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MODERN SCIENCE: INNOVATIONS AND PROSPECTS



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been the top six export markets for the United States in the past ten years, and the trend of export concentration is obvious. In terms of imports, the sources of U.S. agricultural imports are mainly concentrated in the European Union, the former NAFTA partner countries (Mexico and Canada), China and Chile and other major economies, with an import concentration of 61%. Imports from the above-mentioned sources have grown rapidly. In the past ten years, Canada, the 28 EU countries and Mexico have been the top three sources of agricultural imports for the United States, and the proportion of imports has remained above 50%. The EU has become the largest source of imports for the United States since 2016, Canada and Mexico have become the second and third sources of imports respectively, and China has always been the fourth largest source of imports of agricultural products for the United States. Although agriculture currently accounts for a small proportion of the US gross domestic product (GDP), US agricultural trade still contributes to the economic activities of other sectors of the United States except agriculture, and its impact spreads across the world. Studies have shown that US agricultural exports have played a supporting role in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

ECO-TRANSLATION

Novosad Yuliia

Teaching Assistant at the Department
of Theory and Practice of Translation
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University
Ternopil, Ukraine

Introduction. Michael Cronin is the author of several publications, including *Translation and Globalization* (2003), *Translation and Identity* (2006), *Translation Goes to the Movies* (2009), and *Translation in the Digital Age* (2013). Michael Cronin, a professor at Dublin City University, argues in his latest book, *Eco-Translation: Translation and Ecology in the Age of the Anthropocene* (2017), that ecology is central to regulating the survival and integrity of human society, culture and language.

Aim. Lately, in terms of globalization, ecology has gained a central position in terms of governing the survival and sustainability of human societies, cultures and languages. This timely work provides a new perspective on the study of translation in relation to modern environmental conditions. Interestingly, this book placed more emphasis on intralingual and intersemiotic translation, rather than on the practice of interlingual translation. Michael Cronin states that translation, as a set of ideas and a set of practices, is central to any serious or consistent attempt to reflect on this relationship and vulnerability in an age of human-induced climate change. Because, according to Michael Cronin, translation is a tool that creates a space for themselves and for others, where «everyone» can survive in an environmentally unbalanced world. Therefore, he defines eco-translation as all forms of thinking and practice of translation that consciously interact with challenges promoted by man-made changes in the environment.

Results and discussion. In the first chapter of the monograph, the scientist writes about the changing environmental circumstances that should be taken into account when it comes to language, culture and translation. Michael Cronin begins with a

discussion of the Anthropocene, and then explores the current state of mankind and how it intertwines with geological conditions. Michael Cronin emphasizes the importance of paying attention to translation as a process of applying socio-cultural forces in the context of political and environmental conditions, as well as as a «product». As Michael Cronin rightly points out, «translation as a global activity in the Anthropocene era must be understood in the context of the peculiarities of its influence in different places in the dynamics».

After identifying the three potential principles underlying the ecology of translation – place, resilience, relatedness – the question becomes relevant: why can translators deny the relevance of these three principles to the translation profession, instead seeking to emphasize the value or distinction of their profession. Because Cronin believes that understanding a place can save us – or help us survive – in a digital global context, a more constructive understanding of sustainability in the context of language and translation is a useful tool for translators to cope with the pressures of new translations and new devices. and new ways of translation. The principle of resilience also includes the issue of non-translatability. As to the third principle, that is relatedness, we should focus more on intersemiotic communication in translation, especially in an era when translation plays a huge role in this technologically driven information world – that is, it is more related to the inhuman than to the human. In this section, Michael Cronin appeals to scholars to make the means or processes of translation more visible, considering translation as a form of «energy» that can transform and preserve the man-made ecological environment.

Conclusions. Interestingly, that researcher's monograph on translation and globalization contains a brief analysis of «translation ecology» [2]. Michael Cronin basically dwells upon the role of translation among minority languages speakers concerning their control over what, when and how texts might be translated into or out of their languages. This notion of «translation ecology» gained much interest in Chinese scholars' works. This has led to the emergence of «eco-translatology» that is a theory of translation mainly focused on ecosystemic notions of adaptation and selection [3]. Still, eco-translation paradigm, suggested by Michael Cronin, deals

with all forms of translation thinking and practice that knowingly engage with the challenges of human-induced environmental change [1]. It implies finding a solution of comprehension of mutual coexistence of agents and objects of that change.

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