MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY
Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English Language

TERM PAPER
in Translation Studies

TRANSLATION OF INTERNATIONALISMS IN SCIENTIFIC AND

TECHNICALTEXSTS

Group PA 20-19
School of translation studiesEducational Programme:
**Theory and Practice ofTranslation
from English**
Majoring 035 Philology
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Київ – 2023

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

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА
З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ
**ПЕРЕКЛАД ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛІЗМІВ У НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНИХ
ТЕКСТАХ**

Коломієць Олександра
студентка групи Па 20-19

Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)
Викладач
Курбаль-Грановська Ольга Олегівна

Київ-2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The topicality of research. The rapid development of science and technology, modern information technologies, significant changes in the life of society, the openness of borders, the intensification of intercultural communication processes dictates the need for a comprehensive description, study and analysis of new layers of lexical vocabulary – internationalisms. Today in the world, internationalisms plays a leading role in people's communication.

Close comprehensive connections between peoples lead to the creation of international words, which are observed in both related and unrelated languages. English borrowings of international origin are actively entering the Ukrainian vocabulary, and relate to science, technology, politics, sports, everyday life, etc.

A characteristic feature of the modern science development is the final acquisition of English as a world language. As a result, the translation of scientific and technical texts from English into Ukrainian requires a high level of professional skill from the translator, including knowledge of the lexical, grammatical and stylistic features of the both languages.

Nowadays, the problem of translating international vocabulary arouses great interest from both domestic and foreign scientists, and is gaining more and more importance. The problem of translating internationalisms was dealt with by such well-known linguists as V.V. Akulenko, I.K. Belodets, I.V.

Korunets, I.A. Nosenko, Y.I. Retzker, O.B. Shahray, O.D. Schweitzer and others, but it still remains relevant.

Should note, that he main feature of the language of scientific and technical literature, from the lexical point of view, is the frequent use of international vocabulary. When translating scientific and technical texts containing international elements, preference is given to various methods of translation, and therefore this issue remains relevant and insufficiently researched today.

The aim of the research is to consider the theoretical aspects of the internationalisms translation and analyze their main methods and ways of translation in scientific and technical texts.

The realization of this aim requires solving the following **tasks:**

1.to consider specifics of scientific and technical texts analysis;

2.to give a definition of the concept of internationalisms in linguistics and to show the types of internationalisms;

3.to determine the basic ways of translating internationalisms;

4.to indicate the main lexical and grammatical transformations in the internationalisms' translation of scientific and technical texts.

The object of research is the internationalisms.

The subject of research is the translation aspect – the methods of translating internationalisms from English to Ukrainian in scientific and technical texts.

The following **research methods** were used in the work:

*   the method of analysis, with the help of which the theoretical and linguistic material was selected and structured;

*   a comparative method, which was used to compare ways and means of translating internationalisms from English to Ukrainian;

*   descriptive method, which was used to describe and explain the theoretical aspects of the study, as well as the main translation transformations used in the translation of internationalisms.

Structure of paper. The course work consists of an introduction, two chapters conclusions, bibliography, list of reference sources, list of data sources and annex and resume. The total volume of the paper is 37 pages.

CHAPTER 1

THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL VOCABULARY AND METHODS OF ITS TRANSLATION

· **Specifics of scientific and technical texts analysis**

The concept of "text" in modern science is not clearly defined, because it can be understood as a wide variety of statements, which often do not match either in volume, structure, or method of presentation - from any slogan or proverb to a monograph or a multi-volume edition. On the one hand, a text is any statement consisting of one or more sentences, on the other hand, it is a linguistic formation such as a story, a novel, an epic, etc.

In general, the word "text" is Latin origin and in one or another language denotes a completed linguistic formation, which is currently defined differently in the scientific linguistic literature, in particular as:

* the maximum language unit of the highest level of the language system;

* a unit expressing judgement;

* a complete and coherent message compiled for the transmission and preservation of information;

* sum, totality or set of phrases;

* structural and semantic unit.

Thus, according to L. Loseva, a text is "a message in written form, characterized by semantic and structural completeness and a certain attitude of the author to the message" [10, p. 30].

Polish researcher M. Meijenova notes that: "A text is a one-time and closed structure that creates its own meanings, and an open world that manifests itself through the attitude to other texts in the broad sense of the word, i.e. to all symbolic values" [0, p. 31].

I. Kovalik interprets the text as "a written or spoken flow, which is a sequence of sound, graphic elements in syntactic structures (sentences), which express a complex of interconnected judgments" [10, p. 32].

The main features of the text, according to I. Kovalik, are:

- ⊠ integrity;
- ⊠ connectivity;
- ⊠ membership;
- ⊠ linearity;
- ⊠ informativeness;
- ⊠ structural and semantic completeness, etc. [10, p. 32].

In our research, we will be interested in such a type of texts as scientific and technical, which are characterized by a scientific style of presentation, informativeness, consistency, accuracy and brevity. Should note that the concept of scientific and technical literature includes its varieties, such as

monographs, abstracts, articles from special magazines, technical descriptions, patents, technical manuals, etc.

