичну угоду;

- *climate legislation* “laws, regulations, and policies enacted by governments at the national, regional, or local level to address climate change and its impacts” [38: URL] – кліматичне законодавство: (40) *Although Trump’s policy plans are not clear, conversations with his circle have created a worrying picture that could include the cancellation of Joe Biden’s groundbreaking climate legislation, withdrawal from the Paris agreement and a push for more drilling for oil and gas* (HED: URL) – Хоча політичні плани Трампа неясні, розмови з його оточенням створили тривожну картину, яка може включати скасування революційного кліматичного законодавства Джо Байдена, вихід з Паризької угоди та поштовх до збільшення обсягів видобування нафти та газу;

- *climate crisis* “the urgent and severe challenges posed by climate change, including rising global temperatures, extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and other environmental disruptions” [38: URL] – кліматична криза: (43) *The human-caused climate crisis is undeniably to blame for the deadly heatwaves that have struck Europe and the US in recent weeks, scientists have shown* (CDG: URL) – Вчені показали, що кліматична криза, спричинена людською діяльністю, беззаперечно винна в смертоносній спеці, яка вразила Європу та США останніми тижнями.

Replacing noun with adjective also affects the word order in the source and the target language term, for example, in *greenhouse gas emissions* “the release of gases into the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect and global warming” [38: URL] – викиди парникових газів: (3) *The heating of the world from greenhouse gas emissions is being reinforced by knock-on impacts, Hansen said, such as the*

*melting of the planet's ice, which is making the surface darker and therefore absorbing even more sunlight* (MGH: URL) – За словами Гансена, світове нагрівання від викидів парникових газів підсилюється іншими впливами, такими як танення льоду планети, через що поверхня стає темнішою і, отже, поглинає ще більше сонячного світла.

Morphological replacements can also concern the category of number, for example, replacing uncountable noun in singular by countable one in plural as in *green investment* “investments made in projects, technologies, and companies that have positive environmental impacts or contribute to the transition to a more sustainable and low-carbon economy” [38: URL] – *зелені інвестиції*: (45) *Labour has suffered a sharp fall in membership over the past two months following controversies over its policy on Gaza and its U-turn on green investment, according to figures released to its National Executive Committee* (HLM: URL) – Згідно з даними, оприлюдненими Національному виконавчому комітету Лейбористської партії, за останні два місяці кількість лейбористів різко скоротилася після суперечок з питань політики партії щодо Гази та розвороту щодо зелених інвестицій.

Changes in the part-of-speech belonging and the category of number can occur simultaneously:

- *climate policies* “a set of regulations, laws, incentives, and initiatives implemented by governments, organizations, and other stakeholders to address climate change and its impacts” [38: URL] – *кліматична політика*: (26) *One organization – the Climate Action Tracker – follows every country's climate policies, and its pledges and targets* (RIT: URL) – Одна організація – «Клаймат Екшн Трекер» – стежить за кліматичною політикою кожної країни, їх зобов'язаннями та цілями;

- *climate action* “efforts and initiatives taken to mitigate and adapt to climate change” [38: URL] – *кліматичні дії*: (39) *The chances of limiting global heating to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels are already slim, and Trump's antipathy to climate action would have a major impact on the US, which is the world's second biggest*

*emitter of greenhouse gases and biggest oil and gas exporter, said Patricia Espinosa, who served as the UN's top official on the climate from 2016 to 2022 (HED: URL) – Патрісія Еспіноза, яка була топ-чиновником ООН з питань зміни клімату з 2016 по 2022 рік, повідомила, що шанси обмежити глобальне нагрівання до показника на 1,5°C вище за показник доіндустріального рівня вже незначні, а антипатія Трампа до кліматичних дій матиме серйозний вплив на США, які є другими у світі за викидами парникових газів і найбільшими експортерами нафти та газу.*

**Syntactic replacement** occurs when there are replacements of the syntactic structure of the term. In particular, in rendering *renewables* “energy sources that are naturally replenished and can be used indefinitely” [38: URL] which grammatically appears to be noun by adjective *відновлюване [паливо]*: (30) *Fossil fuels were far cheaper than renewables* (RIT: URL) – Вископне паливо було набагато дешевшим за відновлюване.

**Addition** is used to compensate for semantic or grammatical losses and often accompanies transposition and grammatical replacement [8: 147].

In the process of rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian, adding lexical unit to the term improves its understandability, and the added component comes from the definition of the climate change term:

- *global temperature* “the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere over the entire surface of the planet” [38: URL] as *глобальна середня температура*: (7) *Last year was the hottest ever recorded, scientific agencies in the US and the European Union are expected to confirm this week, with the global temperature for 2023 close to being 1.5C above the pre-industrial era* (MGH: URL) – Як очікується, цього тижня наукові агенції США та Європейського Союзу підтвердять, що минулий рік був найспекотнішим за всю історію спостережень: глобальна середня температура у 2023 році буде майже на 1,5°C вищою за температуру в доіндустріальну еру;

- *climate trajectory* “he expected path or direction of change in Earth’s climate system over a certain period of time, typically in response to human activities and natural processes” [40: URL] – *траєкторія зміни клімату*: (28) *At Our World in Data, I sketch out these future climate trajectories and update them every year* (RIT: URL) – У «Нашому світі в цифрах» я накидаю ці майбутні траєкторії зміни клімату та оновлюю їх щороку.

Applying **addition** also causes **grammatical replacements**, as in example with *low-carbon technologies* “technologies that produce energy or products with significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions compared to conventional alternatives” [38: URL] rendered as *технології з низьким вмістом вуглецю* where adding *з [...]* *вмістом* leads to transforming adjective *low-carbon* into adjective and noun *низьким [...]* *вуглецю*: (31) *Electric vehicles cost a fortune. But now low-carbon technologies are becoming cost-competitive* (RIT: URL) – Електромобілі коштують цілі статки. Але зараз технології з низьким вмістом вуглецю стають конкурентоспроможними.

**Omission** is a transformation opposite to addition used with the aim to avoid redundant information [8: 147].

The basic aim of applying omission in rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian is simplifying the text for perception by the audience. For example, in *climate scientist* “researcher who specializes in studying the Earth’s climate system, including its various components such as the atmosphere, oceans, ice sheets, and land surfaces” [40: URL] rendered as *кліматолог*, the component *scientist* is omitted with only representing its meaning by suffix *-олог* implying the scientist in the specific sphere: (5) *Hansen has promoted a view, disputed by some other climate scientists, that the rate of global heating is accelerating due to a widening gap between the amount of energy being absorbed by the Earth from the sun and the amount returning to space* (MGH: URL) – Гансен пропагував точку зору, яку заперечують деякі інші кліматологи, що швидкість глобального нагрівання збільшується через збільшення розриву між кількістю

енергії, яку Земля поглинає від Сонця, та її кількістю, що повертається в космос.

