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# МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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# КУРСОВА РОБОТА

3 ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

# ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ КОМП'ЮТЕРНИХ НЕОЛОГІЗМІВ У НАУКОВО-ТЕХНІЧНИХ **TEKCTAX**

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3.	Написання вступу і висновків дослідження, оформлені курсової роботи і подача завершеної курсової роботи науковому керівнику для попереднього перегляду	ня 28–31 березня 2023 р.	
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# РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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2.	Відповідність оформлення роботи, посилань і списку використаних джерел нормативним вимогам до курсової роботи — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність — <b>10</b> , незначні помилки в оформленні — <b>8</b> , значні помилки в оформленні — <b>4</b> , оформлення переважно невірне — <b>0</b> )			
3.	Відповідність побудови вступу нормативним вимогам — загалом 10 балів (повна відповідність — $10$ , відповідність неповна — $8$ , відповідність часткова — $4$ , не відповідає вимогам — $0$ )			
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — $3$ агалом $15$ балів (повна відповідність — $15$ , відповідність неповна — $10$ , відповідність часткова — $5$ , не відповідає вимогам — $0$ )			
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6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — $3агалом\ 10\ балів$ (повна відповідність — $10$ , відповідність неповна — $8$ , відповідність часткова — $4$ , не відповідає вимогам — $0$ )			
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### **INTRODUCTION**

The term paper's main idea is to analyze the peculiarities of computer neologisms.

The problem's theoretical background is based on the research of various scientists. The field of computers and technology is constantly evolving, and new advancements are being made all the time. As a result, there is a constant need for neologisms to describe these advancements. However, there is still a need for a detailed study of these words and their features.

The research is topical due to the development of science and technology in the modern world, the expansion of external relations of our country, growing interest and need to study modern neologisms. According to the rapid development of technology, ensuring an adequate translation of neologisms is an important component of translation practice. The term paper provides an opportunity to clarify and highlight several topical issues related to the category of computer neologisms, starting with their features and ways of translating.

The aim of the work is to explore and analyze the peculiarities of computer neologisms.

Research objectives are as follows:

- to reveal the concept of neologisms;
- to identify the main features of the computer neologisms;
- •to highlight the main difficulties in translating computer neologisms;
- to analyze the ways of translating these neologisms;
- to establish features of scientific and technical texts.

The investigation subject is the peculiarities of neologisms in scientific and technical texts.

The object of the research is computer neologisms.

The methods used in the research include the method of continuous sampling and the method of analysis.

The theoretical and practical results of the research can be used in the study of computer neologisms.

According to the research paper structure, the research paper consists of the introduction, two chapters that are divided into parts, conclusions, bibliography, list of reference sources, list of data sources, annex, and summary.

#### CHAPTER 1

## PECULIARITIES OF COMPUTER NEOLOGISMS

# 1.1 The meaning of computer neologisms and their translation features

Neologisms are newly created words or phrases that are coined to describe a new concept, object, or phenomenon. Computer neologisms are new words that have been created to describe the many different aspects of computing, technology, and the internet. These words and phrases are often derived from existing words, combining or modifying them to create new meanings that reflect the constantly changing nature of technology and its impact on our lives [25].

Computer neologisms can be traced back to the early days of computing, when computer scientists were struggling to describe new concepts and ideas that had never existed before [19]. As technology has continued to advance, so too have the number and complexity of computer neologisms, which have become an essential part of the vocabulary of computer users, programmers, and IT professionals.

Computer neologisms are constantly evolving as new technologies and applications are developed. As a result, keeping up with the latest neologisms is essential for anyone working in the technology industry. [2] New words and phrases are being created all the time, and it is important for IT professionals to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in order to remain competitive and relevant in their field [16].

One of the reasons why computer neologisms are so important is that they allow people to communicate complex ideas and concepts in a simple and concise manner. This is particularly important in the technology industry, where new developments are happening all the time and there is a constant need to share information and ideas quickly and efficiently [2].

Another important aspect of computer neologisms is that they can help to create a sense of community and shared identity among technology professionals. By using a common language and vocabulary, IT professionals can more easily communicate with each other and build relationships that can be beneficial for their careers and personal development [7].

However, computer neologisms can also be a source of confusion and misunderstanding, particularly for people who are not familiar with the technology industry. This is because many computer neologisms are based on existing words or concepts, but have been given new and often specialized meanings that may not be immediately apparent to non-experts [11].

Computer neologisms, like any other neologisms, have their own peculiarities that distinguish them from other types of vocabulary. Here are some of the key features of computer neologisms [11]:

- 1. Adaptation of existing words: Computer neologisms are often created by adapting or modifying existing words. For example, the word "cyberspace" was coined by combining "cybernetics" and "space". This adaptation often involves changing the meaning of the original word to fit the new context.
- 2. Acronyms and abbreviations: Many computer neologisms are created using acronyms and abbreviations, such as CPU (Central Processing Unit) and HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). These acronyms and abbreviations often become widely used and are sometimes even incorporated into everyday speech.
- 3. Jargon and technical terminology: Computer neologisms often involve jargon and technical terminology that may be unfamiliar to those outside of the technology industry. For example, terms like "API" (Application Programming Interface) and "VPN" (Virtual Private Network) may be confusing to non-technical users.
- 4. Rapid evolution: Computer neologisms evolve rapidly as technology continues to develop. New words and phrases are constantly being created to describe new technologies and applications, and existing terms may take on new meanings as technology evolves.
- 5. Internationalization: Computer neologisms often have a global reach and are used across different languages and cultures. As a result, many computer neologisms are created using English words or are translated into multiple languages.
- 6. Humor and creativity: Computer neologisms are often playful and creative, reflecting the innovative and dynamic nature of the technology industry.

