

**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ТА
ГУМАНІТАРНІ ВИМІРИ БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ**

**ДЕРЖАВНА СЛУЖБА УКРАЇНИЗ НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ
ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ**



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**Збірник тез доповідей
I Науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю**

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Збірник укладено за тезами доповідей I Науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю «Соціально-психологічні та гуманітарні виміри безпеки життєдіяльності» 20-21 жовтня 2022 року.

Матеріали друкуються українською, польською та англійською мовами.

Збірник містить матеріали таких тематичних секцій:

- ✓ Секція 1. Особистість в екстремальних умовах: психолого-педагогічні аспекти.
- ✓ Секція 2. Мовні моделі світу у термінологічному, перекладознавчому та прикладному вимірі.
- ✓ Секція 3. Прикладні аспекти соціальної роботи: сучасні тенденції, виклики та перспективи.
- ✓ Секція 4. Актуальні проблеми підготовки фахівців закладів вищої освіти в умовах кризового суспільства.

За точність наведених фактів, самостійність наукового аналізу та нормативність стилістики викладу, а також за використання відомостей, що не рекомендовані до відкритої публікації, відповідають автори матеріалів та їхні керівники.

PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF THE UN TERMINOLOGY

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The need for the high-quality academic translation of official business documents is especially urgent in the period of strengthening political, economic, trade contacts between different countries (Samovar, 1994, p.195), which are usually accompanied by various legal documents and diplomatic communication. However, the conveyance of different linguistic phenomena (abbreviations, terminological phrases, idiomatic fixed expressions, colligation changes between lexical tokens) is often accompanied by differences in the choice of a single and correct equivalent. In our research work, we identified an arsenal of fixed expressions, language constructions and terminological phrases in the process of the analysis of the OBD (official business documents), which have both a complex semantic structure and a number of available ways to solve the problem of their translation. Such language units reflect the culture and national characteristics of countries that have legal obligations in the world communities, including the United Nations (Parkinson, 2018).

We can trace the use of translation methods in our research using the example of complicated one-component and multicomponent UN terms: “ombudsman” – *Ukr. омбудсмен*; “procurement” – *Ukr. закупівля*; “Monterrey” – *Ukr. монтерреї*; “envoy” – *Ukr. посланець*; “misdemeanor” – *Ukr. місдимінор*. The boundaries of the term are outlined by its content completeness and are supported accordingly in the contextual fragment:

1. *Mr. Johnston Barkat headed the Office of the United Nations Ombudsman and Mediation Services (UNOMS), as part of the new internal system of administration of justice reforms at the United Nations, which was approved by the General Assembly in 2007 (UN OBD 1).*

2. *The 16th Annual EU-UN Procurement Seminar took place on 1-2 April 2019 in New York City, organized by the European Union Procurement Forum in collaboration with the United Nations Procurement Division (UN OBD 2).*

The method of specification or calquing in Ukrainian allows to outline the meaning of one-component terms of the UN in accordance with the semantic structure of its components presented in the language system: a set of features embracing such components as names of positions (for example, *Ukr.* “уповноважений представник по вирішенню конфліктних ситуацій на конфіденційній основі” – ombudsman, *Ukr.* “посланник Генерального Секретаря ООН з питань молоді” – envoy (United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth) (UN OBD 3). Combinations of certain features are embodied in the terminology of the UN that originate from the OBD and acquire special importance in interpretation of its components. They are constructed and assimilated through the international economic and environmental security, protection of human rights and military security.

Objectivation of the UN terminology is carried out primarily with account for the official business interpretation and peculiarities of embodiment. According to R. Kothari (2004), there are four possible options of their additional interpretation. *The first option* is the physical borrowing of a foreign language term that provides for the compliance with certain rules of transcribing or transliteration. For example, it is advisable to use this method for translation of such UN terms as: “*ombudsman*” – *Ukr.* омбудсмен (an official assigned to control the observance of legal rights and interests of citizens by executive authorities and officials); “*Monterrey*” – *Ukr.* монтерреї (solving of problems related to the financing of development: global events at the conference in Monterrey); “*misdemeanor*” – *Ukr.* місдемінор (a category of the least dangerous crimes bordering on administrative offenses).

The method of borrowing allows to outline the meaning of unequivocal terms of the UN, therefore it can be considered as justified on the one hand. But on the other hand, taking into account the interpretation of “complicated one-component UN terms” (Albakry, 2004), we can notice doubts in traditional methods of translation and automated formation of collocations.

The second option is the semantic calquing of a foreign language term, what becomes possible if it appeared as a result of the automatic semantic conveyance: “Transformation” – *Ukr.* трансформація, “Conference” – *Ukr.* конференція, “Organization” – *Ukr.* організація, “Consensus” – *Ukr.* консенсус.

