Oral and written speech interpretation in sustainable development of ecological education

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Abstract. Ecologist in today’s world should know the terminology in related to ecology areas. Thus, modern ecological education should be accompanied with the development of some nature interpretation skills within the language. In many languages, there is a special category of words – onomatopoeia (onomatopes), which conditionally reproduce various sounds that exist in nature: bam, bom, bang, bul, boom, cap, ding, chik, smack, upchi, etc. Onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia) occupies a prominent place among the "peripheral", marginal phenomena of language, and the interest of linguists in onomatopoeia is by no means accidental. Onomatopoeic words, due to their figurativeness, high stylistic expressiveness and phonetic instability, are of great interest to researchers. The present study is a comprehensive study of the structure, semantics, and stylistics of onomatopoeia in modern Russian and English. The result of the study is a comprehensive description of the structure of onomatopoeia, as well as a comprehensive examination of their semantic and stylistic aspects of the modern Russian language in comparison with English, as well as the definition of patterns in their translation.

1 Introduction

The modern development of ecology and its study are inevitably linked with the linguistic manifestations of certain lexical features, neologisms, descriptions of natural phenomena that occur daily in scientific ecological community and in everyday life. The task to answer the question how to interpret these neologisms is often solved in the simplest way – onomatopoeia.

Nowadays, there is an increased intensity of mastering the literary language of onomatopoeia. But this action requires scientific understanding. The result of this understanding was a number of fruitful and thorough studies devoted to the problems of onomatopoeia of different languages of the world. These are the studies of V. Aston, D. Borachich, X. Visseman, S. V. Voronin, A. M. Gazova-Ginzberg, N. Gun, Y. M. Korzhinek, N. M. Steinberg. As for the Russian language, by now many essential aspects of onomatopoeic words have been highlighted in it. We can name the works of A. M. Gazov-Ginzberg, A. I. Germanovich, S. A. Karpukhin, I. S. Toroptsev, where the problems of onomatopoeia as

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words, as part of speech were developed, and also the issues of the structure of Russian onomatopoea, their functioning in various spheres of literary language, the interaction of onomatopoeia with other categories of vocabulary were covered [1-4]. The onomatopoeia of the English language has been studied very poorly: there are few works dedicated specifically to the onomatopoeia of the English language [5]. In Russian linguistics, many aspects of the problems of onomatopoeia of the English language have been reflected in the works of S.V. Voronin. He gave a classification of English onomatopoeia and developed many questions related to the origin of onomatopoeia and their functioning in speech [6,7]. In foreign linguistics, it is necessary to note the works of N.Thun. Early works in which English onomatopoeia are more or less considered are descriptive in nature. These are the works of G. Wedgwood, B.Groom, J. Rainius. Attempts to systematize the material are found in such authors as I.V. Arnold, H. Marchand and A.Frelich.

2 Scientific problem

Onomatopoeic vocabulary is distinguished as a significant expressive language tool, widely used in both artistic and media discourse. In the realization of its expressive functions, the translation of onomatopoeic units presents a certain difficulty for the translator. Of particular interest in this case is the implementation of translation, methods of transferring onomatopoeia from one language to another.

Onomatopoeia include linguistic, cognitive, cultural components and have national specifics. Consequently, the uniqueness of onomatopoeic words of one language is clearly manifested only when compared with another language by identifying differences and common features in the analysis of onomatopoes of the compared languages. The relevance of solving the problem of comparison and interpretation of onomatopoeia is determined by: Russian Russian and English languages; 1) the need to conduct a detailed, comprehensive analysis of onomatopoeia in Russian and in English, due to the fact that so far only certain aspects of this problem have been considered; 2) the need to compare the onomatopoeic vocabulary of Russian and English in order to identify the universal characteristics and nationally-oriented features of this layer of words, as well as the features of their translation [8].

Russian Russian and English phonosemantic universals, as well as the search for the most effective strategies and methods of translation of English and Russian onomatopoeia, are a specific task.

The scientific novelty is the fact that from the standpoint of modern linguistics, a holistic structural-semantic and stylistic description of onomatopoeia in Russian and English is given, and the possibilities of transmitting onomatopoeia semantics by means of different languages are described. The results of the study of the semantics of onomatopoeia and interjective verbs, as well as the peculiarities of their transmission in translations into Russian and English, based on the analysis of specific linguistic material, make a certain contribution to comparative lexicology, lexicography, translation theory, as well as particular disciplines of linguistics: comparative studies, phonosemantics [9].