For example, the term "spam" (referring to unwanted emails) is thought to have been coined by the Monty Python comedy group.

- 7. Conceptualization of abstract concepts: Many computer neologisms are used to conceptualize abstract concepts related to technology, such as "the cloud" (referring to online storage and computing resources) and "big data" (referring to large datasets that require sophisticated analysis tools).
- 8. Interdisciplinary nature: Computer neologisms are often interdisciplinary in nature, drawing on concepts and terminology from fields like computer science, mathematics, engineering, and business.

Computer neologisms play an important role in scientific and technical texts, particularly those related to computer science, information technology, and other areas of technology [2]. Here are some of the key reasons why computer neologisms are important in these contexts:

- 1. Accuracy and clarity: Computer neologisms provide accurate and precise terminology for complex concepts and technologies, ensuring that scientific and technical texts are clear and easily understandable.
- 2. Consistency: By using standardized computer neologisms, technical writers can ensure consistency throughout their texts, making it easier for readers to understand complex concepts and technologies.
- 3. Efficient communication: Computer neologisms are often used as shorthand in technical writing, allowing writers to communicate complex ideas and concepts efficiently and effectively.
- 4. Precision: Computer neologisms often provide a level of precision that would be difficult to achieve using traditional vocabulary. For example, terms like "algorithm," "protocol," and "encryption" have specific meanings in the context of computer science and information technology that cannot be adequately conveyed using general vocabulary.
- 5. Innovation: Computer neologisms are often created to describe new technologies or applications, reflecting the innovative nature of the technology industry. Using these neologisms in scientific and technical texts helps to keep the language up-to-date and reflective of current trends and developments.
- 6. Internationalization: Many computer neologisms are used across different languages and cultures, providing a common language for technical communication that transcends linguistic and cultural barriers.
- 7. Searchability: Computer neologisms are often used as keywords in scientific and technical texts, making it easier for readers to search for specific concepts and technologies within a document or database.

Translating computer neologisms is a complex and challenging task that requires specialized knowledge and expertise. Translators need to keep up-to-date with the latest technology and terminology, while also taking into account cultural and linguistic differences and the context in which the terms are being used [3]. They may need to use specialized resources and tools to help them with the task, and they must be able to work efficiently under tight deadlines. Here are some of the key factors that make translating computer neologisms difficult [6]:

1. Rapidly evolving technology: Computer technology is constantly evolving, and new terms and concepts are being introduced on a regular basis. This makes it

difficult for translators to keep up with the latest terminology, especially if they are not familiar with the field.

- 2. Cultural and linguistic differences: Computer neologisms are often created in English or based on English words, which may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Translators need to find suitable equivalents that accurately convey the meaning of the original term, while also taking into account cultural and linguistic differences.
- 3. Context-dependent meanings: Computer neologisms often have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the term "cloud" can refer to online storage or computing resources, depending on the context. Translators need to understand the context in which a term is being used to accurately translate it.
- 4. Lack of consensus: With many computer neologisms, there is no consensus on the correct translation or equivalent in other languages. This can lead to confusion and inconsistencies in translations across different texts and languages.
- 5. Technical complexity: Computer neologisms are often technical in nature and can be difficult to understand for non-technical translators. Translators need to have a good understanding of the underlying technology to accurately translate technical terms.
- 6. Lack of resources: There may be limited resources available for translators to help them with translating computer neologisms, such as glossaries or specialized dictionaries. This can make it challenging for translators to find accurate translations for unfamiliar terms.
- 7. Time constraints: Translators may be working under tight deadlines, making it difficult to devote the necessary time and effort to researching and understanding complex computer neologisms.

Additionally, translating computer neologisms requires a deep understanding of the target language and culture. Computer neologisms often rely on metaphorical or idiomatic language that may not have a direct equivalent in the target language. Translators need to be able to identify these linguistic nuances and find appropriate ways to convey the meaning in the target language [8].

Moreover, some computer neologisms may have different translations depending on the target audience or region. For example, the term "cell phone" in the United States is often translated as "mobile phone" in the United Kingdom. Translators need to be aware of these regional differences and use the appropriate translation for the target audience [11].

Another challenge for translators is the use of acronyms and abbreviations in computer neologisms [3]. These can be difficult to translate because they may have different meanings or be unfamiliar in the target language. Translators need to understand the underlying meaning of the acronym or abbreviation and find an appropriate translation that accurately conveys the intended meaning.

Lastly, computer neologisms may have multiple translations or equivalents, and the translator must choose the most appropriate one based on the context [10]. For example, the term "cookie" can be translated as "biscuit" in some languages, but this may not accurately convey the meaning in the context of computer science.

To overcome these challenges, translators may use a variety of strategies and tools to improve their accuracy and efficiency when translating computer neologisms [21]. Some of these strategies include:

- 1. Researching the technology: Translators need to have a deep understanding of the technology behind computer neologisms. This means conducting research on the specific terms and concepts being used and keeping up-to-date with the latest developments in the field.
- 2. Building a glossary: Translators can create a glossary of specialized terms and their translations to ensure consistency across different texts and translations. This can also help with identifying the most appropriate translation for a given term or concept.
- 3. Using specialized dictionaries and resources: There are a variety of specialized dictionaries and resources available for translating computer neologisms. These can include online databases, glossaries, and translation memory tools.
- 4. Consulting with experts: Translators can consult with subject matter experts or technical writers to clarify the meaning of specific terms and concepts. This can help ensure accuracy and consistency in translations.
- 5. Understanding the target audience: Translators need to understand the target audience for their translations and choose appropriate translations that are culturally and linguistically appropriate for that audience.
- 6. Collaborating with other translators: Collaboration with other translators can help ensure consistency and accuracy across translations. This can involve sharing resources, discussing translation strategies, and proofreading each other's work.