Therefore, emotionality and expressiveness are not characteristic of scientific and technical sub-style of scientific speech. Instead, scientific and technical texts are characterized by:

— wide use of general scientific and special terminology;

— a large number of foreign language borrowings and internationalisms;

— high frequency of use of a limited number of verb vocabulary tense forms;

— impersonal expression of thoughts (which can be traced through the use of such stable phrases as *one can see…* – можна припустити, що…, *it's proved* – доведено, etc.);

— clear structuring of the scientific text (the text divided into chapters, parts, sections);

— absence of emotional and expressive elements, tropes;

— clear observance of literary language norms [10, p. 319].

A set of scientific and technical texts make up a scientific and technical discourse - a set of all verbal and non-verbal means that a person uses to exchange information in the scientific and technical sphere of communication [12, p. 169]. According to its pragmatic orientation, the English-language scientific and technical discourse is defined as informative. Its dominant communicative function is informative, and it is the information

it carries that is the key element perceived by the recipient of the message through the speech act.

Among the linguistic characteristics that distinguish scientific and technical texts from other types of text, and also play an important role in translation, most scientists single out the following:

1) complexity of syntactic constructions;

2) lexical, syntactic and compositional stereotyping;

3) saturation with syntactic and lexical stamps;

4) the predominance of objectivity in the presentation, the combination of a subjectless way of presentation with the expression of the author's subjective opinion;

5) extensive use of symbols, formulas, tables, etc. [13, p. 244-245].

Modern scientific and technical texts (both, in Ukrainian and in English languages) are characterized by the interaction of terminological systems and commonly used vocabulary, which is carried out through specialization and can be traced at the level of term formation. So, scientific and technical texts are characterized by the use of a large number of terms that reflect the specificity of the concepts in a certain field.

Since in the course work we consider the analysis of scientific and technical texts in the translation aspect, some features of the translation of this type of texts from English to Ukrainian should be also noted. It should be emphasized that the main requirement for scientific and technical translation is the accurate transfer of information. First of all, difficulties in

translation are caused by conveying the correct meaning of each sentence, which very often does not correspond to a literal translation. The criteria for an adequate scientific and technical translation are clearly formulated: "It must accurately convey the content of the original, contain terminology generally accepted in the language of translation, and comply with the norms of scientific and technical literature, the translation of which is carried out" [2, p. 311].

The translation analysis of scientific and technical texts first aims to obtain general information about the text being translated - the definition of the main topic, characteristic features, the presence of one or another type of vocabulary (such as terms, internationalisms, realities, etc.). Only after determining all these features of the scientific and technical text can the translator proceed to the next stage of the translation analysis - the search for adequate methods of text translation (in our research, we will focus on the translation of internationalisms).

It is important to note that the translation of scientific and technical literature always causes all kinds of difficulties, which caused by:

- grammatical differences between English and Ukrainian languages;

- the language of scientific and technical texts is often complicated by the presence of extended sentences with infinitive groups and a large number of complex sentences with many subordinate clauses;

- the presence of a significant amount of terminology, foreign words, internationalisms, etc.

Therefore, when translating a scientific and technical text, it is necessary to solve a whole set of various tasks at the same time, which requires not only perfect knowing of the languages, certain branch knowledge, but also maximum efforts from the translator. When translating scientific and technical literature, as a rule, there is no need to look for any hidden meaning in the text, then it is necessary to strive for its special terminological accuracy. At the same time, it should keep in mind that technical and scientific terms do not always match in scope in different languages.

The quality of the translation of scientific and technical literature largely depends, firstly, on the features of this type of literature, and secondly, on the level of language and general technical and scientific training of the translator [2, p. 312].

When translating a scientific and technical text, should always remember about the differences in the sentences' construction in the English and Ukrainian languages, and the difference in the system organization of these languages. During translation, the need for textual modification often arises, which is difficult to predict and needs to be done on a case-by-case basis. It is about the fact that sometimes the general meaning and context require the introduction of some words and the omission of others, a partial or complete restructuring of the sentence according to the requirements of the grammatical norm of the language in which the translation is carried out.

The main attention during the translation such types of texts should be directed to its adequacy and accuracy. It is necessary to take into account the

final goal – the most accurate reproduction of the English-language original using the means of the Ukrainian language [2, p. 313].

Thus, the specificity of scientific and technical texts lies in the accuracy of judgments and authority of conclusions and postulates, structural completeness and concreteness; formal brevity, which associated with the grammatical structure of written speech; strict adherence to the literary language norms; the use of various terminology, borrowings, internationalisms along with commonly used vocabulary, etc. All these characteristics of scientific and technical texts require attention and consideration during translation.

· **The concept of internationalisms in linguistics. Types of internationalisms.**

Today in linguistic science, unfortunately, lacks clear criteria for defining the concept of internationalism, so different scientists interpret this concept in different ways.

Oliynyk A.D. believes that internationalisms, or international vocabulary, are words that express concepts of international significance and exist in many languages of the world (related and unrelated), preserving a close or common meaning and phonetic-morphological structure [8, p. 13].

Belodets I.K. in his work "International elements in vocabulary and terminology" notes that internationalisms are "words that express concepts

of international significance and exist in many languages of the world, keeping a close or common meaning" [11, p. 113].

