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англійської мови

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

КОМП´ЮТЕРНІ НЕОЛОГІЗМИ У
НПУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНИХ ТЕКСТАХ ЯК
ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКА ПРОБЛЕМА

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ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з англійської мови
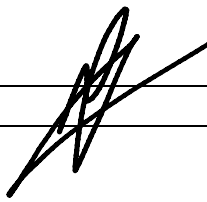## для студентів IV курсу

студент IV курсу Па 08-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ

спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

Тема роботи _____

_____

Науковий керівник _____
Дата видачі завдання_____ вересня 2022 року _____

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частинта план курсової роботи	Терміни звіту про виконання	Відмітка про виконання
1.	Аналіз наукових першоджерел і написання **теоретичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 1**)	1–5 листопада 2022 р.	
2.	Аналіз дискурсу, який досліджується, на матеріалі фрагмента тексту; проведення перекладацького аналізу матеріалу дослідження і написання **практичної частини** курсової роботи (**розділ 2**)	7–11 лютого 2023 р.	
3.	Написання **вступу і висновків** дослідження,оформлення курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику дляпопереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентаційдо захисту курсової роботи	25–30 квітня 2023 р.	
5.	**Захист** курсової роботи(за розкладом деканату)	2-13 травня 2023 р.	

Науковий керівник_____ (підпис)
Студент_____(підпис)

РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студента(ки)_____ курсу групи_____факультету германської філології і перекладу КНЛУ спеціальності **035 Філологія,** спеціалізації **035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська,** освітньо-професійної програми **Англійська мова і друга іноземна мова: усний і письмовий переклад**

_____

<center>(ПІБ студента)</center>

за темою_____

_____

	Крите рії	**Оцінка в балах**
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — *загалом 5 балів* (усі компоненти присутні – **5**, один або декілька компонентів відсутні – **0**)	
2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, незначні помилки в оформленні – **8**, значніпомилки в оформленні – **4**, оформлення переважно невірне – **0**)	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідністьчасткова – **4**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
4.	Відповідністьоглядунаукової літератури нормативним вимогам — *загалом 15 балів* (повна відповідність – **15**, відповідністьнеповна – **10**, відповідність часткова – **5**,не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам —*загалом 20 балів* (повна відповідність – **20**, відповідністьнеповна – **15**, відповідністьчасткова – **10**, не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складовихдослідження — *загалом 10 балів* (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **4**,не відповідає вимогам – **0**)	

Усього набрано балів: _____

Оцінка:

«До захисту»   _____   _____
          (42-70 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*

«На доопрацювання» _____   _____
          (0-41 балів)   *(підпис керівника)*

”____”_____2022 р.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The relevance of research. Modern science and technology are developing at a colossal pace, which leads to a significant increase in the volume of scientific and technical information, at the same time, the practical importance of scientific and technical translation increases accordingly. Ultimately, this should contribute to the rapid and high-quality exchange of information in the field of the latest scientific and technological discoveries and achievements among scientists and specialists from around the world. There is a need to single out scientific and technical translation as a special type of translation activity

The work is devoted to the consideration and analysis of translation transformations used in scientific and technical texts in the field of information technology, as well as determining the frequency of the use of certain transformations in translation. Thus, the relevance is due to the high importance and insufficient knowledge of the translation of scientific and technical literature in the field of information technology as a way to comprehensively study the achievements of science and technology at the present stage of development of scientific and technological progress.

The object of study of this work is the lexical and grammatical features of scientific and technical texts in the field of information technology.

The subject of the research is language transformations in the translation of information technology texts.

The aim of the work is to identify the features of the translation of scientific and technical texts in the field of information technology at the lexical and grammatical levels.

Based on the general goal of the study, the following tasks are set:

• describe the stylistic features of scientific and technical texts;

• consider the types of translation of technical texts, as well as transformations in translation;

• consider the lexical and grammatical features of the translation of texts in the field of information technology;

• identify types of lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of texts in this area

• determine the frequency of use of language transformations used in the analyzed texts.

The theoretical basis for the theory of translation studies is represented by the works of V.N. Komissarov, L.S. Barkhudarova, M.Yu. Ilyushkina, Ya.S. Novikova, L.A. Konyaeva; on the theory of scientific and technical style of speech - N.K. Yashina, T.V. Parshina, O.A. Kazakova, I.V. Gredina, A.A. Alexandrova, E.S. Yasnitskaya

The material of the study was instructive texts on working with software from the official websites of such companies as Microsoft, Adobe, Schema, Google.

When selecting the material, **the method** of continuous sampling was used. When analyzing the material, a comparative method and a method of quantitative calculation were used.

The structure of the work. This final qualifying work consists of an introduction, two chapters of the main part, a conclusion, a list of references and references.

CHAPTER 1
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL STYLE

1.1 Peculiarities of scientific and technical style

The emergence and development of the scientific and technical style is associated with the progress of the field of scientific knowledge in various fields of human activity. In Ukraine, the scientific language and style began to take shape in the first decades of the 18th century, when the authors of scientific books and translators began to create Ukrainian scientific terminology. In the second half of the same century, thanks to the works of M.V. Lomonosov and his students, the formation of the scientific style took a step forward, but it finally took shape in the second half of the 19th century. However, the development of scientific and technical translation does not have such rich experience.[1]

Its theoretical understanding began only in the middle of the last century. Despite this, today there is a fairly extensive translation literature, conferences, seminars and other events at the world and regional levels are held - all this makes it possible to realize the complexity of the process of scientific and technical translation, to identify and describe the features of translation in this area, and also to recommend means of its improving and improving the quality of translators' work. Scientific and technical functional style is a variety of scientific and technical texts, where there are numerous scientific and technical speech genres. Regarding its impersonality, this style is close to the official business style, because. it is fundamentally focused on a group, and not on an individual addressee. The main qualities of this style are logic, objectivity, generalization, accessibility, abstract character.[4]

The main function of the scientific and technical style is an explanation in the broad sense of the word, it includes both the consolidation of the cognition process and the presentation of its results, and also contains ways to apply the results obtained. Distinguish academic scientific literature, which is designed for a trained reader, and popular science, designed for non-professionals. The scientific and

technical functional style includes the language of scientific-humanitarian, scientific-natural and scientific-technical literature.

The wide and intensive development of the scientific and technical style has led to the formation of numerous genres within its framework: monograph, article, textbook, abstract, patent description, documentation, annotation, catalogue, specification, reference book, instruction, advertising (having signs of a journalistic style). Each of these genres has its own style features, but they do not violate the unity of the scientific and technical style, inheriting its common distinctive features. "The characteristic features of the scientific and technical style are its informativeness (content), logic (strict sequence, a clear connection between the main idea and details), accuracy and objectivity, and clarity and understandability arising from these features."[3]

Depending on the degree of generalization of scientific information, primary and secondary scientific documents can be distinguished. The purpose of primary, that is, created for the first time, scientific documents is to transfer primary scientific information that is obtained in the process of scientific research. Genres: monograph, review, journal article, lecture, textbook (manual), report, oral presentation (at a symposium, conference, etc.), informational message (about the symposium, congress), scientific report, dissertation. Secondary texts, they contain only the final results of the analytical processing of primary scientific documents, they include: abstracts, summaries, abstracts, theses, annotations

The main lexical features of the scientific style of the Ukrainian language include: an abundance of terms, special general technical vocabulary, the prevalence of phraseological equivalents. Saturation with highly specialized and general scientific terms is especially characteristic. This is explained by the fact that the terms are absolutely unambiguous, precise, have a high information saturation, lack of emotional expression and stylistic neutrality.

The so-called special general technical vocabulary is significantly developed and often used. These are words and phrases that are not terms, but they are used almost exclusively in this area of communication. These can be all kinds of

derivatives of terms, words used to describe connections and relationships between terminological objects and concepts, their properties and features, as well as popular words that are used in strictly defined combinations and therefore are specialized (memory, network, program).

