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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Особливості відтворення українською мовою одиниць лексико-семантичного поля «AGGRESSION»

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INTRODUCTION

The term paper's main idea is determining the specifics of rendering the units of the lexical and semantic field (hereafter – LSF) AGGRESSION in Ukrainian translation based on news reports on war in Ukraine.

The theoretical background of the problem is lies on the works of the foreign and domestic scholars on the LSFs, in particular by T. Baldwin, G. Boran, D. A. Cruse, K. V. Dashkova, S. P. Denysova, P. B. Faber, C. Gao, D. Geeraerts, Y. Holovashchenko, A. V. Horobets, J. R. Hurford, G. A. Kleparski, M. P. Kocherhan, L. S. Kozlovska, R. Nordquist, M. N. Pablo, O. O. Petrushenko, O. O. Selivanova, N. M. Syzonenko, N. S. Snihur, Q. Wu. The lexical and semantic challenges of translation are described in the works by S. Y. Babiak, N. P. Bidnenko, J. Byrne, M. Cronin, O. A. Kalnychenko, V. I. Karaban, T. R. Kyiiak, I. V. Korunets, S. Y. Maksimov, N. V. Osipchuk, H. V. Tashchenko, S. A. Vyskushenko. The characteristic features of media discourse are revealed by such scholars as D. Allington, Y. Boyko, T. Bruce, A. Brzozowska, J. P. Đorđević, S. P. Grynyuk, S. Nawaz, A. O'Keeffe, R. Page, S. P. Rowberry, J.-S. Shie, O. Shovak.

The rationale of the research is connected with the fact that studying the units of the LSF AGGRESSION in media discourse related to the war in Ukraine is important for linguists and translators for analyzing how aggression is represented in media reports and ensuring accurate translations of media content including capturing the connotations, cultural references, and rhetorical strategies employed in the source text, while also considering the target audience's linguistic and cultural context.

The aim of the research is to analyze the means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in English news reports on war in Ukraine in Ukrainian translations.

There are the following research **objectives**:

- 1) to describe LSF as a language phenomenon;
- 2) to highlight the lexical and semantic issues of translation;

3) to characterize media discourse in terms of its definition and specifics of its analysis;

4) to analyze the use of equivalents in rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION;

5) to determine the lexical transformations used when translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION;

6) to reveal the specifics of lexical and semantic transformations as a means of translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION;

7) to perform the analysis of the use of grammatical transformations in translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION.

The object of the research is the units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in English news reports on war in Ukraine and their Ukrainian translations.

The subject of the research is the means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in English news reports on war in Ukraine in Ukrainian translations.

The research material is 50 sentences from the Guardian news reports on war in Ukraine including, respectively, 50 units of the LSF AGGRESSION, and their translations into Ukrainian presented in Annex.

The methods of the research include methods of discourse and stylistic analysis, methods of translation analysis, analysis of dictionary entries and methods of quantitative analysis.

The **theoretical and practical significance** of the research is determined by the fact that the results obtained make up a certain contribution to the translation studies, discourse analysis, lexicology of the English and Ukrainian Languages. Moreover, the research results can be used in to teaching theory and practice of translation, basics of discourse analysis as well as lexicology and comparative linguistics.

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

CHAPTER 1

LANGUAGE UNITS OF THE LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC FIELD

AGGRESSION IN LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION STUDIES

1.1 Lexical and semantic field as a language phenomenon

Lexical units, the meanings of which play a key role in the formation of the general semantics of any text, in the author's work obey the laws of the lexical system of the language. At the same time, they form a unique semantic continuum based on the semantic interaction of lexical meanings that were selected by a specific author to express a specific theme of a work. In view of this, lexical systematicity within any text is authorially determined, since the formation of lexical microsystems, in particular fields, occurs on the basis on the words used in the work [4: 24].

At the current stage of the development of linguistic thought, the LSF has gained considerable recognition due to the increased interest of researchers in the Slavic linguistic space [6; 7; 11]. Western scientific thought also focuses considerable attention on LSFs, which contributes to the active development and enrichment of the field of lexical semantics with new research approaches, views and findings [28; 32; 30].

The genesis of field theory can be traced back to the research conducted by American anthropologists and German linguists in the early 20th century, notably influenced by A. von Humboldt. Von Humboldt's doctrine, emphasizing the inner speech-form of language tied to individual world perception and specific to ethnic groups, laid the foundation for major field theories. Beyond von Humboldt, the emergence of field theory was also propelled by F. de Saussure's structuralism, which defined a lexical field as an organized totality with elements that mutually define and delimit each other [35: 188]. Today **lexical semantics** is understood as the study of what individual lexical items mean, why they mean what they do, how we

can represent all of this, and where the combined interpretation for an utterance comes from [21: 6].

Originally, “field” is a concept applied in physics which describes the layout condition of a certain object, such as electric field, magnetic field and gravitational field, which separately shows the layout principles of electricity, magnetism and gravity in a certain space. This concept was later applied into linguistics to describe the interrelationship between different words. Gradually, it turned into a new linguistic approach called **semantic field theory** [31: 2030].

The semantic field theory was brought into its puberty by German scholar J. Trier in the 1930s, whose version is seen as a new phase in the history of semantics. Q. Wu summarized Trier’s semantic field theory as follows:

1) the vocabulary in a language system is semantically related and builds up a complete lexical system. This system is unsteady and changing constantly;

2) since the vocabulary of a language is semantically related, we are not supposed to study the semantic change of individual words in isolation, but to study vocabulary as an integrated system;

3) since lexemes are interrelated in sense, we can only determine the connotation of a word by analyzing and comparing its semantic relationship with other words. A word is meaningful only in its own semantic field [44: 94–95].

In contemporary language learning, the practice of categorizing vocabulary into LSFs is widely embraced for its facilitation of learning. This approach aids in the retrieval of stored words, contributing to the enhancement of learners' lexical competence and the precise utilization of words and concepts in a foreign language. Furthermore, examining the meaning of a word within the context of its lexical fields provides clarification. The analysis of various lexical entries belonging to a word within these fields proves beneficial for understanding the word's semantic nuances. Consequently, studying the relationships among all words in a lexical field becomes a valuable starting point for the in-depth analysis of each word, revealing distinctive features and aiding in the determination of identity and precise meaning [39: 541].

LSF can be interpreted, according to O. O. Selivanova as “paradigmatic union of lexical units of a certain part of the language by the commonality of an integral component” [46: 281–282]. S. P. Denysova notes that the LSF is a “semantic and paradigmatic formation that has a certain autonomy and specific features of organization: a common non-trivial part in interpretation, a core-peripheral structure, the presence of zones of semantic transition” [7: 78].

M. P. Kochergan defines the LSF as “a set of lexical units that are united by the commonality of content (sometimes also by the commonality of formal indicators) and reflect the conceptual, substantive or functional similarity of the indicated phenomena” [13: 121]. So, the elements of a specific LSF are words, phrases or sentences connected by a common feature, the so-called “fragment of reality” [5: 132].

On the example of the temporal field, O. O. Petrushenko singles out the LSF “as a structured system that is organized and functions according to certain laws, has a clearly defined core, perinuclear zone and periphery, is stratified into a number of lexical and thematic groups (in particular, “names of the seasons”, “names of parts of the day”) and hierarchically subordinated lexical and semantic microfields (“winter”, “spring”, “summer”, “autumn”; “morning”, “day”, “evening”, “night”) [16: 8–9].

In view of these definitions, LSF unites lexical units according to the semantic criterion and has a paradigmatic structure – from broader to narrower groups of lexical units in terms of meaning. Therefore, the LSF consists of a horizontal structure, covering its nuclear-peripheral space, and a vertical one, reflecting its hierarchical section in a set of interacting microfields and paradigmatically smaller structural groupings, axes [4: 25].

In Western linguistics, the term “semantic field” is more common. A semantic field is defined as set of words (or lexemes) which are related in meaning [22: 391]. Semantic field more specifically is as a set of lexemes which covers a certain conceptual domain and which bear certain specifiable relations to one another [37]. In order to clarify the meaning of semantic field and exemplify it, R. Nordquist states that “the words in a semantic field share a common semantic property. Most often,

fields are defined by subject matter, such as body parts, landforms, diseases, colors, foods, or kinship relations” [37: 1].

J. R. Hurford, B. Heasley and M. B. Smith explain semantic field by giving the difference between binary antonyms and semantic field and point out that binary antonyms can be considered as incompatible terms which are members of two-term sets (the “miniature semantic systems”. This notion can be broadened to other groups of words which are not quite opposites as they are incompatible members of a larger (multiple-term) semantic system (or semantic field), such as the days of the week, the seasons of the year, etc. [34: 28].

In the lexical-semantic field, the word does not live in isolation, but interacts with others, getting closer to them or pushing away from them. The semantic field is heterogeneous. It has a core and a periphery.

The **core** includes the most frequent words that carry the main meanings. Each lexical and semantic unit occupies a certain place in the semantic space, which determines its value. The LSFs do not coincide quantitatively and qualitatively in different languages, because the semantic space is organized differently in them. LSFs can be divided into semantically even closer associations – lexical and semantic groups. Also, within lexical and semantic groups, minimal semantic associations are distinguished, built on the relations of synonymy, antonymy, conversion, and hyponymy, i.e. genus-species relations.

The **periphery** is the largest part of the LSF. However, in this zone, lexemes are united by weaker ties. Here, on the basis of integrative some words are combined in pairs. Less common are groups with three lexemes with a common component. In fact, these are distant pairs of words that can go beyond the boundaries of this field and enter into connections with other LSFs. The main characteristics of this part of the field are amorphousness, sporadicity, and irregularity. The periphery is sharply distant from the core of the field, although there are still numerous connections with lexemes of the perinuclear zone [18: 80].

The following should be said about the structure of the LSF: in each LSF, field one can distinguish a core and semantic and stylistic layers located around it, but

“each LSF is quantitatively and qualitatively individual and original in filling the grid of its relationships” [18: 79].

The vocabulary of any language is a clear confirmation of this. Here, each word occupies its place in the lexical and semantic system, it is easy to see that a separate lexeme has a direct explicit or implicit relation to another lexical unit. At the seed level, there are even more such connections. Therefore, it is necessary to divide the lexemes of the LSF into seven functionally important ones and to identify common integrative components in certain groups of words – **semes**.

A seme is usually understood as the minimal content elements that make up the meaning of each lexeme. These are the smallest, marginal particles of content that cannot be further divided. Semantic components (semes) as unique combinations of universal ones the nature of semantic features determines the uniqueness of content structures in different languages, each of which reflects an idea of certain phenomena of reality. In order to single out such minimal particles of meaning, the most effective is component analysis, which allows to implement this task and present meaning as a system of the smallest indivisible elements of the content [18: 79].

Thus, the LSF is a paradigmatic union of lexical units of a certain part of the language by the commonality of an integral component. LSF consists of core, perinuclear, and peripheral zones. Each LSF is individual and original, and there are the intricate connections within the lexical and semantic system.

1.2 Lexical and semantic issues of translation

Translation is a type of communication using at least two languages – that is, it is a type of interlingual communication. Translation gives people who do not speak each other’s languages the opportunity to communicate [3: 220].

The translation performs the function of interlingual mediation, that is, it occurs between the source of the message and its recipient. However, there is a difference between interlingual mediation and translation. This difference lies in the relationship of the message in the target language with the message in the source

language – with the source text. Thus, the main task of translation is to use the target language to create any text that would be considered by the recipients of the target language as a complete replacement of the source text [2; 8; 9].

The translation must meet the tasks set by the author of the source text, his / her intentions. Such a functional correspondence between the translation and the original text can be called **adequacy of translation** [3: 220]. It is obvious that the adequacy of the translation is the main criterion of its quality, an integral condition for the text in the target language to be recognized as a translation at all. Of course, what the author of the source text wanted to say is important for translation, and how it was said is equally important. The means used by the author to express his ideas help to more accurately assess the author's communicative purpose [9; 10; 12].

