MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
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FACULTY OF GERMANIC PHILOLOGY AND TRANSLATION
Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER

IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Lexical-semantic and structural features of English terms-phrases and their reproduction in the Ukrainian language (on the material of texts in the field of electrical engineering)

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Київський національний лінгвістичний університет
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Кафедра теорії і практики перекладу
з англійської мови

Представлено на кафедру _____
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування_____
_____
(кількість балів, «до захисту» («на доопрацювання»), дата, підпис керівника курсової роботи)

Захист_____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)
Підсумкова оцінка _____
(кількість балів, оцінка за 4-х бальною системою, дата, підпис викладача)

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ ТА СТРУКТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ АНГЛОМОВНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ-СЛОВОСПОЛУЧЕНЬ ТА ЇХ ВІДТВОРЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ТЕКСТІВ СФЕРИ ЕЛЕКТРОТЕХНІКИ)

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Київ – 2023

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Завідувач кафедри
теорії і практики
перекладу з
англійської мови

_____
(підпис)
к.ф.н., доц. Мелько Х.Б.
"_____" вересня 2022 р.

ЗАВДАННЯ
на курсову роботу з перекладу з першої іноземної мови
для студентів IV курсу

студентка IV курсу ПА05-19 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 Лексико-семантичні та структурні особливості англомовних термінів-словосполучень та їх відтворення українською мовою (на матеріалі текстів сфери електротехніки)

Науковий керівник Мелько Христина Богданівна
Дата видачі завдання 22 вересня 2022 року

Графік виконання курсової роботи з перекладу

№ п/п	Найменування частин та 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 для попереднього перегляду	28–31 березня 2023 р	
4.	**Оцінювання** курсових робіт **науковими керівниками**, підготовка студентами презентацій до 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

студентки IV курсу групи ПА 05-19 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**

Коваленко Яни Олегівни

(ПІБ студента)

за темою Лексико-семантичні та структурні особливості англомовних термінів-словосполучень та їх відтворення українською мовою (на матеріалі текстів сфери електротехніки)

	Критерії	**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**, значні помилки в оформленні – **4**, оформлення переважно невірне – **0)**	
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — ***загалом 10 балів*** (повна відповідність – **10**, відповідність неповна – **8**, відповідність часткова – **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 складових дослідження — ***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)*

”___”_____2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This paper is focused on the analysis of the features of translating the structural and semantical aspects of terms-collocations from English into Ukrainian (based on the texts of electrotechnical discourse). The choice of the subject is due to the fact that this aspect is insufficiently investigated due to the fact that the sphere of electro technics develops on a day-to-day basis.

The actuality of this paper lies in the fact that the functioning of the terms-collocations in the English electrotechnical discourse and their translation to Ukrainian is out of the attention of researchers. Thus, the paper continues the linguistic research, considering the features of the translation of electrotechnical terms from English to Ukrainian.

The theoretical background are works of the following researches: O. O. Selivanova, V. I. Karaban, D. Cameron, D. Channey, D. Delabastita, M. Hanaqta and others.

The aim of the research the specific of translation of electrotechnical terms from English to Ukrainian.

The object of analysis is the analysis of the terms of electrotechnical discourse.

The subject of the study is the features of the translation of electrotechnical terms-collocations from English to Ukrainian.

The study has the follow objectives:

– to analyze terminology as a language phenomenon;

– to research the theoretical backgrounds of translating electrotechnical terms-collocations;

– to investigate the specific features of electrotechnical discourse of today;

– to perform the analysis of translation options of electrotechnical terminology.

The material of the study was:

– Saeco. Instructions for use (SC, URL);
– Mi Electric Scooter Pro. User Manual (MES, URL);
– Universal robots. User Manual (UR, URL);
– Smartwatch Samsung Gear S3 frontier R765A (SUM: URL).

In this paper, the following **methods** were used: method of comparison; method of generalization; descriptive method; definitional method; componential method; discourse-analysis method.

The theoretical significance of the work is that the analysis of the of the translation of terms of electrotechnical discourse.

The practical value of the study is determined by the possibility of using the results obtained during the development of theoretical courses on English grammar and comparative linguistics.

The structure of the thesis. The paper consists of introduction, two chapters, conclusion and findings, bibliography and annex.

CHAPTER 1
THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATING TERMS-COLLOCATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

1.1 The concept of a term-collocation in linguistics: approaches to definition and classification

The concept of term is in the focus of research of modern linguistics. The researchers note that terminology can be understood in relation to special languages and communication and addresses various purposes, all related to communication and information. There is, consequently, a wide range of approaches to the theory and practice of terminology:

a. For linguists, the terminology is a part of the lexicon defined by subject matter and pragmatic usage.

b. For subject field specialists, the terminology is the formal reflection of the conceptual organization of a special subject and a necessary medium of expression and professional communication.

c. For end-users (either direct or intermediary) terminology is a set of useful, practical communication units which are assessed according to economic, precision, and suitability criteria.

d. For language planners, the terminology is an area of a language requiring intervention in order to reaffirm its usefulness and survival and ensure its continuity and a means of expression through modernization [40: 19].

According to T. Zhuravleva, the terminology is a subsystem of the literary language vocabulary, which correlates with professional activity; determines the category of professional subjects, signs, actions, phenomena; determines the formation and functioning of production, technical, scientific and social management styles [1: 21].

The researcher M. T. Cabré notes that terms or terminological units can be defined as “the units, which represent knowledge, units, which are part of language, and units, which constitute an essential part of communication”. According to the opinion of the researcher, the field of terminology includes the following three components:

- the cognitive component;
- the linguistic component;
- the communicative component [15: 32].

At the present stage of the development of linguistic science, scientists have different points of view on the aspect of classifying terminological units. The domestic researcher A. Ya. Kovalenko [3] divides all terms by structure into:

- simple – terms which are represented by the stem, with or without affixes;
- complex – terms which are formed by two or more words with a grammatical relationship;
- terminological phrases – terms which are represented by a group of words.

The researcher O. V. Yankovets has the same point of view [12]. Thus, terms-collocations are the terms which are formed by two or more elements. There are some general characteristics of the terms-collocations, which include the following:

1. in the composition of the collocations, the naming unit differs from a compound word, as the number of constituents in a word group is different – it corresponds to the number of denotata.

2. Every component corresponds with grammatical changes, which don`t destroy the structure of the whole unit.

3. Every collocation is characterized by a certain degree of dependence. It is not a communicative unit and has no intonation of its own [25: 126].

In English grammar, the terms-acollocations can be classified on the ground of the following principles:

– according to the structure;

– according to the type of syntagmatic relations.

According to the structure, the collocations include the following words:

1. simple, in the structure of which, all elements are obligatory;

2. expanded, in the structure of which, all elements are equal in rank;

3. extended, in the structure of which, a word takes a dependent element and this dependent element becomes the head for another word.

Syntagmatic constructions include:

1. coordinate collocations;

2. subordinate collocations;

3. predicative collocations [30: 248].

Co-ordinate collocations characterize by forming by components, which are equal in rank and connected syndetically – with the help of conjunctions, or asyndetically – without the help of conjunctions.

Characterizing co-ordinate collocations, it is possible to say that they are non-binary by their nature, as they may include several IC's of equal rank, not always the same lexico-grammatical nature [33: 41].

Predicative collocations are isomorphic. They are singled out in the sentence and comprise the subject and the predicate.

Predicative collocations are represented in English in the following structural types or syntactic constructions:

1. The objective with the infinitive constructions, which are represented by the following structural models [41: 70]: NVinf – noun + verb + infinitive; IVinf – infinitive + verb + infinitive; NPVinfNP – noun + preposition + verb + infinitive + noun +reposition; N+inf – noun + infinitive; prepN – preposition + noun and some others.

2. The subjective with the infinitive constructions in English are represented by the following structural models: NVinf – noun + verb + infinitive; IVinf – infinitive + verb + infinitive; NPIVinfNP – noun + preposition + infinitive + verb + infinitive + noun + reposition [4: 19].

3. The infinitival prepositional constructions are represented by the following structural models: N/IVinf; NPVinfN(I); N(I)VinfD.

4. The objective with the participle constructions in English are represented by the following structural models: NVing; IVing; I/NVen(D); VenNP; NPVphrase and others.

5. The subjective with the participle constructions in English are represented by the following structural models [10: 99]: N... VingNP; NP...VenNP; NP...Ving.

6. The gerundial constructions/complexes are represented by the following structural models: IpossVger; N'sIVger; prepN/IVgerNP.

7. The objective with the adjective, stative, or noun constructions are in English of the following models [10: 301]: VI/NA; VNStative; VNN.

8. The nominative absolute participle constructions which exist in English in the following structural models [24: 89]: NVingNP; VingNP; INDVing; IVingD.