The English language is also characterized by the use of terms and special vocabulary, which is used to determine the relationship of a person to the subject under consideration: to draw attention to (pay attention to ch.-l.), to refer to (refer to ch.-l.). In addition, causal conjunctions and logical connectives are widely used: since (since then), therefore (therefore), however (however, despite) furthermore (moreover), etc. Also often there are verbs to give (give), to obtain (get), to provide (provide), to perform (perform), the meaning of which depends on nouns, and the preposition of is used to convey species-genus relations.[2]

Another feature is the lexical elements that are most characteristic of the colloquial style, therefore, when translating, one has to choose expressive and stylistic options.

A significant number of abbreviations is another distinguishing feature of the scientific and technical text (PC, HTML, XP, etc.). As for the grammar of the scientific style, it is characterized by the frequent use of participial and adverbial phrases, simple, common and complex sentences. In the scientific and technical style, isolated members of the sentence are also widely used, especially participles and adverbs of the type: this video card, belonging to the category "enthusiast"; new server models built on Xeon 5500.[6]

The main form of sentences in the scientific and technical literature are complex and compound sentences. They, in turn, determine the widespread use of compound conjunctions and prepositions, impersonal forms of the verb in the function of an object or circumstance, and the corresponding infinitive, gerundial and participial phrases. Short adjectives are often used in scientific and technical texts to designate temporary and permanent features of objects, for example: Of course, everything said is true for the new RS1100 model.

In addition, it is necessary to highlight the prevalence of nominative framework

constructions with such a word order in which a group of words explaining the participle or adjective acts together with it as a prepositive definition (particles released during nuclear decay, etc.)

The grammatical features of the scientific and technical style make up a large number of complex sentences with many homogeneous and secondary members. The English language is also characterized by the use of attribute groups, as well as "the use of definitions formed by the contraction of entire syntactic groups: Drug- and temperature-induced changes in peripheral circulation measured by laser-Doppler flowmetry and digitalpulse plethysmography".[7]

Morphological features are represented by the use of combinations with nouns in the accusative case (speed (v) 60 km/h, distance (v) 7 km, etc.) used to express attributive relations. In addition, non-prepositional constructions (three meters wide, fifteen meters deep) predominate in the scientific and technical language. As for adjectives, qualitative ones are less often presented than relative ones (scientific work, rhetorical question), and full forms of adjectives prevail over short ones, since attributive-nominal phrases are characteristic of scientific speech. The form of the positive degree of adjectives is widespread, mainly these are analytical forms with the words more, less, most, least. A characteristic feature of inferences, theses, definitions are short adjectives (The following theorem is true ... The sum of two numbers is forty), used in the nominal part of the compound nominal predicate.

Verbs in present tense imperfective prevail. They most often convey an attributive, timeless meaning that expresses the duration, constancy of an action or the meaning of a statement of fact. A feature of scientific speech is also the fact that some verbs are used only in one aspect form, and some do not have a perfect paired verb at all, cf .: deny, believe, affirm, be, etc. This is due to the fact that in scientific speech often it is necessary to transfer a value of a long duration or a permanent action.

In scientific and technical texts, there are many enumerations consisting of complete and incomplete phrases. Incomplete phrases are written with lowercase letters and denoted by Arabic numerals or lowercase letters with a semicircular

closing bracket. In English, the predominance of nominal constructions over verbs allows for greater generalization, while eliminating the need to indicate the time of action. Modal verbs in scientific and technical texts are used without a clear difference in their meaning. In addition, constructions with one are widely used: one may say, one can see; as well as impersonal forms with It; there is also a predominance of gerundial, participial and infinitive turns.

The syntactic features of scientific and technical texts include a detailed system of connecting elements (unions, allied words), the syntactic completeness of the statement, the frequent use of clichéd structures, the presence of analytical constructions, the predominantly nominal nature of the morphological components of the sentence, etc. The content of a scientific text requires consistency and evidence, which affects the syntactic construction: for example, the burden of subordinate clauses, participial and adverbial phrases.[5]

The abundance of parallel constructions and introductory words is due to the need to argue what is being said and make it easier for the reader to understand by means of an understandable division of the text. An important characteristic of the scientific and technical style is its desire for conciseness, brevity and compactness of presentation, which is reflected in the selection and use of language tools. This leads to syntactic compression - reducing redundancy while maintaining the amount of information. It is carried out by many different means: for example, the English scientific and technical literature is characterized by the widespread use of elliptical constructions, the Ukrainian language - unsubjective one-part sentences; an equally important characteristic is the presence of a large number of sentences with homogeneous members, the prevalence of participles, prepositional cases, infinitives and other turns.

Against the background of complex syntactic constructions, short simple sentences are highlighted and fix the reader's attention, further emphasizing important provisions, facts or arguments. Such short sentences placed at the end of the paragraph with a simple syntactic pattern aphoristically summarize the argument, and at the beginning of the paragraph they serve to introduce a new thought, enumeration

or proof. In addition to this compositional role, they also play a rhythm-forming role. The desire to point to real objects, to operate with things leads to the predominance of nominal structures in the English scientific and technical style, to its characteristic nominativity, including when describing processes and actions. Of course, the nominative nature of the scientific and technical style does not mean that full-valued verbs in personal forms are completely absent in the materials of this style, although according to some estimates, the number of verbal predicative forms in scientific and technical texts is half that in literary works of the same volume.[9]

The English language is characterized by the use of the passive voice, in contrast to Ukrainian. At the same time, in Ukrainian passive sentences, the reverse word order is used, and in English, the direct word order. In addition, English scientific and technical texts are characterized by the predominance of simple sentences, while complex ones prevail in Ukrainian.

Thus, the scientific and technical style has its own characteristics, in addition, these features are somewhat different for Ukrainian and English.

1.2 Lexical and grammatical features of texts in the field of information technologies

T.P. Smirnova refers to the peculiarities of the lexical composition of English scientific literature in the field of information technology the following:

1. Abstraction. The significant use of words with abstract semantics is explained by the fact that the generalization of the facts of reality requires the use of words that would express the most general features of objects and phenomena. For example, research, problem, approach, control, etc.

2. Wide use of book words. This is due to the fact that the same concept can be expressed in different words, mainly of Latin (most often used in scientific literature) or Anglo-Saxon origin. For example, "to say" is replaced by "to state", "event" is replaced by "phenomenon", etc.

3. Scientific terminology. Signs of the term - objectivity, accuracy, independence from the context.

Computer terminology is divided into three groups:

The first group includes specific computer terms used only by specialists.

To the second - words borrowed from other areas that have acquired a new meaning in the field of computer technology.

The third group consists of general literary words that have acquired terminological meaning as a result of computer communication.

4. Neologisms (words or phrases that have appeared in the language recently).

5. Common words make up a significant part of the lexical composition of scientific and technical texts.

6. Functional words - prepositions and conjunctions - also play a significant role.

7. Abbreviations and abbreviations In English, abbreviations are divided by sound and graphic design, respectively, there are two groups of abbreviations - acronyms and abbreviations.[7]

Abbreviations consist of the initial letters of the words included in the phrase: CPU - Central Processing Unit - central processing unit; DA - data available - available data; URL - Universal. Abbreviations are a shorthand for something. Unlike abbreviations, which are perceived by the names of letters, acronyms (a type of abbreviation formed by initial sounds) are perceived as ordinary words. For example, the abbreviation term "laser" (Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation).

In Ukrainian, this word is also an acronym - "laser" (optical quantum amplifier). In Ukrainian, acronyms are transferred as new terms by transliteration ("radar" - radar)

Abbreviations are alphabetic (initial - there are 2, 3, 4-component and more), syllabic, mixed (letter + syllable), truncated words, contractions, as well as abbreviations using symbolic means. In IT texts, lexical abbreviations are often represented by truncations, which are the omission of part of the word, for example, inet - Internet - the middle of the word is omitted, app - application - the final part is omitted. In addition, there are so-called telescopic abbreviations (formed from the beginning and end of constituent words), for example: bit - binary digit[10]

So, the main lexical features of the information technology sphere include: abstractness, frequent use of book words, scientific terminology, neologisms, common words, auxiliary words, as well as abbreviations and abbreviations.