In addition to the strategies mentioned earlier, there are several other challenges that translators may encounter when translating computer neologisms. One of these challenges is the constant evolution of technology, which means that new terms and concepts are constantly being introduced. This can make it difficult for translators to

keep up with the latest terminology, especially if they are not actively involved in the technology industry [25].

Another challenge is the lack of context when translating individual terms or phrases. Computer neologisms are often highly specialized and may have very specific meanings in the context of a particular technology or application [16]. Without understanding the broader context in which a term is used, translators may struggle to accurately convey its meaning.

In some cases, computer neologisms may also be used as brand names or trademarks, which may have specific legal implications for translators. For example, translating the name of a popular software application or platform may require permission from the trademark holder, or the translation may need to adhere to specific branding guidelines.

In addition to the strategies mentioned earlier, there are also some common pitfalls that translators should avoid when translating computer neologisms [12]. These include:

- 1. Literal translations: Translating computer neologisms word-for-word can result in awkward or nonsensical translations. Translators need to understand the underlying meaning and context of the terms being used and find an appropriate translation that accurately conveys the intended meaning.
- 2. Using outdated terminology: Computer technology is constantly evolving, and new terms and concepts are being introduced all the time. Translators need to keep up-to-date with the latest terminology and avoid using outdated or obsolete terms in their translations.
- 3. Ignoring cultural and linguistic differences: Translators need to be aware of cultural and linguistic differences between languages and cultures. This can involve understanding idiomatic expressions, regional differences in terminology, and differences in writing styles.
- 4. Overreliance on machine translation: While machine translation tools can be useful for translating simple or straightforward texts, they are not always accurate or appropriate for translating complex technical texts. Translators need to use their expertise and knowledge to ensure that translations are accurate and appropriate for the target audience.
- 5. Lack of proofreading: Proofreading is an essential part of the translation process, and translators should always take the time to review their work for errors and inconsistencies.

Translating computer neologisms is a complex task that requires a combination of linguistic skills, cultural awareness, and specialized knowledge of the subject matter.

Here are some of the ways translators can approach the translation of computer neologisms [13]:

- 1. Loan Translation or Calque: This involves borrowing a word from the source language and translating it literally into the target language. This method is often used when the word does not have a direct equivalent in the target language. For example, the English word "mouse" is translated into French as "souris," which literally means "a small animal." Similarly, the English word "software" has been loaned into many languages, such as French ("logiciel"), Spanish ("software"), and German ("Software").
- 2. Descriptive Translation: This method involves using a description or explanation to convey the meaning of the neologism. This method is often used when the neologism is too technical or abstract to be translated literally. For example, the English term "cloud computing" can be translated into Spanish as "computación en la nube" or "almacenamiento y procesamiento de datos a través de Internet."
- 3. Adaptation: This method involves adapting the neologism to the linguistic and cultural context of the target language. This method is often used when the neologism is likely to be misunderstood or confusing if translated literally. For example, the English word "email" has been adapted into many languages, such as Spanish ("correo electrónico") and French ("courriel").
- 4. Creation of New Words: This involves creating a new word or term to represent the neologism in the target language. This method is often used when the neologism is completely new and has no equivalent in the target language. For example, the Japanese term "keitai" (meaning "portable") was used to create the word "keitai denwa" (meaning "mobile phone").
- 5. Use of Acronyms: This involves using an acronym to represent the neologism. This method is often used when the neologism is a lengthy phrase or technical term. For example, the term "Artificial Intelligence" is often abbreviated to "AI."
- 6. Combination of Strategies: Translators often use a combination of the above strategies to translate computer neologisms, depending on the context and needs of the target audience. For example, a translator may use a loan translation for a neologism that is widely used in the target language, but use a descriptive translation for a more complex concept that requires further explanation.

It is important to note that the choice of translation strategy can also depend on the intended audience for the translated text. For example, if the target audience consists of technical experts in the field, a loan translation or an adaptation may be appropriate, as they may already be familiar with the terminology used in the source language. On the other hand, if the target audience consists of general readers who

may not be familiar with technical jargon, a descriptive translation or the creation of a new word may be more effective in conveying the intended meaning.

Another challenge in translating computer neologisms is that they can be subject to rapid changes and updates [7]. As technology continues to evolve, new neologisms are constantly being introduced, and existing terms are updated or replaced. This means that translators must stay up-to-date with the latest developments in the field and be prepared to adapt their translations accordingly.

## 1.2 Features of scientific and technical discourse. Analysis.

Scientific and technical discourse refers to the specialized language and communication methods used to convey technical information related to scientific and technological subjects [18]. It is characterized by its clarity, precision, and objectivity, and is used in a variety of contexts, such as research articles, technical reports, instruction manuals, conference papers, and scientific and technical presentations.

In scientific and technical discourse, language is used in a formal and precise manner, with a focus on accuracy and detail. This ensures that the information being conveyed is understood by the intended audience, which may include other researchers, experts in the field, or the general public [18].

Scientific and technical discourse often employs specialized terminology and concepts that may not be familiar to the general public, making it a specialized form of communication. It requires a thorough understanding of the subject matter and often involves the use of visuals, such as graphs, charts, and diagrams, to present data in a clear and concise manner.