Subordinate collocations are the collocations, which are based on the relations of dependence between the constituents. In the structure of subordinate collocations, the governing element is called the head. The dependent element is called the adjunct (in noun-phrases) or the complement (in verb-phrases) [43: 29].

The characteristic feature of subordinate collocations is valency. Valency is understood as a potential ability of words to combine. The formation of the subordinate collocation depends on the valency of its constituents. Actual realization of valency in speech is called combinability.

According to the nature of their heads, subordinate collocations are subdivided into [44: 119]: noun-phrases (NP); adjective phrases (AP); verb-phrases (VP); pronoun phrases (IP); adverbial phrases (DP.

The noun-phrase is represented by the structure of a noun-head and an adjunct or adjuncts with relations of modification between them. There are types of modification, which are distinguished in this group [45: 49]: premodification; postmodification; mixed modification. Premodification – lies in the comparison of all the units, which are located before the head. Adjuncts used in pre-head position are called pre-posed adjuncts. Postmodification – lies in the comparison of all the units, which are located after the head. Adjuncts, in this case, are used in post-head position and called post-posed adjuncts. Mixed modification – lies in the comparison of all the units, which are located both pre-head and post-head position [10: 230].

Noun-phrases with pre-posed adjuncts According to the position, pre-posed adjuncts be divided into pre-adjectivals; adjectivals. Adjectivals are usually located right before the noun-head. Pre-adjectivals occupy the position before adjectivals and are divided into the following groups: limiters (to this group belong mostly particles): just, only, even, etc.; determiners (articles, possessive pronouns, quantifiers).

The grammatical relations in NPs with pre-posed adjuncts convey the following meanings [10: 232]:

a) object relations;

b) subject-predicate relations;

c) adverbial relations:

– of time;

– place;

– comparison;

– purpose.

Noun-phrases with post-posed adjuncts can be divided according to the way of connection into:

– prepositionless;

– prepositional.

Prepositionless noun-phrases with post-posed adjuncts can be represented by the following constructions [10: 234]: Nadj; NVing; NVen; ND; NNum. NVinf;

Prepositional noun-phrases with post-posed adjuncts are represented by the following basic prepositional as NPs is N1 prep. N2. There are different meanings of them: qualitative; objective; predicative; partitive.

The verb-phrase can be defined as a kind of the subordinate phrase with the verb as the head. These phrases can be classified according to the nature of their complements: verb complements may be nominal and adverbial. Thus, it is possible to identify [10: 235]: nominal complementation; adverbial complementation; mixed complementation.

O. Chaika [19; 20] proposes a mathematical approach to understanding the essence of terminology. The researcher compares the terminological combinations and algebraic formulas, assuming that the structure of terminological combinations is similar to algebraic formulas. The researcher notes: “the key way to schematize the analytical methodology is to determine the relationship between the term and the components of the term, where such a term has a more complex character, with further emphasis on the first subcategory in the proposed classification, which received a limited title” [19: 101].

O. Chaika combined the theory of Ferdinand de Saussure that linguistic entities are parts of a system and are determined by the type of their relationships within this system [26: 108], and N. Chomsky's theories (1994) on language as sentence constructions that can be generated using transformational grammars [22]. The researcher suggests considering the relationship between algebraic expressions in mathematical logic and linguistics. In her opinion, in linguistics, as in mathematics, “monomials are introduced through a list of properties that are both logically necessary and sufficient” [13: 7], as differentiated from binomials – “a binomial is

defined as the algebraic sum of monomials, but the classification of monomials as binomials is justified by considering the sum of a monomial and a zero monomial" [13: 8]. So, according to the criterion of the relationship of terminology with mathematics and logic, the researcher suggests dividing English terminology into:

1. monomial terms;

2. binomial terms.

Term-monomial — a term that can be extended using a modifier / modifiers or non-extended. Binomial, in turn, means adding two or more terms that can be extended with a modifier / modifier or remain non-extended, respectively [19: 104].

According to the researcher's opinion, monomials include [20]:

1.1 a simple monomial that consists of only one word;

1.2. a composite monomial that can consist of two components (algebraic terms):

1.2.1. Adjective + Noun (Прикметник + Іменник в однині);

1.2.2. Adjective + Noun (рикметник + Іменник в множині);

1.2.3. Noun + Noun (Іменник+ Іменник);

1.2.4. Noun + Preposition + Noun (Іменник+ Прийменник + Іменник);

1.3. A complex monomial that can consist of three components (terms):

1.3.1. Adverb + Adjective + Noun (Прислівник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.3.2. Noun + preposition + Adjective + Noun (Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.3.3. Adjective + Noun + Noun (Прикметник + Іменник + Іменник);

1.3.4. Noun + Noun + Noun (Іменник + Іменник + Іменник);

1.4. Багатокомпонентні мономіали-синтаксичні структури:

1.4.1. Verb + Noun + Preposition + Noun + Preposition + Noun (Дієслово + Іменник + Прийменник + Іменник + Прийменник + Іменник);

1.4.2. Noun + Preposition + Participle I + Adjective + Noun (Іменник + Прийменник + Дієприкметник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.3. Noun + Preposition + Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun (Іменник + Прийменник + Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.4. Verb + Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun (Дієслово + Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.5. Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Verb + Noun (Прикметник + Іменник + Прийменник + Дієслово + Іменник);

1.4.6. Adverb + Adjective + Adjective + Noun (Прислівник + Прикметник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.7. Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun + Noun, for instance (Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник + Іменник);

1.4.8. Noun + Verb + Adjective + Noun (Іменник + Дієслово + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.9. Participle II + Noun + Noun + Noun (Дієприкметник + Іменник + Іменник + Іменник);

1.4.10. Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun (Прикметник + Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.11. Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Noun + Conjunction + Noun (Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Іменник + Сполучник + Іменник);

1.4.12. Noun + Preposition + Adjective + Adjective + Noun (Іменник + Прийменник + Прикметник + Прикметник + Іменник);

1.4.13. Adverb + Participle II + Noun + Preposition + Noun (Прислівник + Дієприкметник + Іменник + Прийменник + Іменник);

1.4.14. Adjective + Noun + Preposition + Participle I + Participle II + Noun (Прикметник + Іменник + Прийменник + Дієприкметник + Дієприкметник + Іменник) [20].

2. binomials:

2.1two-part binomials;

2.2three-part binomials [20].

Thus, term-collocations can be defined as terms which consist of two or more components. Terms-collocations can be defined according to the structure; according to the type of syntagmatic relations.

1.2 The features of translating terms-collocations

Translating terms-collocations characterizes by certain difficulties, which are caused by the nature of terms. The Schreiber's model of translation procedures of terms includes the following translational transformations [40: 36]:

1. lexis:

– lexical borrowing – taking-over of a lexical unit;
– lexical substitution – substitution of a SL lexical unit by a TL lexical unit;
– lexical restructuring – change in word class;

2. grammar:

– word-for-word translation – with word-count, word class and word position retained;
– permutation – reordering of sentence elements;
– expansion/ reduction – increase/decrease in word-count;
– change within a grammatical function – the same idea is expressed through a change within the same part of speech;
– transposition – change in the part of speech;
– transformation – change in syntactic construction.

3. semantics:

– semantic borrowing – verbalization of the same content features, e.g. with turns of phrases or idioms;
– modulation – change in the point of view, through the verbalization of different content features;
– explicitation / implicitation – increase/decrease in the degree of explicitation;

– mutation – change of the denotative content for the sake of another invariant, as when rhyme dominates in verse translation;
– helps – help procedures translators' notes, forewords, afterwords, glossaries [40: 37];

4. context – sensitive translation:

– correction – reconstruction of "what is meant", by correcting an error in the start text;

– adaptation – adaptation to the target culture by using "situational equivalence"

5. interlingual adaptation:

– additions/ omissions – intentional changes in theamount of information offered.

V. I. Karaban identifies the following translation transformations while translating terms:

1. lexical transformations:
– specification;
– generalization;
– addition;
– omission;
– contextual replacement;
– word permutation;
– formal negation.

2. grammatical transformations:
– transposition;
– substitution;
– addition;
– withdrawal;
– complex transformation [2: 46–63].

The domestic researcher S. E. Maksimov identifies such groups of translation transformations as:

– lexical transformations, which include formal (practical transcription, transliteration, traditional phonetic or graphic reproduction of the lexeme, calque) and lexical-semantic transformations (generalization, concretization, differentiation, modulation, substantiation).

– grammatical transformations that include: zero transformation, transpositions, replacement of parts of speech, addition, and omission.

– lexical and grammatical transformations that include: antonymic translation, compensations and total reorganization [6: 128—132].