Hence, a high-quality translation must correspond to the source text not only functionally, but also meaningfully and structurally. The correspondence of the translation to the source text with preservation of structural and content features can be called **equivalence of translation** [3: 220]. Equivalence of translation is considered as the maximum possible linguistic proximity of the target text to the source text. Such linguistic closeness can be manifested both in the entire text and in its individual elements. It is believed that an adequate translation cannot always be equal to the concept “equivalent”, just as an equivalent translation is not always identical to the concept “adequate” [9; 10; 12].

There are two basic types of equivalence: formal and dynamic one. **Formal equivalence** involves reproduction of all leading levels in the target language, namely: phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic ones, even preserving the length of sentences since language economy is a phenomenon that is of particular value for scientific and technical translation. Therefore, the formal equivalent should cover approximately the same shade of the text as in the source language.

In contrast, **dynamic equivalence** focuses on reproducing in the target text the same effect on the audience as the source text. The aim is to produce a text that is idiomatic for the target culture. So, it is a matter of preserving the sphere of content, and not duplicating the sphere of expression [26: 40].

There are the following **equivalence levels**: 1) denotative meaning (transferring the concept as an object of our interest); 2) connotative meaning (reproduction of style, frequency of use, the field of operation, the level of meaning of the unit); 3) textual norms (typical linguistic features of texts, such as: legal documents, official letters, etc.); 4) pragmatic meaning (focus on the same expectations of the reader, as in the source text); 5) linguistic forms (reproducing the way in which information is presented, such as metaphors, for example) [1: 9].

It should be noted that the choice to achieve a certain level of equivalence depends on the genre of the text. For example, in case of translating user manual, the translator focuses attention on preserving the denotative meaning as a dominant aspect, in the case of a popular science article – on the reproduction of linguistic forms, and in the case of a certificate of conformity – on choosing the appropriate textual norms.

Therefore, in order to perform a high-quality translation, it is necessary to take into account the expediency of the implementation of formal / dynamic equivalence and take into account the preservation of a certain level of equivalence in view of the genre of the text. The difficulty is that no translator is quite sure which of the levels of equivalence must be reproduced in the corresponding genre, and therefore translators quite often rely on their own choice of translation strategy [1: 10].

The above-mentioned means that the translation can be considered successful if the recipient believes that the translation completely conveys the source text, from the point of view of the completeness of both its content and structure. In other words, a translation is successful if the recipients respond to it in the same way as they would have responded to the source text if they knew the source language [3: 221].

A word expresses the concept of a real object or phenomenon as a whole of its form and meaning. **The meaning** of the word belongs to the object of the word in the logical, nominal and emotional sense. The subject and logical meaning of the word is also called basic, immediate or direct. The nominal meaning of the word refers to a separate object, that is, a person or a geographical concept. The emotional meaning of a word expresses, respectively, emotions and feelings caused by real objects, facts

and phenomena denoted by this word. Often, the correct choice of words during translation can be made only on the basis of a correct analysis of the lexical meaning of the word.

In particular, **subject and logical meaning** is divided into free and associated ones. The free meaning of a word exists regardless of its combination with other words, and the associated meaning appears only in certain word combinations. The meaning of the word should be connected with its use. Often, even a single-meaning word in English, due to its ambiguity, can have a wide range of combinations and its use does not coincide with the use of the Ukrainian word, so it is translated into Ukrainian by different words, such as: a *young man* – *молода людина*; a *young child* – *маленька дитина*; *young in crime* – *недосвідчений злочинець*; *the night was young* – *ніч ще тільки настає* [15: 292].

As already mentioned, one of the main lexical problems of translation is word choice. The translator's task is to find the right word that would be adequate to the word of the source language, that is, it would have the same meaning, the same stylistic color and would evoke the same associations in the recipient [27: 34]. When choosing the right word, the translator usually turns to the synonym series in the Ukrainian language. The presence of synonymy gives translators the opportunity to achieve adequacy in translation.

In addition to the subject and logical meaning, many words also have an **emotional meaning** due to the semantics of the word, such as: English and German words such as *mother* / *Mutter*, *to love* / *lieben*, *radiant* / *strahlend*, or Ukrainian *батьківщина*, *веселий*, *ласкавий*, etc. Emotional meaning of the word evokes not only the idea of an object, quality, or action, but also feelings, emotions, a certain attitude to a given object or phenomenon. Such words as *батьківщина*, *радість*, *веселий*, *війна*, *сумувати* usually evoke the same emotions in all people. Such words have “objective” emotional meaning. It should be noted that the emotional meaning can also be subjective if it expresses the individual attitude of the addresser of the information to the subject or phenomenon. In an emotional sense, a positive or negative assessment is almost always manifested.

In particular, in the sentence *We are ready to die for our country*, the word *country* contains emotional meaning, because in this context it has the meaning “motherland”. In other words, due to emotional meaning that a word acquires, it can be translated in different ways. In view of this, words that contain emotional meaning and give emotional coloring to the utterance need to be translated into words that are equivalent to them in an emotional sense as well [15: 293].

Thus, fully equivalent translation, by definition, is impossible due to the fact that different languages differ both in terms of grammatical structure and lexical composition, not to mention the difference in cultures, which can also affect the method and results of translation. The difficulty of adequately conveying the source message in the target language is that the knowledge of the source and the target language is insufficient, and the translator is often forced to resort to various **transformations** [19: 66].

S. Maksimov determines the following groups of translation transformations:

1) **grammatical transformations** include: a) transposition which is a change in the order of words in phrases and sentences, which is often caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in different languages; b) 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); c) addition is used to compensate for semantic or grammatical losses and often accompanies transposition and grammatical replacement; d) omission is a transformation opposite to addition and is used with the aim to avoid redundant information;

2) **lexical and semantic transformations** include: a) generalization of meanings, which is substitution of the source language words (phrases) of a narrow meaning by the target language words (phrases) of a general (broader) meaning; b) differentiation of meanings 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; c) concretization (substantiation) of meanings is substitution of the source language words (phrases) with a generic meaning by the target language words (phrases) with a more specific (narrow) meaning, concretization is always combined with differentiation; d) logical (sense) development 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.;

3) **lexical and grammatical transformations** include: a) antonymous translation is the substitution of the source language notion by its opposite in translation with the relevant restructuring of the utterance aimed at faithful rendering of its content. Here belong such techniques as the use of an affirmative construction instead of a negative one or the use of semantic antonyms; b) full rearrangement of the text segment. This transformation 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 anymore; c) compensation for losses in the course of translation means that if a separate element, which doesn't play a key role in text organization, is lost in translation, it may be of no importance for the text as a whole because this element is dissolved in the general context or substituted by other elements, which sometimes do not exist in the source text [14: 111–115].

Hence, the main goal of translation is to create a target text that adequately replaces the source text while maintaining equivalence. Successful translation occurs when recipients perceive the translation similarly to the source text. The complexity arises from linguistic and cultural differences embodied in different shades of

meaning of the lexical units, leading translators to employ translation transformations to ensure accuracy and coherence in the target text.

1.3 Media discourse: definition and specifics of its analysis

The modern term **discourse** is currently popular and encountered even in colloquial language. It is most often used as a synonym of an utterance or discussion. Such understanding of this term is not, however, complete, as one needs to take into account the polymorphic nature and multiplicity of functioning of this term, both in terms of content and scope. In the area of humanities this term is used as a substitute for the terms: language, communication or interaction [25: 11].

The term *discourse* can have different meanings. Firstly, it is used to refer to unified, meaningful and purposive stretches of spoken and written language; and, secondly, it is used to refer to the language in action. Last but not least, it is used to refer to the language of particular language variety. Thence, discourse is a multi-disciplinary field which comprises different forms of language in society. Language is a tool of communication that can be used to express ideas, presumptions, suggestions and information. A piece of discourse is an instance of spoken or written language that has describable internal relations of form and meaning (e.g. words, structures, cohesion that relate coherently to an external communicative function of purpose and a given audience / interlocutor. The external function or purpose can only be properly determined, if one takes into account the context and participants (i.e., all the relevant situational, social and cultural factors) in which the piece of discourse occurs [36: 328].

The study of media discourse has long been an established sub-field within applied linguistics. With the development of the internet has come an increasing interest in the influence of different mediated contexts on the interaction among readers and text, including reading practices [20], storytelling [40], interaction of readers with texts in online spaces [41] and new forms of digital fiction [42]. This interest is due in part to the growing ubiquity of media in everyday life and also

because the development of technology has created space for new ways in which text and audience interact, for example, with newspaper articles in online platforms [24: 55]. Contemporary media texts now exist in more formats and more platforms, offering the linguists numerous opportunities to explore the changing shape and style of media discourse.

Media discourse is understood in this study as a set of semiotic and communicative parameters that determine the way of communication throughout the media space in the form of creating media texts, marked by the presence of stylistic features inherent to the language of mass media and communication and embodying a special way of reflecting the world via the mass media [43: 258]. Media discourse is, therefore, media communication, that is a process of sharing and collecting information via the media. It is then called “mediated” communication. An absolute condition of classifying a given utterance in a broad genetic spectrum of media discourse is its presence in mass media [25: 11].

Media discourse is an integral component of the modern cultural system. Media that are the source of media discourse are considered to be one of the most important elements which, as an omnipresent source of information in the information society, serves as one of the most important concepts constituting reality [25: 11].

It is important to note that the rapid pace of development of the phenomenon of media discourse now in the world and, in Ukraine in particular, the improvement of digital technology and gadgets, which have become an inseparable part of life in modern society. The use of compressed texts, hyperlinks, and hashtags to indicate the chosen topics and interest of users of social networks by bright keywords is a driving force of the digital media discourse development [23: 320].

As J. P. Đorđević claims, **the digital media** are a system of receiving and sending information as a series of the numbers one and zero through forms of physical and virtual media including television, radio, newspapers and the Internet. digital media are created as soon as some content is put in a digital format, i.e. translated into binary code, such as when daily news are published on an Internet

portal, a photograph is memorized on a memory card, or a radio show is made available in the form of a podcast [29: 10–11]. **Digital media discourse**, in turn, is language expressed within a certain context (social, political, cultural, economic, etc.) while realized through binary code for the purpose of enabling socially induced online or offline communication [29: 10–13].

Media discourse refers to interactions that take place through a **broadcast platform**, whether spoken or written, in which the discourse is oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer. Though the discourse is oriented towards these recipients, they very often cannot make instantaneous responses to the producer of the discourse, though increasingly this is changing with the advent of new media technology, as we shall explore. Crucially, the written or spoken discourse itself is oriented to the readership or listening / viewing audience, respectively. In other words, media discourse is a public, manufactured, on-record, form of interaction. It is not ad hoc or spontaneous (in the same way as casual speaking or writing is); it is neither private nor off the record. Obvious as these basic characteristics may sound, they are crucial to the investigation, description and understanding of media discourse [38: 441].

It is important that media is telling its own **subjective perspective**. The thing really is something different from the explanation of media. Actually, media tries to communicate in a subjective manner rather than objective one. The words spoken or written by media seem to be objective but actually they are subjective and implicitly laden with the ideologies of media [36: 328]. Subjective, unverified, or misrepresentation are the main factors of change and modification of verbalized information during its transmission. Such characteristics of media distortion of information may have intentional or objective reasons. Intentional modification of the material, or subjective mainly arises as a consequence of the purposeful use of lingual and extralingual means, subordinated to the corresponding vision of the author of the material to achieve the communicative goal. Objective reasons can be in the case of the use of media of the so-called “spoiled telephone”, where the content is perverted

when disseminated through subjective interpretation, as well as under the influence of a personal attitude to the content of information [23: 324].

