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КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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Захист

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**КУРСОВА РОБОТА**

**З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ**

**ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ПСЕВДОІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ  
ЛЕКСИКИ**

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Керівник курсової роботи \_\_\_\_\_  
(підпис)

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

студентка 4 курсу, ПА 20-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова: усний і письмовий переклад

Тема роботи Неологізми, що виникли внаслідок російської агресії проти України: перекладацький аспект.

Науковий керівник Васютіна Наталія Олександрівна, викладач

Дата видачі завдання \_\_\_ вересня 2022 року

**Графік виконання курсової роботи**

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

Науковий керівник \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

Студент \_\_\_\_\_ (підпис)

## РЕЦЕНЗІЯ НА КУРСОВУ РОБОТУ З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

студентка 4 курсу, ПА 20-19 групи, факультету перекладознавства КНЛУ спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.041 Германські мови і літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська, освітньо-професійної програми Англійська мова: усний і письмовий переклад

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№ п/п	Критерії	Оцінка в балах
1.	Наявність основних компонентів структури роботи — <i>загалом 5 балів</i> (усі компоненти присутні – <b>5</b> , один або декілька компонентів відсутні – <b>0</b> )	
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 — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
4.	Відповідність огляду наукової літератури нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 15 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>15</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>10</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>5</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
5.	Відповідність практичної частини дослідження нормативним вимогам — <i>загалом 20 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>20</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>15</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>10</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	
6.	Відповідність висновків результатам теоретичної та практичної складових дослідження — <i>загалом 10 балів</i> (повна відповідність – <b>10</b> , відповідність неповна – <b>8</b> , відповідність часткова – <b>4</b> , не відповідає вимогам – <b>0</b> )	

Усього набрано балів: \_\_\_\_\_

Оцінка:

“До захисту”

\_\_\_\_\_ (42-70 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

“На доопрацювання”

\_\_\_\_\_ (0-41 балів)

\_\_\_\_\_ (підпис керівника)

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” \_\_\_\_\_ 2023 р.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу псевдоінтернаціональної лексики у науковому дискурсі. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі фразеології, описано існуючі способи перекладу псевдоінтернаціональної лексики у науковому дискурсі, проаналізовано зразок тексту наукового дискурсу і здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (псевдоінтернаціональної лексики наукового дискурсу, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблиці, що містить можливі способи перекладу фразеологічних одиниць.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, перекладацький аналіз, псевдоінтернаціональна лексика, науковий дискурс.

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## INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development of globalization and information technology, international exchange has become an integral part of our lives. In this context, there is a need to translate texts from one language to another in order to preserve the content and effective communication. However, various linguistic, cultural and social challenges are encountered during translation, in particular when translating pseudo-internationalisms. This Paper work will consider the peculiarities of the translation of pseudo-international vocabulary and the methods of its effective translation.

Translating pseudo-international vocabulary is one of the most difficult tasks for a translator. This is because such words often have different meanings or are used in different contexts in different languages. For example, the word "football" in English means football, and in the American language - American football. Therefore, when this word is translated into another language, its meaning must be determined depending on the context. Otherwise, misinterpretation and misunderstanding of the content of the text may occur.

One of the problems when translating pseudo-international words is their multiple meaning, that is, they can have different meanings depending on the language and culture.

**The object** of research is ways of translation of pseudo-internationalisms in English and Ukrainian scientific discourse.

**The subject** of research is the process of studying lexical translation transformations and linguistic and stylistic features.

**The aim** of the research is to consider the ways of translation of pseudo-internationalisms in English and Ukrainian scientific discourse.

The following research **methods** were used in the course of the work: comparative method, contextual-interpretive analysis, calculation method. the method of selection and processing of language material and the method of component analysis were applied. Functional and translation analysis was used in the work on the translation of pseudo-internationalisms of English-language scientific discourse.

The **practical significance** of the research lies in the possibility of further use of its results in translation studies and research.

The **theoretical significance** of the study lies in the generalization of theoretical knowledge about pseudo-internationalisms, their classification and also about the essence and functional features of modern English-language scientific discourse.