**Descriptive translation** provides explanation of the meaning of the source language words or phrases in the target language [6: 21].

There are two basic cases of descriptive translation when rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian:

1) calquing the term with addition of the explanation in brackets as when rendering *carbon footprint* “a measure of the total amount of greenhouse gases, specifically carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, released into the atmosphere as a result of human activities” [38: URL]: (38) *Yet my carbon footprint is less than half that of my grandparents’ when they were my age* (RIT: URL) – Проте мій вуглецевий слід (кількість вуглекислого газу, що виділяється в результаті діяльності конкретної людини) на половину менший, ніж слід моїх бабусь і дідусів, коли вони були мого віку;

2) explaining the term by descriptive phrase relevant to the context as when rendering *deforestation* “the process of clearing or removing trees and forests from a particular area, typically for the purpose of land conversion or commercial activities” [38: URL]: (42) *“We are now realising that nature will make or break net zero – decarbonising the energy sector will not be enough,” Espinosa said, calling for more emphasis on the role of nature, to halt deforestation and transform food production, which accounts for about a third of global emissions* (HED: URL) – «Зараз ми усвідомлюємо, що природа будь-яким чином досягне чистого нуля – декарбонізації енергетичного сектору буде недостатньо», – сказала Еспіноза, закликаючи приділити більше уваги ролі природи, зупинити вирубку лісів і трансформувати виробництво продуктів харчування, на яке припадає приблизно третина світових викидів.

**Total rearrangement** rearranges the inner form of any segment of text: starting with a word, a phrase and ending up with a complete sentence. Such reorganization is of an integral nature so that visible structural relationships between the inner form of the source and target languages segments cannot be traced any

more. However, full rearrangement does not mean that logical and semantic relationships between the two segments disappear. If it were so, translation would not be faithful. On the contrary – full rearrangement presumes that equivalence of the content is retained in translation, though it is achieved by different means [8: 115–116].

It is used when the term includes some lexical and grammatical forms which need major transformations in translation, such as:

- *environmental sciences* “an interdisciplinary field that integrates physical, biological, and social sciences to study the environment and address environmental issues” [38: URL] – *науки про навколишнє середовище*: (33) *But, more importantly, my obsession for environmental sciences was growing in tandem with the uptick in the frequency of reporting* (RIT: URL) – Але, що важливіше, моя одержимість науками про навколишнє середовище зростала разом зі збільшенням частоти репортажів;

- *human emissions of greenhouse gases* “the release of gases into the atmosphere as a result of human activities, primarily the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, industrial processes, agriculture, and waste management” [40: URL] – *викиди парникових газів від людської діяльності*: (37) *To tackle climate change, we have to accept two things: climate change is happening and human emissions of greenhouse gases are responsible* (RIT: URL) – Щоб боротися зі зміною клімату, ми повинні прийняти дві речі: кліматичні зміни відбуваються, і викиди парникових газів від людської діяльності є їх причиною.

Even the whole term can undergo total rearrangement in order to make it more understandable and common for the carriers of the target language as *green agenda* “a set of policies, initiatives, and actions aimed at promoting environmental sustainability, addressing climate change, and fostering the transition to a low-carbon economy” [38: URL] – *екологічна програма*: (50) *Meanwhile, Bailey told a House of Lords committee last month that the Bank had scaled back its work on supporting the government’s green agenda as a result of climate change being removed from the FPC’s priorities* (ELM: URL) – Між тим, минулого місяця Бейлі заявив комітету



Палати лордів, що Банк скоротив свою роботу з підтримки екологічної програми уряду через те, що зміна клімату була виключена з пріоритетів Комітету з фінансової політики.

Thus, translation of English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian involves a wide range of lexical and grammatical transformations to ensure clarity, accuracy, and cultural relevance. These transformations include grammatical replacements, additions, omissions, descriptive translation, and total rearrangements. Grammatical replacements involve substituting words or syntactical constructions with equivalents from another part of speech or syntactical structure. Addition is used to compensate for semantic or grammatical losses, while omission simplifies the text. Descriptive translation provides explanations, either through calquing with added explanations or through descriptive phrases. Total rearrangement reorganizes segments of text to ensure equivalence of content while accommodating differences in lexical and grammatical forms.

The obtained quantitative information is presented in Annex C and in Figures 2.1, 2.2.

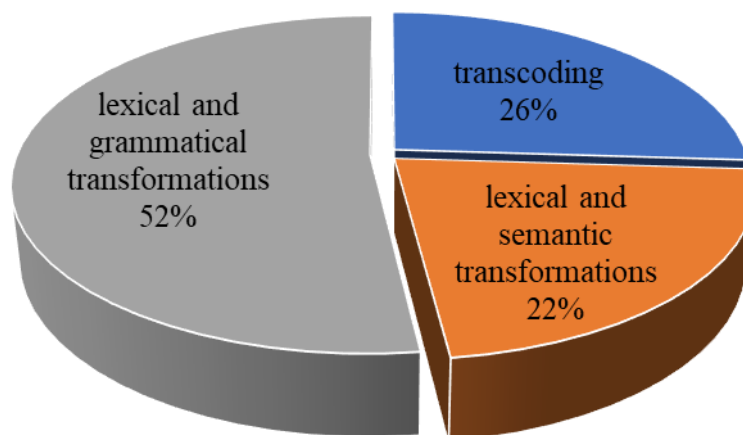


Figure 2.1. The groups of transformations when rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian

As Figure 2.1 demonstrates, lexical and grammatical transformations (52%) are the most prevalent in the analyzed data, indicating that significant adjustments were made to the language and structure to achieve effective translation. Lexical and

grammatical transformations encompass a wide range of changes in vocabulary, syntax, and structure to adapt content of the term to the target language while ensuring clarity, accuracy, and cultural relevance.

Transcoding (26%) and lexical and semantic transformations (22%) also played important roles in rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian, albeit to a lesser extent. Transcoding refers to the direct translation of terms from one language to another without significant alterations in meaning or structure, while lexical and semantic transformations involve changes in vocabulary and meaning to convey the same concept in the target language while maintaining semantic equivalence.