Also, media discourse has such **characteristic features** as: 1) group relatedness (the addressee shares the views of his group); 2) publicity (openness, orientation towards the mass addressee); 3) polemical orientation (creating a polylogue with subsequent discussion); 4) staging and mass nature (impact on several groups of addressees simultaneously); 5) information globality and complexity; 5) precedent place in the geocultural picture of the world.

The main **forms** of media discourse are news texts, advertising texts and other types of media texts.

Media text as the main category of media-linguistics is a special type of communicative discourse in which socially significant information is processed and presented. This type of text has its own characteristics that distinguish it from others. Depending on the source, the media text may contain, in addition to verbal means, also audiovisual materials, illustrations, hyperlinks, etc., and one of its most essential functions is to influence the perception of the recipient of certain social phenomena [33: 105].

The following text fragment represents an example of media text within media discourse:

Barely 10% of Europeans believe Ukraine can still defeat Russia, finds poll

Exclusive: Shift in sentiment requires EU politicians to focus on defining an acceptable peace, say authors

Support for Ukraine among Europeans remains broad, but nearly two years after the full-scale invasion barely 10% now believe it can defeat Russia, according to an EU-wide survey – with some form of “compromise settlement” seen as the most likely end point.

The shift in sentiment – this time last year, more Europeans than not said Ukraine must regain all its lost territory – will demand that politicians take a more “realistic” approach that focuses on defining what an acceptable peace must actually mean, the report’s authors argue.

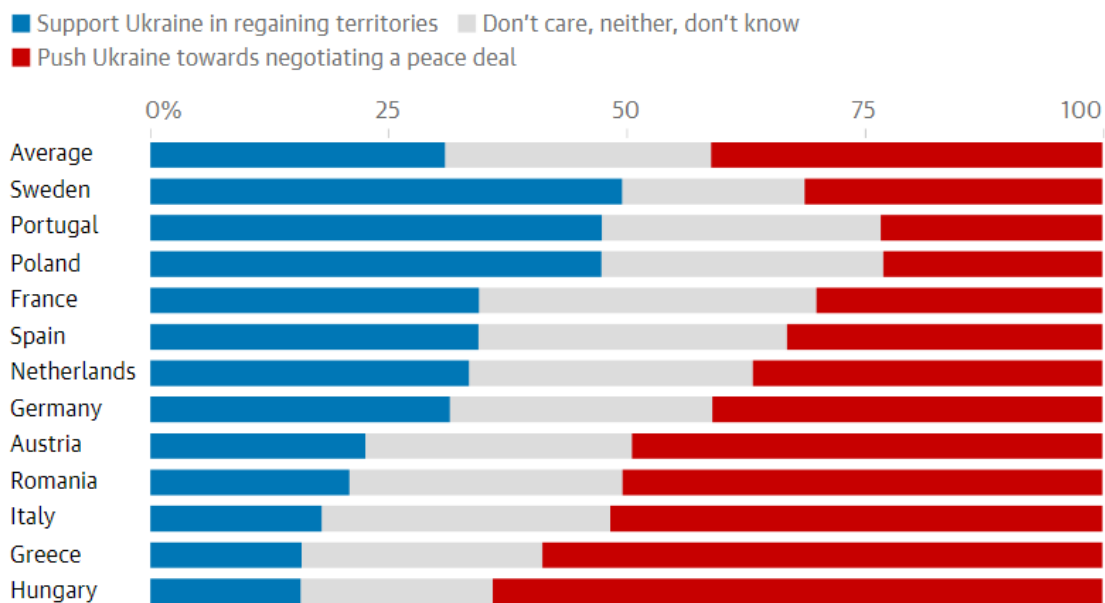


Most Europeans do not believe that Kyiv can win the conflict militarily, said the report's authors. Photograph: Vadim Ghirdă/AP

“In order to make the case for continued European support for Ukraine, EU leaders will need to change how they talk about the war,” said co-author Mark Leonard of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), which commissioned the polling.

What should Europe do about Russia's war in Ukraine?

Which of the following best reflects your view on what Europe should do?



Guardian graphic. Source: YouGov and Datapraxix, January 2024

Most Europeans “are desperate to prevent a Russian victory” but do not believe Kyiv can win militarily, Leonard said, meaning that the most convincing

argument for an increasingly sceptical public was that continuing aid “could lead to a sustainable, negotiated peace that favours Kyiv – rather than a victory for Putin”.

The January polling in 12 EU member states – including France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden – found that Ukraine’s stalled counteroffensive, growing fears of a US policy shift and the prospect of a second US presidential term for Donald Trump were fuelling pessimism about the war’s outcome (HBE: URL).

The text under consideration is an example of media discourse text – a news report on war in Ukraine concerning the survey on the European support of Ukraine. It possesses the core characteristics of the texts of media discourse – has certain author (Jon Henley), his position in the newspaper (Europe correspondent), article structure (headline, byline, lead, body and tail), broad audience as an addressee, and being related to the issue important for the society.

Extralingually, it also possesses the basic characteristics of the newspaper article. In particular, the articles in The Guardian still resemble visually the traditional newspaper articles, with the exception of dividing the text into columns. The analyzed text fragment includes different fonts for different structural parts of the article – bold larger fonts for headings, grey as if semi-transparent fonts for describing pictures, and regular for main text. The pictures used in the article include photograph of the ruined house in Ukraine as a reminder that there is still war here, and the diagram illustrating the European citizens’ opinions on the issue.

The style of the text is also relevant for the media discourse texts. The analyzed text fragment includes such tropes and figures of speech as metonymy, e.g. *Kyiv* for *Ukraine*. The article uses citations as the means of proving the information presented: *“In order to make the case for continued European support for Ukraine, EU leaders will need to change how they talk about the war,” said co-author Mark Leonard of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), which commissioned the polling.*

On the vocabulary level, the text is characterized by the use of large number of proper names such as people’s names (*Vadim Ghirdă, Mark Leonard*), place names

(Ukraine, Russia, EU, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden), organizations' names (AP, the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR)). Moreover, political cliché phrases such as *acceptable peace*, *broad support*, *compromise settlement*, *shift in sentiment*, *acceptable peace*, *sceptical public*, *sustainable*, *negotiated peace*, *fuelling pessimism*, and political euphemisms like *conflict* instead of *war*, are widely used.

The lexical units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION include adverbs (*Most Europeans do not believe that Kyiv can win the conflict militarily, said the report's authors*), nominative units functioning as nouns (*Support for Ukraine among Europeans remains broad, but nearly two years after the full-scale invasion barely 10% now believe it can defeat Russia, according to an EU-wide survey – with some form of “compromise settlement” seen as the most likely end point; The January polling in 12 EU member states – including France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden – found that Ukraine's stalled counteroffensive, growing fears of a US policy shift and the prospect of a second US presidential term for Donald Trump were fuelling pessimism about the war's outcome*), verbs (*The shift in sentiment – this time last year, more Europeans than not said Ukraine must regain all its lost territory – will demand that politicians take a more “realistic” approach that focuses on defining what an acceptable peace must actually mean, the report's authors argue*), verb phrases (*Most Europeans “are desperate to prevent a Russian victory” but do not believe Kyiv can win militarily, Leonard said, meaning that the most convincing argument for an increasingly sceptical public was that continuing aid “could lead to a sustainable, negotiated peace that favours Kyiv – rather than a victory for Putin”*). These words and phrases do not directly nominate aggression, however, they belong to the periphery of the LSF AGGRESSION naming the objects and phenomena relating to it.

Thus, the study of media discourse within applied linguistics has expanded with the rise of the Internet, reflecting changing interactions between readers and text. Media discourse encompasses communication parameters shaping interactions in mass media, serving as a crucial element in modern cultural systems. Rapid digital

technology advancements fuel the development of digital media discourse, altering communication dynamics. Media discourse, whether digital or traditional, is characterized by its orientation towards non-present audiences, manufacturing interactions with an inherent subjective perspective.

Conclusions to Chapter 1

The study of LSFs provides insight into the complex organization of language and the formation of meaning within texts. LSFs, shaped by the laws of the lexical system and the unique choices of individual authors, represent a paradigmatic union of lexical units governed by common integral components. The LSF is a paradigmatic union of lexical units of a certain part of the language by the commonality of an integral component. Within LSFs, words interact within a structured system encompassing core, perinuclear, and peripheral zones, each with its own characteristics and connections. The study of LSFs illuminates the complex relationship between language and meaning, revealing the dynamic nature of lexical semantics and its role in shaping linguistic expression.

Translation serves as a bridge between languages, facilitating communication and enabling individuals who speak different languages to connect. The essence of translation lies in achieving adequacy and equivalence between the source and target texts, ensuring that the intended message and its nuances are effectively conveyed. The challenges faced by the translators due to linguistic and cultural differences necessitate careful consideration of lexical shades and employing transformation transformations to ensure coherence and accuracy. The successful translation focuses on the addressee's perception of the target text mirroring that of the source text, bridging linguistic and cultural divides to facilitate meaningful communication.

The concept of discourse encompasses various forms of communication and interaction, ranging from everyday conversations to media representations. It serves as a multifaceted field within linguistics, encompassing language in action, language variety, and societal communication. Media discourse as a subset of discourse

analysis has gained prominence with the rise of digital technology, offering new ways for exploring the relationships between text and audience. As a tool of mediated communication, media discourse plays a crucial role in shaping societal perspectives and disseminating information. However, it's important to recognize the subjective nature of media discourse, which can be influenced by ideological biases and the dynamics of communication platforms. The characteristics of media discourse, including group relatedness, publicity, and polemical orientation, highlight its role in shaping public opinion and fostering discussion. Moreover, the analysis of media texts, such as news reports, reveals not only linguistic features but also extralinguistic elements like visual design and stylistic choices, all contributing to the construction of meaning within the discourse. In such texts, the lexical units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION include adverbs, nominative units functioning as nouns, verbs, verb phrases, etc. belonging to the periphery of the LSF AGGRESSION.

CHAPTER 2

**SPECIFICS OF RENDERING THE UNITS OF THE LEXICAL
AND SEMANTIC FIELD AGGRESSION IN UKRAINIAN TRANSLATION:
BASED ON NEWS REPORTS ON WAR IN UKRAINE**

**2.1 Equivalentents in rendering the units of the lexical and semantic field
AGGRESSION**

In the context of Russian war against Ukraine, the units of the LSF AGGRESSION mostly include the units connected with actors, means, specifics of military aggression. As military aggression has long been known in each society, many units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in the news reports on war in Ukraine has their direct counterparts, i.e. equivalentents.

In particular, these are units nominating the ultimate result of aggression – *war* “a state of armed conflict between different nations or states or different groups within a nation or state” [47: URL] translated into Ukrainian as *війна* [45: URL]: (4) “*In order to make the case for continued European support for Ukraine, EU leaders will need to change how they talk about the war,*” said co-author Mark Leonard of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), which commissioned the polling (HBE: URL) – «Щоб обґрунтувати продовження європейської підтримки України, лідерам ЄС потрібно буде змінити спосіб, в який вони говорять про війну», – сказав співавтор Марк Леонард з Європейської ради з міжнародних відносин (ЄРМВ), замовниці цього опитування; (30) “*What does escalation mean for us? We have had two years of war. It’s an everyday procedure,*” he said (HLN: URL) – «Що для нас означає ескалація? У нас два роки війни. Це щоденна процедура», – сказав він.

Also, the nominative unit for the method of performing aggression – *invasion* “the act of entering a territory by force with hostile intent” [47: URL]– has direct equivalentent in Ukrainian – *вторгнення* [45: URL]: (50) *We’re in a window when an invasion could begin at any time – and to be clear, that includes during the Olympics*

(HBR: URL) – Ми перебуваємо у вікні, коли вторгнення може початися в будь-який момент – і, щоб було зрозуміло, це включає в себе під час Олімпійських ігор.