As for the grammatical structure of the sentences of the English scientific and technical text, the main form of sentences here is compound and complex sentences. This leads to the widespread use of compound conjunctions and prepositions, as well as impersonal forms of the verb in the function of circumstance and object and the corresponding participial, infinitive and gerund phrases.

In addition, impersonal and indefinitely personal constructions of the type: it is ... are often used, as well as inversion for the logical selection of individual semantic elements. It is not uncommon in scientific and technical literature to omit the article (especially the definite one) where in texts of a different style its use is absolutely necessary. It is worth mentioning the peculiarities of writing headings: first, in English, all headings are usually written with a capital letter, unlike Ukrainian; second - English headings are often expressed in infinitives, for example - To Create A New Folder. In such a case, when translating into Ukrainian, it is not recommended to keep the original construction, but to translate the headings using a noun, i.e. Creating a new folder[11]

Thus, translators need to know and take into account the existing grammatical features of information technology texts in translation.

1.3 Peculiarities of translation of scientific and technical texts in the field of information technologies

Technical translation is used to exchange special scientific and technical information between people who speak different languages, in other words, it is the translation of technical literature, for example, scientific and technical articles, instructions, business contracts, etc.

The translation of scientific and technical texts must meet the following requirements: adequacy, equivalence, informativeness, accuracy and consistency of presentation. Moreover, in addition to knowledge of translation techniques, the translator needs to have knowledge of the field of knowledge and terminology of the

specific technical field to which the text belongs. This is the main difficulty of such a translation, because the translator must be a highly qualified versatile specialist who not only knows the language perfectly, understands linguistic aspects, but also owns technical disciplines, which allows him to deeply understand the essence of the translated text.[13]

A well-executed technical translation means that the style of the original text is maintained, the translated text, in turn, reflects the main features of the scientific and technical style: brevity and clarity of presentation, adherence to technical terminology, consistency in following information, unambiguous interpretation of facts. As for the process of working on a translation, first a specialist translator, who also knows a technical specialty, works on the translation.

Then, an editor works on the text, proofreading the final translation, and already at the last stage of work, a native speaker can be connected, who carries out a deep adaptation of the text for subsequent use by foreign readers. It should be noted that the translation of scientific and technical texts has certain features, the main of which is the ambiguity of English words. Here the translator's skill lies in the ability to correctly select the meaning that most fully reflects the meaning of the term in each specific case.

Another significant problem is the presence of abbreviations and abbreviations in the texts, which can cause difficulties in interpretation even for technical specialists. Also, a lot of difficulties are caused by new words that have not yet officially taken root. In such cases, the translator has to look for the most appropriate translation of the word, which would be fully consistent with the original. In addition, the discrepancy between the requirements for abbreviations, GOSTs adopted in different countries, which can differ significantly from each other, also makes translation difficult.[16]

Translation in the field of information technology is becoming more and more in demand in the market of translation services every day. Translation of instructions and manuals for the maintenance of various devices and programs, technical descriptions for equipment and much more - all this refers to IT translation. Today it

is already impossible to imagine the development of enterprises, individual sectors of the economy without the use of information technology. Of course, the vast majority of IT products are created in English, as the international language of communication, so the task of a translator is to adapt these products into other languages. At the same time, the breadth of use and the competitiveness of the product in a particular country depend on the correctness of the translation.[15]

The problem of performing a high-quality translation on IT topics is that professional linguists, having only a humanitarian education, usually have a poor orientation in the subject area of translation.

Therefore, constant active work in a specialty related to the field of IT technologies is extremely important for them. It should be noted that translations in the field of information technology have certain features:

- in addition to the abundance of specialized terminology, the use of slang vocabulary is very characteristic, which can significantly complicate the understanding of the text and the translation process as a whole;

- binding to the English language (the main developers in the field of IT technologies are mainly the United States of America);

- active borrowing and widespread use of words (especially computer terminology) by people using information technology products. This is where the problem of "translating – not translating?" arises;

- rapid obsolescence of terminology (sometimes in 2-3 years);

- use of different terminology by competing corporations in software development;

All of the above suggests that higher requirements are placed on IT translators. In addition, such a translator must have an interest in innovation and be constantly ready to exchange experiences and improve their skills.

Thus, the translator must remember and take into account all the nuances of translation in a specific technical area and be sure to constantly update his knowledge in a specific area of technical knowledge in order for the translations to be adequate, equivalent and meet quality indicators.[12]

Based on the considered theoretical material on the scientific and technical style and the peculiarities of its translation, the following conclusions can be drawn: the identification of the scientific and technical style as an independent one is associated with the rapid development of science and technology; scientific and technical texts have their own lexical, semantic, morphological and grammatical features that are different from the scientific style. As for the types of translation of scientific and technical texts, they are represented by full written translation, abstract, abstract translation, express information type translation, consultative translation, each of which has its own rules and sequence of translation actions.[14]

CHAPTER 2
TRANSLATION OF COMPUTER NEOLOGISMS IN MATERIALS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL GENRE

2.1 Features of translation of modal verbs

For the study, instructive texts on working with software from the official websites of such companies as Microsoft, Google, Schema and Adobe were selected. In total, 4 texts were taken with a total volume of 107,000 characters (without spaces) - the original and the translation. During the initial analysis, 4 language categories were selected from these texts for further research as the most common ones: infinitive, abbreviations and abbreviations, modal verbs and passive voice. Sentences containing the above categories were selected using the continuous sampling method, after which they were analyzed to identify the language transformations used. After that, the collected data were classified and, for clarity, were presented in the form of graphs.[17]

During the analysis, the following modal verbs were found: can (76), may (15), might (15), must (1), have to (2), should (4) could (2). In the studied texts, the following variants of the translation of modal verbs were identified:

1. Equivalent (60)

Unnecessary files on your hard disk take up disk space and can slow down your computer. - Непотрібні файли займають місце на жорсткому диску та можуть уповільнити роботу комп'ютера.

You may free up disk space and easily delete files like temporary files or your previous version of Windows within the Storage system setting. - Ви можете очистити дисковий простір і просто видалити файли, наприклад тимчасові файли або попередню версію Windows, у розділі «Пам'ять».

If you decide you don't want them, keeping the software on your computer might slow it down by using precious memory, disk space, and processing power. - Ці програми можуть уповільнювати роботу комп'ютера, оскільки витрачається пам'ять, місце на диску та ресурси процесора.

External monitor must support HDMI input. - У зовнішнього монітора має

бути роз'єм HDMI

In the given examples, English modal verbs are translated by the nearest equivalent Ukrainian modal verbs.

2. Replacement of parts of speech (39)

In most cases, the upgrade will use some device storage space; you may need to remove unneeded files from your device to complete the upgrade. - Як правило, оновлення займає певний об'єм пам'яті пристрою, тому, щоб завершити оновлення, вам може знадобитися видалити непотрібні файли з пристрою.

For pages like this with a collection of items, you should mark each item separately (in this case a series of Persons) and add the url property to the link to the corresponding page for each item, like this: - Для таких сторінок, що агрегують, потрібно розмітити окремо кожну сутність (у цьому випадку вийде послідовність сутностей з типом Person) і додати властивість url у посилання на відповідну сторінку для кожної сутності, наприклад:

If your PC is fast enough, you don't have to make this tradeoff, but if your computer is just barely powerful enough for Windows 7, it can be useful to scale back on the visual bells and whistles. - Якщо комп'ютер досить швидкий, немає потреби жертвувати візуальними ефектами, але якщо продуктивності ледве вистачає для запуску Windows 7, то краще відмовитися від надмірностей.