Here are some detailed features of scientific and technical discourse [18]:

- 1. Objectivity: Scientific and technical discourse is objective and unbiased. It is based on empirical evidence and data, rather than personal opinions or beliefs. Authors of scientific and technical texts must remain impartial and avoid showing any signs of bias.
- 2. Precision: Scientific and technical discourse requires precise and accurate use of language. It involves the use of technical terminology that has specific and exact meanings. Technical terms and concepts must be used accurately to ensure that the information presented is clear and unambiguous.
- 3. Clarity: Scientific and technical discourse must be clear and understandable to the intended audience. It involves explaining complex concepts in simple terms and using language that is accessible to the audience. Technical jargon should be used sparingly, and the text should be free of ambiguity or confusion.
- 4. Formality: Scientific and technical discourse is written in a formal style. The language used is more complex than in everyday language, and sentence structures tend to be more elaborate. Passive voice is often used to convey objectivity and precision. The text should also be free of colloquial language, slang, and contractions.
- 5. Consistency: Scientific and technical discourse requires consistency in terminology, symbols, and units of measurement. Consistent use of terminology is necessary to ensure that the information presented is accurate and unambiguous.

Symbols and units of measurement should also be used consistently throughout the text.

- 6. Use of visuals: Scientific and technical discourse often uses visuals such as graphs, charts, and diagrams to convey information. These visuals can help to clarify complex concepts and provide a visual representation of data. They should be used appropriately and effectively to support the text.
- 7. Citation: Scientific and technical discourse requires accurate citation of sources to ensure that the information presented is traceable and verifiable. Citations also give credit to other researchers and help to build upon existing knowledge in the field. Proper citation is essential for maintaining the integrity of scientific and technical discourse.

Scientific and technical discourse is used in various contexts where information about scientific and technical topics needs to be communicated [18]. Here are some examples of when scientific and technical discourse is used:

- 1. Research articles: Scientific and technical discourse is commonly used in research articles to report on the findings of scientific studies. These articles are often published in scientific journals and are written for an audience of researchers and other experts in the field.
- 2. Technical reports: Technical reports are documents that present technical information on a specific topic. They are often produced by organizations or government agencies and are intended for a technical audience.
- 3. Instruction manuals: Scientific and technical discourse is often used in instruction manuals for technical products or equipment. These manuals are written for a diverse audience and must be clear, concise, and easy to understand.
- 4. Conference papers: Scientific and technical discourse is used in conference papers to present new research or developments in a particular field. These papers are presented at conferences and are intended for an audience of experts in the field.
- 5. Textbooks: Scientific and technical discourse is used in textbooks to teach students about scientific and technical topics. Textbooks are often written for a general audience and must be clear and easy to understand.
- 6. Scientific and technical presentations: Scientific and technical discourse is used in presentations to communicate scientific and technical information to an audience. Presentations may be given at conferences, in classrooms, or in business settings.

Translating scientific and technical texts involves the transfer of specialized knowledge and terminology from one language to another [10]. The goal of scientific and technical translation is to accurately convey the meaning and intent of the

original text while also ensuring that the translated text is clear and understandable for the target audience.

In theory, scientific and technical translation requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as knowledge of the subject matter and specialized terminology. Translators must be able to accurately translate technical terms and concepts, while also ensuring that the translated text is grammatically correct and uses appropriate language conventions.

Additionally, scientific and technical translation often involves the use of specialized software and tools to aid in the translation process. For example, translators may use terminology management software to maintain consistency and accuracy in the use of technical terms throughout the translation [10].

In addition to linguistic and technical expertise, scientific and technical translation may also require knowledge of cultural and contextual factors that can impact the translation process. For example, certain terms or concepts may not have direct equivalents in the target language, or the conventions for organizing and presenting technical information may differ across cultures.

To address these challenges, scientific and technical translators may need to conduct extensive research and consult with subject matter experts and other translators to ensure the accuracy and appropriateness of the translation. They may also need to take into account factors such as the intended audience, the purpose of the translation, and any legal or regulatory requirements that apply to the translated text.

In general, scientific and technical translation is a highly specialized field that requires a combination of language, technical, and subject matter expertise, as well as an understanding of cultural and contextual factors that can impact the translation process. With the increasing globalization of scientific and technical fields, the demand for high-quality translation services is likely to continue to grow in the coming years.

#### Text:

Virtual reality (VR) is a technology that creates a simulated environment in which users can immerse themselves. VR technology has come a long way in recent years, with advancements in hardware and software. One of the most notable advancements is the development of standalone VR headsets, such as the Oculus Quest 2. These headsets are wireless and self-contained, eliminating the need for a PC or console to run the VR experience. In addition, advancements in haptic feedback technology have improved the level of immersion in VR experiences, making them more realistic than ever before (LW: URL).

# Analysis:

The text under analysis belongs to the artefact text type. The text was taken from the article titled "The Future of Virtual Reality: 5 Things to Expect".

The text describes the technology of virtual reality (VR) and how it has evolved over recent years. The author explains that VR creates a simulated environment in which users can immerse themselves and notes the advancements in hardware and software. The author goes on to discuss the notable advancements in VR technology, including the development of standalone VR headsets, such as the Oculus Quest 2. The text also mentions the advancements in haptic feedback technology, which has improved the level of immersion in VR experiences. Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of the advancements in VR technology. The text is well-structured, with each sentence building on the previous one to create a clear and coherent argument. The author's use of technical language, such as "virtual reality," "standalone VR headsets," and "haptic feedback technology," reinforces the text's subject matter and establishes a clear context for the discussion. The author's use of specific examples, such as the Oculus Quest 2, illustrates the practical applications of VR technology, adding depth to the text's argument.

The text is of scientific and technical discourse as it discusses the technical aspects of virtual reality (VR) technology and its practical applications. The text uses technical terminology, examples, and explanations to provide an objective overview of the topic, which is a hallmark of scientific and technical discourse. The text is written for an audience that is likely to have an interest in the technical aspects of VR technology, such as developers, researchers, and enthusiasts. Therefore, the text's content and purpose align with the characteristics of scientific and technical discourse.