According to O. O. Selivanova, the change in form determines the change of meaning, the modification of pragmatic influence also implies a change in the form and the content of the message. The researcher notes that translation transformations can be divided into:

– formal;

– formal and semantic, due to the specifics of the language systems of the original and translated texts, as well as contextual and pragmatic factors;

– pragmatic, which are also formalistic [8: 86].

O. O. Selivanova notes that formal transformations lie in changing the form in translation while saving the content of the original. Formal content transformations are represented by changing the form and modifying the content. These types of transformations are represented by units of different language levels: phonetic, graphic, lexical, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), etc. [7: 45]

The researchers [3], [5] identify the following types of transformations:

– lexical transformations, which include transcription, transliteration, differentiation, concretization, generalization, calque, addition, omission;

– grammatical transformations: transposition, grammatical replacement, sentence division, sentence unification;

– lexical and grammatical transformations: descriptive translation, modulation, compensation, antonymic translation, total reorganisation.

Thus, translating of terms characterizes by the certain difficulties. In many cases, it is necessary to apply the translational transformations, which include lexical, grammatical and lexical-grammatical transformations.

1.3 Electrotechnical discourse: the main characteristics

It this part, the analysis of the text fragment of electrotechnical discourse is performed. Discourse parameters of the text: the text is related to the electrotechnical discourse. It involves extralingual factors, as graphical pictures, schemes, and also a significant number of lexical and stylistic characteristics:

Manual rinse cycle

During this process you activate the coffee brewing cycle and fresh water flows through the steam/hot water circuit. This takes a few minutes.

1 Place a container under the dispensing spout.

2 Check that the machine shows this display.

3 Select the pre-ground coff ee brewing function by pressing the ” ” button till visualizing the following display.

Note:

Do not add pre-ground coffee into the compartment.

4 Press the “ ” button. The machine starts dispensing water.

5 When the dispensing has finished, empty the container. Repeat operations from step 1 to step 4 twice, then continue with step 6.

6 Place a container under the Classic Milk Frother.

7 Press the “ ” button to start dispensing hot water.

8 Dispense water until the no water icon appears.

Note:

You can interrupt the manual rinsing by pressing the “ ” button.

9 At the end, fi ll the water tank again up to the MAX level. Now the machine is ready for brewing coffee.

You will see the display as shown at the left.

Note:

When you haven’t used the machine for 2 or more weeks, the machine will automatically perform an automatic rinse/self-cleaning cycle after you switch it on. Thereafter you need to initiate the manual rinse cycle as described above. The automatic rinse/self-cleaning cycle is also automatically initiated when the machine has been in stand-by mode, or switched off, for more than 15 minutes. After this cycle has been completed, you can brew a coffee.

Measuring and programming water hardness

Measuring water hardness is very important for defining the frequency in which the machine has to be descaled and to install the “INTENZA+” water filter (for more detail on the water filter see next chapter). To measure the water hardness follow the steps below:

1 Immerse the water hardness tester strip (supplied with the machine) in water for 1 second.

Note:

The tester strip can only be used for one measurement.

2 Wait for one minute.

3 Check how many squares have changed the colour to red and then consult the table.

Note:

The numbers on the water hardness tester strip correspond to the water hardness adjustment settings.

More precisely:

1 = 1 (very soft water)

2 = 2 (soft water)

3 = 3 (hard water)

4 = 4 (very hard water)

The letters correspond to the references that are located at the base of the "INTENZA+" water filter. (see next chapter for this).

4 Press the " " button and scroll the pages by pressing the " " button until the following icon is displayed.

Note:

The machine is supplied with standard water hardness setting, suitable for most of the types of water.

5 Press the " " button to increase the value or the " " button to decrease the value.

6 Press the " " button to confirm the setting.

7 Press the " " button to exit the programming MENU. The machine shows this display and is ready to brew.

"INTENZA+" water filter installation

We recommend you to install the "INTENZA+" water fi lter as this prevents lime scale to build up in your machine and preserves a more intense aroma to your coffee.

You can purchase separately the "INTENZA+" water fi lter. Please refer to the maintenance products page in this user manual for further details. Water is a crucial part of every coff ee, so it's most important to always have it professionally filtered. Using the "INTENZA+" water filter will prevent mineral deposits from building up and improve your water quality.

1 Remove the small white fi lter from the water tank and store it in a dry place.

2 Remove the "INTENZA+" water fi lter from its packaging, immerse it vertically (with the opening positioned upwards) in cold water and gently press the sides so as to let the air bubbles out.

3 Set the "INTENZA+" water fi lter according to the measurements performed (see previous chapter) and indicated on the base of the fi lter:

A = Soft water – equals 1 or 2 on the tester strip

B = Hard water (standard) – equals 3 on the tester strip

C = Very hard water – equals 4 on the tester strip

4 Put the "INTENZA+ "water fi lter into the empty water tank. Press it until it cannot move further down.

5 Fill the water tank with fresh water and reinsert it into the machine.

6 Dispense the entire water tank by using the hot water function (see chapter "Hot water dispensing").

7 Fill the water tank again.

8 Press the " " button and scroll the pages by pressing the " " button until the following display is displayed.

9 Press the " " button to select "ON" and press the " " button to confirm.

10 To exit, press the " " button. The machine shows this display and is ready to brew.

In this way the machine has been programmed to inform the user of the need to replace the "INTENZA+" water filter.

Replacing the "INTENZA+" water filter

When the "INTENZA+" water filter needs to be replaced with a new one, the following icon is displayed.

1 Replace the "INTENZA+" water filter as described in the previous chapter.

2 Press the " " button and scroll the pages by pressing the " " button until the following icon is displayed.

3 Select the "RESET" option. Press the " " button to confirm.

4 To exit, press the “ ” button. The machine shows this display and is ready to brew.

The machine is now programmed to manage a new “INTENZA+” water filter.

Note:

If the “INTENZA+” water filter is already installed and you want to remove - but not replace -it, select the “OFF” option instead. If there is no “INTENZA+” water filter installed, insert the small white filter previously removed into the water tank. The machine allows for certain adjustments so that you can brew the best tasting coffee possible.

Saeco Adapting System

Coffee is a natural product and its characteristics may change according to its origin, blend and roast. The machine is equipped with a self-adjusting system that allows the use of all types of coffee beans available on the market a part from caramelized and flavored coffee beans. The machine automatically adjusts itself after brewing several cups of coffee to optimize the extraction of the coffee to the compactness of the ground coffee (SUM, URL).

Stylistic characteristics of the text. The following tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means) were used in the text:

1. Metaphors:

– *A = Soft water – equals 1 or 2 on the tester strip*

– *B = Hard water (standard) – equals 3 on the tester strip*

– *C = Very hard water – equals 4 on the tester strip*

In the example, the metaphorical terms, which represent the characteristics of water chemical composition: *soft water, hard water, very hard water.*

2. Epithets:

– *7 Press the “ ” button to start dispensing hot water.*

In this case, the following epithet was applied: *hot*.

– *9 At the end, fi ll the water tank again up to the MAX level.*

The example demonstrates the use of the following epithet: *MAX*.

– *5 Fill the water tank with fresh water and reinsert it into the machine.*

In this example, such epithet was applied: *fresh*.

Lexical features of the text. The following special vocabularies were used in the text:

1. internationalisms:

– *The machine automatically adjusts itself after brewing several cups of coffee to optimize the extraction of the coffee to the compactness of the ground coffee.*

In the example, the internationalism *extraction* was used.

2. Subject field terms:

– *Manual rinse cycle. During this process you activate the coffee brewing cycle and fresh water flows through the steam/hot water circuit. This takes a few minutes.*

The fragment demonstrates the use of such subject field term: *rinse cycle*.

– *1 Place a container under the dispensing spout.*

In this example, such subject field term was applied: *the dispensing spout.*

– *When you haven't used the machine for 2 or more weeks, the machine will automatically perform an automatic rinse/self-cleaning cycle after you switch it on.*

In this case, the following subject field term was used: *automatic rinse/self-cleaning cycle.*

3. Borrowing:

– *Using the "INTENZA+" water filter will prevent mineral deposits from building up and improve your water quality.*

The example demonstrates the use of such borrowed lexical unit, as: *INTENZA.*

Thus, it is possible to conclude that the text fragment of electrotechnical discourse characterizes by the use of such stylistic devices, as metaphors, epithet. The following special vocabularies were used in the text: internationalisms, subject field terms, borrowings.

Conclusions on Chapter 1

This paper deals with the analysis of the theoretical aspects. It was concluded that terminology is a subsystem of the literary language vocabulary, which correlates with professional activity; determines the category of professional subjects, signs, action, phenomena; determines the formation and functioning of production, technical, scientific and social management styles. It was found that terms-collocations are terms formed by two or more elements.