The basic English units nominating the means of performing aggression also have equivalents in the Ukrainian language, such as:

– *to attack* “to initiate a hostile action against a person, group, or entity with the intent to cause harm, damage, or defeat” [47: URL] – *атакувати* [45: URL]: (15) *Recent Russian attacks have caused significant damage to the Ukrainian power system, but a total collapse is unlikely, the head of Ukraine’s national grid company Ukrenergo Volodymyr Kudrytskyi said on Monday* (GSU: URL) – Як заявив у понеділок голова національної мережевої компанії України «Укренерго» Володимир Кудрицький, недавні російські атаки завдали значної шкоди українській енергосистемі, але повний колапс малоімовірний;

– *to hit* “to successful deliver an attack on a target” [47: URL] – *вдарити* [45: URL]: (23) *On Tuesday, it hit a refinery and drone factory in the industrial region of Tatarstan – more than 800 miles from the border* (HLN: URL) – У вівторок вони вдарили по нафтопереробному заводу та заводу з виробництв безпілотників у промисловому регіоні Татарстану – понад 800 миль від кордону;

– *to bomb* “attacking a target with explosive devices, typically dropped from aircraft or launched from missiles” [47: URL] – *бомбити* [45: URL]: (31) *Russia bombs our territory. It hits power stations and civilian infrastructure* (HLN: URL) – Росія бомбить нашу територію. Вона вражає електростанції та цивільну інфраструктуру.

The words nominating the ways of performing aggression are also translated by the equivalents:

– *killed* “a person who has suffered fatal injuries or death as a result of violence, accidents, or other traumatic events” [47: URL] – *убитий* [45: URL]: (17) *The local branch of Russia’s Investigative Committee, which probes major crimes, said the deputy head of a state-run education agency was killed when “an*

unidentified device detonated in a car” on Monday afternoon (GSU: URL) – Місцеве відділення Слідчого комітету Росії, яке розслідує кримінальні злочини, повідомило, що заступник голови державного освітнього відомства був убитий, коли в понеділок вдень «в машині спрацював невстановлений вибуховий пристрій»;

– *to capture* “to seize control of enemy-held territory or strategic locations through military maneuvers, such as ground assaults or amphibious landings” [47: URL] – *захопити* [45: URL]: (27) *The route would go via Kherson and Zaporizhzhia provinces, which Russia partly captured in spring 2022 (HLN: URL) – Маршрут проходитиме через Херсонську та Запорізьку області, які Росія частково захопила навесні 2022 року.*

Nominations of some phenomena related to fighting back the aggression and military strategy are also rendered in translation using equivalents:

– *target* “an object, location, or individual that is selected for attack or surveillance by military forces” [47: URL] – *ціль* [45: URL]: (21) *They have become a familiar sight in the skies above parts of Russia: long-range enemy drones, buzzing their way to another target (HLN: URL) – Вони стали звичним видовищем у небі над регіонами Росії: ворожі безпілотники дальньої дії, що дзижчать на шляху до наступної цільі;*

– *self-defence* “the use of force by a state or entity to protect itself from an imminent or ongoing attack or threat of aggression by another state or entity” [47: URL] – *самооборона* [45: URL]: (41) *Today, Germany is one of the leading arms suppliers for Ukraine’s self-defence (BRW: URL) – Сьогодні Німеччина є одним із провідних постачальників зброї для самооборони України;*

– *sabotage and reconnaissance group* “a specialized military unit tasked with carrying out covert operations behind enemy lines” [47: URL] – *диверсійно-розвідувальна група* [45: URL]: (48) *It said that four more attacks by Ukrainian “sabotage and reconnaissance groups” were repulsed around five hours later in Russia’s Kursk region (HBR: URL) – У ньому сказано, що ще чотири атаки*

українських «диверсійно-розвідувальних груп» було відбито приблизно через п'ять годин у Курській області Росії.

Thus, in the context of the Russian war against Ukraine, the units of the LSF AGGRESSION largely consist of units connected to actors, methods, and specifics of military aggression. Other terms related to aggression and military strategy also have equivalent translations, facilitating communication about the conflict. These units, frequently mentioned in news reports on the war in Ukraine, have direct counterparts or equivalents. Basic English units of the LSF AGGRESSION describing the means of aggression, words describing the methods of aggression and phenomena related to resisting aggression and military strategy have equivalents in the Ukrainian language.

2.2 Lexical transformations when translating units of the lexical and semantic field AGGRESSION

In the process of translation, numerous units of the LSF AGGRESSION are borrowed from English into Ukrainian with the use of lexical translation transformations, such as transcription, transliteration and loan translation.

In particular, transcription and transliteration are applied as a means of transcoding the source language unit into the target language. The first transformation, **transcription**, means reproducing the sound form of the lexical unit, for example, *raid* [reɪd] “a sudden, brief, and often surprise attack carried out by a military force against an enemy target or position” [47: URL] – *рейд*: (26) *The latest, the Sergei Kotov, capsized in March after a night-time raid involving 10 Ukrainian Magura V5 amphibious drones packed with explosives as it was on patrol south of the Kerch bridge* (HLN: URL) – Останній, «Сергій Котов», перекинувся в березні після нічного рейду за участю 10 українських безпілотників-амфібій «Магура V5», начинених вибухівкою, коли він патрулював на півдні від Керченського мосту.

In case of **transliteration**, the pronunciation norms are ignored in favor of the graphical form of the unit, for example:

– *arsenal* ['ɑ:.sən.əl] “a collection or stockpile of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment maintained by a military force or entity” [47: URL] – *арсенал*, where all the letters of the source language unit are represented in the target language unit: (14) *A spokesperson for Ukraine’s air force, Illya Yevlash, told national television that Ukrainian forces had downed a Russian “Forpost” drone which he described as one of the most sophisticated and costly in Moscow’s arsenal* (GSU: URL) – Речник ВПС України Ілля Євлаш в ефірі національного телебачення заявив, що українські війська збили російський безпілотник «Форпост», який він назвав одним із найдосконаліших і найдорожчих в арсеналі Москви;

– *escalation* [ˌeskəˈleɪʃn] “the process by which a conflict intensifies over time, often involving an increase in the scale, scope, or intensity of military actions or hostilities between opposing parties” [47: URL] – *ескалація*, where the word is transliterated with the exception of the suffix *-ion* which is adapted to the norms of Ukrainian as *-ація*: (29) *Germany’s chancellor, Olaf Scholz, has so far refused, arguing that this would be tantamount to his country taking a direct role in the war with Russia, and a dangerous escalation* (HLN: URL) – Наразі Канцлер Німеччини Олаф Шольц відмовився, стверджуючи, що це означало б пряму участь його країни у війні з Росією та небезпечну ескалацію.

Another means of borrowing is **loan translation** which means reproducing the lexical unit by its components. Mostly, it concerns the translation of semi-component of the LSF AGGRESSION:

– *full-scale invasion* “a military operation in which a significant and substantial force, often comprising troops, vehicles, and equipment, is deployed across borders or territorial boundaries with the intention of achieving a comprehensive and decisive military objective” [47: URL] – *повномасштабне вторгнення*: (2) *Support for Ukraine among Europeans remains broad, but nearly two years after the full-scale invasion barely 10% now believe it can defeat Russia, according to an EU-wide survey – with some form of “compromise settlement” seen as the most likely end point* (HBE: URL) – Рівень підтримки України серед

європейців залишається високим, але, згідно з опитуванням, проведеним на території всього ЄС, майже через два роки після повномасштабного вторгнення ледь 10% європейців вірять, що вона зможе перемогти Росію, і найбільш вірогідним завершенням вважається певна форма «компромісного врегулювання»;

– *Russian aggression* “actions undertaken by the Russian government or its military forces that are perceived as hostile, confrontational, or provocative by other nations or entities” – *російська агресія*: (36) *War, identity, irony: how Russian aggression put central Europe back on the map* (RWI: URL) – Війна, ідентичність, іронія: як російська агресія повернула Центральну Європу на карту.

Loan translation is also applicable for rendering the word combinations where the words are connected with prepositions. In such cases, prepositions can be omitted, which is compensated by the grammatical means of connecting words as in the following examples:

– *war of values* “a conflict or competition between different ideological or moral frameworks, often involving clashes over fundamental principles, beliefs, and norms” [47: URL] – *війна цінностей*: (38) *Russia’s weaponising of sexual violence, and Ukraine’s response, reveals a grim war of values* (BKR: URL) – Використання Росією в якості зброї сексуального насильства та відповідь України розкривають жахливу війну цінностей;

– *threat to security* “any source of danger, risk, or harm that has the potential to undermine the safety, stability, or well-being of individuals, communities, or nations” [47: URL] – *загроза безпеці*: (42) *Not only is there a sea change in how my country perceives the threats to its own security, but also in how we understand our responsibility in today’s world: as a leader our partners can rely on* (BRW: URL) – Кардинально змінилося не лише те, як моя країна сприймає загрози власній безпеці, а й те, як ми розуміємо свою відповідальність у сучасному світі: як лідера, на якого наші партнери можуть покластися.

In some cases, however, preserving prepositions is also possible, for example, when rendering *to win on the battlefield* “to achieve military victory in armed conflict

through successful engagement, strategic maneuvers, and the effective application of force” [47: URL] – *перемогти на полі бою*: (9) *The report, Wars and Elections: How European leaders can maintain public support for Ukraine, found that only one in 10 Europeans across the 12 countries surveyed believed Ukraine would win on the battlefield, while twice as many (20%) predicted a Russian victory* (HBE: URL) – Доповідь «Війни та вибори: як європейські лідери можуть зберігати громадську підтримку України» виявила, що лише один з 10 європейців у 12 країнах, де проводилося опитування, вірив, що Україна переможе на полі бою, тоді як удвічі більше (20%) прогнозували перемогу Росії.

In the process of translation, the units of the LSF AGGRESSION are borrowed from English to Ukrainian using various lexical transformations, including transcription, transliteration, and loan translation. Transcription reproduces the sound form of the lexical unit, while transliteration focuses on the graphical representation. Loan translation reproduces the lexical unit by its components, often used for semi-component units. It's also used for word combinations where prepositions may be omitted and compensated by grammatical means of the target language; however, preserving prepositions is also possible in certain cases.

2.3 Lexical and semantic transformations as a means of translating units of the lexical and semantic field AGGRESSION

A number of units of the LSF AGGRESSION belong to polysemantic units of those with several shades of meaning, so in such cases lexical and semantic translation transformations are applied. These are: differentiation, generalization, substantiation, and modulation.

In particular, **differentiation** as a means of translation is connected with the choice of one of several variants of translation of the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION which is more suitable for the context. For example, *to defeat* “to overcome or conquer an adversary, typically in the context of armed conflict” [47: URL] can be translated as 1) *завдати поразки, учинити поразку*;

2) *перебивати, збивати, зривати, руйнувати* [45: URL], however, in the context of fighting with Russian military aggression in general it is translated rather as *перемогти*: (1) *Barely 10% of Europeans believe Ukraine can still defeat Russia, finds poll* (НБЕ: URL) – За даними опитування, ледь 10% європейців вірять, що Україна все ще може перемогти Росію.

Another example is the lexeme *to regain* “to the act of recovering or reclaiming control over territory, assets, or strategic positions that have been lost to an adversary” [47: URL] which can be translated as 1) *повернути собі (втрачене); відновити; знову заволодіти*; 2) *знову досягти (чогось)*; 3) *наздогнати (когось); знову приєднатися* [45: URL], and in the following context *повернути* is the most suitable option: (3) *The shift in sentiment – this time last year, more Europeans than not said Ukraine must regain all its lost territory – will demand that politicians take a more “realistic” approach that focuses on defining what an acceptable peace must actually mean, the report’s authors argue* (НБЕ: URL) – Як стверджують автори звіту, зміна настроїв – у цей же час минулого року більше європейців говорили, що Україна має повернути всі свої втрачені території – вимагатиме від політиків більш «реалістичного» підходу, що зосередиться на визначенні того, що насправді має означати словосполучення «прийнятний мир».