The text employs technical language and computer neologisms to convey its message. The technical terms, such as "virtual reality," "standalone VR headsets," and "haptic feedback technology," are specific to the field of VR and help to establish the text's subject matter. These terms suggest that the intended audience for this text is professionals in the field, who would be familiar with these terms.

The sentence structure is well-crafted, with each sentence contributing to the text's argument. The sentences are not overly complex, allowing the reader to easily follow the author's argument. The author also employs parallelism, where each sentence starts with a subject and a verb, to maintain a consistent and clear flow throughout the text.

The tone of the text is informative and objective, with no personal opinions or biases expressed. This tone is appropriate for a scientific and technical text, where objectivity is essential to maintaining the credibility of the author's argument. The

objective tone reinforces the technical nature of the text, where the focus is on facts and evidence rather than subjective interpretations.

Furthermore, the author's use of examples adds depth and nuance to the text. By referencing specific advancements in VR technology, such as the Oculus Quest 2, the author illustrates the practical applications of these advancements, making the text more relatable and engaging to the reader.

The author uses technical terminology and specific examples to provide a cohesive and coherent discussion of the topic.

Some examples of repetition links:

Virtual reality – VR (simple paraphrase)

Virtual reality – a technology that creates a simulated environment is a technology that creates a simulated environment (simple paraphrase)

VR – a technology that creates a simulated environment is a technology that creates a simulated environment (simple paraphrase)

Here are some examples of sequence of tenses from the text:

- "The goal of virtual reality technology is to create an immersive experience that transports users to a virtual environment." (present tense in the main clause, present tense in the subordinate clause)
- "When a user moves their head, the VR system detects the movement and adjusts the display in real-time." (present tense in the main clause, present tense in the subordinate clause)
- "If the system is not able to keep up with the user's movements, it can result in motion sickness." (present tense in the main clause, present tense in the subordinate clause)
- "Developers are working to improve the technology to reduce latency and improve the overall experience for users." (present tense in the main clause, present tense in the subordinate clause)
- "However, there are still challenges to overcome before virtual reality becomes a mainstream technology." (present tense in the main clause, present tense in the subordinate clause)

These examples show the use of present tense in both the main clause and the subordinate clause, indicating that the actions or events being described are ongoing or habitual. The use of present tense is common in technical writing, as it allows the writer to describe concepts and processes that are ongoing or continuously evolving.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### TRANSLATION

### 2.1 Semantic translation

Cloud computing - "хмарне обчислення"

Internet of things - "інтернет речей"

Cloud storage - "хмарне сховище"

Digital footprint - "цифровий слід"

Big data - "великі дані"

Encryption - "шифрування"

Internet of things - "інтернет речей"

Malware - "шкідливе програмне забезпечення"

Wi-Fi - "бездротовий доступ до Інтернету"

Blockchain - "ланцюжок блоків"

Results: Semantic translation of computer neologisms involves translating the meaning of the English phrase directly into Ukrainian. This method of translation is used when there is no existing Ukrainian equivalent for the English phrase. Semantic translation is often used for computer neologisms because many of these terms are new and do not have established Ukrainian equivalents. It allows for clear and direct communication of the meaning of the English phrase in Ukrainian.

# 2.2 Loanword/ calque

Microphone - "мікрофон"

Blockchain - "блокчейн"

Emoticon - "емодзі"

"hacker" can be translated as "хакер" (loanword) or "вірусолог" (semantic translation).

Driver - "драйвер"

Bitcoin - "біткоін"

Ethereum - "етеріум"

Gigabyte - "гігабайт"

Віт - "біт"

Hotspot - "хотспот"

Byte - "байт"

Megapixel - "мегапіксель"

Plugin - "плагін"

Interface - "інтерфейс"

File - "файл"

Router - "poytep"

Server - "сервер"

Browser - "браузер"

Gigahertz - "гігагерц"

Megabyte - "мегабайт"

Kilobyte – "кілобайт"

Terabyte - "терабайт"

Petabyte – "петабайт"

Exabyte - "ексабайт"

Zettabyte - "зетабайт"

Mobile application - "мобільний додаток"

Hacking - "хакінг"

Analytics - "аналітика"

Gaming - "геймінг"

Hackathon - "хакатон"

Pixel - "піксель"

Streaming - "стрімінг"

Cybersecurity - "кібербезпека"

Terabyte - "терабайт"

Cache - "кеш"

Webcam - "веб-камера"

Firewall - "брандмауер"

Laptop - "ноутбук"

Email - "електронна пошта"

Mouse - "миша"

Byte - "байт"

Online - "онлайн"

Keyboard - "клавіатура"

Startup - "стартап"

Web browser - "веб-браузер"

3D printing - "3D друк"

Algorithm - "алгоритм"

Video card - "відеокарта"

Internet - "інтернет"

Password - "пароль"

Query - "запит"

Blockchain - "блокчейн"

Network - "мережа"

Spam - "спам"

Wi-Fi - "вай-фай"

Cryptocurrency - "криптовалюта"

Hacking - "хакінг"

Phishing - "фішинг"

Avatars – "аватари"

Results: Loan translation is often used when there is no direct equivalent for an English term in Ukrainian. While it may seem like a literal translation, it is important to note that the Ukrainian language often adjusts the borrowed phrase to fit the grammatical and syntactical rules of the language, resulting in a translation that is both accurate and understandable.