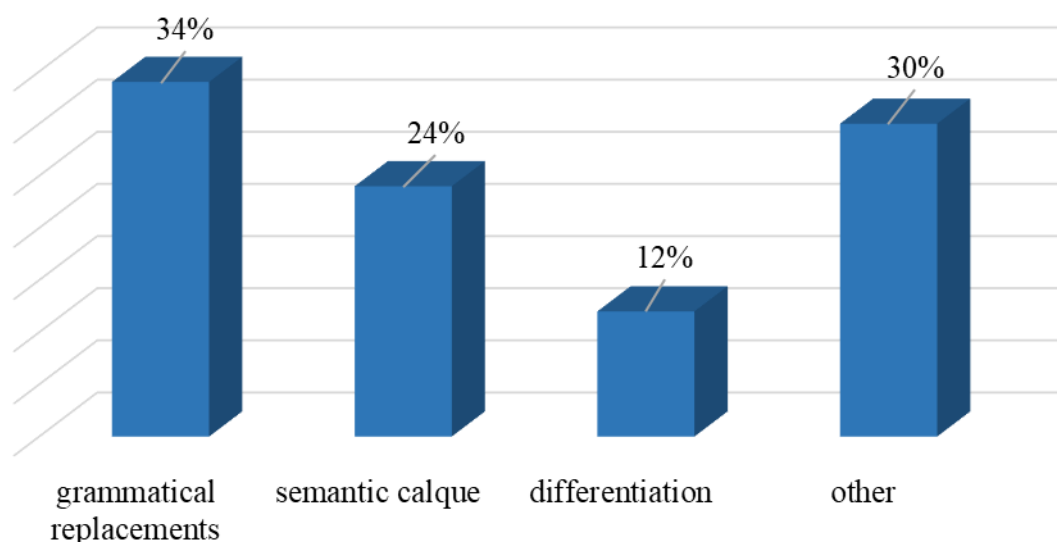


Figure 2.2. The most frequent transformations when rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian

Based on data in Figure 2.2, the conducted analysis shows a diverse range of translation transformations employed, with grammatical replacements (34%) being the most prevalent, followed by semantic calques (24%), and differentiation (12%). This reflects the complexity of translation of the climate change terminology and the need for translators to strive to accuracy in this process.

## CONCLUSIONS

Applied needs, such as those in natural language processing, drive fundamental research in linguistics, emphasizing the crucial role of terminology in specialized communication. The study defines a term as a concise concept definition adhering to native language rules. Climate change terminology is seen as a specialized set of words, phrases, and concepts crucial for communication among scientists, policymakers, and the public.

Achieving adequate quality of translating terminology involves addressing potential challenges, in particular, balancing simplicity and clarity while incorporating specific details for precision. External and internal translation problems include issues related to source text nature, polysemy, and terminology. Dynamic terminology evolution, adoption of foreign terms, and scientific text challenges are notable. Internal problems encompass limited vocabulary and tight deadlines. Translating terminological units involves mechanisms like transcoding, loan translation, explication, and equivalent translation. Overall, effective translation requires continual adaptation to evolving language dynamics.

The latter half of the 20th century and early 21st century witnessed a surge in mass communication and information technologies. The Internet and related technologies play a crucial role in mass communication, influencing the dissemination of extensive information. This expansion has impacted word diffusion dynamics and linguistic changes. Media discourse, a speech activity in the media, informs the audience through various channels. It reflects societal changes and forms outlooks. A linguistic shift in media language is noted in recent decades. Mass media discourse texts on climate change are characterized by extralingual parameters of contemporary Internet mass media and certain language means including stylistic devices (epithets, metaphors and irony) and specific vocabulary (proper names, abbreviations, strong language for emphasis, and the use climate change terminology).

In the process of rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian, lexical and grammatical transformations (52%) are the

most prevalent, indicating that significant adjustments were made to the language and structure to achieve effective translation. These transformations include grammatical replacements (34%), total rearrangement (6%), addition (4%), descriptive translation (4%), omission (2%), and combining addition and grammatical replacement (2%). The most widely used here are grammatical replacements which involve substituting words or syntactical constructions with equivalents from another part of speech or syntactical structure. Second by frequency in group, total rearrangement, reorganizes segments of text to ensure equivalence of content while accommodating differences in lexical and grammatical forms.

Transcoding (26%) and lexical and semantic transformations (22%) also played important roles in rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian. Transcoding is an effective tool in rendering English climate change terminology in the course of translating the texts of mass media discourse into Ukrainian. While transliteration (2%) is quite occasional and mostly concerns the terminology of Latin origin, the semantic calque (24%) is very spread and allows component-for-component representation of the source language term in the target language. Lexical and semantic transformations, such as differentiation (12%), concretization (4%), modulation (4%), and generalization (2%), in turn, allow adapting the terminology to the target language and audience while preserving the intended meaning and context.

Overall, the most widely used translation transformations while rendering English mass media discourse climate change terminology into Ukrainian grammatical replacements (34%), followed by semantic calques (24%), and differentiation (12%).

There are wide prospects for further studies revealed by the current research. In particular, there is a need to further study the specifics of rendering climate change terminology in translation from different perspectives, including cognitive one. Moreover, the research revealed lack of bi- and multilingual climate change terminology dictionaries, the conduction of which also can be considered as a prospect for further research.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Д'яков, А. С., Кияк, Т. Р., Куделько, З. Б. (2000). *Основи термінотворення: семантичний та соціолінгвістичний аспект*. Київ: Видавн. дім «КМ Academia».
2. Житін, Я. (2009). Погляд на термін крізь призму структурно-семантичного та функціонального підходів. *Вісник Нац. ун-ту «Львівська політехніка». Серія «Проблеми української термінології»*, 648, 9–15.
3. Жовтобрюх, М. А. (1984). *Українська літературна мова*. Київ: Наукова думка.
4. Карабан, В. І. (2018). *Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури: Граматичні труднощі, лексичні, термінологічні та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми*. Вінниця: Видавництво «Нова Книга».
5. Квітко, І. С. (1976). *Термін у науковому документі*. Львів: Вища школа.
6. Киричук, Л. М., Ковальчук, Л. В., Літкович, Ю. В. (2022). *Fundamentals of translation*. Луцьк: Вежа-Друк.
7. Кияк, Т. Р. (1989). *Лінгвістичні аспекти термінознавства*. Київ: УМК ВО.
8. Максимов, С. Є. (2006). *Практичний курс перекладу (англійська та українська мови)*. Київ: Ленвіт.
9. Симоненко, Л. О. (2018). Українське термінознавство кінця ХХ—початку ХХІ ст.: стан і перспективи розвитку. *Мовознавство*, 3, 39–47.
10. Таланчук, П., Гондул, В., Щербина, Ю. (1995). Пріоритетні завдання освітян у розвитку української науково-технічної термінології. *Науково-технічне слово*, 1, 31–35.
11. Adhikari, A., Shah, R., Baral, S., Khanal, R. (Comp.) (2011). *Terminologies Used in Climate Change*. Kathmandu: IUCN.