**Structure of work.** The work consists of the Introduction, 2 Chapters, Conclusions, Bibliography and 2 Annexes.



## CHAPTER 1

### THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF PSEUDO-INTERNATIONALISMS

#### 1.1 Definition and characteristics of pseudo-internationalisms

The number of international units includes a small group of words known as "false friends of the translator". They are called so because, although their external form resembles Ukrainian words, their direct translation into Ukrainian with the closest sounding word can lead to a gross error and even distort the meaning of the sentence. Nowadays, the term "false friends of the translator" is most often used, when the authors touch on the problems of the theory and practice of translation.

The first attempts to describe lexical internationalisms and false friends of the translator were made in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, for a long time this important layer of linguistic means was considered as an exclusively European phenomenon. A new stage in the development of this problem began at the end of the 50s of the 20th century, when the most significant signs of internationalism and false friends of the translator were established. Such scientists as V.V. Akulenko, L.S. Barkhudarov, A.A. Beletskyi, I.K. Belodets, V.V. Vynogradov, M.N. Volodina, V.I. Karaban, V.M. Komissarov, I.V. Korunets, Yu.S. Maslov, V.L. Muravyov, I.A. Nosenko, V.I. Perebijnis, Ya.I. Retzker, O.B. Shahray, O.D. Schweitzer and others. So, on the one hand, this problem has been considered by many linguists for a long time, and on the other hand, it has not yet been fully investigated, since scientists have not yet reached an agreement on the terminology for describing this lexical phenomenon and the classification of false friends of translators (FFT).

In French linguistics they received the name "*faux amis du traducteur*" - "false friends of the translator". This term became established in English, as well as Ukrainian linguistics. The term 'translator's false friends' has the advantage before French '*traquenards*', English '*language traps*' or also the term 'misleading words of foreign origin' is used, German '*irreführende Fremdwörter*' (misleading foreign words) or English '*deceptive cognates*', the term FDP has the advantage that it allows to describe all words of this type, not limited to individual cases.

The difficulties of the translation of pseudointernationalisms are, first of all, in the similar form of words in the source language and the translation language. The reasons for the existence of such a form can be different, but most often it is the result of mutual influence of languages or random coincidences [18: 6-77].

Historically, "translator's false friends" are the result of mutually influenced languages, in a limited number of cases they can arise as a result of random coincidences, and in related, especially closely related languages, they are based on related words that go back to common prototypes in the base language. Their total number and the role of each of the possible sources in their formation turn out to be different for each specific pair of languages, being determined by genetic and historical ties of languages.

In a broad sense, FDP is a manifestation of psycholinguistic mixing of languages, namely interference, i.e. assimilation in the linguistic consciousness of a non-native language to the structure of the native language, partial identification and mixing of two language systems, which leads to errors in speaking in one, and sometimes in both languages. Historically, FDPs are the result of mutual influence of languages, or arise as a result of random coincidences. The total number of FDPs and the role of each of the possible

sources in their emergence are different for each specific pair of languages, depending on their genetic and historical connections.

In the English and Ukrainian languages, there are several thousand words of this type and in most cases, they are direct or indirect borrowings from a common source. Often this is international or pseudo-international vocabulary or parallel formations from such borrowings. The results of actual Ukrainian-English contacts are presented much less: words of English origin in the Ukrainian language and words of Ukrainian origin in English [11:242].

I.V. Korunets notes that when we encounter FFTs in the English and Ukrainian languages, we most often deal with polysemous words, which are a characteristic feature of the modern English language and are less characteristic of the Ukrainian language [9: 448].

You can find the example in the table below.

Table 1.1.

conductor	кондуктор	True internationalism
	провідник	International calque
	диригент	Pseudo internationalism
	керівник	Pseudo internationalism
	громовідвід	International calque
	провід	International calque

All other meanings expressed by the English '*conductor*' have different linguistic forms in the Ukrainian language. In practice, such words cause great difficulties for translators and make the translation process rather complicated, because when translating them, first of all, a corresponding international word in the Ukrainian language is suggested, and the translator often overlooks other meanings of words in other spheres of use.