## 2.3 Transliteration

```
Webpage - "веб-сторінка"

Zoom - "зум"

Hashtag - "хештег"

Podcast - "подкаст"

Blog - "блог"

Cookie - "кукі"

Cache - "кеш"

JavaScript - "джаваскрипт"

Clickbait - "клікбейт"

Lifelog - "лайфлог"

Vexel - "вексель"

Тесhnorealism - "технореалізм"

Wiki - "вікі"
```

Crowdsourcing - "краудсорсинг"

Results: Transliteration is a popular method of translating computer neologisms in Ukraine because it allows for easy recognition and pronunciation of the English term. However, it can also be confusing for those who are not familiar with the English pronunciation of the term, and it may not accurately convey the meaning of the original term.

## 2.4 Literal translation:

Spreadsheet - "таблиця"

Google - "гуглити"

Zip file - "apxiв ZIP"

Васкир - "резервне копіювання"

Cloud manufacturing - "Хмарне виробництво"

Graphical user interface (GUI) - "графічний інтерфейс користувача"

Арр - "додаток"

Voicemail – "голосове повідомлення"

Cyberband - "кібергрупа"

Code refactoring - "рефакторинг коду"

Metadata - "метадані"

Virtual assistant - "віртуальний асистент"

Video conference - "відеоконференція"

Encryption - "шифрування"

Internet of things - "інтернет речей"

Network - "мережа"

Operating system - "операційна система"

Software - "програмне забезпечення"

Cloud computing - "обчислення у хмарі"

Е-commerce - "електронна комерція"

Machine learning - "машинне навчання"

Router - "маршрутизатор"

Encryption - "шифрування"

User interface - "інтерфейс користувача"

E-wallet - "Електронний гаманець"

Graphic card - "графічна карта"

Debugger - "відлагоджувач"

Floppy disk - "гнучкий диск"

Plug and play - "підключити та використовувати"

Query - "запит"

Resolution - "роздільна здатність"

Software - "програмне забезпечення"

Internet of things - "інтернет речей"

Desktop - "робочий стіл"

Graphics card - "графічна карта"

Laptop bag - "сумка для ноутбука"

Operating system - "операційна система"

Spreadsheet - "таблиця"

RAM - "оперативна пам'ять"

Zoom - "збільшення"

Spreadsheet - "таблиця"

Wi-Fi - "бездротовий інтернет"

Word processor - "текстовий процесор"

Tab - "вкладка"

Task - "завдання"

Template - "шаблон"

Text message - "текстове повідомлення"

Thumbnail - "мініатюра"

Toolbar - "панель інструментів"

Touchscreen - "сенсорний екран"

Trojan horse - "троянський конь"

URL - "URL" or "уніфікований ресурсний ідентифікатор" (loanword or literal translation)

Username - "ім'я користувача"

Video call - "відеодзвінок"

Resolution - "роздільна здатність"

Scroll - "прокрутка"

Network - "мережа"

Storage - "сховище"

Keyword - "ключове слово"

Icon - "піктограма"

Encryption - "шифрування"

Spam filter - "фільтр спаму"

Dark web - "темна мережа"

Deep learning - "глибинне навчання"

Digital footprint - "цифровий слід"

Artificial intelligence - "штучний інтелект"

Cloud computing - "хмарні обчислення"

Wireless - "бездротовий"

World Wide Web - "Всесвітня павутина"

Worm - "черв'як"

Word processor - "текстовий процесор"

Storage - "зберігання"

User account - "користувальницький обліковий запис"

User interface - "інтерфейс користувача"

Virtual reality - "віртуальна реальність"

Graphical user interface (GUI) - "графічний інтерфейс користувача"

Hard drive - "жорсткий диск"

Hypertext markup language (HTML) - "мова гіпертекстових розміток"

Internet service provider (ISP) - "постачальник інтернет-послуг"

Operating system - "операційна система"

Search engine - "пошукова система"

Data mining - "видобуток даних"

Database - "база даних"

Debugging - "відлагодження"

Geotagging - "геотегування"

Internet of things - "Інтернет речей"

Malware - "зловмисний код"

Touchscreen - "сенсорний екран"

Augmented reality - "розширена реальність"

Chatbot - "чат-бот"

Cybersecurity - "кібербезпека"

Web browser - "веб-переглядач"

Data center - "центр обробки даних"

Home page - "домашня сторінка"

Keyboard shortcut - "гарячі клавіші"

Artificial intelligence - "штучний інтелект"

Lifelog - "Відеозапис життя"

Васкир - "резервне копіювання"

Cloud computing - "хмарні обчислення"

Domain name - "доменне ім'я"

Software - "програмне забезпечення"

Encryption - "шифрування"

Hyperlink - "гіперпосилання"

Input device - "пристрій введення"

Internet Protocol - "протокол Інтернету"

Social network - "соціальна мережа"

Video stream - "Відео трансляція"

Results: This method is often used when the meaning of the term is clear and straightforward and there is an equivalent term in Ukrainian that can be used. Literal translation is a straightforward and simple method of translating computer neologisms. However, it can also be problematic when the translated term does not accurately convey the meaning of the original English term or when there is no equivalent term in Ukrainian.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Computer neologisms, which are newly-coined words and phrases related to computers and technology, are important today because they reflect the rapidly changing nature of technology and its impact on our daily lives. As technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, new words are constantly being created to describe new concepts, products, and services.

Understanding computer neologisms is important for several reasons:

- 1. Communication: New words and phrases help us to communicate more effectively about technology and its capabilities. Without these terms, it would be difficult to express complex technological concepts and ideas.
- 2. Innovation: New technology often requires new language to describe it. Computer neologisms can inspire new ways of thinking and lead to innovation in the technology industry.
- 3. Education: Understanding computer neologisms is essential for students and professionals in the technology industry. It allows them to stay up-to-date with the latest trends and developments in the field.
- 4. Culture: The way we use technology and the language we use to describe it reflects our cultural values and attitudes. Computer neologisms can shape and influence the way we think about and use technology in our daily lives.