The overwhelming majority of the analyzed modal verbs is translated as a modal word, and in one case it is translated as a noun.

3. Omission of the modal verb (14)

Maybe you thought you might use the software someday, but never did. - Можливо, ви планували скористатися якоюсь програмою, але цього не сталося.

Many PC manufacturers pack new computers with programs you didn't order and might not want. - Багато виробників комплектують нові комп'ютери програмним забезпеченням, яке користувачам не потрібно.

If you want to share a calendar with a large group of people, you can add a Google Group. – Якщо вам потрібно поділитися календарем з великою

*кількістю користувачів, скористайтеся групою Google.*

Some properties can take only a limited set of possible values. – Деякі властивості мають обмежений набір можливих значень.

Links to third party websites can help search engines better understand the item you are describing on your web page. – Посилання на сторонні сайти допомагають пошуковим системам краще зрозуміти, про що ваша сторінка.

In some cases, the modal verb in the translation is omitted, while the meaning of the sentence is preserved. The percentage of transformations used in the studied texts can be seen in Figure 1.

Table 2.1

Transformations when translating modal verbs
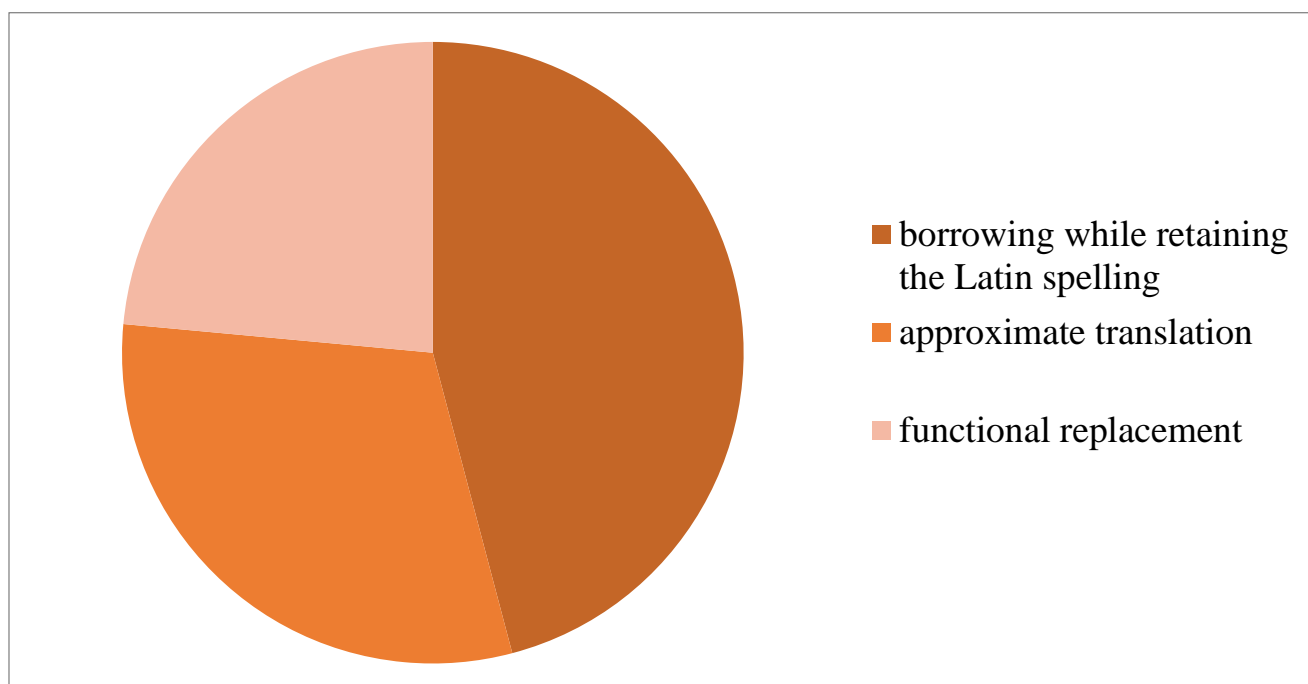
So, the analysis showed that the most frequent way of translating modal verbs is its equivalent replacement by a Ukrainian modal verb in translation, while maintaining the original modality of the original. However, in some cases, modal verbs can be translated by another part of speech if this helps to better convey the degree of modality without overloading the sentence structure. As for the omission of the modal verb in the translation, this is also quite acceptable in those cases where the meaning of the sentence does not suffer from this, and the modality can be expressed, for example, through a verb (as in the first example, the whole half of the sentence

"... thought you might use the software someday…" is replaced by the well-chosen verb "planned").[18]

2.2 Peculiarities of translation of abbreviations

The analysis revealed 65 abbreviations (HTML, XPS, PC, RAM, etc.) and 12 abbreviations (Gmail, app, email)

The study identified the following transformations used in the translation of abbreviations and abbreviations:

1. Borrowing foreign cut (32)

Tablets and 2-in-1s with GPIO indicators or those that have a laptop and slate indicator will be able to be configured to enter "tablet mode" automatically. - Планшети та моноблоки з індикаторами GPIO або з індикаторами ноутбука та планшета можна налаштувати на автоматичне перемикання в режим планшета.

To install a 64-bit OS on a 64-bit PC, your processor needs to support CMPXCHG16b, PrefetchW, and LAHF/SAHF. - Для встановлення 64-розрядної операційної системи на 64-розрядний комп'ютер процесор повинен підтримувати CMPXCHG16b, PrefetchW та LAHF/SAHF.

Secure boot requires firmware that supports UEFI v2.3.1 Errata B and has the Microsoft Windows Certification Authority in the UEFI signature database. - Для захищеного завантаження потрібна прошивка, яка підтримує UEFI v2.3.1 Errata B і має в базі сигнатур UEFI сертифікат центру сертифікації Microsoft Windows.

A Wi-Fi internet connection is required to download and install the upgrade - Для завантаження та встановлення оновлення потрібне підключення до мережі Wi-Fi.

Very often, English abbreviations are borrowed without translation and changes, so they remain untranslated in Latin spelling.

2. Approximate translation (21)

To find out more about the changes, visit the FAQ page. - Щоб дізнатися більше про ці зміни, відвідайте сторінку запитань та відповідей.

If you find your PC slowing down, ask yourself if you really need to keep all your programs and windows open at once. - Якщо комп'ютер працює повільно, подумайте, чи потрібно тримати відкритими всі програми та вікна.

Sometimes in translation, for various reasons, an approximate translation is used. For example, in the first example, the FAQ has no strictly equivalent in translation. It can be translated as a question and answer page, as a frequently asked questions, or as an abbreviation of FAQ. In the second case, PC is not translated as a personal computer, but simply as a computer for the so-called economy of speech efforts.[19]

3. Functional replacement (16)

Windows 7 can run on a PC with 1 gigabyte (GB) of RAM, but it runs better with 2 GB. - Windows 7 може працювати на комп'ютері з 1 ГБ ОЗУ, але з 2 ГБ вона працюватиме краще.

For optimal performance, boost that to 3 GB or more. - Для оптимальної продуктивності рекомендуємо розширити пам'ять до 3 ГБ та більше.

Windows sets the initial minimum size of the paging file equal to the amount of random access memory (RAM) installed on your computer, and the maximum size equal to three times the amount of RAM installed on your computer. – Windows встановлює вихідний розмір файлу підкачки рівним обсягом оперативної пам'яті комп'ютера, а максимальний розмір файлу підкачки відповідає потрійному об'єму ОЗУ.

We see that the abbreviations in the above cases are translated by the corresponding abbreviations of the Ukrainian language (subject to availability).

4. Omission (6)

If you shared your calendar with an individual email address, they'll see your calendar in their "Other calendars" list. - Якщо ви надали доступ окремому користувачеві, він побачить ваш календар у списку "Інші календарі".