It was concluded that according to the structure, terms-collocations include the following: simple, in the structure of which, all elements are obligatory; expanded, in the structure of which, all elements are equal in rank; extended, in the structure of which, a word takes a dependent element and this dependent element becomes the head for another word. It was made a conclusion that syntagmatic collocations include: coordinate collocations; subordinate collocations; predicative collocations. Co-ordinate terms-collocations characterize by forming components, which are equal in rank and connected syndetically – with the help of conjunctions, or asyndetically – without the help of conjunctions. Subordinate terms-collocations are the collocations, based on the relations of dependence between the constituents.

The analysis has shown that there are many approaches to the classification of translational transformations. The following classification of transformations will be applied in the paper: lexical transformations, which include transcription, transliteration, differentiation, concretization, generalization, calque, addition, and omission; grammatical transformations: transposition, grammatical replacement, sentence division, sentence unification; lexical and grammatical transformations: descriptive translation, modulation, compensation, antonymic translation, total reorganisation.

CHAPTER 2
THE FEATURES OF TRANSLATING THE STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTICAL ASPECTS OF TERMS-COLLOCATIONS FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN (BASED ON THE TEXTS OF ELECTROTECHNICAL DISCOURSE)

This part of the paper deals with the analysis of the features of translating the structural and semantical aspects of terms-collocations from English into Ukrainian (based on the texts of electrotechnical discourse). The sample of examples was formed on the basis of the following manuals:

– Saeco. Instructions for use (SC, URL);
– Mi Electric Scooter Pro. User Manual (MES, URL);
– Universal robots. User Manual (UR, URL);
– Smartwatch Samsung Gear S3 frontier R765A (SUM: URL);
– Starlink Router User Manual (SR, URL).

2.1 The use of lexical transformations

The first step, the analysis of the use of lexical transformations will be performed. Thus, the following lexical transformations were identified in the paper:

1. Addition:

(1). *Caution: the device for operation in the band 5150-5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems* (SR, URL).

Увага: пристрій для роботи в діапазоні частот 5150-5250 МГц призначений тільки для використання всередині приміщень, щоб знизити ймовірність шкідливих перешкод для одноканальних мобільних супутникових систем.

In the fragment, the transformation of addition was applied, as the term-collocation *the band 5150-5250 MHz* was rendered by the term-collocation *в діапазоні частот 5150-5250 МГц*. Thus, the collocation *в діапазоні* was added in the frameworks of translation.

(2). *Is Starlink Faster Than Fiber Internet?* (SR, URL)

Чи є Starlink швидшим за волоконно-оптичний інтернет?

An example demonstrates the use of a term-collocation *Fiber Internet*. In the process of translating this term, the transformation of addition was applied: *волоконно-оптичний інтернет*. In this case, the element of the term *оптичний* was added in the process of translation.

(3). *Lift up the rubber flap. Plug the charging adapter into the charging port* (MES, URL).

Підніміть захисний гумовий клапан. Підключіть адаптер для зарядки до порту зарядки.

The sentence represents the use of the technical term *rubber flap*, which was rendered by means of the addition transformation: *захисний гумовий клапан*. Thus, when translating the term *rubber flap*, the transformation of addition was applied, as the element of the term *захисний* was added.

(4). *2. Do not expose the robot to permanent magnetic fields. Very strong magnetic fields can damage the robot* (UR, URL).

2. Не піддавайте робота впливу постійних магнітних полів. Дуже сильні магнітні поля можуть пошкодити робота.

The example demonstrates the use of the transformation of addition, since the term *permanent magnetic fields* was rendered by means of the term-collocation *впливу постійних магнітних полів*. So, the term was translated by means of the transformation of addition, as the lexical unit *впливу* was added.

(5). *Then, connect the other end of the USB cable to the wireless charger dock* (SUM: URL).

Потім підключіть інший кінець USB кабелю до бездротової док-станції для зарядки.

In this example, the term *charger dock* was translated by the transformation of addition: *док-станції для зарядки.* Also, the transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

2. Differentiation:

(6). *Color and Charge Status (*SUM: URL)

Колір та стан заряду

In this example, the term *Charge Status* was translated by the use of lexical transformation of differentiation, and grammatical transformation – transposition – *стан заряду.*

(7). *Any information given in this manual regarding safety must not be construed as a warranty by UR that the industrial manipulator will not cause injury or damage even if all safety instructions are complied with* (UR, URL).

Будь-яка інформація, наведена в цьому посібнику щодо безпеки, не повинна тлумачитися UR як гарантія того, що промисловий робот не заподіє травм або пошкоджень, навіть при дотриманні всіх інструкцій з техніки безпеки.

There is the following term-collocation in this example: *the industrial manipulator.* In the example, the term *primitive* was translated by the use of the term-collocation with another form and similar meaning – *промисловий робот*. Thus, the transformation of differentiation was applied in this case

3. Omission:

(8). *Do not leave water in the water tank if the machine is not used over a long period of time* (SC, URL).

Не залишайте воду в бачку, якщо машина не буде використовуватись впродовж тривалого часу.

The example demonstrates the using the transformation of omission at the technical term *water tank.* In the Ukrainian variant, the term *в бачку* was applied. The part *water* of English term was omitted.

(9). *Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna* (SR, URL).

Переорієнтуйте або перемістіть антену.

In the fragment, the transformation of omission was applied, as the term-collocation *the receiving antenna* was rendered by the single-word term: *антена.*

4. Transcription:

(10). *Using our patented programming interface, PolyScope, it is easy to program the robot to move the tool along a desired trajectory* (UR, URL).

Використовуючи наш запатентований програмний інтерфейс PolyScope, легко запрограмувати робота на переміщення інструменту по бажаній траєкторії.

The example demonstrates the use of transcription transformation, since the term-collocation was rendered by means of the collocation *patented programming interface*. The element of term *interface* was transcribed in the Ukrainian version: *інтерфейс*.

(11). *14. If the robot is purchased with an extra module* (UR, URL).

14. Якщо робот купується з екстра модулем.

The example demonstrates the use of transcription transformation, since the terminological collocation *an extra module* was rendered by means of the collocation *з екстра модулем*. So, the sound composition of the original element of term *extra* was transmitted while translation: *екстра*.

(12). *(E.g. euromap67 interface) then look up that module in the respective manual)* (UR, URL).

(Наприклад, інтерфейсом euromap67), то знайдіть цей модуль у відповідному керівництві).

In this example, the use of transcription transformation while translating the term-collocation is observed *euromap67 interface – інтерфейсом euromap67,* as the sound form of the term is represented in the TL variant: *interface – інтерфейс.* Also, saving the original form of the term *euromap67* was applied.

(13). *USB charger port: Connect the USB charger* (SUM: URL).

USB-порт зарядного пристрою: підключіть USB-зарядний пристрій.

The example shows that the term *USB charger port* was translated by the following transformations:

- transcription: *port – порт*
- transposition: *USB charger port – USB-порт зарядного пристрою*
- saving the original: *USB (Eng.) – USB (Ukr.*

5. Transliteration

(14). *This chapter contains important safety information, which must be read and understood by the integrator of UR robots* (UR, URL).

Ця глава містить важливу інформацію з техніки безпеки, яка повинна бути прочитана і зрозуміла інтегратором UR robots.

An example demonstrates the use of a term-collocation *the integrator of UR robots*. In the process of translating this term, the transformation of transliteration was applied: *інтегратором UR robots*. Thus, the element *integrator* was rendered by means of the transformation of transliteration.

This way, the use of the following lexical transformations in the process of translation of terms is observed:

- the use of the transformation of differentiation;
- the use of the transformation of transliteration;
- the use of the transformation of transcription;
- the transformation of addition;

– the transformation of omission.

2.2 The implementation of grammatical transformations

The implementation of grammatical transformations in the process of translating terms-collocations will be analysed in this part of the paper. The following grammatical transformations were identified in the frameworks of analysis:

1. Transposition:

(15). *Note: When a wireless charger dock error occurs, the LED indicator flashes red* (SUM: URL).

Примітка: У разі виникнення помилки бездротової док-станції зарядного пристрою світлодіодний індикатор блимає червоним кольором.

In this example, the collocation *wireless charger dock error occurs* was translated by the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed: *виникнення помилки бездротової док-станції зарядного пристрою.*

(16). *Move the dispensing spout up or down with your fingers to adjust its height* (UR, URL).

Для виконання регулювання підніміть або опустіть вузол видачі вручну пальцями.

In the example, the transformation of transposition was used, as the order of words of term-collocation was changed: *the dispensing spout – вузол видачі.*

(17). *Clean the brew group at least once a week* (SC, URL)

Заварний пристрій належить очищати принаймні однин раз на тиждень.

In this case, the word order of term-collocation was changed: *the brew group – заварний пристрій*. Thus, the transformation of transposition was used.