The number of "false friends of the translator" is large. Sometimes such an English word can have several meanings, one of which will coincide with the meaning of the corresponding Ukrainian word. In this case, you need to focus on the context and choose the correct, and not the most accessible value. In the course of translation activities, it is not always possible to check the meaning of a word in a dictionary, so an interpreter must know common lexical units related to "false friends". It is clear that for persons who have the basics of a second language false identifications occur only in identical parts of speech: nouns are translated by nouns, etc., while homonymy of parts of speech usually does not cause complications. From a semantic point of view, words that refer to similar or adjacent semantic fields that can be found in similar contexts appear to be misleading; clearly coincident lexemes. Differences in pairs of "false friends of the translator" can be noticeable in the conceptual content, realities, stylistic characteristics and lexical compatibility; in practice, all types of differences are often intertwined [13:14]

When comparing the English and Ukrainian languages, it is possible to find many words that are similar in sound and spelling. Basically, these borrowings, either from one language to another, or in both languages from a third common source: as a rule, from Latin, French, Greek (*parliament, diplomat, method, theory*). Words of this kind can both help and hinder the translator. They show help in those cases when the meaning and sound of the word coincide. Regardless of the context, the word *zinc* will sound like *цинк*; *chameleon* as *хамелеон*; *panorama* as *панорама*; *classical music* as *класична музика*. Such vocabulary is usually called international. For those who study the language, these words serve as a support on which the content of the text is built [14: 57].

In the English and Ukrainian languages, words of this type are mostly direct or indirect borrowings from a common third source (more often than not,

these are international or pseudo-international vocabulary, or parallel derivatives of such borrowings). In the English and Ukrainian languages, "false friends of the translator", which number several thousand words, are found within four parts of the language: nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs. In a sufficiently large number, non-single words appear in this role, and all representatives of the corresponding word-forming forms.

At first glance, it may seem that the "false friends of the translator" are capable of misleading only people who are starting to learn the language and have a poor knowledge of it. In fact, as researchers of this lexical category note, the situation is the opposite: the bulk of "false friends" (with the exception of a few, the most obvious cases, mainly related to homonymy) turns out to be dangerous precisely for people who confidently and practically satisfactorily use the language, although they allow false identifications of individual elements of the systems of foreign and native languages. This is how numerous semantic calques and cases of violations of lexical compatibility or stylistic agreement arise not only in the processes of using foreign speech, but also in translations into the native language and even in the original word usage in the native language.

The main sources of such errors are relations of similarity or apparent and near-identity of the material of both languages in terms of sound or function. The difficulties of translating international vocabulary lie in the fact that a translator, especially a beginner, often forgets about such a concept as usage, and, being under the impression of a familiar graphic form of a word, allows literalisms in the translation and violates the norms of the native language (source language), especially in the field of word compatibility. Meanwhile, "words associated and identified" (due to the similarity in terms of expression) in two languages, in terms of content or usage do not fully correspond or even

completely do not correspond to each other. Thus, the translator should know both the patterns and methods of translating international English words. [2:2]

Pseudo-international words are lexical units in different languages, similar in form but different in meaning. In the late 60s, there was even a special dictionary of such words. Pseudo-international words also arose as a result of borrowing, but the word was not borrowed in all meanings, but only in one, or two languages borrowed the same word from a third, but in different meanings, or, finally, in the process of borrowing, the word undergoes a fundamental rethinking [10:20].

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In oral speech, the extralinguistic situation itself often suggests the correct meaning. When translating a written text, we are deprived of such additional support. Although the external similarity of the words is so great that some, even experienced translators make mistakes. For the translator pseudo-international vocabulary is especially dangerous. For such cases, there are the following rules:

1. It should not be forgotten that in a number of words in both languages, the similarity is purely formal - they do not have any common common meaning. At the same time, the context reminds us that the correspondence is false. This usually happens due to the fact that multilingual analogues belong to the same range of concepts. For example: the English word decade and the Ukrainian word dekada mean a certain period of time, but the first is a decade,

and the second is ten days. The English word biscuit and the Ukrainian biskvyt refer to the culinary sphere, but the first is a dry cookie, a galette, and the second is a pastry made of sweet buttery dough [12:15].

2. Even more insidious are the words which, while having a common meaning with the corresponding Ukrainian words, have another meaning that is not characteristic of the latter. For example, fiction is not only fiction, but also fiction, fiction, false is not only false, but also false, artificial, officer is not only an officer, but also an official, a policeman, a captain on a ship, etc.. Such examples make up most of the pseudo-international vocabulary, so they need special attention. Insurance can only be a very careful check of the context and a dictionary check of all the meanings of the word [12:15].