The verb *to retreat* “the action of withdrawal or movement of military forces from a position or territory in order to avoid further engagement with enemy forces or to reposition strategically” [47: URL] has the variants of translation such as 1) *відходити, відступати*; 2) *здавати свої позиції, поступатися*; 3) *іти геть, відходити* [45: URL], and in the context wit army retreat from somewhere it is rendered as *відступити*: (7) *It was carried out before Ukraine’s retreat at the weekend from the eastern town of Avdiivka, which handed Russia its most significant military victory since the capture of Bakhmut by Wagner troops in May 2023* (НБЕ: URL) – Опитування було здійснено до того, як на вихідних Україна відступила з міста Авдіївка на сході країни, що принесло Росії найзначнішу військову перемогу з моменту взяття Бахмута військами «Вагнера» у травні 2023 року.

When translating *to prevail* “to achieve victory or success in a conflict or engagement by overcoming opposition or resistance” [47: URL], the following options are possible: 1) *переважати, превалювати; панувати*; 2) *здобути перемогу, перемогти; переборювати; тріумфувати; добитися свого, добитися мети*; 3) *переконувати, умовляти* [45: URL]. When speaking about countering the aggression, it is the most suitable to use the variant *перемогти*: (10) *Even in the most optimistic member states surveyed – Poland, Sweden and Portugal – fewer than one in five (17%) believed Kyiv could prevail* (HBE: URL) – Навіть у найбільш оптимістичних серед державах-членів, в яких було проведено опитування, – Польщі, Швеції та Португалії – менше ніж кожен п’ятий (17%) вірить, що Київ може перемогти.

A noun *blast* “the detonation or explosion of an explosive device, such as a bomb, artillery shell, or improvised explosive device” [47: URL] has such counterparts as 1) *вибух*; 2) *підричний (вибуховий) заряд*; 3) *вибухова хвиля* [45: URL]. The context of the following sentence which describes a single act of blasting allows to chose the counterpart *вибух*: (33) *There have been attacks in the Oryol region, a blast on a train in the Urals city of Nizhny Tagil, and a strike in the Baltic port of Ust-Luga* (HLN: URL) – Вже були атаки в Орловській області, вибух в поїзді в уральському місті Нижній Тагіл, удар по балтійському порту Усть-Луга.

The next example of differentiation is *attacker* “an individual, group, or military force that initiates and carries out hostile actions against an adversary” [47: URL] having the variants of translation 1) *зловмисник*; 2) *нападник* [45: URL] and rendered as атакуючий, using the noun formed from the adjective: (45) *Russia said its forces prevented incursions from Ukraine on Tuesday and inflicted heavy losses on the attackers, after Ukraine-based armed groups said they had launched cross-border raids* (HBR: URL) – Росія заявила, що її війська запобігли вторгненню з України у вівторок і завдали великих втрат атакуючим після того, як озброєні групи, що базуються в Україні, заявили, що вони почали транскордонні рейди.

The verb *to threaten* “to convey the intent or capability to use force or coercion against an adversary in order to achieve specific goals or objectives” [47: URL] having the variant matches 1) *загрожувати, погрожувати, страхати, настрашувати, хвалитися*; 2) *бути загрозою* [45: URL] in the context of threatening Ukraine by Russia’s armed forces is rendered as *погрожувати*: (49) *The stability of the Indo-Pacific will also be in danger if Russia is allowed to threaten Ukraine with impunity, the US secretary of state has warned during a visit to Australia* (HBR: URL) – Стабільність Індо-Тихоокеанського регіону також опиниться під загрозою, якщо Росії дозволять безкарно погрожувати Україні, попередив держсекретар США під час візиту до Австралії.

Differentiation may also occur when rendering one of the components of the semi-component unit belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION like in *to breach the border* “to perform an act of unlawfully crossing or violating the territorial boundaries of a sovereign state by military forces, paramilitary groups, or other actors” [47: URL], in which the component *to breach* can be translated as 1) *пробивати пролом, проламувати отвір; робити прохід*; 2) *порушувати* [45: URL]. However, if speaking about breaching the border as an act of aggression. the word *порушувати* is more suitable, and the word combination is translated as *порушувати кордон*: (46) *The Russian-speaking Ukrainian proxies said they had breached the border, a claim denied by Russia* (HBR: URL) – Російськомовні українські проксі-війська заявили, що вони порушили кордон, Росія цю заяву заперечує.

Generalization means substituting a word or phrase with one having broader meaning. In case of the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION, it is most often used when translating emotionally and evaluatively colored units like:

– *onslaught* “a fierce and sustained attack or offensive operation launched by one party against another” [47: URL] – *атака*, transforming it from “a fierce and sustained attack” to just “attack”: (22) *In the biggest Ukrainian onslaught inside Russian territory since Vladimir Putin’s full-scale invasion two years ago, Ukraine has in recent weeks carried out a series of attacks on Russian oil refineries and ports* (HLN: URL) – Під час наймасштабнішої української атаки на території Росії

після повномасштабного вторгнення Володимира Путіна два роки тому Україна останніми тижнями здійснила серію нападів на російські нафтопереробні заводи та порти;

– *outbreak of war* “the sudden commencement or onset of armed conflict between two or more parties, typically involving the use of military force to achieve political, territorial, or strategic objectives” [47: URL] – *початок війни*, where the idea of suddenness of the event is lost: (43) *Just after the outbreak of the war, a schoolgirl in Vilnius, Lithuania, who lives only a short drive from the Russian and Belarussian borders, asked me: “Can we count on you?”* (BRW: URL) – Відразу після початку війни школярка у Вільнюсі (Литва), яка живе за декілька хвилин їзди від кордонів Росії та Білорусі, запитала мене: «Чи можемо ми на вас розраховувати?»

The opposite transformation is **substantiation** which is used to give the unit belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION in translation more specific meaning. For example, *to down* “the act of shooting down or destroying enemy aircraft, drones, or other aerial targets” [47: URL] in translation is rendered as *збити* which directly indicates on the success of the military operation: (12) *Russia and Ukraine claimed to have downed each other’s drones over the Black Sea on Monday* (GSU: URL) – Росія та Україна заявили, що в понеділок збили безпілотники одна одної над Чорним морем.

Modulation means the substitution in translation of the dictionary equivalent by the contextual one, which is logically connected with the first one. There are the following logical connections used when rendering the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION in translation:

1) qualitative characteristics → dynamics characteristics as in *stalled counteroffensive* “a military operation initiated by a defending force with the aim of regaining lost ground, repelling enemy advances, or reversing the momentum of an ongoing offensive campaign, however, encountered significant obstacles or setbacks that have halted its progress or rendered it ineffective” [47: URL] – *припинений контрнаступ*: (6) *The January polling in 12 EU member states – including France,*

Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden – found that Ukraine’s stalled counteroffensive, growing fears of a US policy shift and the prospect of a second US presidential term for Donald Trump were fuelling pessimism about the war’s outcome (HBE: URL) – Січневе опитування в 12 країнах-членах ЄС, включаючи Францію, Німеччину, Угорщину, Італію, Нідерланди, Польщу, Іспанію та Швецію, показало, що припинений контрнаступ України, зростаючі побоювання щодо зміни політики США та перспективи другого президентського терміну Дональда Трампа в США нагнітали песимізм щодо результатів війни;

2) characteristics of action → characteristics of result as in *killed* “neutralized or slain during military operations” [47: URL] – ліквідовано: (16) *A car bomb in Russian-controlled territory in Ukraine’s eastern Luhansk region killed a Moscow-appointed government official on Monday, local authorities said* (GSU: URL) – Місцева влада повідомила, що в понеділок на підконтрольній Росії території в Луганській області на сході України вибухом замінованого автомобіля ліквідовано призначеного Москвою урядовця;

3) part of the process → the whole process like in *to take the fight* “engaging in combat or confrontation with an adversary” [47: URL] – весту бій: (32) *He said victory was currently impossible on the battlefield, given Russia’s military superiority and a shortage on the Ukrainian side of artillery shells and fighter jets, and suggested Kyiv had “no choice” but to take the fight to targets deep behind enemy lines, including military infrastructure, command and control centres and industrial production sites that made “weapons and munitions”* (HLN: URL) – Він сказав, що перемога на полі бою зараз неможлива, враховуючи військову перевагу Росії та нестачу з в Україні артилерійських снарядів і винищувачів, і припустив, що у Києва «немає іншого вибору», окрім як вести бій по цілях глибоко в тилу ворога, включаючи військову інфраструктуру, командно-контрольні центри та промислові виробничі майданчики, які виготовляють «зброю та боєприпаси»;

4) aim → action as in *border incursion* “the unauthorized crossing of military forces into the territory of another country, often with the intention of conducting

reconnaissance, sabotage, or other hostile activities” [47: URL] – порушення кордону: (35) *During Russia’s elections last month there were explosions at fuel facilities in the Oryol and Nizhny Novgorod regions, and in the border region of Belgorod, where pro-Ukrainian Russian fighters using armoured vehicles carried out several separate border incursions* (HLN: URL) – Під час виборів у Росії минулого місяця сталися вибухи на паливних об’єктах в Орловській і Нижньгородській областях, а також у прикордонному Білгородському районі, де проукраїнські російські бойовики з використанням бронетехніки здійснили кілька окремих порушень кордону;

5) the whole process → part of the process as in war zone “an area or region where armed conflict, military operations, or hostilities are actively taking place or have recently occurred” [47: URL] – зона бойових дій: (40) *Only two years ago, the idea of Germany delivering tanks, air-defence systems and howitzers to a war zone would have seemed far-fetched, to say the least* (BRW: URL) – Лише два роки тому ідея поставки Німеччиною танків, систем протиповітряної оборони та гаубиць у зону бойових дій здавалася б, щонайменше, надуманою.

Hence, in the process of translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION, various lexical and semantic transformations are applied, including differentiation, generalization, substantiation, and modulation. Differentiation involves choosing the most suitable translation variant for the context, while generalization substitutes the unit by the one with broader meaning, often used with emotionally colored units, and substantiation gives a more specific meaning in translation. Modulation substitutes dictionary equivalents with contextual ones, logically connected to the original, with such logical connections as: qualitative characteristics → dynamics characteristics, characteristics of action → characteristics of result, part of the process → the whole process, aim → action, the whole process → part of the process.

2.4 Grammatical transformations in translating units of the lexical and semantic field AGGRESSION

When rendering in translation the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION, the translator can use grammatical transformations caused by the lexical and grammatical differences between the source and the target languages. This group of transformations includes replacements, addition and omission.

The use of **replacements** is connected with grammatical differences between the source and the target languages, and does not affect the meaning of the unit in translation. There are the following cases of replacements in the process of rendering in translation the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION:

1) noun → adjective:

– *terrorist attack* “a violent act carried out by individuals or groups with the intention of instilling fear, causing harm, or advancing a political, ideological, or religious agenda” [47: URL] – *терористична атака*: (13) *Russia’s defence ministry, writing on the Telegram messaging app, said its air defence units had intercepted six Ukrainian drones attempting to carry out a “terrorist attack”* (GSU: URL) – Міністерство оборони Росії в месенджері Telegram повідомило, що його підрозділи ППО перехопили шість українських безпілотників, які намагалися здійснити «терористичну атаку»;

– *war of aggression* “a conflict initiated by one nation or party with the primary goal of expanding its territory, influence, or power at the expense of other nations or groups” [47: URL] – *агресивна війна*: (39) *But looking at the direction our country has taken since Russia launched its war of aggression against Ukraine, maybe we Germans have managed to surprise even ourselves* (BRW: URL) – Але, дивлячись на те, в якому напрямку рухалася наша країна після того, як Росія почала агресивну війну проти України, можливо, нам, німцям, вдалося здивувати навіть самих себе.