Many PC manufacturers pack new computers with programs you didn't order and might not want. - Багато виробників оснащують нові комп'ютери програмами, які не потрібні користувачам

In some cases, when the meaning of the sentence does not suffer, the abbreviation/abbreviation may be omitted, as in the examples given.[20]

5. Translation of an abbreviation with a full equivalent word (5)

For certain third party applications, the "Get Windows 10" app will scan for application compatibility. - Програма "Перехід на Windows 10" перевірить сумісність певних програм сторонніх виробників.

App availability and experience varies by device and market. - . Доступність та функції програми відрізняються залежно від типу пристрою та країни його реалізації.

All third-party plug-ins are displayed in a new category named Add-ons. - Усі плагіни відображаються у новій категорії Надбудови.

If any term has been abbreviated, while it has an analogue in the target language, then it is translated by the full equivalent word.

6. Tracing (2)

If you keep so many programs, e-mail messages, and websites open that you think restarting is a hassle, that's probably a sign you should restart your PC. - Якщо відкрито так багато програм, повідомлень електронної пошти та веб-сайтів, що перезапуск є проблемою, це серйозний привід все-таки перезапустити комп'ютер.

Instead of adding someone's email address, enter the email address of the Google Group. - Замість адреси електронної пошти окремого користувача введіть адресу групи Google.

In a small number of cases, abbreviations were translated by tracing. [21] The percentage of transformations used when translating abbreviations and abbreviations in the studied texts can be seen in Figure 2.

Table 2.2

Transformations when translating abbreviations and abbreviations
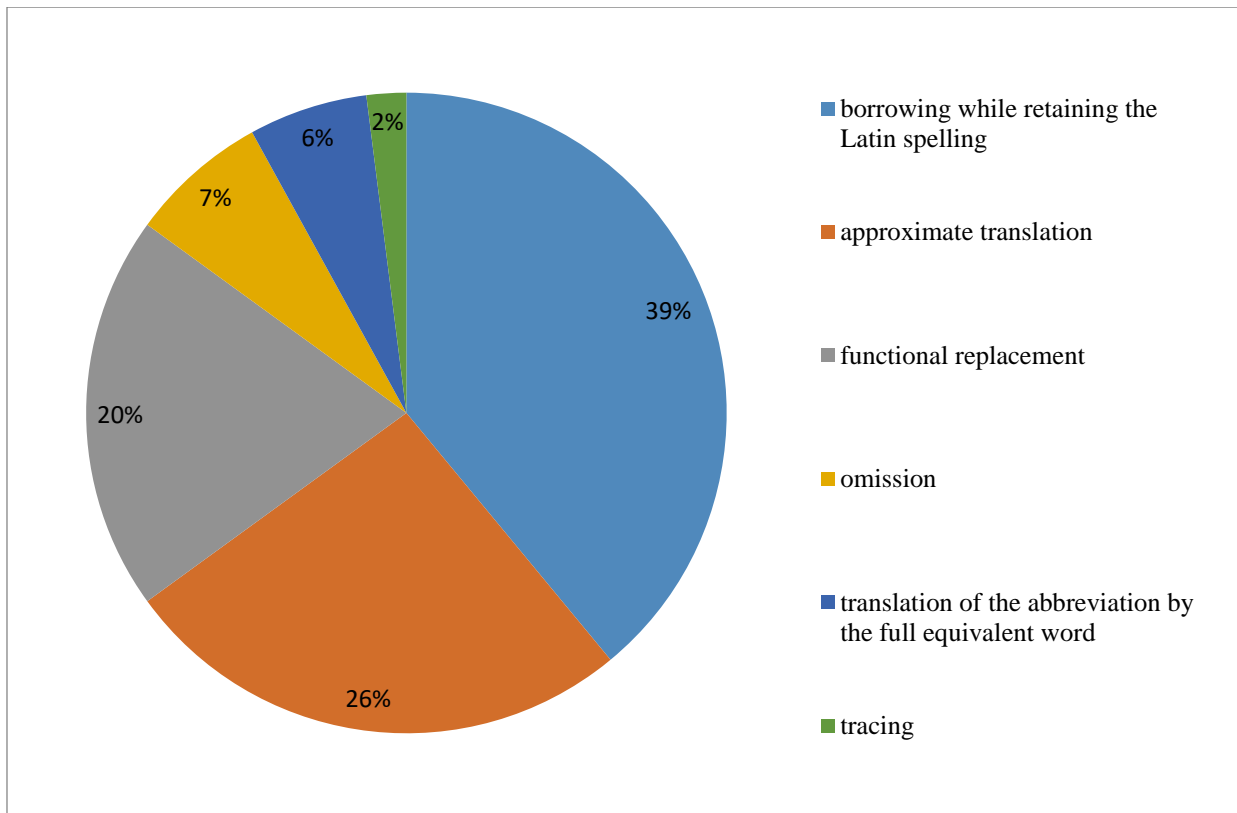
So, the prevailing language transformation in the translation of abbreviations and abbreviations was borrowing while maintaining the Latin spelling. This can be explained by the groundlessness of deciphering the abbreviation in Ukrainian and creating an equivalent abbreviation due to the cumbersomeness or the coincidence of the new abbreviation with other already existing abbreviations.[22] In addition, for the most part, abbreviations should be understood by programmers, so for their convenience it is not always advisable to translate or create new abbreviations.

2.3 Features of the translation of the infinitive

As a result of the study, the following translation transformations were identified when translating the infinitive, namely: 39% 26% 20% 7% 6% 2%

Very often, the English infinitive in translation is replaced by the Ukrainian infinitive, especially if it does not require the use of additional introductory words (for example, to; in order to, etc.)[23]

1. Equivalent (98)

It is possible to hide them, using the View > Show/Hide > Menu Bar command.

- Приховати їх можна через меню «Перегляд» > «Показати/Приховати» > «Рядок меню».

Most websites and organizations will not have a reason to extend schema.org. - Більшості сайтів та організацій не потрібно розширювати schema.org.

It's a good idea to uninstall all the programs you don't plan to use. This should include both manufacturer-installed software and software you installed yourself but don't want any more—especially utility programs designed to help manage and tune your computer's hardware and software. - Рекомендуємо видалити всі програми, які ви не плануєте використовувати, у тому числі програмне забезпечення, встановлене виробником або навіть вами самими, яке вам більше не потрібно, особливо службові програми для адміністрування та налаштування обладнання та програмного забезпечення комп'ютера.

2. omission (17)

Even if you take such precautions, however, it's possible for your PC to become infected. - На жаль, зараження комп'ютера можливе навіть при дотриманні цих запобіжних заходів.

These often include trial editions and limited-edition versions of programs that software companies hope you'll try, find useful, and then pay to upgrade to full versions or newer versions. - Це можуть бути пробні та обмежені за часом версії програм, надані розробниками в надії, що користувачі знайдуть їх корисними та придбають повні чи нові версії.

Many programs are designed to start automatically when Windows starts. - Багато програм запускаються автоматично під час завантаження Windows.

That's helpful for programs you use a lot, but for programs you rarely or never use, this wastes precious memory and slows down the time it takes Windows to finish starting up. - Це зручно для програм, що часто використовуються, але якщо програма запускається рідко або зовсім не використовується, то при такому підході марно витрачається пам'ять і сповільнюється завантаження Windows.

Omission can be used in cases where a transformation such as generalization or contraction is used at the sentence level.[24]

3. Part of speech replacement (16)

To begin, identify the section of the page that is about the movie "Avatar". - Насамперед необхідно вказати, яка частина сторінки присвячена безпосередньо фільму «Аватар».

To do this, add the itemscope element to the HTML tag that encloses that information: - Для цього додамо атрибут itemscope до HTML-тегу, в який міститься ця інформація

To add a tool, select it in the left pane and click the Up Arrow icon. - Щоб додати інструмент, виберіть його на лівій панелі та клацніть значок зі стрілкою вгору.