12. Ajunwa, E. (2015). Fidelity Challenges in Translation. *Translation Journal*. URL: <https://translationjournal.net/January-2015/delity-challenges-in-translation.html>.
13. Aly Ahmed, H. M., Nagendrababu, V., Duncan, H. F., Peters, O. A., Dummer, P. M. H. (2023). Developing a consensus- based glossary of controversial terms in Endodontology. *International Endodontic Journal*, 56, 788–791.
14. Bell, A. (2003). The century of news discourse. *International Journal of English Studies*, 3, 189–208.
15. Bello, M., Muhammad, A. A. (2024). The Challenges of Translating Scientific and Technical Terms from English into Fulfulde. Bakrim, N. (Ed.). *Translatology, Translation and Interpretation – Toward a New Scientific Endeavor*. Rabat: IntechOpen. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375850878\\_The\\_challenges\\_of\\_translating\\_scientific\\_and\\_technical\\_terms\\_from\\_english\\_into\\_fulfulde](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375850878_The_challenges_of_translating_scientific_and_technical_terms_from_english_into_fulfulde).
16. Cabré, M. T. (1999). *Terminology: theory, methods, and applications*, Vol. 1. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing.
17. Chernysh, O. (2020). *Media discourse as a basic notion of medialinguistics*. URL: <http://eprints.zu.edu.ua/9778/1/13coamda.pdf>.
18. Ching-Ruey, L. (2020). Climate change – the causes, influence and conceptual management. *International Journal of Applied Engineering and Technology*, 10, 15–25.
19. Condamines, A. (1995). Terminology: new needs, new perspectives. *Terminology. International Journal of Theoretical and Applied Issues in Specialized Communication*, 2 (2), 219–238.
20. Costeleanu, M. (2019). Difficulties in Translating Specialized Texts. *Editura Eiroplus*. URL: <http://www.diacronia.ro/ro/indexing/details/A3362/pdf>.
21. Dukāte, A. (2007). *Manipulation as a Specific Phenomenon in Translation and Interpreting*. Riga.

22. Farquharson, J. T. (2015). A typological analysis of loan translation in contact languages. URL: [https://www.eva.mpg.de/fileadmin/content\\_files/linguistics/conferences/2015-diversity-linguistics/farquharson\\_slides.pdf](https://www.eva.mpg.de/fileadmin/content_files/linguistics/conferences/2015-diversity-linguistics/farquharson_slides.pdf).

23. Grynyuk, S. P. (2022). The concepts of media discourse and media text as major categories of media linguistics: towards an understanding of their interdependence. *Philological education and science: Transformation and modern development vectors*: Collective monograph (pp. 98–112). Riga: Baltija Publishing.

24. Hatim, B., Munday, J. (2004). *Translation. An advanced resource book*. London / New York: Routledge.

25. Jucker, A. H. (2005). *Mass Media. Handbook of Pragmatics*. URL: [https://www.academia.edu/57546920/Mass\\_Media](https://www.academia.edu/57546920/Mass_Media).

26. Pūtele, I. (2013). *Current trends in terminology theory and practice. A collection of articles*. Rīga: Latvijas Universitātes Latviešu valodas institūts.

27. Roskoša, A., Rūpniece, D. (2019). Problems Encountered in the Process of Translation and their Possible Solutions: The Point of View of Students of Technical Translation. *Vertimo Studijos*, 12, 138–149.

28. Sageder, D. (2010). Terminology today: a science, an art or a practice?: some aspects on terminology and its development. *Brno Studies in English*, 36, 123–134.

29. Sager, J. C. (1990). *A practical Course in Terminology processing*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

30. Shaparenko, O. V. (2023). Problems of translating it terminological units. *Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія*, 61, 238–241.

31. Vakulenko, M. (2014). Term and terminology: basic approaches, definitions, and investigation methods (Eastern-European perspective). *IITF Journal. Terminology Science & Research*, 24, 13–28.

32. WHO (2016). *Protecting Health from Climate Change*. URL: [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/hae---regional-forum-\(2016\)/climatechange-factsheet-rfhe.pdf?sfvrsn=75d570fd\\_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/wpro---documents/hae---regional-forum-(2016)/climatechange-factsheet-rfhe.pdf?sfvrsn=75d570fd_2).

## LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

33. Бажан, М. П. (Гол. ред.) (1963). Українська радянська енциклопедія: у 17 т. Гол. ред. М. П. . 1-ше вид. *Т. 14: Споживання – Тумак*. Київ: Голов. ред. УРЕ АН УРСР.
34. Білодід І. К. та ін. (Редкол.) (1975). Словник української мови: в 11 т. *Т. 7*. Київ: Наукова думка.
35. Білодід І. К. та ін. (Редкол.) (1979). Словник української мови: в 11 т. *Т. 10*. Київ: Наукова думка.
36. Русанівський, В. М., Тараненко, О. О., Зяблюк, М. П. та ін. (Редкол.) (2004). *Українська мова. Енциклопедія*. 2-ге вид., випр. і доп. Київ: Українська енциклопедія ім. М. П. Бажана.
37. *Словник понять та термінів з метеорології і кліматології* (2024). URL: [https://elib.lntu.edu.ua/sites/default/files/elib\\_upload/Федонюк/page30.html](https://elib.lntu.edu.ua/sites/default/files/elib_upload/Федонюк/page30.html).
38. *Glossary of Climate Change Terms* (2017). URL: [https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climatechange/glossary-climate-change-terms\\_.html](https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climatechange/glossary-climate-change-terms_.html).
39. *The Climate Dictionary: Speak climate fluently. UNDP's Climate Promise* (2023). New York: UNDP.
40. *Wiley Online Library* (2024). URL: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/>.