(18). *Follow the prompts to learn the Gear's basic controls* (SUM: URL).

Дотримуйтесь інструкцій, щоб засвоїти основні функції управління годинником Gear.

The term *basic controls* was translated by the transformations of transposition, as the place of the term in the sentence was changed in the process of translation: *basic controls – основні функції.*

(19). *Signal strength: Cellular network signal strength* (SUM: URL).

Рівень сигналу: рівень сигналу стільникової мережі.

In this example, the term *signal strength* was translated by the transformations of transposition: *рівень сигналу.*

(20). *Red > Green > Orange: Standby mode* (SUM: URL)

Червоний > зелений > помаранчевий: режим очікування

In the example, the term *Standby mode* was translated by the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed: *режим очікування*.

(21). *To avoid losing power during a data transfer, always use these apps after fully charging the battery* (SUM: URL).

Щоб уникнути втрати живлення під час передачі даних, завжди використовуйте ці програми після повної зарядки акумулятора.

The example demonstrates the use of the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed: *data transfer – передачі даних.*

(22). *This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules* (UR, URL).

Це обладнання було протестовано і визнано відповідним обмеженням для цифрових пристроїв класу В відповідно до частини 15 Правил FCC.

In the fragment, the transformation of transposition was used, as the order of words was changed: *a Class B digital device – цифрових пристроїв класу В.*

(23). *Speedometer: Display the current speed of the scooter, as well as to display error codes* (MES, URL).

Спідометр: відображення поточної швидкості самоката, а також для відображення кодів помилок.

In this case, the term-collocation *error codes* was rendered by means of transformation of transposition: *кодів помилок*. This, the transformation of transposition was used in this case.

(24). *Fold the handlebar stem up, fasten it, and put down the kickstand* (MES, URL).

1. Складіть стрижень керма вгору, закріпіть його і опустіть підставку для ніг.

A term-collocation of example *handlebar stem* was rendered by means of a transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed: *стрижень керма.*

(25). *4. Release the accelerator and the kinetic energy recovery system (KERS) initiates automatically to brake slowly; squeeze the brake lever for a sudden brake* (MES, URL).

4. Відпустіть акселератор і кінетичну систему рекуперації енергії (KERS), яка автоматично ініціює повільне гальмування; для різкого гальмування стисніть гальмівний важіль.

The term *kinetic energy recovery system* was also rendered by means of the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed – *кінетичну систему рекуперації енергії (KERS)*.

(26). *Fold the handlebar stem up, close the quick release lever and turn the handlebar stem clockwise to close the safety hook* (MES, URL).

Зігніть стрижень керма вгору, закрийте важіль швидкого вивільнення та поверніть стрижень керма за годинниковою стрілкою, щоб закрити запобіжний гачок.

In a fragment of the text, the terminological collocation was rendered by means of the transformation of transposition, since the word order was changed in the translation text: *the quick release lever – важіль швидкого вивільнення.*

(27). *Marking the robot installation with relevant signs and contact information of the integrator* (UR, URL).

Маркування установки робота відповідними знаками і контактною інформацією інтегратора.

As the example demonstrates, the term *robot installation* was rendered by means of the transformation of transposition, since the word order was changed: *установки робота*.

(28). *8. Make sure to use the correct installation settings (e.g. Robot mounting angle, weight in TCP, TCP offset, safety configuration)* (UR, URL).

8. Переконайтеся, що використані правильні параметри установки (наприклад, кут установки робота, вага в TCP, зміщення TCP, конфігурація безпеки).

The technical terms *weight in TCP, TCP offset* were translated by expressions *вага в TCP, зміщення TCP*. Thus, the transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

(29). *Manual brake release: Remove the joint cover by removing the few M3 screws that fix it* (MES, URL).

Ручне відключення гальма: зніміть кришку шарніра, відкрутивши кілька гвинтів м3, які її фіксують.

In the example, the transformation of transposition was used, as the order of words of term was changed: *the joint cover – кришку шарніра.*

(30). *This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment* (UR, URL).

Дане обладнання відповідає межам радіаційного впливу FCC, встановленим для неконтрольованого навколишнього середовища.

In this case, the word order of term was changed: *FCC radiation exposure – радіаційного впливу FCC*. Thus, the transformation of transposition was used.

(31). *This device complies with ISED's licence-exempt RSSs* (UR, URL).

Цей пристрій відповідає RSSS ISED, що не вимагає ліцензії.

In the fragment, the transformation of transposition was used, as the order of words was changed: *ISED's licence-exempt RSSs – RSSS ISED, що не вимагає ліцензії.*

(32). *This equipment complies with ISED radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment* (UR, URL).

Дане обладнання відповідає межам радіаційного впливу ISED, встановленим для неконтрольованого навколишнього середовища.

In this case, the term *ISED radiation exposure* was rendered by means of transformation of transposition: *радіаційного впливу ISED*. This, the transformation of transposition was used in this case.

(33). *Starlink is not intended to replace cell towers or 5G technology* (SR, URL).

Starlink не призначений для заміни стільникових веж або технології 5G.

A complex economic term of example *5G technology* was rendered by means of a transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed: *технології 5G.*

(34). *2. Never stick fingers behind the internal cover of the controller box* (UR, URL).

2. Ніколи не засовуйте пальці за внутрішню кришку блоку контролера.

The term *the internal cover of the controller box* was also rendered by means of the transformation of transposition, as the word order was changed – *за внутрішню кришку блоку контролера.*

2. Grammatical replacement:

(35). *The scooter needs to be turned off before folding. Hold the handlebar stem, turn it counterclockwise to open the safety hook and open the quick release lever* (MES, URL).

Взявшись за стрижень керма, поверніть його проти годинникової стрілки, щоб відкрити запобіжний гак і швидкороз'ємний важіль.

The example demonstrates the using of the term *quick release lever*. This term was translated by means of the transformation of grammatical replacement, as a three-word collocation was translated by means of the two-word collocation *швидкороз'ємний важіль*.

Thus, the following grammatical transformations were used in the process of translating terms-collocations:

– transposition;

– grammatical replacement.

2.3 The use of lexical-grammatical transformations

As a part of the practical paper, the following lexical-grammatical transformations were identified:

1. Descriptive translation:

(36). *Make sure you back up any important data stored on your Gear* (SUM: URL).

Переконайтеся, що ви створили резервну копію всіх важливих даних, що зберігаються на вашому пристрої.

The term "*back up*" was translated by the use of transformations of descriptive translation, as the meaning of the term was described: *back up – створили резервну копію.*

(37). *When you connect the Gear and the wireless charger dock, the wireless charger dock's LED indicator flashes certain colors* (SUM: URL).

Після підключення пристрою Gear до бездротової док-станції для зарядки, світлодіодний індикатор загоряється різними кольорами.

In this example, the term-abbreviation "*LED indicator*" was translated by the use of transformations of descriptive translation, as the meaning of the abbreviation was described: *світлодіодний індикатор.*

(38). *Compatible with select devices using Android 4.4 and later with at least 1.5 GB RAM* (SUM: URL).

Сумісність з пристроями, що використовують Android 4.4 і більш пізні версії, з оперативною пам'яттю не менше 1,5 ГБ.

Descriptive translation was used in translating the abbreviation: *RAM – оперативною пам'яттю.*

(39). *WARNING: To reduce potential safety issues, only the AC adapter and power cord provided with the system, a replacement provided by SpaceX, or purchased as an accessory from SpaceX should be used* (SR, URL).

Попередження: щоб уникнути потенційних проблем із безпекою, слід використовувати лише адаптер змінного струму та шнур живлення, що постачаються із системою, запасні частини, надані SpaceX, або придбані як аксесуар у SpaceX.

The term *AC adapter* was translated by means of descriptive translation, as the meaning of the abbreviation was described: *адаптер змінного струму.*

(40). *7. Do not connect any safety equipment to normal I/O. Use safety-related interfaces only* (UR, URL).

7. Не підключайте будь-яке захисне обладнання до звичайного вводу-виводу. Використовувати тільки інтерфейси, пов'язані з безпекою.

The analysis demonstrates the use of the transformation of descriptive translation, as the meaning of the term *normal I/O* was described: *звичайного вводу-виводу*.

(41). *UR robots are industrial and intended for handling tools and fixtures, or for processing or transferring components or products* (UR, URL).

Універсальні роботи є промисловими і призначені для роботи з інструментами і пристосуваннями, а також для обробки або переміщення компонентів або продуктів.

In the frameworks of translation, the term *UR robots* was described by means of the phrase *універсальні роботи.* So, the meaning of the term is rendered by means of the transformation of descriptive translation.

(42). *Unfortunately yes, Starlink uses carrier-grade NAT for IPv4 addresses much like a cellular internet connection* (SR, URL).