– *terrorist formation* “an organized group or organization that engages in acts of terrorism as a means of achieving political, ideological, or religious objectives”

[47: URL] – терористичне формування: (47) *The Russian defence ministry said Ukrainian “terrorist formations” backed by tanks and armoured combat vehicles tried to invade in three separate directions in Russia’s Belgorod region at about 3 am Moscow time* (HBR: URL) – У російському Міноборони заявили, що українські «терористичні формування» за підтримки танків і бойових броньованих машин намагалися вторгнутися на трьох окремих напрямках у Белгородську область Росії близько 3 години ночі за московським часом;

2) adverb → adjective like in forever war “a prolonged or seemingly endless state of conflict, often characterized by persistent military engagements, ongoing hostilities, or protracted periods of violence without clear resolution or conclusion”

[47: URL] – вічна війна: (11) *Ivan Krastev, the report’s other co-author, said the biggest danger was that Trump – and the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, who has hinted that he is open to negotiations on his terms – “try to portray Ukraine and its backers as the ‘forever war’ party, while they claim the mantle of ‘peace’”* (HBE: URL) – Іван Крастев, інший співавтор звіту, сказав, що найбільша небезпека полягає в тому, що Трамп (а також російський президент Володимир Путін, який натякнув, що він відкритий для переговорів на своїх умовах) «намагаються зобразити Україну та її прихильників як партію “вічної війни” а вони претендують на мантию “миротворців”»;

3) Participle I → adjective like in injuring “causing harm or physical damage to individuals, typically as a result of violence, accidents, or other traumatic events”

[47: URL] – поранена: (18) *Russia has attacked the town of Vovchansk in Kharkiv oblast, injuring a 27-year-old woman* (GSU: URL) – Росія атакувала місто Вовчанськ Харківської області, поранена 27-річна жінка;

4) Participle II → adjective as in hated symbol “an object, icon, or representation that is deeply despised or reviled by one party or faction involved in the conflict” [47: URL] – ненависний символ: (24) *For Kyiv, the bridge is equally a hated symbol of the Kremlin’s illegal annexation* (HLN: URL) – Для Києва міст є не менш ненависним символом незаконної анексії Кремлем півострову;

5) plural → singular as in *offensives* “coordinated military campaigns or operations undertaken by armed forces with the goal of advancing into enemy territory, capturing strategic objectives, or achieving tactical superiority over opposing forces” [47: URL] – *наступ*: (28) *Ukrainian officials believe this would significantly impair the Kremlin’s ability to carry out offensives at a time when its ground forces are advancing* (HLN: URL) – Українські чиновники вважають, що це значно погіршить здатність Кремля здійснювати наступ у той час, коли просуваються його сухопутні війська.

Another grammatical transformation used in the process of rendering in translation the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION is **addition** meaning adding the word or the component to the unit. For example, when rendering *electronic warfare* “the use of electromagnetic energy, including radio waves and signals, to disrupt, deceive, or disable enemy electronic systems and communications” [47: URL], the translator adds *radio-* which comes from the meaning of the source language unit, and *electronic warfare* is, as a result, translated as *радіоелектронна боротьба*: (19) *Volodymyr Zelenskiy has discussed drone production and a project to build an integrated electronic warfare control system with military and government officials* (GSU: URL) – Володимир Зеленський обговорив з військовими та урядовцями виробництво безпілотників та проект створення інтегрованої системи управління радіоелектронною боротьбою.

Another example of addition is adding the words connecting the units in the sentence as when rendering (*for*) *drone attack* “a targeted military strike or offensive operation carried out using unmanned aerial vehicles, commonly known as drones” [47: URL] rendered as *об’єкт (для) атаки безпілотниками* in order to make the sentence easily readable for the target audience: (20) “*No choice*”: *Ukraine eyes Kerch bridge in Crimea for drone attack* (HLN: URL) – «Вибору немає»: Україна бачить на Керченський міст у Криму як об’єкт для атаки безпілотниками.

However, as **addition** can change the structure of the unit of even sentence, it is more often used together with **replacements**. In particular, when rendering adverb *militarily* “in a way referring to actions, operations, or strategies carried out with

regard to military matters or in a manner that relates to the armed forces” [47: URL], the translator adds the noun *шляхом*, and thus adverb transforms into the adjective. The resulting translation is *військовим шляхом*: (5) *Most Europeans “are desperate to prevent a Russian victory” but do not believe Kyiv can win militarily, Leonard said, meaning that the most convincing argument for an increasingly sceptical public was that continuing aid “could lead to a sustainable, negotiated peace that favours Kyiv – rather than a victory for Putin”* (НВЕ: URL) – Леонард стверджує, що більшість європейців «відчайдушно прагнуть запобігти перемозі Росії», але не вірять, що Київ може перемогти військовим шляхом, маючи на увазі, що найпереконливішим аргументом для все більш скептично налаштованої громадськості було те, що продовження надання допомоги «може призвести до сталого миру що буде досягнутий шляхом переговорів, і це буде вигідно Києву, а не до перемоги Путіна».

Adding preposition can result in separating the components of compound words such as when rendering *east-west divide* “a historical, cultural, ideological, or geopolitical division between the Eastern and Western regions or blocs of the world” [47: URL] as *поділ на схід і захід*: (37) *By putting central Europe on the map again, Kundera challenged the then prevailing misperceptions of the region, seen only through the prism of the primacy of the ideological east-west divide* (RWI: URL) – Знову ставлячи Центральну Європу на карту, Кундера кинув виклик домінуючим на той час хибним уявленням про регіон, які розглядалися лише крізь призму першості ідеологічного поділу на схід і захід.

Combination of addition and replacements can result in changing the whole structure of the word combination as in the following examples:

– *long-contested* “that has been the subject of prolonged dispute, conflict, or contention over an extended period of time” [47: URL] – *за яке давно точилися бої*: (8) *Russia captured Avdiivka, a long-contested city in Donetsk region, over the weekend* (НВЕ: URL) – На вихідних Росія захопила Авдіївку, місто в Донецькій області, за яке давно точилися бої;

– *disable* “the act of rendering an enemy’s equipment, systems, or capabilities inoperable or ineffective” [47: URL] – *вивести з ладу*: (25) *The HUR thinks it can disable the bridge soon* (HLN: URL) – ГУР вважає, що незабаром може вивести міст з ладу.

Omission as a means that basically simplifies the meaning of the unit is also used together with **replacements**. For example, *to catch fire* “action of the unintended ignition of objects, equipment, or structures due to various factors, such as weapons fire, explosions, or incendiary devices” [47: URL] is simplified to *горів*, thus the word *catch* is omitted, and the noun *fire* is transformed into verb *горів*: (34) *The Tuapse oil refinery on the Black Sea also caught fire* (HLN: URL) – Також горів Туапсинський нафтопереробний завод на Чорному морі.

Thus, when translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION, lexical and semantic differences between languages justify the use of grammatical transformations such as replacements, additions, and omissions. Replacements (noun → adjective, adverb → adjective, Participle I, II → adjective, plural → singular) ensure the linguistic compatibility of the words without altering meaning. Additions involve incorporating components or connectors to maintain coherence, often alongside replacements to maintain structure. Omissions simplify expressions without altering core meanings, often combined with replacements for clarity.

The quantitative results of the research are presented in Annex B and Figure 2.1.

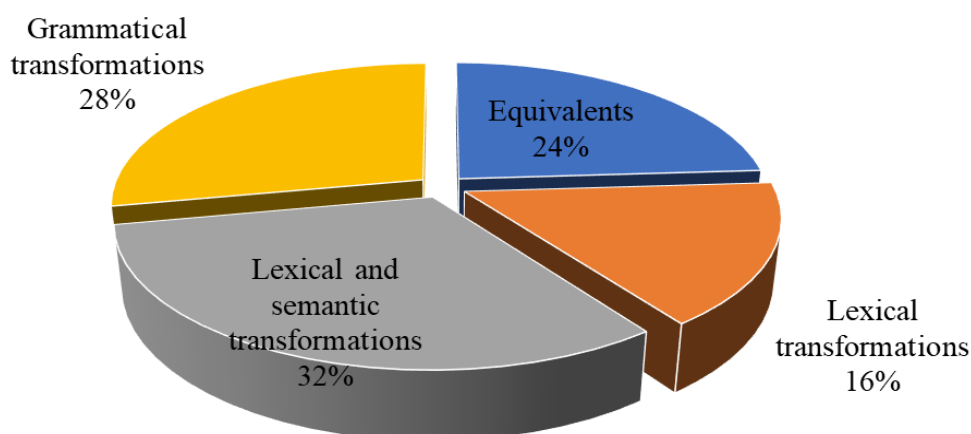


Figure 2.1. The most frequently used means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION in Ukrainian translation of the English news reports on war in Ukraine

As the information in Annex B and Figure 2.1 presents, the units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in English news reports on war in Ukraine are mostly rendered in Ukrainian translations using lexical and semantic translation transformations (32%), the most widely used of which are differentiation (16%) and modulation (10%). The units of the LSF AGGRESSION are also often translated with the application of grammatical translation transformations (28%), such as replacements (14%) and addition (8%). Moreover, equivalent translation (24%) is also typical for such units, while lexical transformations (16%) are the rarest ones presented mostly by loan translation (10%).

Conclusions to Chapter 2

The conducted research reveals that there are various means applied in the process of translating the units belonging to the LSF AGGRESSION in English news reports on the war in Ukraine into Ukrainian. In particular, equivalent translation (24%) involves directly substituting English units of the LSF AGGRESSION with their Ukrainian counterparts. It represents the large share indicating the importance of maintaining lexical consistency in translation. Equivalents ensure that the meaning of the original unit is accurately conveyed in Ukrainian.

Lexical transformations (16%) are the means of direct borrowing including as transcription, transliteration, and loan translation. Transcription (2%) involves representing English sounding by the means of the Ukrainian alphabet, while transliteration (4%) converts English characters into their Ukrainian counterparts. Loan translation (10%) involves translating English phrases literally into Ukrainian. These transformations aid in integrating English units of the LSF AGGRESSION into the Ukrainian context while preserving their semantic meaning.

Lexical and semantic transformations (32%) are the most numerous. This category supposes modifications made to both the meaning and structure of the units of the LSF AGGRESSION to ensure their accurate representation in Ukrainian. Differentiation (16%) involves specifying meanings, while generalization (4%) blurs,

and substantiation (2%) specifies the meaning of the unit, while modulation (10%) uses logical connecting within their meanings. These transformations aim to better represent the specifics of the units of the LSF AGGRESSION in the Ukrainian language and context.

Grammatical transformations (28%) suppose grammatical changes aimed to align the unit in translation with Ukrainian norms. They include replacements (14%), additions (4%), and combinations of addition and replacements (8%), omission and replacements (2%).

Overall, the most frequent means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION are equivalents (16%), differentiation (16%), replacements (14%), loan translation (10%), and modulation (10%).

CONCLUSIONS

Lexical units, essential in text semantics, adhere to language's lexical system laws, forming a unique semantic continuum in any author's work. The evolution of field theory, influenced by A. von Humboldt and F. de Saussure's structuralism, can be traced back to early 20th-century research. The LSFs have gained recognition in linguistic thought, notably in the Slavic linguistic space and Western scientific research. Definitions highlight the paradigmatic union and structural elements of the LSF, emphasizing its stratification into core, perinuclear, and peripheral zones. The contemporary researches underscore the core-periphery dynamic, minimal semantic associations, and the role of semes in LSF, enriching the understanding of its hierarchical structure. Each LSF is individual and original, and there are the intricate connections within the lexical and semantic system.