3. Very often, even in those cases when the same meaning common to Ukrainian and English is realized in the context, it is necessary to abandon the correspondence of the same name due to different norms of conjugacy. For example, if *Administration of the USA* is translated as *коаліційний уряд*. When translating a phrase composed entirely of international words *theoretical and organization defects*, it is desirable to slightly change the last word: *теоретичні та організаційні провали*. Sometimes, under the pressure of compatibility standards, it is very convenient to use a ready-made cliché in translation: "...the general and his fellow officers" and others. The use of such stable combinations makes the text sound natural and to some extent compensates for possible stylistic losses in other parts of the text.

4. It should not be neglected that the same name correspondences in both languages may have different emotional and evaluative colors. Until recently, the Ukrainian word businessman had a negative connotation, although in English, from which it was borrowed, it is used mostly neutrally. Therefore,

when translating, it was often necessary to use a combination: business people, representatives of business circles [12:16].

Semantic inconsistencies are often related to the fact that in one language a word can have a more general meaning, and in another - a more specific one. Semantic relations between international words can be as follows:

- full semantic correspondence;
- complete mismatch of meanings;
- partial mismatch of meanings.

The group of complete mismatches includes words that are not quite similar in form, but which can cause false associations and be identified with each other, despite the difference in their meanings. For example, the word *humanity* is translated into English as *гуманність*, not *гуманізм*. The reasons for these mistakes lie not in the foreign language context, but in the weak linguistic orientation of the translator himself [6: 181-182].

In general, there are two options for partial inconsistencies:

1. A Ukrainian word coincides with an English word, but only in one of its several meanings.

This group of pseudo-international vocabulary includes a large number of words whose translation causes significant difficulties. For example, the word *revolution* means not only a *революція*, but also *реакційний переворот*; *champion* - not only a *чемпіон*, but also a *переможець, захисник, борець*; *popular* - not only *популярний*, but also *ик, борець*; *popular* – not only *популярний*, but *доступний, поширений*. [1:10]

Thus, when translating, it is necessary to pay attention to the frequency of use of a particular meaning of an English word, which often helps to choose the correct translation option.



2. A Ukrainian word has a meaning that is absent in its English equivalent [8:208].

This case is much less common: the Ukrainian translation has several meanings, and only one corresponds to the English one. In this case, the context does not show the translator that such a translation is incorrect. You don't need to rely on the context, especially when the lexical items in the two languages belong to the same range of concepts. This usually happens when a word is borrowed from a third language: for example, the word аудиторія is broader than the English *auditorium*.

3. Ukrainian and English words that are similar in form do not coincide in any sense.

- *complexion* - not a body type, but *колір обличчя*;
- *magazine* - not *магазин*, but *журнал*;
- *decade* - not a *декада* (ten days), but a *декада* (*десятиріччя*);
- *fabric* - not *фабрика*, but *тканина*;
- *balloon* - not *балон*, but *повітряна кулька* [1:10].

4. Ukrainian and English words that are similar in form and close in meaning, but differ in stylistic connotations: the English words *ambition*, *career* have neutral meanings, while their Ukrainian counterparts *амбіція та кар'єра* in some cases can be considered as words with negative connotation [1:10].

## 1.2. Classification of pseudo-internationalisms

Language material, coupled with actual usage, shows that FFs can be divided into several types:

- a) false friends proper (absolute pseudo internationalisms);
- b) occasional or accidental false friends;
- c) pseudo false friends [5:128 p.].

False friends proper can be complete (absolute) false friends (pairs of words in the respective languages which are monosemantic in both or one language and this meaning differs from that of its counterpart), partial false friends (pairs of words in the respective languages where the Language One word is more polysemantic than Language Two word, i.e. in one or several meanings the words are identical but in some meaning they are different), and nuance differentiated word pairs (have the same denotative meaning, yet have slight semantic, usually connotative differences). The difference can have a variety of reasons and features: semantic limits, register (stylistic) differences, frequency of use, collocation limitations, diachronic digression [4:18 p.].

Occasional FFs could be defined as word pairs that are similar by almost pure coincidence, not by common etymology – these are non-cognate interlingual analogues. They lack the etymological link and normally belong to a different logico-subject group which usually helps differentiate them, especially because they stand isolated only in dictionaries, while context usually helps avoid misunderstanding, acts as a life saver.