The third method is the verbal translation where it is necessary to take into account the trends of term formation in different languages: “Central Global Forum” – Ukr. *центральний глобальний форум*, “flexibility mechanism” – Ukr. *гнучкий механізм*. By the way, this is the most typical method of translation, popular in those OBD that promote traditional methods of translation. The influence of the OBD on formation of the verbal translation consists in the fact that it allows to convey certain English terminological word combinations by means of foreign-language complex terms, providing the possibility for the unrestricted translation.

The fourth principle is the translation of a foreign-language term by means of equivalent translation and descriptive expression. The inclusion of legal acts into the OBD is caused by the dominance of the special terminology, as a result the translation represents the most accurate choice of equivalents: “Interim Administration Mission” – Ukr. *тимчасова адміністративна місія* (the interim mission of the UN in Kosovo according to the UN Resolution dated June 10, 1999). Based on the analysis of the multicomponent phrase singled out from the UN legal act, it acquires the terminological status owing to the descriptive expression and supporting reference to the official business document of the UN.

The analysis of cases of uncertain terms shows that these problems are partially solved by methods of descriptive translation, such as in case of these singled out one-component UN terms: Medevac – Ukr. *санітарна евакуація, що охоплює евакуацію медичних випадків між рівнями надання медичної допомоги в тому числі евакуація потерпілих*; Carlog – Ukr. *система електронного управління машинами, комунікацією*; casevac – Ukr. *евакуація потерпілих, які отримали травми та надання першої медичної допомоги, а також підготовка потерпілих для отримання додаткової медичної допомоги*; lift – Ukr. *стратегічна пропускна здатність повітря/моря*; vet – Ukr. *перевірка військових та поліції*. Thus, singled out one-component terms from the OBD embody both traditional ideas about features and peculiarities formed in the UN and the newest features of certain reconsidered terms that do not have an equivalent translation in Ukrainian language.

The linguistic format of the official business text is focused on emphasizing of the importance of the presented information, while the

argumentation of its significance can be carried out with the help of “deeply meaningful terminology that is analyzed and motivated, and filtered through the logical analysis by a translator” (Harvey, 2003). A. B. Bushev (2010, p.243) has a congruent opinion on the subject of reflection in the official business text as “the fact that terminology shows its socio-political significance in the text”. The researcher summarizes that such terminology has inherent features of homonymy and polysemy of lexical units and syntactic constructions. For example, the terminological phrase “numerous abuses” can be translated not only as *Ukr. “численні зловживання”*, but also as *Ukr. “надмірне насильство”*. The term “political manoeuvres” has two equivalents: 1) *Ukr. політичні маневри*; 2) *Ukr. стратегія*. When interpreting multivalent terms that often do not coincide with the context of official business documents of the UN, first of all it is necessary to focus on their broad reproduction in other socio-political spheres.

The problems of translation of the UN terminology (from English into Ukrainian) and its extraction from the official business text can be reduced to the following key positions: 1) the problem of choice of “successful term” (translation equivalent) and conveyance of its special form; 2) the problem of text segmentation; 3) the problem of a lack of synonymous series; 4) the problem of borrowing and calquing of foreign-language lexical units; 5) the problem of establishing of the functional identity; 6) the problem of reflection of the adequate content of the official business text and emphasizing the importance of such research.

The impact of translation methods on interpretation of the UN official business terminology is presented in Table 1:

As the analysis of the illustrative material shows, translation methods presented in the OBD embody some uncharacteristic features of the traditional idea about the UN terminology that is divided into variations depending on the methodology of the research and linguistic units of the analysis. The influence of translation methods on formation of the key problematics (translation of the UN terminology) consists in its violation of the established standardization and provision of the possibility of existence of a fixed term outside the scope of the official business text.

Table 1. The impact of translation methods on interpretation of the UN official business terminology

UN term	Translation method	Impact of the translation method on interpretation of the UN methodology	Translation difficulties
<p><u>peacekeeping</u> Ukr. «збереження миру»</p> <p><u>economic community</u> Ukr. «економічне співтовариство країн Західної Африки»</p>	generalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depends on the source language unit • broadens the meaning of the translation language unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • penetration into the professional sphere of the international organization • limitations in a choice of an equivalent • lack of researches in the sphere of the international organization
<p><u>human suffering</u>= <u>life-saving</u> <u>protection</u> Ukr. «людські страждання»= «рятувальний захист»</p> <p><u>global warning</u>=<u>climat change</u> Ukr. «глобальне потепління»= «змі на клімату»</p>	logical development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • replaces a term with a concept • the cause of a phenomenon is replaced by a consequence or vice versa • the terminological phrase undergoes restructuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for translation alternatives • translation depends on the context
<p><u>ombudsman</u> Ukr. «посадова особа, на яку</p>	specification or calquing method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines the meaning of one-component 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides additional options for the

<p>покладаються функції контролю за дотриманням законних прав та інтересів <u>громадян</u>, а також діяльність органів <u>виконавчої влади</u> і посадових осіб»</p>		<p>compound terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a term is interpreted with account for the official business style rules 	<p>interpretation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the necessity to take into account the tendencies of the term formation in different languages • using of descriptive constructions
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