## LIST OF DATA SOURCES

- (CDG) – Carrington, D. (2023). Deadly global heatwaves undeniably result of climate crisis, scientists show. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/science/2023/jul/25/deadly-global-heatwaves-undeniably-result-of-climate-crisis-scientists-attribution>.
- (ELM) – Elliot, L. (2024). Labour to make fighting global heating a priority for Bank of England. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2024/mar/19/labour-to-make-fighting-global-heating-a-priority-for-bank-of-england>.



(HED) – Harvey, F. (2024). Election of Donald Trump “could put world’s climate goals at risk”. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/mar/31/election-donald-trump-world-climate-goals-at-risk-un-chief>.

(HLM) – Helm, T. (2024). Labour membership falls by 23,000 over Gaza and green policies. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2024/mar/30/labour-membership-falls-by-23000-over-gaza-and-green-policies>.

(MGH) – Milman, O. (2024). Global heating will pass 1.5C threshold this year, top ex-Nasa scientist says. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/jan/08/global-temperature-over-1-5-c-climate-change>.

(RIT) – Ritchie, H. (2024). I thought most of us were going to die from the climate crisis. I was wrong. *The Guardian*. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2024/jan/02/hannah-ritchie-not-the-end-of-the-world-extract-climate-crisis>.

## ANNEXES

## Annex A

**Text fragment for the discourse analysis as an example of mass media  
discourse text on climate change**

[Oliver Milman](#)

[@olliemilman](#)

Mon 8 Jan 2024 17.07 CET

**Global heating will pass 1.5C threshold this year, top ex-Nasa scientist says**  
James Hansen says limit will be passed 'for all practical purposes' by May  
though other experts predict that will happen in 2030s



📷 *People line up to receive aid in Acapulco, Mexico, after Hurricane Otis, on 3 November 2023. Photograph: Cristopher Rogel Blanquet/Getty Images*

*The internationally agreed threshold to prevent the Earth from spiraling into a new superheated era will be “passed for all practical purposes” during 2024, the man known as the godfather of climate science has warned.*

*James Hansen, the former Nasa scientist credited for alerting the world to the dangers of climate change in the 1980s, said that global heating caused by the burning of fossil fuels, amplified by the naturally reoccurring El Niño climatic event, will by May push temperatures to as much as 1.7C (3F) above the average experienced before industrialization.*

*This temperature high, measured over the 12-month period to May, will not by itself break the commitment made by the world's governments to limit global heating to 1.5C (2.7F) above the time before the dominance of coal, oil and gas. Scientists say the 1.5C ceiling cannot be considered breached until a string of several years exceed this limit, with this moment considered most likely to happen at some point in the 2030s.*

*But Hansen said that even after the waning of El Niño, which typically drives up average global heat, the span of subsequent years will, taken together, still average at the 1.5C limit. The heating of the world from greenhouse gas emissions is being reinforced by knock-on impacts, Hansen said, such as the melting of the planet's ice, which is making the surface darker and therefore absorbing even more sunlight.*

*"We are now in the process of moving into the 1.5C world," Hansen told the Guardian. "You can bet \$100 to a donut on this and be sure of getting a free donut, if you can find a sucker willing to take the bet."*

*In a bulletin issued with two other climate researchers, Hansen states that "the 1.5C global warming ceiling has been passed for all practical purposes because the large planetary energy imbalance assures that global temperature is heading still higher". Hansen has promoted a view, disputed by some other climate scientists, that the rate of global heating is accelerating due to a widening gap between the amount of energy being absorbed by the Earth from the sun and the amount returning to space.*

*Hansen, renowned for his role in publicly revealing the onset of the greenhouse effect to the US Congress in 1988, added that the looming loss of the 1.5C guardrail should provide a jolt the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on*

*Climate Change (IPCC), the foremost body of climate science that has charted pathways to avoid breaching the target.*

*“Passing through the 1.5C world is a significant milestone because it shows that the story being told by the United Nations, with the acquiescence of its scientific advisory body, the IPCC, is a load of bullshit,” Hansen said (MGH: URL).*

### Climate change terminology in media and its translation

No	Fragment	Translation
1.	<p><i>James Hansen, the former Nasa scientist credited for alerting the world to the dangers of <u>climate change</u> in the 1980s, said that global heating caused by the burning of fossil fuels, amplified by the naturally reoccurring El Niño climatic event, will by May push temperatures to as much as 1.7C (3F) above the average experienced before industrialization</i> (MGH: URL).</p>	<p>Джеймс Гансен, колишній науковець НАСА, який попередив світ про небезпеку <u>зміни клімату</u> у 1980-х роках, розповів, що глобальне нагрівання, спричинене спалюванням викопного палива та посилене природно повторюваною кліматичною подією Ель-Ніньо, до травня підштовхне температуру до позначки на 1,7°C (3°F) вище середнього показника, що фіксувався до індустріалізації (переклад – П. І.).</p>
2.	<p><i>This temperature high, measured over the 12-month period to May, will not by itself break the commitment made by the world's governments to limit <u>global heating</u> to 1.5C (2.7F) above the time before the dominance of coal, oil and gas</i> (MGH: URL).</p>	<p>Ця найвища температура, виміряна протягом року за період до травня, сама по собі не порушить зобов'язання урядів світу обмежити <u>глобальне нагрівання</u> до показника 1,5°C (2,7°F) у порівнянні з часами до домінування вугілля, нафти та газу.</p>
3.	<p><i>The heating of the world from <u>greenhouse gas emissions</u> is being reinforced by knock-on impacts,</i></p>	<p>За словами Гансена, світове нагрівання від <u>викидів парникових газів</u> підсилюється</p>

	<i>Hansen said, such as the melting of the planet's ice, which is making the surface darker and therefore absorbing even more sunlight (MGH: URL).</i>	іншими впливами, такими як танення льоду планети, через що поверхня стає темнішою і, отже, поглинає ще більше сонячного світла.
4.	<i>In a bulletin issued with two other climate researchers, Hansen states that "the 1.5C <u>global warming ceiling</u> has been passed because the large planetary energy imbalance assures that global temperature is heading still higher" (MGH: URL).</i>	У бюлетені, виданому в співавторстві з двома іншими дослідниками у сфері клімату, Гансен стверджує, що «стеля <u>глобального потепління</u> в 1,5°C була перевищена через те, що великий планетарний енергетичний дисбаланс призводить до того, що глобальна температура зростає ще більше».
5.	<i>Hansen has promoted a view, disputed by some other <u>climate scientists</u>, that the rate of global heating is accelerating due to a widening gap between the amount of energy being absorbed by the Earth from the sun and the amount returning to space (MGH: URL).</i>	Гансен пропагував точку зору, яку заперечують деякі інші <u>кліматологи</u> , що швидкість глобального нагрівання збільшується через збільшення розриву між кількістю енергії, яку Земля поглинає від Сонця, та її кількістю, що повертається в космос.
6.	<i>We will pass through the 2C (3.6F) world in the 2030s unless we take purposeful actions to affect the planet's <u>energy balance</u> (MGH: URL).</i>	Уже у 2030-х роках ми пройдемо повз світ 2°C (3,6°F), якщо не вживатимемо цілеспрямованих дій із впливу на <u>енергетичний баланс</u> планети.
7.	<i>Last year was the hottest ever</i>	Як очікується, цього тижня