Significant study in Russian linguistics received interjections and onomatopoeia of the Russian language (Belyakova A. A., Germanovich A.I., Dagurov G.V., Karpov L.P., Karpukhin S.A.); English (Berezhnaya L.G., Voronin S.V., Grigoryan A.A., Gutner M.D., Lyashenko A.P., Misyavichene I.S.,Sinekopova G.V., Tuebekova Z.D.); Ukrainian (Kasim Yu.F., Matsko L.I., Shvets R.D.); German (Zybleva D.V., Kosov VT.). And also there were separate studies of French, Spanish, Japanese, Czech, Portuguese interjections and onomatopoeia (Dybovsky A.S., Enin V.P., Kordi N., Kulikova L.A., Platonova E.E.). In these studies, phonetic, structural, semantic and syntactic features of interjections and onomatopoeia, their classification, and also, their functional and communicative properties...
of individual languages. Russian Russian Russian Russian (Kasim Yu.F.), English and Russian (Lyashenko A.P.), Czech and Russian (Kulikova L.A.). The first experience of comparative study of English and Russian interjections was the work of A.P. Lyashenko. But in addition to studies on interjections of individual languages, works were written on the comparative analysis of interjections of different languages: Ukrainian and Russian (Kasim Yu.F.), English and Russian (Lyashenko A.P.), Czech and Russian (Kulikova L.A.).

The first experience of comparative study of English and Russian interjections was the work of A.P. Lyashenko "Russian-English interjection parallels in the light of the modern understanding of the category of interjection/interjection/units".

Existing works for the most part are reduced to the problem of establishing the sound–imaginative origin of a word or to separate issues of the evolution of sound-imaginative vocabulary - the development of the onomatopoeia content plan and word formation from onomatopoeic bases. At the same time, the huge factual material accumulated in the field of studying the sound-imaginative vocabulary of the English language, the presence of a large number of early written monuments and well-developed etymological dictionaries create the basis for this study, allowing us to consider the sound-imaginative vocabulary of the English language and the Russian language not only in statics, but also in dynamics. The research of M.A. Flaksman may be competing in this field. He is a Candidate of Philological Sciences, an employee of the Department of Foreign Languages of St. Petersburg State Technical University "LETI", a participant of the international scientific Internet project Linguistic Iconism with his project "Vocabulary with unusual phonetic development. Phonosemantic analysis". In this project the author sets the task to find out how symbolic and how iconic various sound images are, what is their real number and dynamics of appearance in the language, to what extent they are subject to phonetic, morphological and semantic evolution, what is the impact of regular phonetic changes on the sound-imaginative vocabulary. As a result, the author has established how onomatopoeic words develop from "authentic" onomatopoeia to fully symbolic words, and where the boundary between iconicity and conventionality lies along this path, as well as what caused the appearance of foreign, iconic elements in the language, a highly symbolic system [10]. However, neither this study, nor the previous ones listed above, developed questions related to the origin of onomatopoeia and their functioning in the original language do not allow their correct interpretation into the translation language. The positions taken by the authors on the transfer of onomatopoeia relative to the boundaries of the materials under study did not allow them to consider onomatopoeia in general, in a universal form in their works [11]. In addition, there are currently no researchers who would form a single unified classification of onomatopoeia and their clear semantic correspondences for a specific pair of languages - Russian – English. The fact that to date no comprehensive study of onomatopoeia has been carried out in comparative terms, as well as the lack of a dictionary of onomatopoeia, determined the choice of the topic of our study.

3 Research methods

The research methods are:

1. Analysis of scientific literature.

2. Comparative method: by means of comparative analysis of semantic and grammatical features of various onomatopoeic words in Russian and English (to identify not only differences, but also similarities in different languages) [12].

3. Descriptive method: with the help of this method, an attempt will be made to most fully and accurately determine the essence of the concept of "onomatopoeic words" and their difference from interjections [13].
4. Analytical-descriptive, with the help of which individual Russian and English onomatopoeic words are analyzed, taken mainly from literary texts of a prosaic nature, as well as creolized texts that are gaining increasing popularity in modern society, and the main ways of their transmission into the translation language are identified [14].