На жаль, так, Starlink використовує Nat (перетворення мережевих адрес) рівня оператора для IPv4-адрес, дуже схожих на стільникове підключення до Інтернету.

In the text of example, an abbreviation *NAT* of the term *NAT for IPv4 addresses* was translated by means of descriptive translation, since the abbreviation was transmitted by means of a phrase*(перетворення мережевих адрес).*

2. Modulation:

(43). *The lack of data caps makes Starlink suitable for streaming and gaming* (SR, URL).

Відсутність обмежень на передачу даних робить Starlink придатним для потокової передачі та ігор.

In the fragment, the term *data caps* was translated by means of transformation of modulation, as the sense of this term was developed: *обмежень на передачу даних*.

(44). *11. Collisions can release high portions of kinetic energy, which are significantly higher at high speeds and with high payloads. (Kinetic Energy = 1 2Mass · Speed2)* (UR, URL).

*11. Зіткнення можуть вивільняти великі порції кінетичної енергії, які значно вище на високих швидкостях і з високим корисним навантаженням. (Кінетична енергія = 1/2 маси * Швидкість2)*

In this case, the term *high payloads* was translated by means of transformation of modulation, as the sense of this term was developed: *з високим корисним навантаженням*.

3. Saving the original:

(45). *The device is connected to a 4G LTE™ wireless network* (SUM: URL).

Пристрій підключено до бездротової мережі 4G LTE™.

In this case, the term *4G LTE™* was saved in the original form. Also, the transformation of transposition was used in translating the term-collocation *4G LTE™ wireless network – бездротової мережі 4G LTE™*.

(46). *Starlink is generally faster than DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)* (SR, URL).

Starlink, як правило, швидше, ніж DSL (Цифрова абонентська лінія).

In the example, the following term-abbreviation was used: *DSL (Digital Subscriber Line).* The translator keeps the abbreviation in the original form: *DSL (Цифрова абонентська лінія).*

(47). *They also do not currently support IPv6 officially* (UR, URL).

Наразі вони також офіційно не підтримують IPv6.

In this case, the term *IPv6* was saved in the original form.

(48). *This Ninebot (Changzhou) Tech Co., Ltd. product, with included parts (cables, cords, and so on) meets the requirements of Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment ("RoHS recast" or "RoHS 2")* (UR, URL).

Ninebot (Changzhou) Продукція Tech Co., Ltd. з комплектом деталей (кабелі, шнури, тощо) відповідає вимогам Директиви 2011/65/EU про обмеження використання певних небезпечних речовин в електричному та електронному обладнанні ("RoHS recast" або "RoHS 2").

In the fragment, the terms *"RoHS recast" or "RoHS 2"* were applied. The original form of the terms was kept, since the following form of term was used in TL: *"RoHS recast" або "RoHS 2".*

4. Total reorganization:

(49). *Dispensing process may be preceded by small jets of hot water* (SC, URL).

На початку видачі можуть з'являтися невеликі бризки гарячої води.

In the sentence, while translating the term *dispensing process*, the transformation of total reorganization was applied, as the term was totally changed: *на початку видачі.*

(50). *Connect the USB cable to the USB charger head* (SUM: URL).

Підключіть кабель USB до штекера.

In this example, the term *USB charger head* was translated as *штекер.* The transformation of total reorganization was applied, as the term was totally reorganized/

(51). *Plug the USB charger head into an electric socket* (MES, URL).

2. Підключіть зарядний пристрій до розетки.

In this example, the term *USB charger head* was translated as *зарядний пристрій.* The transformation of total reorganization was used in this case, as the term was replaced by another term, with another form.

(52). *If the Gear receives an unstable power supply while charging, the touchscreen may not function* (SUM: URL).

У випадку нестабільного живлення під час зарядки, сенсорний екран може не функціонувати.

The terminological collocation *power supply* was translated by the transformations of total reorganization: *живлення.*

This way, it is possible to identify the following lexical-grammatical transformations:

– descriptive translation;
– modulation;
– saving the original;
– total reorganization.

Thus, the use of the following transformations was identified while translating terms-collocations of electro-technical discourse:

1. lexical transformations:

– the use of the transformation of differentiation;
– the use of the transformation of transliteration;
– the use of the transformation of omission;
– the use of the transformation of transcription;
– the transformation of addition.

2. Grammatical transformations:

– transposition;
– grammatical replacement.

3. Lexical-grammatical transformations:

– descriptive translation;
– modulation;
– saving the original;
– total reorganization.

The results of statistical analysis are represented in the fig. 2.1.

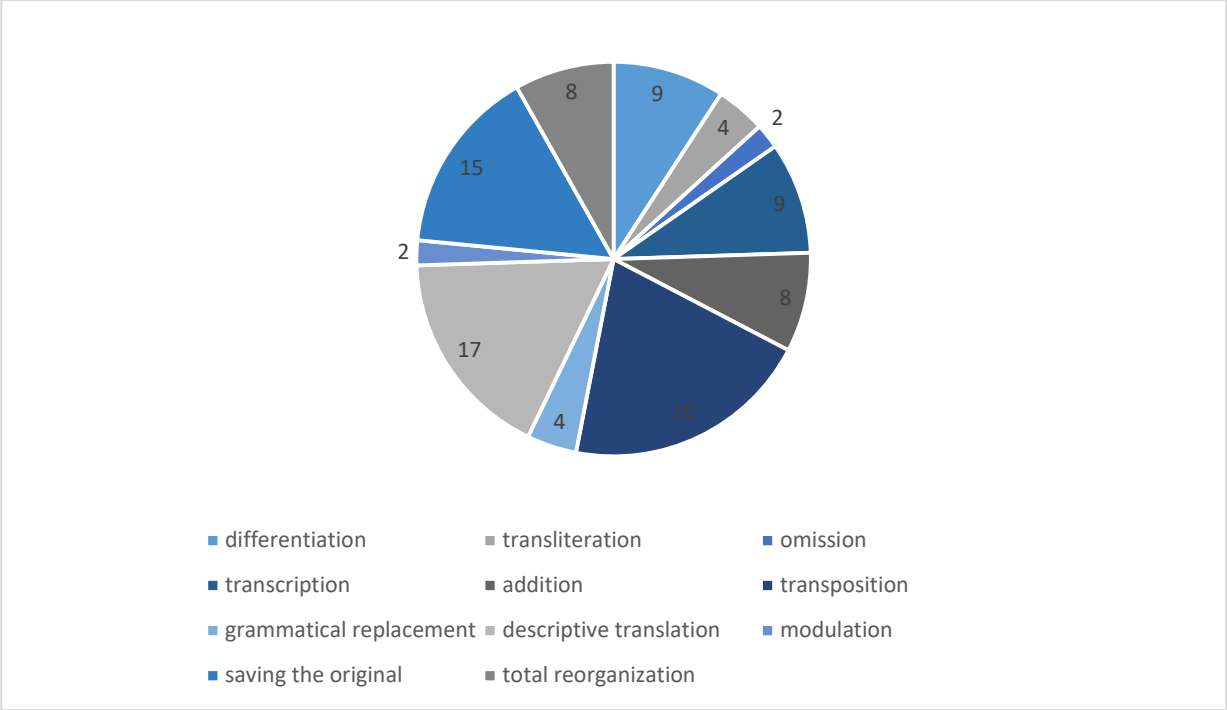

Fig. 2.1 – The results of statistical analysis

In the result of statistical analysis, the following results were obtained:

– the transformation of differentiation was used in 9% of examples;
– the transformation of transliteration was applied in 4% of examples;
– the transformation of transcription was used in 9% of examples;
– the transformation of addition was applied in 8% of examples;
– the transformation of omission was applied in 4% of examples
– transposition was used in 20% of examples;
– grammatical replacement was used in 4% of examples;
– descriptive translation was applied in 17% of examples;
– modulation was used in 2% of examples;
– saving the original was applied in 15% of examples;
– total reorganization was applied in 8% of examples.

Thus, it was found that the most common transformation of translation of terms is the transformation of transposition, which was used in 20% of examples, and the transformation of descriptive translation, which was applied in 18% of examples.

Also, the common transformation is the transformation of saving the original, which was applied in 15% of examples, the transformation of transcription, which was used in 9% of examples, the transformation of differentiation, which was used in 9% of examples

The less common are the following transformations: the transformation of addition, which was used in 8% of examples, the transformation of total reorganization, which was applied in 8% of examples. The least common are the following transformations: the transformation of transliteration, which was used in 4% of examples; the transformation of omission, which was applied in 4% of examples; grammatical replacement, which was used in 4% of examples; modulation, which was used in 2% of examples.