	<i>recorded, scientific agencies in the US and the European Union are expected to confirm this week, with <u>the global temperature for 2023</u> close to being 1.5C above the pre-industrial era (MGH: URL).</i>	наукові агенції США та Європейського Союзу підтвердять, що минулий рік був найспекотнішим за всю історію спостережень: <u>глобальна середня температура</u> у 2023 році буде майже на 1,5°C вищою за температуру в доіндустріальну еру.
8.	<i>Governments meeting at UN climate talks held in Dubai in December reaffirmed the previous commitment, made in Paris in 2015, to strive to restrain the global temperature rise to 1.5C, although scientists have warned the world is well off track to avoid this due to persistently high greenhouse gas emissions and ongoing plans for a massive oil and gas <u>drilling</u> (MGH: URL).</i>	На зустрічі урядів країн ООН у грудні в Дубаї стосовно кліматичних змін було підтверджено попереднє зобов'язання, взяте в Парижі у 2015 році, прагнути до стримування підвищення глобальної температури до 1,5°C, хоча вчені попереджали, що світ сильно відхилився від шляху, здатного забезпечити уникнення цього через постійно високі викиди парникових газів і поточні плани масового <u>видобування</u> нафти і газу.
9.	<i><u>Carbon emissions from fossil fuels</u> hit another record high last year (MGH: URL).</i>	Минулого року <u>викиди вуглецю</u> від викопного палива знову досягли рекордного рівня.
10.	<i>While the 1.5C target is a political as much as a scientific one, researchers say there will be</i>	Хоча цільовий показник в 1,5°C є не менш політичним, ніж науковим, дослідники кажуть,

	<i>worsening impacts in terms of <u>heatwaves</u>, droughts, flooding and other calamities should the world exceed this temperature (MGH: URL).</i>	що, якщо світ перевищить цей показник, наслідки <u>спеки</u> , посух, повеней та інших стихійних лих погіршаться.
11.	<i>For developing countries and small island states at existential risk from <u>sea level rise and extreme weather</u>, the agreed goal is a hard-fought and totemic one, with “1.5 to stay alive” now a common mantra heard at international climate talks (MGH: URL).</i>	Для країн, що розвиваються, і малих острівних держав, існуванню яких загрожують <u>підвищення рівня моря</u> та екстремальні погодні умови, узгоджена ціль є важкодосяжною та тотемною, а «1,5°C, щоб вижити» тепер є загальною мантрою на міжнародних переговорах з питань клімату.
12.	<i>Zeke Hausfather, a climate scientist at Stripe and Berkeley Earth, said “I disagree a bit with Hansen” that global temperatures will not be less than 1.4C above pre-industrial times once there is a countervailing La Niña, a reverse <u>climatic condition</u> to El Niño (MGH: URL).</i>	Зік Хаусфатер, кліматолог зі «Страйп енд Бенклі Ерс», сказав, що «трохи не згоден з Гансеном» з приводу того, що глобальні температури будуть не менше ніж на 1,4°C вищими за температури доіндустріальних часів, коли настане Ла-Нінья, компенсуюча <u>кліматична умова</u> , зворотна до Ель Ніньо.
13.	<i>Even if the world’s temperature is to break the 1.5C barrier, researchers stress that this doesn’t mean that all will irretrievably be lost, with every fraction of a degree</i>	Дослідники підкреслюють, що, навіть якщо світова температура перевищить бар’єр у 1,5°C, це не означає, що все буде втрачено безповоротно, кожна частка



	<i>added, or not, significant in shaping the severity of <u>climate impacts</u> (MGH: URL).</i>	градуса, додана або ні, буде мати значення для оцінки серйозності <u>кліматичних впливів</u> .
14.	<i>By current government pledges to cut <u>emissions</u> – if not their actual actions to date – the world is still heading for at least 2.5C (4.5F) warming by the end of this century (MGH: URL).</i>	Згідно з нинішніми обіцянками урядів скоротити <u>викиди</u> – якщо, на сьогоднішній день, не реальними діями – світ досі рухається до потепління щонайменше на 2,5°C (4,5°F) до кінця цього століття.
15.	<i>There are no magic numbers in <u>climate change</u>, just rapidly growing risks (MGH: URL).</i>	Стосовно <u>зміни клімату</u> немає жодних магічних чисел, є лише стрімко зростаючі ризики.
16.	<i>Emanuel pointed to recent severe heatwaves, <u>fires</u> and storms that are already being supercharged by global heating of around 1.2C (2.1F) above what it was a little more than a century ago (MGH: URL).</i>	Емануель вказав на нещодавні сильні спеки, <u>пожежі</u> та шторми, які вже зараз посилюються глобальним нагріванням приблизно на 1,2°C (2,1°F) більше, ніж було трохи більше століття тому.
17.	<i>Perhaps, once half the population of the planet has experienced at least one of these <u>weather catastrophes</u>, they will get their leaders to act (MGH: URL).</i>	Можливо, як тільки половина населення планети переживе хоча б одну з цих <u>погодних катастроф</u> , вони змусять своїх лідерів діяти.
18.	<i>In an extract from her book <i>Not the End of the World</i>, data scientist Hannah Ritchie explains how her work taught her that there are more reasons for hope than despair about</i>	В уривку зі своєї книги «Не кінець світу» дослідниця даних Ханна Річі пояснює, як її робота навчила її тому, що у питанні зміни клімату є більше причин