To remove a tool, select its icon and click the Delete icon. - Щоб видалити інструмент, виберіть відповідну піктограму та клацніть піктограму «Видалити» .

Also, the infinitive can be translated by other parts of speech: in the first two examples, the infinitive in the translation became an introductory word, and the last two examples - a noun.

4. Replacing the form of a word (5)

Spyware is a type of program that's installed, usually without your knowledge, to watch your activity on the Internet. - Шпигунською називається програма, яка зазвичай встановлюється без вашого відома та відстежує ваші дії в Інтернеті.

Follow the directions in one of the sections above about how to share. - Надайте спільний доступ до календаря, дотримуючись наведених вище інструкцій.

Be sure to click the Show hidden icons button so you don't miss any icons. - Щоб показати всі піктограми, натисніть кнопку Відображати приховані піктограми.

To get your new calendar to show up on your Android phone or tablet, you'll need to turn on sync for that calendar. – Щоб календар з'явився на Android, необхідно ввімкнути синхронізацію.

In some cases, as we can see, in the translation the infinitive is replaced by a verb in the personal form, which allows not to overload the sentence with unnecessary words (as, for example, in the first example, it could be translated as "in order to provide ...", but this aggravates sentence, so the translator translated the infinitive into a verb in the imperative mood to reduce the translation construction)

The percentage of identified transformations can be seen in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3

Transformations when translating the infinitive
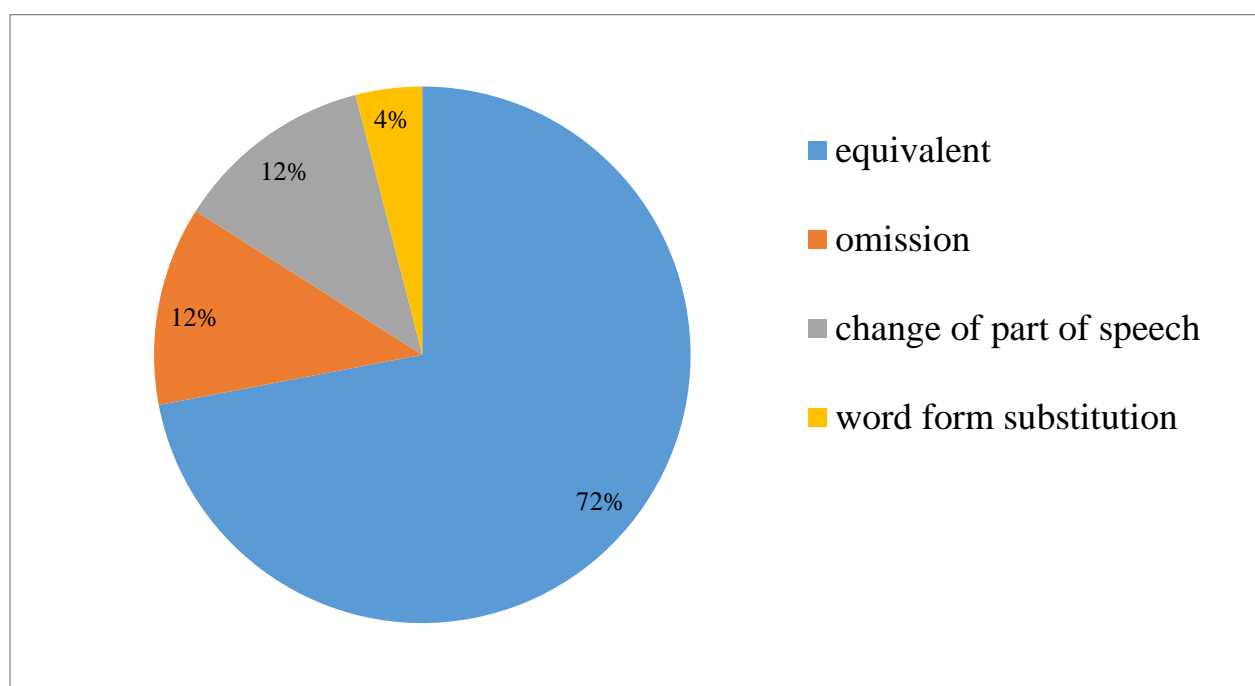
The study showed that the most commonly used transformation for the

translation of the infinitive was the replacement by the equivalent, that is, the English infinitive was replaced by the Ukrainian infinitive. This method of translation is convenient, especially if you do not need to overload the sentence with additional lexical units. In other cases, if it does not distort the meaning of the sentence, other transformations can be used. In each case, the translator chooses how to keep the meaning and not overload the sentence. [25]

In the course of the study of instructional texts in the field of information technology, it was possible to identify the following:

1. The main ways of translating modal verbs are: translation by equivalent, translation with the replacement of a part of speech and omission, where the selection of an equivalent is the most frequent transformation. Thus, modal verbs do not cause any particular difficulties in translation and, in general, are also translated by Ukrainian modal verbs. In addition, the modal verb can be translated by another part of speech (most often, this is a modal word) and even omitted, provided that the meaning of the translated sentence is preserved.

So, the translator is recommended to first analyze whether the modal verb is needed in the translation, whether it carries a critical meaning, and whether the quality of the translation will suffer if it is omitted. After that, if the omission is clearly not suitable, you can think about choosing an equivalent or replacing a part of speech, since these are the main methods of translation. The fact that the scientific and technical text - accurate, logical, capacious - does not involve the use of expressive means suggests that the use of more complex transformations has no basis.[27]

2. Methods for translating abbreviations and abbreviations were: borrowing a foreign abbreviation, approximate translation, functional replacement, omission, translation of an abbreviation with a full equivalent word and tracing, while borrowing a foreign abbreviation is the main type of transformation. Summarizing, the translator can be recommended, first of all, to be aware of the events in the IT sphere and be sure to consult dictionaries. Words from the field of information technology quickly and easily enter everyday life and are actively used by non-

professionals. On the one hand, this means that the terms do not need translation more often, on the other hand, some of them may be intended not only for professionals, but some already have dictionary matches, which means that they should receive a translation. . Thus, the translator should not thoughtlessly leave abbreviations and abbreviations in the translation, but analyze each specific case and select the most appropriate transformation.

3. The transformations used in translating the infinitive are as follows: equivalent (the most commonly used transformation), substitution of the form of a word, substitution of a part of speech and omission. The infinitive is very common in instructive texts, so it is important to choose the right way to translate it in order not only to preserve the meaning, but also not to overload the sentence with additional lexical units. Most often, the English infinitive is replaced by the Ukrainian infinitive. This is explained by the very structure of instructional texts (in general terms, it looks like this: in order to get something, you need to do something). The main task of the translator here is to determine the role and importance of the infinitive in the sentence and, starting from this, choose the most appropriate transformation.[26]

4. As for the passive voice, it was most often translated by the method of functional substitution, as well as by substitution of parts of speech, substitution of a sentence member and omission. The passive voice also does not present serious difficulties in translation and is more often replaced by the passive voice of the Ukrainian language. This is due to the fact that instructive texts, as a rule, there is no producer of action. However, the passive voice can be translated by another part of speech, as well as omitted, but only if this does not distort the meaning of the sentence or if a complex transformation is used at the level of the entire sentence.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the work carried out, the theoretical foundations of the scientific and technical style were considered. In addition, we found out that scientific and technical translation is a type of special translation that is used to exchange special scientific and technical information (technical documentation, monographs, articles on technical sciences, textbooks, reference books, manuals, etc.). It was possible to identify the following stylistic features of scientific and technical texts, namely:

1. The lexical features of the scientific style are: an abundance of terms, introductory and auxiliary words, frequent use of abbreviations, realities, lexical neoplasms.

2. Grammatical - frequent use of participial and participial phrases, simple, common and complex sentences, an abundance of short adjectives, the widespread use of abstract nouns, the use of the "author's we" technique.