Onomatopoeic lexemes are analyzed from the point of view of:

1) identifying semes (combining onomatopoeic lexemes with the meaning "to make a certain sound"), which have a universal character: meow to make a sound meow meow, yap to make a sound yap-yap;

2) differential semes (revealing distinctive features, for example, the source of the sound, the nature of the sound produced), which have an ideoethnic character: an onomatopoeic word. The research is also based on the provisions of the theory of translation regarding the functional approach and lexico-grammatical transformations, including classifications.

The key techniques used in translating onomatopoeic words from one language to another are:

1) search in the translation language for a functional analogue of one or another onomatope;

2) generalization is a technique involving the replacement of species concepts with generic ones (for example, the onomatopoeia chikchirik is used in Bulgarian to denote the voices of various small birds and can be quite adequately used when transmitting sounds that are imitations of the voices of sparrow, tit, oriole in Russian).

Other methods of transmitting non-equivalent vocabulary, including onomatopoeic units, include: 1) approximate translation; 2) descriptive translation; 3) transcription [15]. As a result of the conducted research, the following main stages of onomatopoeia translation will be outlined: 1) analyzing the semantic structure of onomatopoeia and relying on the context, the meaning of onomatopoeia is clarified; 2) the volume and content of the analyzed onomatopoeia in the translated language in this context is clarified; 3) an equivalent onomatopoeia in the translated language is selected; 4) the volume and content of the found onomatopoeia of a foreign language is specified and compared with the volume and content of onomatopoeia in the translated language; 5) if necessary, the onomatopoeia is replaced with another or transcribed; 6) at the end of the translation of the text, it is checked for the presence of semantic contradictions in the translation, which may indicate an erroneous translation of onomatopoeia.

4 Results

1. As a result of the definition of the material and sampling of onomatopoeia in English and Russian, a corpus of texts has been created for further use in the study.

2. As a result of the classification and systematization of onomatopoeia, rules and methods of differentiation and distribution of onomatopoeia on the principle of similarity and difference in the two languages are proposed.

3. As a result, semantic, grammatical, structural and stylistic analysis of onomatopoeia was carried out.

4. The features of the interpretation of onomatopoeia from one language to another have been identified and statistically confirmed.

5. Practical recommendations for the translation of onomatopoeia have been developed, which in turn will form the basis for the creation of an English-Russian and Russian-English dictionary of onomatopoeia.

The sample-list of onomatopoeic words is given in table 1.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Onomatopoeic Word</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crackle</td>
<td>(of fire) make short, sharp, repetitive noises in quick succession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flutter</td>
<td>(of a bird or other winged creature) make a noise moving wings quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giggle</td>
<td>(of a person) laugh in a light, silly way with short repeated gasps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gulp</td>
<td>(of a person) make a noise swallowing food or drink quickly in large mouthfuls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiccups</td>
<td>(of a human or animal) make a short, unintentional sound from the throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiss</td>
<td>(of a snake) make a sound like a long ‘s’ to express anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hum</td>
<td>(of a human or machine) make a steady, continuous sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jingle</td>
<td>(of metal objects) make a light ringing sound when shaken together</td>
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<tr>
<td>moan</td>
<td>(of a person) make a long, low sound expressing suffering or pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop</td>
<td>(of a balloon, popcorn, cork, bubble gum, etc.) make a quick, explosive sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purr</td>
<td>(of a cat) make a slow, continuous sound when content or showing affection</td>
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<tr>
<td>quack</td>
<td>(of a duck) make a harsh throaty sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>rattle</td>
<td>(of objects, a rattlesnake) make a rapid series of short sharp noises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roar</td>
<td>(of a lion or large cat) make a deep prolonged sound to express anger or distress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumble</td>
<td>(of thunder or a stomach) make a continuous deep resonant sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>screech</td>
<td>(of a person, or brakes) make a shrill high-pitched sound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizzle</td>
<td>(of food) Make a hissing or popping sound when frying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snore</td>
<td>(of a person or animal) make a snorting or grunting sound while asleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whimper</td>
<td>(of a child or dog) make weak intermittent crying sounds to show pain or distress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References**

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