	<i>climate change – and why a truly sustainable world is in reach</i> (RIT: URL).	для надії, ніж для відчаю, і чому справді <u>стійкий світ</u> досі можливий.
19.	<i>Island nations would be completely submerged</i> (RIT: URL).	<u>Острівні країни</u> опиняться повністю під водою.
20.	<i>Climate refugees will be on the move</i> (RIT: URL).	Почнеться рух <u>кліматичних біженців</u> .
21.	<i>We would be at very high risk of setting off warming feedback loops – the melted ice would reflect less sunlight, the melted permafrost might unlock methane from the bottom of the ocean, and dying forests wouldn't be able to regrow to suck carbon out of the atmosphere</i> (RIT: URL).	У нас буде дуже високий ризик запустити <u>петлі зворотного зв'язку потепління</u> – талий лід відбиватиме менше сонячного світла, тала вічна мерзлота зможе звільнити метан з дна океану, а вимираючі ліси не зможуть вирости знову і висмоктувати вуглець з атмосфери.
22.	<i>A 6C warmer world might be short-lived – it could quickly spiral into 8C, 10C or more. It would be a massive humanitarian disaster</i> (RIT: URL).	Потепління на 6°C може бути недовгим – воно може швидко перетворитися на 8°C, 10°C або більше. Це буде масштабна <u>гуманітарна катастрофа</u> .
23.	<i>In 2015, I went to Paris for the big, famous climate conference, Cop21</i> (RIT: URL).	У 2015 році я їздила до Парижа на велику відому <u>кліматичну конференцію</u> , Конференцію ООН з питань клімату.
24.	<i>Representatives and policymakers from every country came together to hash out a new climate deal</i> (RIT: URL).	Представники та політики з усіх країн зібралися разом, щоб розробити нову <u>кліматичну угоду</u> .

25.	<i>Without a major, unexpected <u>technological breakthrough</u>, we will go past this target (RIT: URL).</i>	Без великого, несподіваного <u>технологічного прориву</u> ми не досягнемо цієї мети.
26.	<i>One organisation – the Climate Action Tracker – follows every country’s <u>climate policies</u>, and its pledges and targets (RIT: URL).</i>	Одна організація – «Клаймат Екшн Трекер» – стежить за <u>кліматичною політикою</u> кожної країни, їх зобов’язаннями та цілями.
27.	<i>It combines them all to map out what will happen to <u>the global climate</u> (RIT: URL).</i>	Вона їх всі поєднує, щоб визначити, що станеться з <u>глобальним кліматом</u> .
28.	<i>At Our World in Data, I sketch out these future <u>climate trajectories</u> and update them every year (RIT: URL).</i>	У «Нашому світі в цифрах» я накидаю ці майбутні <u>траєкторії зміни клімату</u> та оновлюю їх щороку.
29.	<i>As we saw with the example of <u>the ozone layer</u>, incremental increases in ambition can make a huge difference (RIT: URL).</i>	Як ми бачили на прикладі з <u>озоновим шаром</u> , поступовий ріст амбіцій може мати величезне значення.
30.	<i>Fossil fuels were far cheaper than <u>renewables</u> (RIT: URL).</i>	Викопне паливо було набагато дешевшим за <u>відновлюване</u> .
31.	<i>Electric vehicles cost a fortune. But now <u>low-carbon technologies</u> are becoming cost-competitive (RIT: URL).</i>	Електромобілі коштують цілі статки. Але зараз <u>технології з низьким вмістом вуглецю</u> стають конкурентоспроможними.
32.	<i>I showed projected <u>satellite images</u> of the wildfires that would ravage the globe (RIT: URL).</i>	Я показувала на проєкторі <u>супутникові знімки</u> лісових пожеж, які спустошать земну кулю.

33.	<i>But, more importantly, my obsession for <u>environmental sciences</u> was growing in tandem with the uptick in the frequency of reporting (RIT: URL).</i>	Але, що важливіше, моя одержимість <u>науками про навколишнє середовище</u> зростала разом зі збільшенням частоти репортажів.
34.	<i>I went looking for other areas where my preconceptions might be wrong. I started with data on “<u>natural</u>” disasters (RIT: URL).</i>	Я почала шукати інші сфери, де мої упередження могли виявитися хибними. Я почала з даних про « <u>природні</u> » лиха.
35.	<i>I won medals for coming top for everything, from earth materials to <u>sedimentology</u>, atmospheric science to oceanography (RIT: URL).</i>	Я отримувала медалі за те, що ставала найкращою у всьому, від земних матеріалів до <u>седиментології</u> , атмосферних наук та океанографії.
36.	<i>I could create complex diagrams of <u>seismic faults</u>, I could recite the chemical formulas of pages of minerals from memory, but if you’d asked me to draw a graph of what was happening to deaths from disasters, I’d have sketched it upside down (RIT: URL).</i>	Я могла створювати складні діаграми <u>сейсмічних розломів</u> , я могла розказати напам’ять хімічні формули із сторінок про мінерали, але якби ви попросили мене намалювати графік смертей внаслідок природних катастроф, я б намалювала його догори ногами.
37.	<i>To tackle climate change, we have to accept two things: climate change is happening and <u>human emissions of greenhouse gases</u> are responsible (RIT: URL).</i>	Щоб боротися зі зміною клімату, ми повинні прийняти дві речі: кліматичні зміни відбуваються, і <u>викиди парникових газів від людської діяльності</u> є їх причиною.
38.	<i>Yet my <u>carbon footprint</u> is less than</i>	Проте мій <u>вуглецевий слід</u>

	<i>half that of my grandparents' when they were my age (RIT: URL).</i>	( <u>кількість вуглекислого газу, що виділяється в результаті діяльності конкретної людини</u> ) на половину менший, ніж слід моїх бабусь і дідусів, коли вони були мого віку.
39.	<i>The chances of limiting global heating to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels are already slim, and Trump's antipathy to <u>climate action</u> would have a major impact on the US, which is the world's second biggest emitter of greenhouse gases and biggest oil and gas exporter, said Patricia Espinosa, who served as the UN's top official on the climate from 2016 to 2022 (HED: URL).</i>	Патрісія Еспіноза, яка була топ-чиновником ООН з питань зміни клімату з 2016 по 2022 рік, повідомила, що шанси обмежити глобальне нагрівання до показника на 1,5°C вище за показник доіндустріального рівня вже незначні, а антипатія Трампа до <u>кліматичних дій</u> матиме серйозний вплив на США, які є другими у світі за викидами парникових газів і найбільшими експортерами нафти та газу.
40.	<i>Although Trump's policy plans are not clear, conversations with his circle have created a worrying picture that could include the cancellation of Joe Biden's groundbreaking <u>climate legislation</u>, withdrawal from the Paris agreement and a push for more drilling for oil and gas (HED: URL).</i>	Хоча політичні плани Трампа неясні, розмови з його оточенням створили тривожну картину, яка може включати скасування революційного <u>кліматичного законодавства</u> Джо Байдена, вихід з Паризької угоди та поштовх до збільшення обсягів видобування нафти та газу.
41.	<i>At the same time, we have been</i>	У той же час ми спостерігаємо