Translation facilitates communication between speakers of different languages by conveying messages accurately from the source to the recipient. Its main goal is to create a target text that adequately replaces the source text while maintaining equivalence. Adequacy ensures functional correspondence, while equivalence aims for linguistic proximity between source and target texts. Equivalence can be achieved at various levels, depending on the text genre. Successful translation occurs when recipients perceive the translation similarly to the source text. The complexity arises from linguistic and cultural differences embodied in different shades of meaning of the lexical units, leading translators to employ translation transformations to ensure accuracy and coherence in the target text.

The study of media discourse within applied linguistics has expanded with the rise of the Internet, reflecting changing interactions between readers and text. Media discourse encompasses communication parameters shaping interactions in mass media, serving as a crucial element in modern cultural systems. Digital media discourse is language expressed within a certain context while realized through binary code for the purpose of enabling socially induced online or offline communication. The texts of the news reports on the war in Ukraine which were the

object of the research exhibit typical characteristics of media discourse, including authorship, structure, broad audience engagement, and relevance to societal issues. Visually, such texts resemble traditional newspaper articles, with different fonts for structural elements and accompanying images. The style incorporates rhetorical devices like metonymy and citations to support claims. On the level of vocabulary, such texts include proper names, political clichés, and euphemisms. While often not directly naming aggression, it contains lexical units related to the LSF AGGRESSION, such as adverbs, nouns, verbs, and phrases, pertaining to the periphery of the LSF AGGRESSION.

The translation analysis reveals that there are various means of rendering units of the LSF AGGRESSION in Ukrainian translation of English news reports on the war in Ukraine used with quite similar frequency. However, the units of the LSF AGGRESSION used in English news reports on war in Ukraine are mostly rendered in Ukrainian translations using lexical and semantic translation transformations (32%), using differentiation (16%) and modulation (10%). The units of the LSF AGGRESSION are also often translated with the application of grammatical translation transformations (28%), such as replacements (14%) and addition (8%). Moreover, equivalent translation (24%) is also typical for such units, while lexical transformations (16%) are the rarest ones presented mostly by loan translation (10%).

Overall, the most frequent means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION are equivalents (16%), differentiation (16%), replacements (14%), loan translation (10%), and modulation (10%). The research demonstrates a multifaceted approach to translating units of the LSF AGGRESSION into Ukrainian, incorporating a balance of direct equivalents, lexical transformations, semantic changes, and grammatical modifications to effectively convey information about the Russia's aggressive war in Ukraine.

The research demonstrates wide prospects for further studies, in particular, further research of the LSF AGGRESSION in view of both Linguistic and Translation Studies, as well as cognitive research on the issue constructing the frame of the concept AGGRESSION in the context of military aggression.

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ANNEXES

Annex A

**Units of the LSF AGGRESSION in English version on news reports on war in
Ukraine and Ukrainian translations**

No.	Source text	Translation
1.	<i>Barely 10% of Europeans believe Ukraine can still <u>defeat</u> Russia, finds poll (HBE: URL).</i>	За даними опитування, ледь 10% європейців вірять, що Україна все ще може <u>перемогти</u> Росію.
2.	<i>Support for Ukraine among Europeans remains broad, but nearly two years after <u>the full-scale invasion</u> barely 10% now believe it can defeat Russia, according to an EU-wide survey – with some form of “<u>compromise settlement</u>” seen as the most likely end point (HBE: URL).</i>	Рівень підтримки України серед європейців залишається високим, але, згідно з опитуванням, проведеним на території всього ЄС, майже через два роки після <u>повномасштабного вторгнення</u> ледь 10% європейців вірять, що вона зможе перемогти Росію, і найбільш вірогідним завершенням вважається певна форма «компромісного врегулювання».
3.	<i>The shift in sentiment – this time last year, more Europeans than not said Ukraine must <u>regain</u> all its lost territory – will demand that politicians take a more “realistic” approach that focuses on defining what an acceptable peace must actually mean, the report’s authors argue (HBE: URL).</i>	Як стверджують автори звіту, зміна настроїв – у цей же час минулого року більше європейців говорили, що Україна має <u>повернути</u> всі свої втрачені території – вимагатиме від політиків більш «реалістичного» підходу, що зосередиться на визначенні того, що насправді має означати словосполучення

		«прийнятний мир».
4.	<i>“In order to make the case for continued European support for Ukraine, EU leaders will need to change how they talk about <u>the war</u>,” said co-author Mark Leonard of the European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), which commissioned the polling (HBE: URL).</i>	«Щоб обґрунтувати продовження європейської підтримки України, лідерам ЄС потрібно буде змінити спосіб, в який вони говорять про <u>війну</u> », – сказав співавтор Марк Леонард з Європейської ради з міжнародних відносин (ЄРМВ), замовниці цього опитування.
5.	<i>Most Europeans “are desperate to prevent a Russian victory” but do not believe Kyiv can win <u>militarily</u>, Leonard said, meaning that the most convincing argument for an increasingly sceptical public was that continuing aid “could lead to a sustainable, negotiated peace that favours Kyiv – rather than a victory for Putin” (HBE: URL).</i>	Леонард стверджує, що більшість європейців «відчайдушно прагнуть запобігти перемозі Росії», але не вірять, що Київ може перемогти <u>військовим шляхом</u> , маючи на увазі, що найпереконливішим аргументом для все більш скептично налаштованої громадськості було те, що продовження надання допомоги «може призвести до сталого миру що буде досягнутий шляхом переговорів, і це буде вигідно Києву, а не до перемоги Путіна».
6.	<i>The January polling in 12 EU member states – including France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden – found that Ukraine’s <u>stalled</u></i>	Січневе опитування в 12 країнах-членах ЄС, включаючи Францію, Німеччину, Угорщину, Італію, Нідерланди, Польщу, Іспанію та Швецію, показало, що <u>припинений</u>

	<i>counteroffensive, growing fears of a US policy shift and the prospect of a second US presidential term for Donald Trump were fuelling pessimism about the war's outcome (HBE: URL).</i>	контрнаступ України, зростаючі побоювання щодо зміни політики США та перспективи другого президентського терміну Дональда Трампа в США нагнітали песимізм щодо результатів війни.
7.	<i>It was carried out before Ukraine's <u>retreat</u> at the weekend from the eastern town of Avdiivka, which handed Russia its most significant military victory since the capture of Bakhmut by Wagner troops in May 2023 (HBE: URL).</i>	Опитування було здійснено до того, як на вихідних Україна <u>відступила</u> з міста Авдіївка на сході країни, що принесло Росії найзначнішу військову перемогу з моменту взяття Бахмута військами «Вагнера» у травні 2023 року.
8.	<i>Russia captured Avdiivka, a <u>long-contested</u> city in Donetsk region, over the weekend (HBE: URL).</i>	На вихідних Росія захопила Авдіївку, місто в Донецькій області, за яке <u>давно точилися бої</u> .
9.	<i>The report, Wars and Elections: How European leaders can maintain public support for Ukraine, found that only one in 10 Europeans across the 12 countries surveyed believed Ukraine would <u>win on the battlefield</u>, while twice as many (20%) predicted a Russian victory (HBE: URL).</i>	Доповідь «Війни та вибори: як європейські лідери можуть зберігати громадську підтримку України» виявила, що лише один з 10 європейців у 12 країнах, де проводилося опитування, вірив, що Україна <u>переможе на полі бою</u> , тоді як удвічі більше (20%) прогнозували перемогу Росії.
10.	<i>Even in the most optimistic member states surveyed – Poland, Sweden and Portugal – fewer than one in five (17%) believed Kyiv could <u>prevail</u></i>	Навіть у найбільш оптимістичних серед державах-членів, в яких було проведено опитування, – Польщі, Швеції та Португалії – менше ніж

	(HBE: URL).	кожен п'ятий (17%) вірить, що Київ може <u>перемогти</u> .
11.	<i>Ivan Krastev, the report's other co-author, said the biggest danger was that Trump – and the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, who has hinted that he is open to negotiations on his terms – “try to portray Ukraine and its backers as the ‘forever war’ party, while they claim the mantle of ‘peace’”</i> (HBE: URL).	Іван Крастев, інший співавтор звіту, сказав, що найбільша небезпека полягає в тому, що Трамп (а також російський президент Володимир Путін, який натякнув, що він відкритий для переговорів на своїх умовах) «намагаються зобразити Україну та її прихильників як партію “ <u>вічної війни</u> ” а вони претендують на мантию “миротворців”».
12.	<i>Russia and Ukraine claimed <u>to have downed</u> each other's drones over the Black Sea on Monday</i> (GSU: URL).	Росія та Україна заявили, що в понеділок <u>збили</u> безпілотники одна одної над Чорним морем.
13.	<i>Russia's defence ministry, writing on the Telegram messaging app, said its air defence units had intercepted six Ukrainian drones attempting to carry out a “<u>terrorist attack</u>”</i> (GSU: URL).	Міністерство оборони Росії в месенджері Telegram повідомило, що його підрозділи ППО перехопили шість українських безпілотників, які намагалися здійснити « <u>терористичну атаку</u> ».
14.	<i>A spokesperson for Ukraine's air force, Illya Yevlash, told national television that Ukrainian forces had downed a Russian “Forpost” drone which he described as one of the most sophisticated and costly in Moscow's <u>arsenal</u></i> (GSU: URL).	Речник ВПС України Ілля Євлаш в ефірі національного телебачення заявив, що українські війська збили російський безпілотник «Форпост», який він назвав одним із найдосконаліших і найдорожчих в <u>арсеналі</u> Москви.

15.	<i>Recent Russian <u>attacks</u> have caused significant damage to the Ukrainian power system, but a total collapse is unlikely, the head of Ukraine's national grid company Ukrenergo Volodymyr Kudrytskyi said on Monday (GSU: URL).</i>	Як заявив у понеділок голова національної мережевої компанії України «Укренерго» Володимир Кудрицький, недавні російські <u>атаки</u> завдали значної шкоди українській енергосистемі, але повний колапс малоімовірний.
16.	<i>A car bomb in Russian-controlled territory in Ukraine's eastern Luhansk region <u>killed</u> a Moscow-appointed government official on Monday, local authorities said (GSU: URL).</i>	Місцева влада повідомила, що в понеділок на підконтрольній Росії території в Луганській області на сході України вибухом замінованого автомобіля <u>ліквідовано</u> призначеного Москвою урядовця.
17.	<i>The local branch of Russia's Investigative Committee, which probes major crimes, said the deputy head of a state-run education agency was <u>killed</u> when "an unidentified device detonated in a car" on Monday afternoon (GSU: URL).</i>	Місьцеве відділення Слідчого комітету Росії, яке розслідує кримінальні злочини, повідомило, що заступник голови державного освітнього відомства був <u>убитий</u> , коли в понеділок вдень «в машині спрацював невстановлений вибуховий пристрій».
18.	<i>Russia has attacked the town of Vovchansk in Kharkiv oblast, <u>injuring</u> a 27-year-old woman (GSU: URL).</i>	Росія атакувала місто Вовчанськ Харківської області, <u>поранена</u> 27-річна жінка.
19.	<i>Volodymyr Zelenskiy has discussed drone production and a project to build an integrated <u>electronic warfare</u> control system with military and</i>	Володимир Зеленський обговорив з військовими та урядовцями виробництво безпілотників та проект створення інтегрованої