The majority of researchers agree that international vocabulary cannot exist in one language, which is considered in isolation, and should belong to non-closely related peoples (N.S. Avilova, V.V. Akulenko, A.A. Beletsky, O.B. Shakhrai) [11, p. 113].

Internationalisms, as a special layer of vocabulary, have the following specific features:

1) the functioning of the word in a number of unrelated languages;

2) similarity (identification) in graphic (orthographic), phonemic and semantic aspects.

Therefore, the concept of "internationalisms" should be understood as international words that have the same meaning in many languages and can be used in different fields and areas (linguistics, philosophy, economics, medicine, etc.).

International words often refer to the special terminology of various fields of knowledge, technology and international relations. So, for example, such international words as: *trainer* – тренер, *box* – бокс, *knockout* – нокаут etc., were borrowed from the English language into the Ukrainian language in the field of sports. In the field of finance and economy, we can single out such international words as *lombard* – ломбард, *bank* – банк, *credit* – кредит etc.

Should note that the reason for the emergence of internationalisms in the language is the need to denote one or another type of objects or concepts that do not yet exist in the language of translation, which is caused by the general development of society and social relations, by rapid development of the scientific and technical sphere.

The presence of internationalisms in different languages is also caused by historical motives - the general genesis of different languages, everyday and cultural communications of peoples who use other languages. Thus, the rapid emergence of the international vocabulary falls on the period of the XIV – XVI centuries and refers to trade and military spheres. For example, such international terms as як *carat* – карат, *contraband* – контрабанда, *bankrupt* – банкрут etc. have reached us from the sphere of economy and trade.

In the same historical period, a huge number of new lexical units in the field of music, art and painting were also borrowed from the Italian language, for example, *sonnet* – сонет, *miniature* – мініатюра, *fresco* – фреска etc. [3].

In general, the Ukrainian language currently has a significant number of internationalisms of English, Latin, Greek, and other origins. Since English considered an international language, there is a special layer of international vocabulary of English origin. Documentary confirmation of this phenomenon is the functioning of lexical units of English origin in 16 European languages [7].

The spread of internationalisms in the vocabulary of the language contributes to its more effective use in the processes of international information exchange [4].

In modern linguistic literature, the study of international vocabulary is reduced not only to the definition of internationalisms as a concept, but also to the question of their classification. There are several scientific views on the issue of classification of international vocabulary:

1) according to the principle of motivation;

2) classification of internationalisms according to the method and source of borrowing;

3) classification of internationalisms from the point of view of their translation.

Below we will consider such approaches to the classification of the studied vocabulary in more detail.

Scientist Akulenko V.V. distinguishes international vocabulary according to such principles of motivation as phonetic, semantic and word-forming (drawing 1.1).

WORD-FORMING

PHONETIC
SEMANTIC

Word-forming structure of complex and derived words

Synchronically perceived portability of meaning within the semantic structure of a polysemous word

Direct connection with sound and meaning

Drawing 1.1. Classification of internationalisms by the principle of motivation

There is also a classification of internationalisms according to the method and source of their borrowing.

Thus, according to the method of borrowing, internationalisms are divided into:

1) internationalisms with a common external and internal form;

2) internationalisms with a common internal form only.

According to the choice of the source, four types of international forms were distinguished:

1) purely Latin or Greek words (*omnibus*);

2) national Latinisms and Hellenisms that have Greek-Latin roots and national endings (лат. *industria,* англ. *industry,* нім. *Industrie);;*

3) national words that have become internationalisms (such as укр. *вареник*, англ. *gentleman*, іт. *pasta* etc.);

4) folk-Latin (Romance) variants of Latin roots (іт. *flusso,* ісп. *flujo* – from Lat. fluxus) [1].

From the point of view of translation, internationalisms are also divided into two groups, such as internationalisms and pseudo-internationalisms (or

cross-language homonyms), which have a narrower, broader or completely different meaning in different languages [2, p. 37].

Internationalisms are the words that have the same meaning in the source and target languages, for example: англ. *sport* – укр. спорт, англ. *football* – укр. футбол, англ. *dolar* – укр. долар etc. These words match both, in form and meaning, so there are equivalents for their translation in the target language. Taking this into account, the translation of internationalisms does not create any difficulties for the translator [7, p. 29].

Pseudo-internationalisms are the words that were formed from international morphemes, but were not borrowed from other languages. Here are some examples of such words: in English, the word *magazine* is translated into Ukrainian as a «журнал», not a «магазин»); the English word *president* – президент, which in the Ukrainian language, depending on the context, can have narrower meanings, such as: голова, керівник певної установи etc. [1].

Such lexical units are often a serious problem for inexperienced translators. It is not for nothing that they are called "translator's false friends". Meeting with them, the translator involuntarily mentions an etymologically identical Ukrainian word and forgets that its meaning and usage do not coincide with the meaning and usage of the corresponding English word [1].

We will consider the issue of international vocabulary translation in more detail in the next subsection of the course work.

Thus, most linguists understand internationalisms as lexemes with partially or completely common semantics that express the same concepts in different languages. Moreover, these concepts must coexist in several (at least three) languages.

