

---

---

**DOI 10.26886/2520-7474.3(35)2019.7****UDC 81'25****PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMINOLOGY TRANSLATION BY STUDENTS IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION****V. Kulko****O. Horbanova****D. Biryukova, PhD in Philological Sciences**

University of Customs and Finance, Ukraine, Dnipro

*The analysis of the problem of environmental terminology translation by students in the process of studying foreign language in higher educational institutions is given. On the basis of scientific research by prominent scientists, the essence of the concepts of "term" and "ecological term" is analyzed. The main attention is devoted to the study of the causes arising during the translation of the environmental sphere terms. Some aspects of simplifying the process of terms translation are considered. Further research in this area is possible in order to find sources of English and Ukrainian environmental terminology origin.*

*Key words: term, ecological term, terminology system, ecology, term definition, environmental protection, simple term, derivative term.*

*Кулько В. А., Горбаньова О. О., кандидат філологічних наук Бірюкова Д. В. Проблеми перекладу екологічної термінології студентами в процесі вивчення іноземної мови у ВНЗ / Університет митної справи та фінансів, Україна, Дніпро*

*В даній статті надано аналіз проблеми перекладу екологічної термінології студентами в процесі вивчення іноземної мови у ВНЗ. На основі наукових досліджень видатних вчених проаналізовано сутність понять «термін» та «екологічний термін». Основну увагу*

*приділено дослідженню причин, які виникають у студентів під час перекладу термінів екологічної сфери. Розглянуто деякі аспекти щодо спрощення процесу перекладу термінів. Подальші дослідження в цій області можливі з метою пошуку джерел походження англійської та української екологічної термінології.*

*Ключові слова: термін, екологічний термін, термінологічна система, екологія, дефініції терміна, охорона навколишнього середовища, простий термін, похідний термін.*

**Introduction.** At the present stage of human development, the changes taking place in the social, economical and political system of our country are the reason for new terms and concepts in the native language. New professions appear, their terminology is formed, and the new vocabulary is enriched. Language is not only a tool for obtaining knowledge, it is directly connected with production, with its branches and processes, and it is a means of professional communication. Good knowledge of the language of this profession increases the efficiency of labor, contributes to the better solution of complex problems. The future specialist should own a large vocabulary of a certain field of activity. Therefore, the main feature of professional speech is the presence of terminology inherent in this profession.

Our century is characterized by a sharp deterioration in the ecological situation, which causes the need for serious scientific research in this direction. The main stream of scientific information is formed in Western countries and is presented in English. In this regard, an important issue for future specialists in the environmental field is to increase the level of proficiency in English.

The result of civilization development, the means of fixing the facts of its history and one of the means of its formation is the language and, first of

all, special terminology – a collection of lexical units (terms) of special branches of knowledge, which forms a special layer of vocabulary, is most easily subject to conscious regulation and ordering. It is in the special terminology that most clearly manifests the connection of the development of language with the history of material and spiritual culture of the people.

The relevance of the chosen theme is conditioned by the increased attention in recent years to environmental concerns and the need to translate various publications on this theme.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Various aspects of the study of "term" concept and the peculiarities of a terminology system formation in the environmental field are devoted to the work of many scholars. The methodology for the study of terms in general as language subsystems was in the center of interest of such researchers as Y. Kiyko, V. Levitsky, A. Martinyuk, O. Oguy, the term as an element of the modern terminology system was studied by M. Medvid, O. Dembrovsky, R. Dudok, special term systems that are indirectly related to environmental texts and related issues were studied by S. Dorda, V. Belosvet, terminological processes of ecological terminology in English were studied by T. Alesenko, O. Ivashchina, N. Kantişev. The basic concepts and basic aspects of the formation of ecological terms in the Ukrainian language (S. Ovseychik), innovative processes in the vocabulary of the ecological sphere in modern English (E. Balut and Yu. Zatsny), some aspects of ecological discourse on the basis of English language (S. Baranova, N. Krasilnikova, S. Semenova, L. Sologub), sources of ecological terminology in the English and Ukrainian languages origin (G. Bevzo), the features of the terms translation of ecological discourse (S. Terekhova, N. Zhabo, N. Chen) were investigated.

**Formulation of the purpose and tasks of the article.** The purpose of this study is to identify the main problems of environmental terminology translation by students in the process of studying foreign language.

**Presentation of the main material of the article.** Terminology is available in every language and is used as a means of inter-branch or intra-industry communication. Ecology as a science and a sphere of environment service is no exception. To understand the concept of an "ecological term" we examined the definition of the term in the scientific literature.