3. Morphological features include: the use of combinations with nouns in the accusative case, non-prepositional constructions, the predominance of relative adjectives over qualitative ones, the widespread use of verbs in the present imperfect form, and the predominance of nominal constructions over verbs.

4. Syntactic features: an extended system of connecting elements (unions, allied words), syntactic completeness of the utterance, frequent use of clichéd structures, the presence of analytical structures, the predominantly nominal nature of the morphological components of the sentence, etc.

It was also possible to determine the specifics of the types of translation of scientific and technical texts, where the main difficulty is the need to combine knowledge of a foreign language with knowledge of the scientific and technical sphere. There are such types of scientific and technical translation: full written translation, abstract, abstract translation, translation of the "express information" type, consultative translation. Full written translation is the main form of translation, almost all scientific and technical information is processed in this way.

The remaining types of translation are its abbreviated forms. The rules and the sequence of translation stages in full apply only to full written translation; when

performing other types of technical translation, separate stages of work are not required.

The main study was conducted on the material of instructive texts for working with software from the official websites of such companies as Microsoft, Google, Adobe, Schema. Were analyzed such language transformations (as the most common in instructive texts) as infinitive, passive voice, modal verbs and abbreviations and abbreviations.

The study revealed the main ways of translating the selected language categories and became the basis for collecting statistical data on the frequency of the use of certain transformations.

The results of the study are as follows:

1. Modal verbs are translated by equivalent, translation with part of speech substitution and omission, while the selection of the equivalent is the most frequent transformation and accounts for 53% of the detected cases.

2. Abbreviations and abbreviations were translated by borrowing a foreign abbreviation, approximate translation, functional replacement, omission, translation of the abbreviation with a full equivalent word and tracing. Borrowing of foreign reduction is the main type of transformations and makes up 39% in percentage terms.

3. Transformations used in the translation of the infinitive: word form replacement, part of speech replacement, omission and equivalent as the most frequently used transformation, accounting for 72% of all identified transformations.

4. In most cases, the passive voice was translated by the method of functional substitution, which accounted for 61% of cases, as well as by substitution of parts of speech, substitution of clauses of the sentence, and omission.

Thus, we can conclude that some grammatical categories, such as the passive voice and modal verbs, are not particularly difficult to translate and are transmitted by analogue constructions or equivalent. In turn, abbreviations often remain without translation in Latin spelling.

Firstly, this is due to the general trend of abundant borrowing of foreign words, which very actively pass into everyday speech almost as soon as they appear.

Secondly, this can be explained by the unreasonableness of deciphering the abbreviation in Ukrainian and creating an equivalent abbreviation due to the cumbersomeness or coincidence of the new abbreviation with other already existing abbreviations, which will cause confusion and add interpretation difficulties in translation.

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ANNEX A

№	English	Ukrainian
1	The emergence and development of the scientific and technical style is associated with the progress of the field of scientific knowledge in various fields of human activity.	Виникнення і розвиток науково-технічного стилю пов'язане з прогресом галузі наукових знань у різних сферах людської діяльності.
2	The main qualities of this style are logic, objectivity, generalization, accessibility, abstract character.	Основними якостями цього стилю є логічність, об'єктивність, узагальненість, доступність, абстрактність.
3	Depending on the degree of generalization of scientific information, primary and secondary scientific documents can be distinguished.	Залежно від ступеня узагальнення наукової інформації можна виділити первинні та вторинні наукові документи.
4	The main lexical features of the scientific style of the Ukrainian language include: an abundance of terms, special general technical vocabulary, the prevalence of phraseological equivalents.	До основних лексичних особливостей наукового стилю української мови належать: багатство термінів, спеціальна загальнотехнічна лексика, переважання фразеологічних відповідників.
5	Another feature is the lexical elements that are most characteristic of the colloquial style, therefore, when translating, one has to choose expressive and stylistic options.	Ще однією особливістю є лексичні елементи, найбільш характерні для розмовного стилю, тому при перекладі доводиться вибирати експресивно-стилістичні варіанти.
6	The main form of sentences in the	Основною формою речень у науково-

	scientific and technical literature are complex and compound sentences	технічній літературі є складносурядні та складносурядні речення
7	The grammatical features of the scientific and technical style make up a large number of complex sentences with many homogeneous and secondary members.	Граматичні ознаки науково-технічного стилю складають велику кількість складних речень з великою кількістю однорідних і другорядних членів.
8	Verbs in present tense imperfective prevail	Переважають дієслова теперішнього часу недоконаного виду
9	In scientific and technical texts, there are many enumerations consisting of complete and incomplete phrases	У науково-технічних текстах зустрічається багато перерахувань, що складаються з повних і неповних словосполучень
10	The content of a scientific text requires consistency and evidence, which affects the syntactic construction: for example, the burden of subordinate clauses, participial and adverbial phrases	Зміст наукового тексту потребує послідовності та доказовості, що впливає на синтаксичну конструкцію: наприклад, навантаження підрядними реченнями, дієприкметниковими та дієприслівниковими зворотами.
11	The abundance of parallel constructions and introductory words is due to the need to argue what is being said and make it easier for the reader to understand by means of an understandable division of the text	Велика кількість паралельних конструкцій і вступних слів пояснюється необхідністю аргументувати сказане і полегшити розуміння читачеві за допомогою зрозумілого поділу тексту.
12	The desire to point to real objects, to operate with things leads to the	Прагнення вказувати на реальні предмети, оперувати речами

	predominance of nominal structures in the English scientific and technical style, to its characteristic nominativity, including when describing processes and actions	призводить до переважання в англійському науково-технічному стилі іменних структур, до характерної для нього номінативності, в тому числі при описі процесів і дій.
13	The English language is characterized by the use of the passive voice, in contrast to Ukrainian	Для англійської мови характерне використання пасивного стану, на відміну від української
14	Thus, the scientific and technical style has its own characteristics, in addition, these features are somewhat different for Ukrainian and English	Отже, науково-технічний стиль має свої особливості, крім того, ці особливості дещо відрізняються для української та англійської мов
15	So, the main lexical features of the information technology sphere include: abstractness, frequent use of book words, scientific terminology, neologisms, common words, auxiliary words, as well as abbreviations and abbreviations	Отже, до основних лексичних особливостей сфери інформаційних технологій відносяться: абстрактність, часте вживання книжних слів, наукової термінології, неологізмів, загальновживаних слів, допоміжних слів, а також абревіатур і скорочень.
16	As for the grammatical structure of the sentences of the English scientific and technical text, the main form of sentences here is compound and complex sentences	Що стосується граматичної будови речень англійського науково-технічного тексту, то основною формою речень тут є складносурядні та складні речення.
17	The translation of scientific and technical texts must meet the	Переклад науково-технічних текстів повинен відповідати таким вимогам:

	following requirements: adequacy, equivalence, informativeness, accuracy and consistency of presentation	адекватність, еквівалентність, інформативність, точність і послідовність викладу.
18	Moreover, in addition to knowledge of translation techniques, the translator needs to have knowledge of the field of knowledge and terminology of the specific technical field to which the text belongs	Крім того, крім знання техніки перекладу, перекладач повинен володіти знаннями в галузі знань і термінології конкретної технічної галузі, до якої належить текст
19	As for the process of working on a translation, first a specialist translator, who also knows a technical specialty, works on the translation	Що стосується процесу роботи над перекладом, то спочатку над перекладом працює фахівець-перекладач, який також володіє технічною спеціальністю.
20	Here the translator's skill lies in the ability to correctly select the meaning that most fully reflects the meaning of the term in each specific case.	Тут майстерність перекладача полягає в умінні правильно підібрати значення, яке найбільш повно відображає значення терміна в кожному конкретному випадку.
21	Another significant problem is the presence of abbreviations and abbreviations in the texts, which can cause difficulties in interpretation even for technical specialists	Іншою істотною проблемою є наявність у текстах абревіатур і абревіатур, які можуть викликати труднощі при перекладі навіть у технічних спеціалістів.
22	Translation in the field of information technology is becoming more and more in	Переклад у сфері інформаційних технологій з кожним днем стає все більш затребуваним на ринку