·   **Bаsic ways of translating internationalisms**

The general aim of the translator in the process of translation is to provide a high-quality and understandable translation that would contribute to the rationalization of professional communication and mutual understanding of specialists in one or another field.

Regarding the translation of internationalisms, Korunets I.V. singles out the following methods:

• literal translation (transliteration);

• transcription;

• practical transcription;

• descriptive translation;

• translation by replacing internationalisms with synonyms [8].

So, below we will consider in more detail the essence of all the above translation methods when translating English-language internationalisms into Ukrainian.

1)Transliteration – a transformation according to which the word (in our research – internationalism) of the source language is transferred letter by letter in target language, for example:

atom – атом

plan – план

professor – професор [11, p. 115].

2.   Transcription – when the sound form of the word from the source language is transmitted by the letters of the translation language. Here are some examples:

boom – бум

box – бокс

round – раунд

leader – лідер

prize – приз.

3.   Practical transcription – is used when the word form in the source language is somewhat adapted to the phonetic and/or grammatical structure of the target language. Some internationalisms with this method of translation can also often retain a minimal similarity with the original language. Here are some examples:

metre – метр

traditional – традиційний

bachelor – бакалавр

crown – корона.

4.	Descriptive translation is a translation technique in which an internationalism is replaced in the target language by a phrase (or a phrase with more components) that adequately conveys the meaning of this internationalism, for example:

civilizable – той(та), що піддається цивілізуванню / цивілізації,

classifiable – той(та), що піддається певній класифікації,

interviewee – той(та), у кого беруть інтерв'ю тощо [14, p. 112].

5.	Translation by replacing internationalisms with synonyms. This lexical translation transformation is used when the translated internationalism becomes a word or phrase that is not a dictionary equivalent and which is selected by translator taking into account the contextual meaning of the word being translated, its context of use and speech norms and traditions of the target language, for example:

athletic – гімнастика (а не атлетика),

diagram – схема (а не діаграма),

base – фундамент (а не база),

standard – еталон (а не стандарт),

special – особливий (а не спеціальний) [14, p. 112].

The choice of one or another method of translation internationalisms depends, first of all, on the coordination of their spelling system with the phonetic rules that have historically been laid down in a certain language of

translation. Secondly, the volume of meaning of this word plays an important role, because it can be concise or, on the contrary, have quite a number of synonyms.

The translation of properly internationalisms does not present any particular difficulties, because they make up a significant part of the lexicon of any language today and denote well-known terms of culture, science and technology. But, of course, when conveying their meaning, it is necessary to take into account the scope and frequency of their use, which helps to determine a certain type of translation that should be used.

However, the most difficult for translation are pseudo-internationalisms or "false friends of the translator", which when translated into Ukrainian can have a wider, narrower or completely different meaning (we have already mentioned this above). It is their meaning and use in a certain context that constitutes the main problem for the translator, because of in the translated language pseudo-internationalisms may not match at all or may be only one of a large number of other translation options for this pseudo-international lexeme. The translation of pseudo-internationalisms requires special translator's attention, who must perfectly knows both the languages from which and into which the translation is carried out [11, p. 115].

The result of the translator's inattentive attitude towards the translation of "false friends" can be unjustified semantic tracing, violation of the norms of lexical conjugation, stylistic inadequacy when translating into the target

language, and distortion of the word meaning being translated. This statement can be confirmed by numerous examples.

As an example, we will give a sentence from scientific and technical literature:

"*Variable **geometry** wings constituted the main feature of the MIG-23, which appeared in 1967 and could attain Mach 3*" [15].

In this sentence, we note the term-internationalism *geometry*, which in the Ukrainian language has several dictionary counterparts: 1) geometry, 2) configuration, shape, 3) format, 4) (geometric) dimensions, 5) technology parameters. The topic of the text in which this internationalism is used is the structure of the aircraft MIG-23. The analysis of the semantics of the lexical elements of the sentence shows that it is about the peculiarities of the structure of the wing of the aircraft, and its left-sided compatibility with the term *variable* – змінний (it helps to determine the meaning of this internationalism). So, based on the analysis of contextual indicators of the term *geometry*, we come to the conclusion that it will mean in Ukrainian language «конфігурація" (не геометрія).

To analyze the peculiarities of the internationalisms'translation, we chose the instructions for using the ASUS laptop in English [18] and Ukrainian [17] languages. The choice of material for research have been made due to the fact that this kind of instruction belongs to a technical text that contains a significant number of internationalisms.

Texts of this kind belong to the technical discourse and are intended to facilitate the familiarization of users with a new technical device, to help the user learn all the theoretical basics of correct and safe use of a laptop in order to extend its useful life. We took both instructions from the Internet.

Speaking about the structure of the text we have chosen, the entire instruction is divided into separate sections for the user's convenience.

We also note that technical texts are not characterized by a variety of figurative and artistic means, instead, they are characterized by maximum accuracy, conciseness and consistency of information presentation. The instruction we have chosen contains mainly such vocabulary as terms, abbreviations and acronyms, internationalisms (which can also be terms), neologisms.