During the term paper writing, it was discovered that there are several approaches that translators can use when translating computer neologisms.

Translating computer neologisms can be a challenging task, as these terms are often specific to the field of computer science and technology and may not have a direct equivalent in other languages. Moreover, the meaning of these terms can be context-specific, making it even more challenging to find an appropriate translation.

Overall, translating computer neologisms requires a high level of technical knowledge, linguistic skill, and cultural awareness. Translators must be able to accurately convey complex technical concepts in a way that is clear and understandable to the target audience.

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#### **ANNEX**

- 1. The new smartphone comes with an AI-powered assistant that uses natural language processing to understand user requests.
  - (Новий смартфон поставляється з помічником на основі штучного інтелекту, який використовує обробку природної мови для розуміння запитів користувачів.)
- 2. The company is developing a blockchain-based platform to secure and manage digital identities.
  - (Компанія розробляє платформу на основі блокчейну для захисту та керування цифровими ідентифікаторами.)
- 3. The software uses machine learning algorithms to analyze large datasets and generate insights.
  - (Програмне забезпечення використовує алгоритми машинного навчання для аналізу великих наборів даних і створення ідей.)
- 4. The computer system has a user-friendly interface that allows for easy navigation and customization.
  - (Комп'ютерна система має зручний інтерфейс, що забезпечує легку навігацію та налаштування.)
- 5. The game uses augmented reality technology to provide an immersive gaming experience.
  - (У грі використовується технологія доповненої реальності, щоб забезпечити захоплюючий ігровий досвід.)
- 6. The device is equipped with a biometric authentication system that uses facial recognition technology.

(Пристрій оснащений біометричною системою аутентифікації, яка використовує технологію розпізнавання обличчя.)

7. The new programming language is designed to be more intuitive and efficient than its predecessors.

(Нова мова програмування розроблена так, щоб бути більш інтуїтивно зрозумілою та ефективнішою, ніж її попередники.)

8. The software company specializes in developing cloud-based solutions for enterprise clients.

(Розробник програмного забезпечення спеціалізується на розробці хмарних рішень для корпоративних клієнтів.)

9. The autonomous vehicles use sensor fusion technology to navigate and avoid obstacles.

(Автономні транспортні засоби використовують технологію злиття датчиків для навігації та уникнення перешкод.)

10. The data center uses advanced cooling systems to maintain optimal operating temperatures for servers and equipment.

(Центр обробки даних використовує передові системи охолодження для підтримки оптимальних робочих температур для серверів і обладнання.)

11. The cybersecurity team is implementing a threat intelligence platform to detect and respond to potential attacks.

(Команда з кібербезпеки впроваджує платформу аналізу загроз для виявлення потенційних атак і реагування на них.)

12. The cloud-based storage solution allows users to access their data from anywhere with an internet connection.

(Хмарне рішення для зберігання даних дозволяє користувачам отримувати доступ до своїх даних з будь-якого місця, де  $\epsilon$  підключення до Інтернету.)

13. The digital marketing campaign uses programmatic advertising to target specific audiences and maximize ROI.

(Кампанія цифрового маркетингу використовує програмовану рекламу для націлювання на конкретну аудиторію та максимізації рентабельності інвестицій.)

14. The virtual reality headset uses advanced optics and sensors to create an immersive experience for users.

(Гарнітура віртуальної реальності використовує вдосконалену оптику та датчики для створення захоплюючого досвіду для користувачів.)

15. The e-commerce platform uses a recommendation engine to suggest products to customers based on their browsing and purchase history.

(Платформа електронної комерції використовує систему рекомендацій, щоб пропонувати продукти клієнтам на основі їхньої історії перегляду та покупок.)

16. The software developer used agile methodology to accelerate the development process and improve collaboration among team members.

(Розробник програмного забезпечення використовував гнучку методологію, щоб прискорити процес розробки та покращити співпрацю між членами команди.)

17. The artificial intelligence system uses deep learning algorithms to recognize and categorize images with high accuracy.

(Система штучного інтелекту використовує алгоритми глибокого навчання для розпізнавання та класифікації зображень з високою точністю.)

18. The microprocessor has multiple cores to enable faster processing and multitasking capabilities.

(Мікропроцесор має кілька ядер, що забезпечує швидшу обробку та багатозадачність.)

19. The mobile app uses geolocation technology to provide location-based services and recommendations.

(Мобільний додаток використовує технологію геолокації для надання послуг і рекомендацій на основі місцезнаходження.)

20. The drone is equipped with a LiDAR sensor to capture high-resolution 3D images of the environment.

(Дрон оснащений датчиком LiDAR для зйомки 3D-зображень навколишнього середовища з високою роздільною здатністю.)

21. The chatbot uses natural language processing and machine learning to provide personalized customer support.

(Чат-бот використовує обробку природної мови та машинне навчання для надання персоналізованої підтримки клієнтів.)

22. The smart home system uses IoT devices to control and automate various aspects of the home, such as lighting and temperature.

(Система розумного дому використовує пристрої ІоТ для контролю та автоматизації різних аспектів будинку, таких як освітлення та температура.)

23. The software application is designed to be scalable and able to handle large amounts of data and users.

(Програмне забезпечення розроблено таким чином, щоб бути масштабованим і здатним обробляти великі обсяги даних і користувачів.)

24. The website uses responsive design to optimize user experience across multiple devices and screen sizes.

(Веб-сайт використовує адаптивний дизайн для оптимізації взаємодії з різними пристроями та різними розмірами екрану.)