So R. Pronina defines the term as a word or phrase that has a special, strictly defined meaning in a particular field of science and technology. In her work, the author views the term as a word with a certain technical meaning, which varies depending on the use of different areas of knowledge in the texts [1, c. 8]

According to V. Smekayev, the term is an emotionally neutral word or phrase that is used to accurately define the concept or purpose of objects. The term is always exact, stylistically neutral and implies a strictly defined meaning, which is revealed by logical definition [2, c. 8].

O. Supersanskaya defines the term as a word characterized not only by stylistic correlation, but also by certain closeness in the vocabulary system to the definition of concepts of certain outlined field of knowledge [3, c. 155].

Thus, analyzing the above definitions of scientists, under the ecological term we mean a word or a phrase denoting objects and concepts specific to environmental science. Following the definition of the term by G. Sergeeva, ecoterms can be defined as linguistic units of a special sphere of use, which are the verbal name of a scientific (ecological) concept, have fixed terminological meaning, which is the basis of the corresponding concept, and are realized within a certain terminological field (ecoterms) [4, c. 4].

The urgency of the problem of environmental terminology translating is associated with the development of science in the field of environmental protection. An important role is played by the international exchange of information. The constant growth of research in the field of ecology, the emergence of new terms and the development of meanings in already existing terms, leads to the need of studying this type of vocabulary and how to transmit it to Ukrainian language.

Based on this, the students have difficulties with the translation of environmental terminology while working with the texts of this specialization. The reason for this is that the terms of the English language, as in other languages, have their own structure. There are simple, complex and derived units.

Simple terms are: *resort, rain, smog, slide and others*.

Most derived environmental terms are formed by affixing and prefixing. Suffixes like: -ate, -ness, -ic, -ify, -ive, -ed, -ing, -ance, -ment, -ation, -age, -ty, -ism, -ant, -or, -er -al form affixing terms (*evaluation, experiment, fertility, garbage*).

Complex terms consist of several components and are written in one word or hyphenated. Examples of such terms are: *Eco-City, earthmoving, ecospecies, ecosphere, eco-toxicology, heavy-cropped, nature-orientated*. As for the two-word terms, they can be formed in different ways. It can be: adjective + noun, for example: *ecological efficiency*; noun + noun – *air pollution, water pollution*; noun + preposition + noun – *balance of nature* and many other ways.

There are also terms consisting of three and four tokens: *air quality criteria, environmental termination of earthquake cliff*.

In addition, there are terms-abbreviations, for example: BOD – *biochemical oxygen demand*, IPM – *integrated pest management*, GHG – *greenhouse gas*.

Another important reason is that the word in English when translating has several meanings in Ukrainian language, for example: *conservation* is *збереження, охорона природи, консервування, консервація*.

Often when translating texts there are terms that denote different types of animals, birds, insects, for example: *Alauda arvensis* – жайворонк, *Alaudula leucophaea* – сирій жайворонк, *Myophonus temminsi* – синя птиця, *Otus vulgaris* – вухата сова, *Phasianus mongolicus*, *Phasianus shawii* – фазани. Accordingly, Latin language acts as an intermediary during the translation of such terms.

When translating some English terms, there is a problem of the lack of specialized terminological dictionaries, but in order to understand the text, you need to know the exact meaning of the word.

To learn how to make a correct translation of terms in the field of ecology, linguists identify the following methods of translation:

1. «When terms coincide in different languages, such matches are translated from one language to another by way of substitution.
2. The terms can be classified in different languages in different ways, so in this case the analogy method is used in the translation.
3. Terms that are internationalized words are translated using a tracing method.
4. In the case when a term has not been established in a foreign language to designate a new concept, the method of description is used». [5].

Nowadays, to help the students, there are a lot of tools to simplify the process of translating terms: specialized terminological dictionaries, electronic libraries, automatic translation programs and, of course, the Internet. Thanks to the fast access to the Internet, where it is possible to find, translate and do the necessary checks, there is more opportunity to improve the quality of translations.

**Conclusions and perspectives of further exploration in this direction.** In conclusion, it should be noted that environmental issues is one of the most important topics of translation activities. Therefore, the future specialist should not only be fluent in a foreign language, but also be familiar with the terminology, be able to competently express their thoughts in the target language. Many generations of scientists will be involved in the translation of environmental terms, as the development of environmental science has just begun in relation to many other areas, and it is possible that new spheres of human activity will be formed, where ecology will occupy one of the leading places.