CHAPTER 2

INTERNATIONALISMS IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS: TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1. Lexical transformations in the internationalisms' translation of scientific and technical texts

So, in this section of the course work, we will analyze the texts of the English-language and Ukrainian-language instructions for the ASUS laptop in order to determine the peculiarities of the translation of internationalism words in such technical texts.

Before proceeding to the analysis of the peculiarities of the internationalisms' translation, let us note that lexical transformations are certain changes of the lexical elements of the original language in order to ensure the adequacy of the translation. They are used when dictionary counterparts in the translation language are either absent or do not adequately convey the semantic, stylistic and pragmatic characteristics of the translation.

So, using the method of comparing the texts of the English- and Ukrainian-language instructions, we will proceed directly to the analysis of lexical transformations in the translation of internationalisms:

Original: "*No part of this manual, including the **products** and software described in it, may be reproduced, transmitted, transcribed, stored in a*

retrieval system, or translated into any language in any form or by any means, except documentation kept by the purchaser for backup purposes, without the express written permission of ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC. ("ASUS")" [18, p. 2].

Translation: *«Жодна частина цього посібника, включаючи описані в ньому **вироби** і ПЗ, без письмового дозволу ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC. (ASUS) не може бути відтворена, передана, переписана, збережена у файлообмінній системі або перекладена іншою мовою у будь-якій формі будь-яким способом, крім документації, яку зберігає користувач як довідковий матеріал»* [17, с. 3].

In this example, the word internationalism *products* is translated into Ukrainian by using the lexical transformation of replacing the word internationalism with its synonym, so not «продукти», but «вироби».

Original: *"SPECIFICATIONS AND **INFORMATION** CONTAINED IN THIS MANUAL ARE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATIONAL USE ONLY, AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE, AND SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS A COMMITMENT BY ASUS»* [18, p. 2].

Translation: *«ТЕХНІЧНІ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ ТА ІНФОРМАЦІЯ У ЦЬОМУ ПОСІБНИКУ ПРИЗНАЧЕНІ ЛИШЕ ДЛЯ НАДАННЯ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ КОРИСТУВАЧЕВІ І МОЖУТЬ ЗМІНЮВАТИСЯ БУДЬ-КОЛИ БЕЗ ПОПЕРЕДЖЕННЯ, І НЕ МОЖУТЬ РОЗГЛЯДАТИСЯ ЯК ГАРАНТІЯ ASUS»* [17, с. 3].

In this case internationalism *INFORMATION* is translated by method of practical transcription, and in Ukrainian soud as «інформація».

Original: "*The built-in audio speakers allow you to hear **audio** straight from your Notebook PC*" [18, p. 21]

Translation: *«Вмонтовані   динаміки   дозволяють   слухати   **звук** безпосередньо з ноутбука»* [17, с. 21].

In this sentence, the English internationalism *audio* is translated as «звук» (not «аудіо»), that is, a lexical transformation translation by replacing internationalism with synonym is used.

Original: "*Do not throw the **battery** in municipal waste*" [18, p. 12].

Translation: *«НЕ ВИКИДАЙТЕ **батарею** разом із побутовим сміттям»* [17, с. 12].

In this sentence, the internationalism *battery* is translated as «батарея», so it translated by the method of practical transcription.

Original: "*This high-definition display **panel** provides excellent viewing features for **photos, videos**, and other **multimedia files** on your **Notebook PC**"* [18, p. 16].

Translation: *«Панель **дисплею** з високою роздільною здатністю чудово підходить для показу **фотографій, відео** та інших **мультимедійних файлів** з ноутбука»* [17, с. 16].

In this example, we notice the use of several internationalisms at once:

Notebook – ноутбук (the translation was carried out by method of practical transcription);

Panel **–** панель (the translation was made by means of transliteration);

Photo **–** фотографія (the translation was carried out by method of practical transcription);

Video **–** відео (the translation was made by means of transliteration);

multimedia files **–** мультимедійні файли (the translation was carried out by method of practical transcription).

Original: "*The built-in microphone can be used for **video conferencing**, voice narrations, or simple audio recording*" [18, р. 16].

Translation: *«Вбудованим мікрофоном можна користуватися для **відео-конференцій** або простого запису голосу і звуку»* [17, с. 16].

In this example, the English internationalism *video conferencing* is translated into Ukrainian as «відео-конференція», by a combination of transliteration and transcription methods.

Original: "*When you start your Notebook PC for the first time, a **series** of screens appear to guide you in configuring your Windows® 10 **operating system***" [18, р. 44].

Translation: *«Під час першого увімкнення комп'ютера з'являється **ряд** екранів, які допомагають налаштувати **операційну систему** Windows® 10»* [17, с. 44].

In this sentence, we note such internationalisms as *series* and *operating system*. In the first case, internationalism is translated by replacing internationalism with synonym.

In the second case, the translation was translated by the method of practical transcription.

Original: "**To start** *your Notebook PC for the first time*" [18, p. 44].

Translation: «*Щоб* **запустити** *ноутбук уперше, виконайте такі дії*» [17, с. 44].

In this sentence, the word internationalism *start* is used as a verb and translated into Ukrainian by the method of translation by replacing internationalism with synonym.