	<i>seeing a reduction of funds going in general to <u>the global south</u>, and very little is going to climate change (HED: URL).</i>	скорочення коштів, які загалом спрямовуються на <u>глобальний південь</u> , і з них дуже мало йде на боротьбу із зміною клімату.
42.	<i>“We are now realising that nature will make or break net zero – decarbonising the energy sector will not be enough,” Espinosa said, calling for more emphasis on the role of nature, to halt <u>deforestation</u> and transform food production, which accounts for about a third of global emissions (HED: URL).</i>	«Зараз ми усвідомлюємо, що природа будь-яким чином досягне чистого нуля – декарбонізації енергетичного сектору буде недостатньо», – сказала Еспіноза, закликаючи приділити більше уваги ролі природи, зупинити <u>вирубку лісів</u> і трансформувати виробництво продуктів харчування, на яке припадає приблизно третина світових викидів.
43.	<i>The human-caused <u>climate crisis</u> is undeniably to blame for the deadly heatwaves that have struck Europe and the US in recent weeks, scientists have shown (CDG: URL).</i>	Вчені показали, що <u>кліматична криза</u> , спричинена людською діяльністю, беззаперечно винна в смертоносній спеці, яка вразила Європу та США останніми тижнями.
44.	<i>On Monday, the prime minister, Rishi Sunak, indicated he may delay or abandon some <u>green policies</u> under pressure from the right wing of his party (CDG: URL).</i>	У понеділок прем'єр-міністр Ріші Сунак заявив, що може відкласти або відмовитися від деяких <u>зелених політик</u> під тиском правого крила своєї партії.
45.	<i>Labour has suffered a sharp fall in membership over the past two months following controversies over</i>	Згідно з даними, оприлюдненими Національному виконавчому комітету Лейбористської партії,

	<i>its policy on Gaza and its U-turn on <u>green investment</u>, according to figures released to its National Executive Committee (HLM: URL).</i>	за останні два місяці кількість лейбористів різко скоротилася після суперечок з питань політики партії щодо Гази та розвороту щодо <u>зелених інвестицій</u> .
46.	<i>Early in February – in a move that prompted an angry response from environmental groups, unions and some in <u>the energy sector</u> – Starmer and Rachel Reeves, the shadow chancellor, jointly announced they would slash the green prosperity plan from £28bn a year to under £15bn, only a third of which would be new money (HLM: URL).</i>	На початку лютого – цей крок викликав гнівну реакцію екологічних груп, профспілок та деяких представників <u>енергетичного сектору</u> – Стармер і Рейчел Рівз, тіньовий канцлер, спільно оголосили, що скоротять Фонд зеленого процвітання з 28 мільярдів фунтів стерлінгів на рік до менш ніж 15 мільярдів, лише третина з яких будуть новими надходженнями.
47.	<i>A Labour government will make fighting global heating a priority for the Bank of England as it seeks to put <u>environmental sustainability</u> at the heart of its plans to grow the economy, Rachel Reeves is to announce (ELM: URL).</i>	Рейчел Рівз анонсує, що лейбористський уряд зробить боротьбу з глобальним нагріванням пріоритетною для Банку Англії, оскільки він прагне поставити <u>екологічну стійкість</u> у центр своїх планів з економічного розвитку.
48.	<i>Reeves’s announcement comes weeks after she was criticised by <u>environmentalists</u> for drastically scaling back Labour’s plans to</i>	Оголошення Рівз з’явилося через кілька тижнів після того, як <u>екологи</u> розкритикували її за різке скорочення планів

	<i>invest £28bn a year in a Green Prosperity Fund – an important plank in its plan to cut greenhouse gas emissions and to achieve carbon net zero (ELM: URL).</i>	лейбористів інвестувати 28 мільярдів фунтів стерлінгів на рік у Фонд зеленого процвітання – важливу частину плану із скорочення викидів парникових газів і досягнення нульового викиду вуглецю.
49.	<i>In the previous year, climate change and <u>energy security</u> was listed as a priority, and when Rishi Sunak was chancellor in 2021 he outlined ambitious plans to make London a global centre for the channelling of finance into climate-friendly investment (ELM: URL).</i>	У минулому році зміна клімату та <u>енергетична безпека</u> були внесені до списку пріоритетів, і, коли Ріші Сунак був канцлером у 2021 році, він окреслив амбітні плани зробити Лондон глобальним центром фінансування інвестицій у боротьбу із зміною клімату.
50.	<i>Meanwhile, Bailey told a House of Lords committee last month that the Bank had scaled back its work on supporting the government’s <u>green agenda</u> as a result of climate change being removed from the FPC’s priorities (ELM: URL).</i>	Між тим, минулого місяця Бейлі заявив комітету Палати лордів, що Банк скоротив свою роботу з підтримки <u>екологічної програми</u> уряду через те, що зміна клімату була виключена з пріоритетів Комітету з фінансової політики.



**The means of rendering English mass media discourse climate change  
terminology into Ukrainian**

<b>Translation transformations</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Share</b>
<b>1. Transcoding</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26%</b>
transliteration	1	2%
semantic calque	12	24%
<b>2. Lexical and semantic transformations</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22%</b>
concretization	2	4%
generalization	1	2%
modulation	2	4%
differentiation	6	12%
<b>3. Lexical and grammatical transformations</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52%</b>
grammatical replacements	17	34%
<i>a) morphological</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>32%</i>
<i>b) syntactic</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2%</i>
addition	2	4%
addition + grammatical replacement	1	2%
omission	1	2%
descriptive translation	2	4%
total rearrangement	3	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей термінології сфери зміни клімату як проблеми англо-українського перекладу на матеріалі сучасного мас-медійного дискурсу. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі вивчення термінології та термінології сфери зміни клімату як мовного явища та проблем її відтворення при перекладі, проаналізовано зразок тексту мас-медійного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (термінології сфери зміни клімату в текстах мас-медійного дискурсу, всього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю та дві діаграми, що містять можливі способи відтворення термінології сфери зміни клімату в текстах мас-медійного дискурсу українською мовою.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, перекладацький аналіз, термін, термінологія сфери зміни клімату, мас-медійний дискурс, перекладацька трансформація.