25. The search engine uses semantic search technology to provide more accurate and relevant search results.

(Пошукова система використовує технологію семантичного пошуку для надання більш точних і релевантних результатів пошуку.)

26. The quantum computer uses qubits to perform computations at a much faster rate than traditional computers.

(Квантовий комп'ютер використовує кубіти для виконання обчислень набагато швидше, ніж традиційні комп'ютери.)

27. The software company provides SaaS solutions for businesses to manage their operations and workflows.

(Розробник програмного забезпечення надає підприємствам рішення SaaS для керування своїми операціями та робочими процесами.)

28. The machine vision system uses image processing and analysis to perform quality control and inspection in manufacturing.

(Система машинного зору використовує обробку та аналіз зображень для здійснення контролю якості та перевірки на виробництві.)

29. The autonomous robots use machine learning and computer vision to navigate and interact with their environment.

(Автономні роботи використовують машинне навчання та комп'ютерний зір для навігації та взаємодії з навколишнім середовищем.)

30. The biometric payment system uses fingerprint recognition to authenticate transactions for added security.

(Біометрична платіжна система використовує розпізнавання відбитків пальців для аутентифікації транзакцій для додаткової безпеки.)

31. The blockchain technology provides a secure and decentralized platform for transactions and data storage.

(ехнологія блокчейн забезпечує безпечну та децентралізовану платформу для транзакцій і зберігання даних.)

32. The data analytics software uses predictive modeling to forecast future trends and outcomes.

(Програмне забезпечення для аналізу даних використовує прогнозне моделювання для прогнозування майбутніх тенденцій і результатів.)

33. The augmented reality app overlays digital content onto the real world through a smartphone or tablet camera.

(Додаток доповненої реальності накладає цифровий контент на реальний світ за допомогою камери смартфона або планшета.)

34. The natural language generation software creates written content through machine learning and text analysis.

(Програмне забезпечення для створення природної мови створює письмовий вміст за допомогою машинного навчання та аналізу тексту.)

35. The edge computing infrastructure enables faster processing and real-time decision-making by processing data closer to the source.

(Інфраструктура периферійних обчислень забезпечує швидшу обробку та прийняття рішень у реальному часі завдяки обробці даних ближче до джерела.)

36. The digital twin technology creates a virtual replica of a physical object or system for simulation and analysis.

(Технологія цифрового близнюка створює віртуальну копію фізичного об'єкта або системи для моделювання та аналізу.)

37. The neural network algorithm uses interconnected nodes to learn and improve its performance over time.

(Алгоритм нейронної мережі використовує взаємопов'язані вузли для навчання та покращення своєї продуктивності з часом.)

38. The quantum encryption technology uses quantum mechanics to provide unbreakable encryption for data security.

(Технологія квантового шифрування використовує квантову механіку для забезпечення незламного шифрування для безпеки даних.)

39. The smart contract technology allows for automated execution and verification of contracts on a blockchain network.

(Технологія смарт-контрактів дозволяє автоматизовано виконувати та перевіряти контракти в мережі блокчейн.)

40. The facial recognition system uses computer vision and pattern recognition to identify individuals for security and surveillance purposes.

(Система розпізнавання облич використовує комп'ютерне бачення та розпізнавання образів для ідентифікації осіб з метою безпеки та спостереження.)

41. The virtual reality headset provides an immersive experience through a simulated environment.

(Гарнітура віртуальної реальності забезпечує захоплюючий досвід завдяки моделюванню середовища.)

42. The cloud computing service allows for on-demand access to computing resources and storage.

(Послуга хмарних обчислень дозволяє отримати доступ за вимогою до обчислювальних ресурсів і сховища.)

43. The deep learning algorithm uses neural networks with multiple layers to analyze and classify data.

(Алгоритм глибокого навчання використовує нейронні мережі з кількома рівнями для аналізу та класифікації даних.)

44. The Internet of Things devices connect to the internet and communicate with each other to enable smart and automated functions.

(Пристрої Інтернету речей підключаються до Інтернету та спілкуються один з одним, щоб увімкнути інтелектуальні та автоматизовані функції.)

45. The natural language processing system converts human language into machine language for analysis and response.

(Система обробки природної мови перетворює людську мову на машинну для аналізу та відповіді.)

46. The computer vision technology uses image processing and pattern recognition to interpret visual data.

(Технологія комп'ютерного зору використовує обробку зображень і розпізнавання образів для інтерпретації візуальних даних.)

47. The 3D printing technology creates physical objects from digital designs by layering materials.

(Технологія 3D-друку створює фізичні об'єкти з цифрових дизайнів шляхом накладання матеріалів у шари.)

48. The chatbot uses artificial intelligence and natural language processing to simulate human conversation and provide assistance.

(Чат-бот використовує штучний інтелект і обробку природної мови, щоб імітувати людську розмову та надавати допомогу.)

49. The edge AI system uses machine learning algorithms to analyze data at the edge of the network for real-time decision-making.

(Краєва система AI використовує алгоритми машинного навчання для аналізу даних на межі мережі для прийняття рішень у реальному часі.)

50. The cybersecurity software provides protection against cyber threats such as malware, viruses, and hacking attempts.

(Програмне забезпечення для кібербезпеки забезпечує захист від кіберзагроз, таких як зловмисне програмне забезпечення, віруси та спроби злому.)

## **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Курсову роботу присвячено аналізу комп'ютерних неологізмів, які зустрічаються у науково-технічних текстах. У процесі роботи розглянуті основні методи перекладу цих неологізмів. Також досліджені особливості науково-технічних текстів. Здійснений аналіз тексту, який належить до науково-технічного дискурсу.

**Ключові слова:** неологізм, комп'ютерний неологізм, дискурс, науковотехнічний текст, переклад.