Original:

"*NOTE:*

The numeric keypad layout may differ by **model** *or* **territory** *but the usage procedures remain the same*" [18, p. 38].

Translation:

«*ПРИМІТКА:*

Вигляд цифрового блоку клавіатури залежить від **моделі** *та* **регіону**, *проте спосіб його застосування залишається незмінним*» [17, с. 38].

In the sentence we note such internationalisms as:

Model – in translation «модель» (translated by the method of transliteration);

Territory – in translation «регіон» (translated by replacing internationalism with synonym).

Original: "*Insert the network **cable** into this **port** to connect to a **local** area Network* " [18, p. 24].

Translation: «*Вставте мережевий **кабель** до **порту**, щоб підключитися до **локальної** мережі*» [17, с. 24].

In this sentence, we also note the use of three internationalism at once:

Cable – in translation «кабель», translated with the help of transcription;

Port – in translation «порт», translated with the help of transliteration;

Local – in translation «локальний», translated with the help of practical transcription.

Original: "*The manual eject hole is used to eject the drive tray in case the **electronic** eject button does not work*" [18, p. 23].

Translation: «*Отвір для вивільнення вручну використовується у тих випадках, коли **електронна** кнопка вивільнення не працює*» [17, с. 23].

English-language internationalism *electronic* translated by practical transcription method.

Original: "*The numeric keypad toggles between these two **functions**: for numeric input and as pointer direction keys* " [18, p. 19].

Translation: «*Цифрова клавіатура перемикає між цими двома **функціями**: введення цифр і користування стрілками чотирьох напрямків*» [17, с. 19].

In this sentence, we note the internationalism *function*, which is translated into Ukrainian as «функція», so, the transcription method is used.

Original: "*In the event that your Notebook PC becomes unresponsive, press and hold the power button for at least four (4) **seconds** until your Notebook PC shuts down*" [18, p. 16].

Translation: «*Якщо ноутбук не реагує на команди, натисніть і утримуйте кнопку живлення протягом щонайменше чотирьох (4) **секунд**, поки ноутбук не вимкнеться*» [17, с. 16].

The English word-internationalism *seconds* is translated into Ukrainian as «секунди» by means of transliteration.

Original: "*The keyboard provides full-sized QWERTY keys with a **comfortable** travel depth for typing. It also enables you to use the function keys, allows quick access to Windows®, and **controls** other multimedia functions* " [18, p. 17].

Translation: «*Клавіатура має клавіші QWERTY повного розміру та висоти, достатньої для **комфортного** набору. Вона також надає*

*можливість користуватися функціональними клавішами, швидко входити до Windows® і **керувати** мультимедійними функціями»* [17, с. 17].

In the given sentences, we note such internationalism words as:

comfortable – translated into Ukrainian as «комфортний», by transcription method;

controls –translated into Ukrainian as «керувати», by the method of replacing internationalism with synonym.

Let's also consider the ways of translating internationalisms, which are quite often found in the instruction we have analyzed:

Model [18, p. 14] – модель [17, с. 14].

The translation was carried out by the method of transliteration.

Microphone [18, p. 16] – мікрофон [17, с. 16].

The translation was carried out by the method of transcription.

Camera [18, p. 16] – камера [17, с. 16].

The translation was carried out by the method of transliteration.

Status [18, p. 18] – статус [17, с. 18].

The translation was carried out also by the method of transliteration.

optical disc [18, p. 39] – оптичний диск [17, с. 39].

The translation was carried out by a combination of transliteration and transcription methods.

We also note that without translation in the technical text used such English-language internationalisms as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi in the analyzed instruction, for example:

Original: "*Use **Bluetooth** to facilitate wireless data transfers with other Bluetoothenabled devices*" [18, p. 58].

Translation: «*Користуйтесь функцією **Bluetooth**, щоб спростити передачу даних на інші пристрої Bluetooth*» [17, с. 58].

2.2. Grammatical transformations in the internationalisms' translation of scientific and technical texts

In the course of our research on ways of translating English internationalisms into Ukrainian, we also noted cases of usage and grammatical transformations during translation. So, below we will consider and analyze them in more detail.

Original: "*This high-definition **display panel** provides excellent viewing features for photos, videos, and other multimedia files on your Notebook PC*" [18, p. 16].

Translation: «***Панель дисплею*** *з високою роздільною здатністю чудово підходить для показу фотографій, відео та інших мультимедійних файлів з ноутбука*» [17, с. 16].

Internationalism *Display panel* is translated into Ukrainian as «панель дисплею», that is, in this case, the grammatical transformation of replacement was used.

Original: "*The **status indicators** help identify the current hardware status of your Notebook PC*" [18, p. 17]

Translation: «***Індикатори статусу** допомогають визначити поточний статус апаратного забезпечення портативного ПК*» [17, c. 16].

In this example we note the use of internationalism *status indicator*, which in the Ukrainian-language text of the translation sounds like «індикатор статусу» that is, the translation of this internationalism was carried out using the grammatical transformation of replacement.

Original: "*The **camera indicator** lights up when the built-in camera is in use*" [18, p. 16].

Translation: «***Індикатор камери** вмикається, коли камера працює*» [17, c. 16].