Conclusions to Chapter 2

The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the features of translating the structural and semantical aspects of terms-collocations from English into Ukrainian (based on the texts of electrotechnical discourse). The sample of examples was formed on the basis of the following manuals: Saeco. Instructions for use (SC, URL); Mi Electric Scooter Pro. User Manual (MES, URL); Universal robots. User Manual (UR, URL); Smartwatch Samsung Gear S3 frontier R765A (SUM: URL).

The use of the following transformations was identified while translating terms of electrotechnical discourse: lexical transformations: the use of the transformation of differentiation; the use of the transformation of transliteration; the use of the transformation of omission; the use of the transformation of transcription; the transformation of addition. Grammatical transformations: transposition; grammatical replacement. Lexical-grammatical transformations: descriptive translation; modulation; saving the original; total reorganization.

In the result of statistical analysis, the following results were obtained: the transformation of differentiation was used in 9% of examples; the transformation of transliteration was applied in 4% of examples; the transformation of transcription was used in 9% of examples; the transformation of addition was applied in 8% of examples; the transformation of omission was applied in 4% of examples transposition was used in 20% of examples; grammatical replacement was used in 4% of examples; descriptive translation was applied in 17% of examples; modulation was used in 2% of examples; saving the original was applied in 15% of examples; total reorganization was applied in 8% of examples.

CONCLUSIONS

The term paper deals with the analysis of the features of translating the structural and semantical aspects of terms-collocations from English into Ukrainian (based on the texts of electrotechnical discourse). In the theoretical part of the paper it was found out that terminology is a subsystem of the literary language vocabulary, which correlates with professional activity; determines the category of professional subjects, signs, action, phenomena; determines the formation and functioning of production, technical, scientific and social management styles. It was found that terms-collocations are terms formed by two or more elements.

The analysis has shown that according to the structure, terms-collocations include the following: simple, in the structure of which, all elements are obligatory; expanded, in the structure of which, all elements are equal in rank; extended, in the structure of which, a word takes a dependent element and this dependent element becomes the head for another word. It was made a conclusion that syntagmatic collocations include: coordinate collocations; subordinate collocations; predicative collocations. Co-ordinate terms-collocations characterize by forming components, which are equal in rank and connected syndetically – with the help of conjunctions, or asyndetically – without the help of conjunctions. Subordinate terms-collocations are the collocations, based on the relations of dependence between the constituents. In the structure of subordinate collocations, the governing element is called the head.

It was concluded that there are many approaches to the classification of translational transformations. The following classification of transformations will be applied in the paper: lexical transformations, which include transcription, transliteration, differentiation, concretization, generalization, calque, addition, and omission; grammatical transformations: transposition, grammatical replacement, sentence division, sentence unification; lexical and grammatical transformations:

descriptive translation, modulation, compensation, antonymic translation, total reorganisation.

The practical part of the paper deals with the analysis of the features of translating the structural and semantical aspects of terms-collocations from English into Ukrainian (based on the texts of electrotechnical discourse).

The use of the following transformations was identified while translating terms of electrotechnical discourse: lexical transformations: the use of the transformation of differentiation; the use of the transformation of transliteration; the use of the transformation of omission; the use of the transformation of transcription; the transformation of addition. Grammatical transformations: transposition; grammatical replacement. Lexical-grammatical transformations: descriptive translation; modulation; saving the original; total reorganization.

It was found that the most common transformation of translation of terms is the transformation of transposition, which was used in 20% of examples, and the transformation of descriptive translation, which was applied in 18% of examples. Also, the common transformation is the transformation of saving the original, which was applied in 15% of examples, the transformation of transcription, which was used in 9% of examples, the transformation of differentiation, which was used in 9% of examples. The less common are the following transformations: the transformation of addition, which was used in 8% of examples, the transformation of total reorganization, which was applied in 8% of examples. The least common are the following transformations: the transformation of transliteration, which was used in 4% of examples; the transformation of omission, which was applied in 4% of examples; grammatical replacement, which was used in 4% of examples; modulation, which was used in 2% of examples.

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INNE – Innolytics encyclopedia. URL: https://innolytics-innovation.com/what-is-digitalization/

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

MES – Mi Electric Scooter Pro. User Manual. URL: https://manuals.plus/wp-content/sideloads/xiaomi-mi-electric-scooter-pro-manual-optimized.pdf

SC – Saeco. Instructions for use. URL: https://www.seattlecoffeegear.com/assets/user-manuals/saeco/saeco-minuto-user-manual.pdf

SR – Starlink Router User Manual. URL: https://manuals.plus/spacex/starlink-router-user-manual#federal_communications _commission _notice

SUM – User Manual of Smartwatch Samsung Gear S3 frontier R765A. URL: https://www.att.com/support_static_files/manuals/Samsung_Gear_S3_R765U.pdf

UR – Universal robots. User Manual. URL: https://www.usna.edu/Users/weaprcon/kutzer/_files/documents/User%20Manual,%20UR5.pdf

ANNEX

Original	Translation	Transformation
(1). *Caution: the device for operation in the band 5150-5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems* (SR, URL).	*Увага: пристрій для роботи в діапазоні частот 5150-5250 МГц призначений тільки для використання всередині приміщень, щоб знизити ймовірність шкідливих перешкод для одноканальних мобільних супутникових систем.*	Addition
(2). *Is Starlink Faster Than Fiber Internet?* (SR, URL)	*Чи є Starlink швидшим за волоконно-оптичний інтернет?*	Addition
(3). *Lift up the rubber flap. Plug the charging adapter into the charging port* (MES, URL).	*Підніміть захисний гумовий клапан. Підключіть адаптер для зарядки до порту зарядки.*	Addition
(4). *2. Do not expose the robot to permanent magnetic fields. Very strong magnetic fields can damage the robot*	*2. Не піддавайте робота впливу постійних магнітних полів. Дуже сильні магнітні поля можуть пошкодити робота.*	Addition

(UR, URL).		
(5). *Then, connect the other end of the USB cable to the wireless charger dock* (SUM: URL).	*Потім підключіть інший кінець USB кабелю до бездротової док-станції для зарядки.*	Addition
(6). *Color and Charge Status (*SUM: URL)	*Колір та стан заряду*	Differentiation
(7). *Any information given in this manual regarding safety must not be construed as a warranty by UR that the industrial manipulator will not cause injury or damage even if all safety instructions are complied with* (UR, URL).	*Будь-яка інформація, наведена в цьому посібнику щодо безпеки, не повинна тлумачитися UR як гарантія того, що промисловий робот не заподіє травм або пошкоджень, навіть при дотриманні всіх інструкцій з техніки безпеки.*	Differentiation
(8). *Do not leave water in the water tank if the machine is not used over a long*	*Не залишайте воду в бачку, якщо машина не буде використовуватись впродовж тривалого часу.*	Omission

period of time (SC, URL).		
(9). *Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna* (SR, URL).	*Переорієнтуйте або перемістіть антену.*	Omission
(10). *Using our patented programming interface, PolyScope, it is easy to program the robot to move the tool along a desired trajectory* (UR, URL).	*Використовуючи наш запатентований програмний інтерфейс PolyScope, легко запрограмувати робота на переміщення інструменту по бажаній траєкторії.*	Transcription
(11). *14. If the robot is purchased with an extra module* (UR, URL).	*14. Якщо робот купується з екстра модулем.*	Transcription
(12). *(E.g. euromap67 interface) then look up that module in the respective manual)* (UR, URL).	*(Наприклад, інтерфейсом euromap67), то знайдіть цей модуль у відповідному керівництві).*	Transcription, saving the original
(13). *USB charger port: Connect the*	*USB-порт зарядного пристрою: підключіть USB-*	Transcription

USB charger (SUM: URL).	*зарядний пристрій.*	
(14). *This chapter contains important safety information, which must be read and understood by the integrator of UR robots* (UR, URL).	*Ця глава містить важливу інформацію з техніки безпеки, яка повинна бути прочитана і зрозуміла інтегратором UR robots.*	Transliteration, Saving the original
(15). *Note: When a wireless charger dock error occurs, the LED indicator flashes red* (SUM: URL).	*Примітка: У разі виникнення помилки бездротової док-станції зарядного пристрою світлодіодний індикатор блимає червоним кольором.*	Transposition
(16). *Move the dispensing spout up or down with your fingers to adjust its height* (UR, URL).	*Для виконання регулювання підніміть або опустіть вузол видачі вручну пальцями.*	Transposition
(17). *Clean the brew group at least once a week* (SC, URL)	*Заварний пристрій належить очищати принаймні один раз на тиждень.*	Transposition