	<i>government officials (GSU: URL).</i>	системи управління <u>радіоелектронною боротьбою.</u>
20.	<i>“No choice”: Ukraine eyes Kerch bridge in Crimea for <u>drone attack</u> (HLN: URL).</i>	«Вибору немає»: Україна бачить на Керченський міст у Криму як <u>об’єкт для атаки безпілотниками.</u>
21.	<i>They have become a familiar sight in the skies above parts of Russia: long-range enemy drones, buzzing their way to another <u>target</u> (HLN: URL).</i>	Вони стали звичним видовищем у небі над регіонами Росії: ворожі безпілотники дальньої дії, що дзижчать на шляху до наступної <u>цілі.</u>
22.	<i>In the biggest Ukrainian <u>onslaught</u> inside Russian territory since Vladimir Putin’s full-scale invasion two years ago, Ukraine has in recent weeks carried out a series of attacks on Russian oil refineries and ports (HLN: URL).</i>	Під час наймасштабнішої української <u>атаки</u> на території Росії після повномасштабного вторгнення Володимира Путіна два роки тому Україна останніми тижнями здійснила серію нападів на російські нафтопереробні заводи та порти.
23.	<i>On Tuesday, it <u>hit</u> a refinery and drone factory in the industrial region of Tatarstan – more than 800 miles from the border (HLN: URL).</i>	У вівторок вони <u>вдарили</u> по нафтопереробному заводу та заводу з виробництв безпілотників у промисловому регіоні Татарстану – понад 800 миль від кордону.
24.	<i>For Kyiv, the bridge is equally a <u>hated symbol</u> of the Kremlin’s illegal annexation (HLN: URL).</i>	Для Києва міст є не менш <u>ненависним символом</u> незаконної анексії Кремлем півострову.
25.	<i>The HUR thinks it can <u>disable</u> the bridge soon (HLN: URL).</i>	ГУР вважає, що незабаром може <u>вивести</u> міст з ладу.
26.	<i>The latest, the Sergei Kotov, capsized</i>	Останній, «Сергій Котов»,

	<i>in March after a night-time <u>raid</u> involving 10 Ukrainian Magura V5 amphibious drones packed with explosives as it was on patrol south of the Kerch bridge (HLN: URL).</i>	перекинувся в березні після нічного <u>рейду</u> за участю 10 українських безпілотників-амфібій «Магура V5», начинених вибухівкою, коли він патрулював на півдні від Керченського мосту.
27.	<i>The route would go via Kherson and Zaporizhzhia provinces, which Russia partly <u>captured</u> in spring 2022 (HLN: URL).</i>	Маршрут проходитьиме через Херсонську та Запорізьку області, які Росія частково <u>захопила</u> навесні 2022 року.
28.	<i>Ukrainian officials believe this would significantly impair the Kremlin's ability to carry out <u>offensives</u> at a time when its ground forces are advancing (HLN: URL).</i>	Українські чиновники вважають, що це значно погіршить здатність Кремля здійснювати <u>наступ</u> у той час, коли просуваються його сухопутні війська.
29.	<i>Germany's chancellor, Olaf Scholz, has so far refused, arguing that this would be tantamount to his country taking a direct role in the war with Russia, and a dangerous <u>escalation</u> (HLN: URL).</i>	Наразі Канцлер Німеччини Олаф Шольц відмовився, стверджуючи, що це означало б пряму участь його країни у війні з Росією та небезпечну <u>ескалацію</u> .
30.	<i>"What does escalation mean for us? We have had two years of <u>war</u>. It's an everyday procedure," he said (HLN: URL).</i>	«Що для нас означає ескалація? У нас два роки <u>війни</u> . Це щоденна процедура», – сказав він.
31.	<i>Russia <u>bombs</u> our territory. It hits power stations and civilian infrastructure (HLN: URL).</i>	Росія <u>бомбить</u> нашу територію. Вона вражає електростанції та цивільну інфраструктуру.
32.	<i>He said victory was currently</i>	Він сказав, що перемога на полі

	<p><i>impossible on the battlefield, given Russia's military superiority and a shortage on the Ukrainian side of artillery shells and fighter jets, and suggested Kyiv had "no choice" but to take the fight to targets deep behind enemy lines, including military infrastructure, command and control centres and industrial production sites that made "weapons and munitions" (HLN: URL).</i></p>	<p>бою зараз неможлива, враховуючи військову перевагу Росії та нестачу з в Україні артилерійських снарядів і винищувачів, і припустив, що у Києва «немає іншого вибору», окрім як <u>вести бій</u> по цілях глибоко в тилу ворога, включаючи військову інфраструктуру, командно-контрольні центри та промислові виробничі майданчики, які виготовляють «зброю та боєприпаси».</p>
33.	<p><i>There have been attacks in the Oryol region, a <u>blast</u> on a train in the Urals city of Nizhny Tagil, and a strike in the Baltic port of Ust-Luga (HLN: URL).</i></p>	<p>Вже були атаки в Орловській області, <u>вибух</u> в поїзді в уральському місті Нижній Тагіл, удар по балтійському порту Усть-Луга.</p>
34.	<p><i>The Tuapse oil refinery on the Black Sea also <u>caught fire</u> (HLN: URL).</i></p>	<p>Також <u>горів</u> Туапсинський нафтопереробний завод на Чорному морі.</p>
35.	<p><i>During Russia's elections last month there were explosions at fuel facilities in the Oryol and Nizhny Novgorod regions, and in the border region of Belgorod, where pro-Ukrainian Russian fighters using armoured vehicles carried out several separate <u>border incursions</u> (HLN: URL).</i></p>	<p>Під час виборів у Росії минулого місяця сталися вибухи на паливних об'єктах в Орловській і Нижньогородській областях, а також у прикордонному Білгородському районі, де проукраїнські російські бойовики з використанням бронетехніки здійснили кілька окремих <u>порушень</u></p>

		кордону.
36.	<i>War, identity, irony: how <u>Russian aggression</u> put central Europe back on the map</i> (RWI: URL).	Війна, ідентичність, іронія: як <u>російська агресія</u> повернула Центральну Європу на карту.
37.	<i>By putting central Europe on the map again, Kundera challenged the then prevailing misperceptions of the region, seen only through the prism of the primacy of the ideological <u>east-west divide</u></i> (RWI: URL).	Знову ставлячи Центральну Європу на карту, Кундера кинув виклик домінуючим на той час хибним уявленням про регіон, які розглядалися лише крізь призму першості ідеологічного <u>поділу на схід і захід</u> .
38.	<i>Russia's weaponising of sexual violence, and Ukraine's response, reveals a grim <u>war of values</u></i> (BKR: URL).	Використання Росією в якості зброї сексуального насильства та відповідь України розкривають жахливу <u>війну цінностей</u> .
39.	<i>But looking at the direction our country has taken since Russia launched its <u>war of aggression</u> against Ukraine, maybe we Germans have managed to surprise even ourselves</i> (BRW: URL).	Але, дивлячись на те, в якому напрямку рухалася наша країна після того, як Росія почала <u>агресивну війну</u> проти України, можливо, нам, німцям, вдалося здивувати навіть самих себе.
40.	<i>Only two years ago, the idea of Germany delivering tanks, air-defence systems and howitzers to <u>a war zone</u> would have seemed far-fetched, to say the least</i> (BRW: URL).	Лише два роки тому ідея поставки Німеччиною танків, систем протиповітряної оборони та гаубиць у <u>зону бойових дій</u> здавалася б, щонайменше, надуманою.
41.	<i>Today, Germany is one of the leading arms suppliers for Ukraine's <u>self-defence</u></i> (BRW: URL).	Сьогодні Німеччина є одним із провідних постачальників зброї для <u>самооборони</u> України.

42.	<i>Not only is there a sea change in how my country perceives <u>the threats to its own security</u>, but also in how we understand our responsibility in today's world: as a leader our partners can rely on (BRW: URL).</i>	Кардинально змінилося не лише те, як моя країна сприймає <u>загрози власній безпеці</u> , а й те, як ми розуміємо свою відповідальність у сучасному світі: як лідера, на якого наші партнери можуть покластися.
43.	<i>Just after <u>the outbreak of the war</u>, a schoolgirl in Vilnius, Lithuania, who lives only a short drive from the Russian and Belarussian borders, asked me: “Can we count on you?” (BRW: URL)</i>	Відразу після <u>початку війни</u> школярка у Вільнюсі (Литва), яка живе за декілька хвилин їзди від кордонів Росії та Білорусі, запитала мене: «Чи можемо ми на вас розраховувати?»
44.	<i>Russia's war of aggression has marked a <u>rupture</u> in the world (BRW: URL).</i>	Загарбницька війна Росії ознаменувала <u>розрив</u> у світі.
45.	<i>Russia said its forces prevented incursions from Ukraine on Tuesday and inflicted heavy losses on <u>the attackers</u>, after Ukraine-based armed groups said they had launched cross-border raids (HBR: URL).</i>	Росія заявила, що її війська запобігли вторгненню з України у вівторок і завдали великих втрат <u>атакуючим</u> після того, як озброєні групи, що базуються в Україні, заявили, що вони почали транскордонні рейди.
46.	<i>The Russian-speaking Ukrainian proxies said they had <u>breached the border</u>, a claim denied by Russia (HBR: URL).</i>	Російськомовні українські проксі-війська заявили, що вони <u>порушили кордон</u> , Росія цю заяву заперечує.
47.	<i>The Russian defence ministry said Ukrainian “<u>terrorist formations</u>” backed by tanks and armoured combat</i>	У російському Міноборони заявили, що українські « <u>терористичні формування</u> » за підтримки танків і

	<i>vehicles tried to invade in three separate directions in Russia's Belgorod region at about 3 am Moscow time (HBR: URL).</i>	бойових броньованих машин намагалися вторгнутися на трьох окремих напрямках у Белгородську область Росії близько 3 години ночі за московським часом.
48.	<i>It said that four more attacks by Ukrainian "<u>sabotage and reconnaissance groups</u>" were repulsed around five hours later in Russia's Kursk region (HBR: URL).</i>	У ньому сказано, що ще чотири атаки українських « <u>диверсійно-розвідувальних груп</u> » було відбито приблизно через п'ять годин у Курській області Росії.
49.	<i>The stability of the Indo-Pacific will also be in danger if Russia is allowed to <u>threaten</u> Ukraine with impunity, the US secretary of state has warned during a visit to Australia (HBR: URL).</i>	Стабільність Індо-Тихоокеанського регіону також опиниться під загрозою, якщо Росії дозволять безкарно <u>погрожувати</u> Україні, попередив держсекретар США під час візиту до Австралії.
50.	<i>We're in a window when an <u>invasion</u> could begin at any time – and to be clear, that includes during the Olympics (HBR: URL).</i>	Ми перебуваємо у вікні, коли <u>вторгнення</u> може початися в будь-який момент – і, щоб було зрозуміло, це включає в себе під час Олімпійських ігор.

The means of rendering the units of the LSF AGGRESSION in Ukrainian translation of the English news reports on war in Ukraine

Means	Number	Share of total
1. Equivalents	12	24%
2. Lexical transformations	8	16%
transcription	1	2%
transliteration	2	4%
loan translation	5	10%
3. Lexical and semantic transformations	16	32%
differentiation	8	16%
generalization	2	4%
substantiation	1	2%
modulation	5	10%
4. Grammatical transformations	14	28%
replacements	7	14%
addition	2	4%
addition and replacements	4	8%
omission and replacements	1	2%
Total:	50	100%

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню особливостей передачі одиниць лексико-семантичного поля AGGRESSION / АГРЕСІЯ в українському перекладі на матеріалі новин про війну в Україні. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі вивчення лексико-семантичних полів та лексико-семантичних проблем англо-українського перекладу, проаналізовано зразок тексту медійного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (одиниць лексико-семантичного поля AGGRESSION / АГРЕСІЯ в текстах медійного дискурсу, всього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить можливі способи відтворення одиниць лексико-семантичного поля AGGRESSION / АГРЕСІЯ в текстах медійного дискурсу українською мовою.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, лексико-семантичне поле AGGRESSION / АГРЕСІЯ, медійний дискурс, перекладацька трансформація.