In this sentence, when translating the internationalism *camera indicator*, the replacement transformation is also used, that is, in the translation, this internationalism will sound like «індикатор камери».

Internationalisms are also translated using a similar method of replacement:

battery indicator [18, p. 17] – індикатор батареї [17, с. 18];

disc formats [18, p. 22] – формат дисків [17, с. 22].

Original: "*Headphone/Headset/**Microphone jack***" [18, p. 22]

Translation: «*Роз'єм для підключення навушників/гарнітури/ **мікрофона**»* [17, с. 22].

In this example, the English internationalism *Microphone jack* is translated as «мікрофон». In this case, the grammatical translational transformation of omission was applied during the translation.

Original: "***The USB** (Universal Serial Bus) **port** is compatible with USB 2.0 or USB 1.1 devices such as keyboards, pointing devices, flash disk drives, external HDDs, speakers, cameras and printers* " [18, p. 22].

Translation: «***Порт USB** (Універсальна послідовна шина) є сумісний з пристроями USB 2.0 або USB 1.1, такими як клавіатури, флеш-накопичувачі, маніпулятори, фотоапарати, зовнішні жорсткі диски, принтери і сканери»* [17, с. 22].

The internationalism term *USB 2.0 port* is translated into Ukrainian using the grammatical transformation of replacement and preserving the English abbreviation - «порт USB 2.0».

Original: "*It also allows you to control the access to your Notebook PC's hard disk drive, input/output (I/O) interface, and **USB Interface***" [18, p. 69].

Translation: «*Тут також можна контролювати доступ до жорсткого диска ноутбука, інтерфейсів вводу/виводу (I/O) та **інтерфейсу USB***» [17, с. 69].

In this sentence, the internationalism *USB interface* is also translated into Ukrainian by the method of grammatical replacement, so the translation looks like «інтерфейс USB». We also note that the English abbreviation has been preserved in the translation.

Original: "*You have **installed** a new **system component** that requires further BIOS settings or updates*" [18, p. 66].

Translation: «*Ви **інсталювали** новий **компонент системи**, який потребує подальших налаштувань параметрів або оновлень BIOS*» [17, с. 66].

In this sentence, when translating the internationalism *system component*, the grammatical transformation of replacement was also applied, therefore, in the Ukrainian translation, this internationalism will sound like «компонент системи».

We will also note the use of another internationalism word in the sentence – *to install*, which is translated as «інсталювати». Therefore, only the lexical transformation of transcription was used in the translation of this internationalism.

Original: "*For more **details**, refer to the Top View section in this manual*" [18, p. 26].

Translation: «***Детальніше*** *про них можна дізнатися в розділі Вигляд згори у цього посібника»* [17, с. 26].

In this example, internationalism *details* is translated into Ukrainian by the method of grammatical transformation of substitution (changed part of speech: in the English version it is a noun, in the Ukrainian translation it is an adverb).

So, the most used grammatical transformation when translating internationalisms from English into Ukrainian is the replacement transformation.

2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations in the internationalisms' translation of scientific and technical texts

In this subsection of our course work, we will consider the use of a combination of lexical and grammatical transformations when translating internationalisms from the instruction that we are studying.

Original: "*Press this key to launch the* ***Start menu***" [18, p. 36].

Translation: «*Натисніть на цій кнопці, щоб відкрити* ***меню Пуск»*** [17, с. 36]**.**

In the given example, we notice the internationalism *Start menu*, which in translation sounds like "меню Пуск". That is, such a translation was carried out using the lexical transformation by replacing internationalism with synonym (when translating the word *Start*), as well as the grammatical transformation of replacement.

Unfortunately, in the laptop user manual that we analyzed, we did not find other examples of such translation of internationalisms, where lexical and grammatical transformations were used in a complex.

So, let us summarize the results of our research, which was aimed at clarifying the peculiarities of the internationalisms' translation from English into Ukrainian. For ease of analysis, let's summarize all the received data and display them in the form of a table.

Table 2.1

Ways of translating internationalisms in the technical text

№	English internationalism	Translation into Ukrainian	Ways of translating
1	Start menu	меню Пуск	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym + grammatical transformation of replacement
2	details	детальніше	grammatical transformation of substitution
3	to install	інсталювати	Transcription
4	system component	Компонент системи	grammatical transformation of replacement
5	USB interface	інтерфейс USB	grammatical transformation of replacement
6	USB 2.0 port	порт USB 2.0	grammatical transformation of replacement
7	Microphone jack	мікрофон	grammatical transformation of omission

8	*camera indicator*	індикатор камери	grammatical transformation of replacement
9	*status indicator*	індикатор статусу	grammatical transformation of replacement
10	*Display panel*	панель дисплею	grammatical transformation of replacement
11	*Model*	модель	Transliteration
12	*Microphone*	мікрофон	Transcription
13	*Camera*	камера	Transliteration
14	*Status*	статус	Transliteration
15	*optical disc*	Оптичний диск	Transcription
16	*comfortable*	комфортний	Transcription
17	*to control*	керувати	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym
18	*seconds*	секунди	Transliteration
19	*function*	функція	Transcription
20	*electronic*	електронний	practical transcription
21	*Cable*	кабель	Transcription
22	*Port*	порт	Transliteration
23	*Local*	локальний	practical transcription
24	*Model*	модель	Transliteration
25	*Territory*	регіон	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym
26	*to start*	запустити	Translation by replacing internationalism with synony
27	*series*	ряд	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym
28	*operating system*	Операційна система	practical transcription
29	*video conferencing*	відео-конференція	Transliteration + Transcription
30	*Notebook*	ноутбук	practical transcription