	demand in the market of translation services every day	перекладацьких послуг
23	Translation of instructions and manuals for the maintenance of various devices and programs, technical descriptions for equipment and much more - all this refers to IT translation.	Переклад інструкцій і посібників з обслуговування різних пристроїв і програм, технічні описи обладнання та багато іншого - все це відноситься до IT перекладу.
24	At the same time, the breadth of use and the competitiveness of the product in a particular country depend on the correctness of the translation	При цьому від правильності перекладу залежить широта використання і конкурентоспроможність товару в конкретній країні.
25	The problem of performing a high-quality translation on IT topics is that professional linguists, having only a humanitarian education, usually have a poor orientation in the subject area of translation	Проблема виконання якісного перекладу на IT-тематику полягає в тому, що професійні лінгвісти, маючи лише гуманітарну освіту, зазвичай погано орієнтуються в предметній галузі перекладу.
26	Therefore, constant active work in a specialty related to the field of IT technologies is extremely important for them.	Тому для них вкрай важлива постійна активна робота за спеціальністю, пов'язаною зі сферою IT-технологій.
27	All of the above suggests that higher requirements are placed on IT translators	Усе вищесказане говорить про підвищені вимоги до IT-перекладачів
28	In addition, such a translator must have an interest in innovation and be constantly ready to exchange	Крім того, такий перекладач повинен мати інтерес до інновацій і бути постійно готовим обмінюватися

	experiences and improve their skills.	досвідом і вдосконалювати свої навички.
29	Thus, the translator must remember and take into account all the nuances of translation in a specific technical area and be sure to constantly update his knowledge in a specific area of technical knowledge in order for the translations to be adequate, equivalent and meet quality indicators	Таким чином, перекладач повинен пам'ятати і враховувати всі нюанси перекладу в конкретній технічній області і обов'язково постійно оновлювати свої знання в конкретній галузі технічних знань, щоб переклади були адекватними, еквівалентними і відповідали показникам якості.
30	Based on the considered theoretical material on the scientific and technical style and the peculiarities of its translation	На основі розглянутого теоретичного матеріалу про науково-технічний стиль та особливості його перекладу
31	As for the types of translation of scientific and technical texts, they are represented by full written translation	Що стосується видів перекладу науково-технічних текстів, то вони представлені повним письмовим перекладом
32	For the study, instructive texts on working with software from the official websites of such companies as Microsoft, Google, Schema and Adobe were selected.	Для дослідження були обрані інструктивні тексти по роботі з програмним забезпеченням з офіційних сайтів таких компаній, як Microsoft, Google, Schema та Adobe.
33	During the initial analysis, 4 language categories were selected from these texts for further research as the most common ones: infinitive, abbreviations and	Під час первинного аналізу з цих текстів для подальшого дослідження було обрано 4 мовні категорії як найпоширеніші: інфінітив, абревіатури та скорочення, модальні дієслова та

	abbreviations, modal verbs and passive voice.	пасивний стан.
34	Sentences containing the above categories were selected using the continuous sampling method, after which they were analyzed to identify the language transformations used.	Речення, що містять зазначені вище категорії, були відібрані за допомогою методу безперервної вибірки, після чого вони були проаналізовані для виявлення використаних мовних трансформацій.
35	After that, the collected data were classified and, for clarity, were presented in the form of graphs	Після цього зібрані дані були класифіковані та для наочності представлені у вигляді графіків
36	In some cases, the modal verb in the translation is omitted, while the meaning of the sentence is preserved	У деяких випадках модальне дієслово в перекладі опускається, а зміст речення зберігається
37	So, the analysis showed that the most frequent way of translating modal verbs is its equivalent replacement by a Ukrainian modal verb in translation, while maintaining the original modality of the original	Отже, аналіз показав, що найчастішим способом перекладу модального дієслова є його еквівалентна заміна українським модальним дієсловом у перекладі зі збереженням вихідної модальності оригіналу.
38	However, in some cases, modal verbs can be translated by another part of speech if this helps to better convey the degree of modality without overloading the sentence structure	Проте в деяких випадках модальні дієслова можна перекладати іншою частиною мови, якщо це допомагає краще передати ступінь модальності, не перевантажуючи структуру речення
39	Sometimes in translation, for various reasons, an approximate	Іноді при перекладі з різних причин використовується приблизний

	translation is used.	переклад.
40	It can be translated as a question and answer page, as a frequently asked questions, or as an abbreviation of FAQ.	Його можна перекласти як сторінку запитань і відповідей, як часто задавані запитання або як абревіатуру FAQ.
41	In some cases, when the meaning of the sentence does not suffer, the abbreviation/abbreviation may be omitted, as in the examples given	У деяких випадках, коли значення речення не страждає, абревіатуру/абревіатуру можна опустити, як у наведених прикладах
42	So, the prevailing language transformation in the translation of abbreviations and abbreviations was borrowing while maintaining the Latin spelling	Отже, переважною мовною трансформацією при перекладі абревіатур і абревіатур було запозичення при збереженні латинського написання
43	This can be explained by the groundlessness of deciphering the abbreviation in Ukrainian and creating an equivalent abbreviation due to the cumbersomeness or the coincidence of the new abbreviation with other already existing abbreviations.	Це можна пояснити необґрунтованістю розшифровки абревіатури українською мовою та створення еквівалентної абревіатури через громіздкість або збіг нової абревіатури з іншими вже існуючими абревіатурами.
44	In addition, for the most part, abbreviations should be understood by programmers, so for their convenience it is not always advisable to translate or create new abbreviations	Крім того, здебільшого абревіатури повинні бути зрозумілі програмістам, тому для їх зручності не завжди доцільно перекладати або створювати нові скорочення

45	Omission can be used in cases where a transformation such as generalization or contraction is used at the sentence level	Опущення можна використовувати у випадках, коли така трансформація, як узагальнення або скорочення, використовується на рівні речення
46	Also, the infinitive can be translated by other parts of speech: in the first two examples, the infinitive in the translation became an introductory word, and the last two examples - a noun	Також інфінітив можна перекладати іншими частинами мови: у перших двох прикладах інфінітив у перекладі став вступним словом, а в останніх двох прикладах - іменником.
47	The study showed that the most commonly used transformation for the translation of the infinitive was the replacement by the equivalent, that is, the English infinitive was replaced by the Ukrainian infinitive	Дослідження показало, що найбільш вживаною трансформацією для перекладу інфінітива була заміна еквівалентом, тобто англійський інфінітив замінювався на український інфінітив.
48	This method of translation is convenient, especially if you do not need to overload the sentence with additional lexical units. In other cases, if it does not distort the meaning of the sentence, other transformations can be used.	Такий спосіб перекладу зручний, особливо якщо не потрібно перевантажувати речення додатковими лексичними одиницями. В інших випадках, якщо це не спотворює зміст речення, можна використовувати інші трансформації.
49	In each case, the translator chooses how to keep the meaning and not overload the sentence	У кожному випадку перекладач вибирає, як зберегти сенс і не перевантажити речення
50	So, the translator is recommended to first analyze whether the modal verb is needed in the translation,	Отже, перекладачу рекомендується спочатку проаналізувати, чи потрібне модальне дієслово в перекладі, чи несе

| whether it carries a critical meaning, and whether the quality of the translation will suffer if it is omitted | воно критичне значення і чи не постраждає якість перекладу, якщо його опустити. |

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу комп'ютерних неологізмів у науково-технічних текстах. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі фразеології, описано існуючі способи перекладу неологізмів у науковому дискурсі, проаналізовано зразок тексту наукового дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (комп'ютерні неологізми науково- технічного дискурсу). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить можливі способи перекладу неологізмів.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, фразеологія, неологізми, комп'ютерні неологізми, науково-технічний диск