(18). *Follow the prompts to learn the Gear's basic controls* (SUM: URL).	*Дотримуйтесь інструкцій, щоб засвоїти основні функції управління годинником Gear*.	Transposition
(19). *Signal strength: Cellular network signal strength* (SUM: URL).	*Рівень сигналу: рівень сигналу стільникової мережі*.	Transposition
(20). *Red > Green > Orange: Standby mode* (SUM: URL	*Червоний > зелений > помаранчевий: режим очікування*	Transposition
(21). *To avoid losing power during a data transfer, always use these apps after fully charging the battery* (SUM: URL).	*Щоб уникнути втрати живлення під час передачі даних, завжди використовуйте ці програми після повної зарядки акумулятора.*	
(22). *This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules* (UR,	*Це обладнання було протестовано і визнано відповідним обмеженням для цифрових пристроїв класу В відповідно до частини 15 Правил FCC.*	Transposition

URL).		
(23). *Speedometer: Display the current speed of the scooter, as well as to display error codes* (UR, URL).	*Спідометр: відображення поточної швидкості самоката, а також для відображення кодів помилок.*	Transposition
(24). *Fold the handlebar stem up, fasten it, and put down the kickstand* (MES, URL).	*1. Складіть стрижень керма вгору, закріпіть його і опустіть підставку для ніг.*	Transposition
(25). *4. Release the accelerator and the kinetic energy recovery system (KERS) initiates automatically to brake slowly; squeeze the brake lever for a sudden brake* (MES, URL).	*4. Відпустіть акселератор і кінетичну систему рекуперації енергії (KERS), яка автоматично ініціює повільне гальмування; для різкого гальмування стисніть гальмівний важіль.*	Transposition
(26). *Fold the handlebar stem up, close the quick release lever and turn the handlebar stem*	*Зігніть стрижень керма вгору, закрийте важіль швидкого вивільнення та поверніть стрижень керма за годинниковою стрілкою,*	Transposition

clockwise to close the safety hook (MES, URL).	*щоб закрити запобіжний гачок.*	
(27). *Marking the robot installation with relevant signs and contact information of the integrator* (UR, URL).	*Маркування установки робота відповідними знаками і контактною інформацією інтегратора.*	Transposition
(28). *8. Make sure to use the correct installation settings (e.g. Robot mounting angle, weight in TCP, TCP offset, safety configuration).*	*8. Переконайтеся, що використані правильні параметри установки (наприклад, кут установки робота, вага в TCP, зміщення TCP, конфігурація безпеки).*	Transposition
(29). *Manual brake release: Remove the joint cover by removing the few M3 screws that fix it* (MES, URL).	*Ручне відключення гальма: зніміть кришку шарніра, відкрутивши кілька гвинтів м3, які її фіксують.*	Transposition
(30). *This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an*	*Дане обладнання відповідає межам радіаційного впливу FCC, встановленим для неконтрольованого*	Transposition, saving the original

uncontrolled environment (UR, URL).	*навколишнього середовища.*	
(31). *This device complies with ISED's licence-exempt RSSs* (UR, URL).	*Цей пристрій відповідає RSSS ISED, що не вимагає ліцензії.*	Transposition, saving the original
(32). *This equipment complies with ISED radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment* (UR, URL).	*Дане обладнання відповідає межам радіаційного впливу ISED, встановленим для неконтрольованого навколишнього середовища.*	Transposition, saving the original
(33). *Starlink is not intended to replace cell towers or 5G technology* (SR, URL).	*Starlink не призначений для заміни стільникових веж або технології 5G.*	Transposition, saving the original
(34). *2. Never stick fingers behind the internal cover of the controller box* (MES, URL).	*2. Ніколи не засовуйте пальці за внутрішню кришку блоку контролера.*	Transposition, transcription
(35). *The scooter needs to be turned off before folding. Hold*	*Взявшись за стрижень керма, поверніть його проти годинникової стрілки, щоб*	Grammatical replacement

the handlebar stem, turn it counterclockwise to open the safety hook and open the quick release lever (MES, URL).	*відкрити запобіжний гак і швидкороз'ємний важіль.*	
(36). *Make sure you back up any important data stored on your Gear* (SUM: URL).	*Переконайтеся, що ви створили резервну копію всіх важливих даних, що зберігаються на вашому пристрої.*	Descriptive translation
(37). *When you connect the Gear and the wireless charger dock, the wireless charger dock's LED indicator flashes certain colors* (SUM: URL).	*Після підключення пристрою Gear до бездротової док-станції для зарядки, світлодіодний індикатор загоряється різними кольорами.*	Descriptive translation
(38). *Compatible with select devices using Android 4.4 and later with at least 1.5 GB RAM* (SUM: URL).	*Сумісність з пристроями, що використовують Android 4.4 і більш пізні версії, з оперативною пам'яттю не менше 1,5 ГБ.*	Descriptive translation
(39). *WARNING: To*	*Попередження: щоб*	Descriptive

reduce potential safety issues, only the AC adapter and power cord provided with the system, a replacement provided by SpaceX, or purchased as an accessory from SpaceX should be used (SR, URL).	*уникнути потенційних проблем із безпекою, слід використовувати лише адаптер змінного струму та шнур живлення, що постачаються із системою, запасні частини, надані SpaceX, або придбані як аксесуар у SpaceX.*	translation
(40). *7. Do not connect any safety equipment to normal I/O. Use safety-related interfaces only* (UR, URL).	*7. Не підключайте будь-яке захисне обладнання до звичайного вводу-виводу. Використовувати тільки інтерфейси, пов'язані з безпекою.*	Descriptive translation
(41). *UR robots are industrial and intended for handling tools and fixtures, or for processing or transferring components or products* (UR, URL).	*Універсальні роботи є промисловими і призначені для роботи з інструментами і пристосуваннями, а також для обробки або переміщення компонентів або продуктів.*	Descriptive translation
(42). *Unfortunately yes, Starlink uses*	*На жаль, так, Starlink використовує Nat*	Descriptive translation, saving

carrier-grade NAT for IPv4 addresses much like a cellular internet connection (SR, URL).	*(перетворення мережевих адрес) рівня оператора для IPv4-адрес, дуже схожих на стільникове підключення до Інтернету.*	the original
(43). *The lack of data caps makes Starlink suitable for streaming and gaming* (SR, URL).	*Відсутність обмежень на передачу даних робить Starlink придатним для потокової передачі та ігор.*	Modulation
(44). *11. Collisions can release high portions of kinetic energy, which are significantly higher at high speeds and with high payloads. (Kinetic Energy = 1 2Mass · Speed2)* (UR, URL).	*11. Зіткнення можуть вивільняти великі порції кінетичної енергії, які значно вище на високих швидкостях і з високим корисним навантаженням. (Кінетична енергія = 1/2 маси * Швидкість2)*	Modulation
(45). *The device is connected to a 4G LTE™ wireless network* (SUM: URL).	*Пристрій підключено до бездротової мережі 4G LTE™.*	Saving the original
(46). *Starlink is generally faster than*	*Starlink, як правило, швидше, ніж DSL (Цифрова*	Saving the original

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) (SR, URL).	*абонентська лінія).*	
(47). *They also do not currently support IPv6 officially* (SR, URL).	*Наразі вони також офіційно не підтримують IPv6.*	Saving the original
(48). *This Ninebot (Changzhou) Tech Co., Ltd. product, with included parts (cables, cords, and so on) meets the requirements of Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment ("RoHS recast" or "RoHS 2")* (UR, URL).	*Ninebot (Changzhou) Продукція Tech Co., Ltd. з комплектом деталей (кабелі, шнури, тощо) відповідає вимогам Директиви 2011/65/EU про обмеження використання певних небезпечних речовин в електричному та електронному обладнанні ("RoHS recast" або "RoHS 2").*	Saving the original
(49). *Dispensing process may be preceded by small jets of hot water* (SC,	*На початку видачі можуть з'являтися невеликі бризки гарячої води.*	total reorganization

URL).		
(50). *Plug the USB charger head into an electric socket* (MES, URL).	*2. Підключіть зарядний пристрій до розетки.*	total reorganization
(51). *If the Gear receives an unstable power supply while charging, the touchscreen may not function* (SUM: URL).	*У випадку нестабільного живлення під час зарядки, сенсорний екран може не функціонувати.*	total reorganization

РЕЗЮМЕ

Ця робота була присвячена аналізу способів перекладу термінів-словосполучень електротехнічного дискурсу. Робота складається з двох розділів – теоретичного та практичного. В першому розділі було розглянуто

термінологію як мовний феномен, принципи утворення термінів-словосполучень. Було проаналізовано теоретичні засади перекладу термінів електротехнічного дискурсу та його особливості.

В практичному розділі, було проведено аналіз способів перекладу термінології електротехнічного дискурсу. Було розглянуто вживання лексичних, граматичних та лексико-граматичних трансформацій. У висновках наведено результати роботи.

Ключові слова: термін, термін-словосполучення, переклад, електротехнічний дискурс