31	*Panel*	панель	Transliteration
32	*multimedia files*	мультимедійні файли	practical transcription
33	*Video*	відео	Transliteration
34	*Photo*	фотографія	practical transcription
35	*battery*	батарея	practical transcription
36	*audio*	звук	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym
37	*information*	інформація	practical transcription
38	*products*	вироби	Translation by replacing internationalism with synonym
39	*Adapter*	адаптер	Transliteration
40	*Administrator*	адміністратор	Transliteration
41	*battery indicator*	індикатор батареї	grammatical transformation of replacement
42	*Command*	команда	practical transcription
43	*disc formats*	формат дисків	grammatical transformation of replacement
44	*Internet*	інтернет	Transliteration
45	*Format*	формат	Transliteration
46	*Interface*	інтерфейс	Transcription
47	*Menu*	меню	Transliteration
48	*plastic*	пластиковий	practical transcription
49	*Printer*	принтер	Transliteration
50	*service center*	сервісний центр	practical transcription

Drawing 2.1. Ways of translating internationalisms in the technical text

Thus, we can see that the most numerous ways of translating internationalisms from English into Ukrainian are the methods of transliteration (28%), practical transcription (24%), as well as grammatical transformation of replacement (16%). Among the least used ways of translating internationalisms in scientific and technical texts, we highlight the combination of two transformations (4%), as well as the grammatical transformations of substituion (2%) and omission (2%).

CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, the concept of "internationalisms" should be understood as words that express concepts of international significance and exist in many languages of the world (related and unrelated), preserving a close or common meaning and phonetic-morphological structure.

Most linguists (Oliynyk A.D? Belodets I.K., Akulenko V.V., Beletsky A.A., Shakhrai O.B.) are understand internationalisms as lexemes with partially or completely common semantics that express the same concepts in different languages. Moreover, these concepts must coexist in several (at least three) languages.

Nowadays, the translation of internationalisms belongs to the actual problems of the theory and practice of translation, because certain aspects of the ways and means of translation of the studied type of vocabulary are researched not enough.

In general, the main ways of translating international vocabulary from English into Ukrainian are:

• literal translation (transliteration);

• transcription;

• practical transcription;

• descriptive translation;

• translation by replacing internationalisms with synonyms.

Also, along with the lexical translation transformations, when translating international vocabulary, various grammatical transformations are also often used: addition, omission, replacement, substitution.

Scientific and technical texts are considered to be quite specific and highly specialized material, the translation of which should be carried out only by a professional. Such texts are characterized by high accuracy, logical presentation of information, consistency and informativeness.

During the research, we looked at 50 internationalism words taken from the ASUS laptop user manual.

Having analyzed the peculiarities of the translation of internationalisms from English into Ukrainian, we note that the most used in such a translation are lexical transformations, namely - transliteration (28%) and practical transcription (24%).

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ANNEX

A

Adapter – адаптер

Administrator – адміністратор

Audio – звук

B

Battery – батарея

battery indicator – індикатор батареї

C

Cable – кабель

Camera – камера

camera indicator – індикатор камери

comfortable – комфортний

Command – команда

to control – керувати

D

Details – детальніше

Display panel – панель дисплею

disc formats – формат дисків

E

Electronic – електричний

F

Format – формат

Function – функція

I

Information – інформація

Internet – інтернет

Interface – інтерфейс

to install – інсталювати

L

Local – локальний

M

Menu – меню

Microphone jack – мікрофон

Model – модель

multimedia files – мультимедійні файли

N

Notebook – ноутбук

O

operating system – операційна система

Optical – оптичний

optical disc – оптичний диск

P

Panel **–** панель

Photo **–** фотографія

plastic - пластиковий

Printer – принтер

Port – порт

Products **–** вироби

S

Second - секунда

Series - ряд

service center – сервісний центр

To start – запустити

Start menu – меню Пуск

Status – статус

status indicator – індикатор статусу

system component – компонент системи

T

telephone – телефон

Territory – регіон

U

USB 2.0 port – порт USB 2.0

USB interface - інтерфейс USB

V

Video **–** відео

video conferencing – відео-конференція

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу інтернаціоналізмів у науково-технічних текстах. У ході написання роботи було висвітлено питання специфіки аналізу науково-технічних текстів, розглянуто поняття та типи інтернаціоналізмів, описано існуючі способи перекладу інтернаціоналізмів та основних труднощів, які може викликати їх переклад, проаналізовано зразок тексту технічного дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (інтернаціоналізмів у технічному тексті, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить способи перекладу інтернаціоналізмів та подано діаграму для зручності їх кількісного аналізу.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, інтернаціоналізм, науково-технічний текст.