Our further work is to study the sources of English and Ukrainian environmental terminology origin.

***Література:***

1. Пронина Р.Ф. (1973). *Пособие по переводу английской научно-технической литературы*. М., Высшая школа, 197.
2. Смекаев В.П. (2006). *Учебник технического перевода (английский язык)*. М., Н. Новгород, НГЛУ им Н.А. Добролюбова, Вектор ТиС, 316.
3. Суперанская А.В. (1989). *Общая терминология: Вопросы теории*. М., Наука, 246.
4. Сергеева Г.А. (2002). *Англomовні запозичення в українській правничій термінології: автореф. дис. на здоб. наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук: спец. 10.02.01 «Українська мова»*. Харків, 16.
5. Копытич И.Г. (2016). Проблема адекватности перевода английской экологической терминологии на русский язык: научная работа. <<https://www.alba-translating.ru/ru/ru/articles/2016/kopytich-lyubanets.html>> (2019, червень, 24).



6. Карабан В.І. (2002). *Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Граматичні труднощі та жанрово-стилістичні проблеми*. Вінниця, Нова книга, 407.
7. Білозерська Л.П., Возненко Н.В., Радецька С.В. (2010). *Термінологія та переклад: навч. посіб.* Вінниця, Нова кн., 232.
8. Павлова Е.В. Специфика передачи терминов различных типов при переводе с английского языка на русский. <<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/spetsifika-peredachi-terminov-razlichnyh-tipov-pri-perevode-s-angliyskogo-yazyka-na-russkiy>> (2019, червень, 26).
9. Лисецкий Ф.Н., Соловьев А.Б. (2002). *Английский для природопользователей (English for nature managers): Пособие для студентов экологических и географических факультетов университетов*. Белгород, Изд-во БелГУ, 56.

**References:**

1. Pronina R.F. (1973). *Posobie po perevodu anglijskoj nauchno-tehnicheskoy literatury* [Manual for the translation of English scientific literature]. M., Vysshaja shkola, 197. [in Russian].
2. Smekaev V.P. (2006). *Uchebnik tehničeskogo perevoda (anglijskij jazyk)* [Technical Translation Textbook (English)]. M., N. Novgorod, NGLU im N.A. Dobroljubova, Vektor TiS, 316. [in Russian].
3. Superanskaja A.V. (1989). *Obshhaja terminologija: Voprosy teorii*. [General terminology: theory questions]. M., Nauka, 246. [in Russian].
4. Serhieieva H.A. (2002). *Anhlomovni zapozychennia v ukrainskii pravnychii terminolohii: avtoref. dys. na zdob. nauk. stupenia kand. filol. nauk: spets. 10.02.01 «Ukrainska mova»*. Kharkiv, 16. [in Ukrainian].
5. Kopytich I.G. (2016). Problema adekvatnosti perevoda anglijskoj jekologicheskoy terminologii na russkij jazyk: nauchnaja rabota [The problem of the adequacy of the translation of English environmental



terminology into Russian: scientific work]. Retrieved from <https://www.alba-translating.ru/ru/ru/articles/2016/kopytichlyubanets.html> [in Russian]. (2019, June, 24).

6. Karaban V.I. (2002). *Pereklad anglijs'koï naukovoï i tehnicnoï literaturi. Gramatichni trudnoshhi ta zhanrovo-stilistichni problemi* [Translation of English scientific and technical literature. Grammatical difficulties and genre and stylistic problems]. Vinnicja, Nova kniga, 407. [in Ukrainian].

7. Bilozerska L.P., Voznenko N.V., Radetska S.V. (2010). Terminolohiia ta pereklad: navch. posib. [Terminology and translation: teach. manual]. Vinnytsia, Nova kn., 232. [in Ukrainian].

8. Pavlova E.V. Specifika peredachi terminov razlichnyh tipov pri perevode s anglijskogo jazyka na russkij [The specifics of terms transfer of various types when translating from English into Russian]. Retrieved from <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/spetsifika-peredachi-terminov-razlichnyh-tipov-pri-perevode-s-angliyskogo-yazyka-na-russkiy> [in Russian]. (2019, June, 26).

9. Liseckij F.N., Solov'ev A.B. (2002). *Anglijskij dlja prirodopol'zovatelej (English for nature managers): Posobie dlja studentov jekologicheskikh i geograficheskikh fakul'tetov universitetov* [English for nature managers (English for nature managers): Handbook for students of environmental and geographical departments of universities]. Belgorod: Izd-vo BelGU, 56. [in Russian].