Pseudo false friends are non-existent word pairs and accordingly rarely discussed. The language learner builds a nonexistent word on the basis of the native word, usually believing that the native word must have a corresponding identical foreign word. Though theoretically hypothetical, any teacher will have met these in the speech of the students. The pseudo friend is usually

created on the basis of false analogy, belief that lexeme (usually international) must have the same use in other language. For example, there is no *blocade* in French while Latvian *blokade* (a loan from German *die Blockade*), being similar to loans from French *kanonade* (cannonade), *glisade* (glis- sade), traditionally leads to the pseudo friend use [3:13].

### **1.3 Specifics of scientific discourse text analysis**

Scientific discourse is a form of communication that is used to convey information and ideas within the scientific community. This type of discourse involves a specific language and style that is unique to the scientific community. It is a complex and technical form of communication that requires a deep understanding of the subject matter and the ability to effectively communicate complex concepts to a specialized audience.

One of the defining features of scientific discourse is its use of specialized terminology. Scientific language is often precise and technical, using specific terms to describe concepts and phenomena. This precise language is necessary to accurately convey complex scientific ideas and theories. For example, in the field of physics, terms like quantum mechanics, gravitational waves, and string theory have specific meanings that are used to describe specific phenomena [15:19].

Another important feature of scientific discourse is its reliance on evidence-based reasoning. Scientific claims are not accepted based on opinion or belief, but rather on empirical evidence that has been gathered through observation and experimentation. Scientific discourse relies on the scientific method, which involves the formulation of hypotheses, the testing of those hypotheses through experimentation, and the revision of those hypotheses based on the results of those experiments [17:6].

In addition to precise language and evidence-based reasoning, scientific discourse also involves a high degree of formality. Scientific writing is often structured and organized in a way that is different from other forms of communication. For example, scientific papers are typically divided into sections, such as introduction, methodology, results, and discussion. This

structure allows scientists to clearly present their findings and conclusions in a way that is easy to understand.

Scientific discourse is an essential part of the scientific community. It allows scientists to communicate their ideas and findings to their peers and to the broader public. By using precise language, evidence-based reasoning, and a formal structure, scientists are able to effectively communicate complex concepts and advance our understanding of the world around us.

Scientific discourse translation requires a careful consideration of the technical terminology, style, and tone of the original text, as well as the needs and expectations of the target audience. By taking these factors into account, translators can produce high-quality translations that accurately convey scientific concepts and findings to a global audience.

Further I will provide the fragment of the text of scientific discourse.

***"The Effect of Sleep Deprivation on Cognitive Performance in Medical Residents"***

*Sleep deprivation is a common issue among medical residents due to their demanding schedules. This study aimed to investigate the effect of sleep deprivation on cognitive performance in medical residents. A total of 50 medical residents were recruited for the study and divided into two groups: sleep-deprived and non-sleep-deprived. The sleep-deprived group was kept awake for 24 hours prior to the cognitive testing, while the non-sleep-deprived group was allowed to sleep normally. The cognitive performance of both groups was assessed using a battery of cognitive tests, including working memory, attention, and executive function. The results showed that the sleep-deprived group had significantly lower performance on all cognitive tests compared to the non-sleep-deprived group. These findings suggest that sleep deprivation has a negative impact on cognitive performance in medical residents, which may have implications for patient care and safety [16].*

The text under analysis headlined “*The Effect of Sleep Deprivation on Cognitive Performance in Medical Residents*” belongs to artefact types of texts that first reflect the real world. It is of scientific discourse.

The text was taken from a scientific research study investigating the effect of sleep deprivation on cognitive performance in medical residents. The text is aimed at the scientific community and medical professionals, particularly those interested in the fields of sleep, cognition, and medical education. This is evident from the use of technical terms related to these fields, such as "cognitive performance," "working memory," "attention," and "executive function."

**The communicative aim** of the textual information is to report the results of the study and its implications for patient care and safety. The text aims to persuade the reader that sleep deprivation has a negative impact on cognitive performance in medical residents, and thus there is a need for interventions to mitigate the effects of sleep deprivation on medical professionals. The text also emphasizes the importance of addressing sleep deprivation in medical education and training programs to ensure safe and effective patient care.

1) Structural level of the text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion.

Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

- simple lexical repetition: the sleep-deprived;
- complex lexical repetition 50 medical residents;
- complex paraphrase 50 medical residents, the sleep-deprived group;
- co-reference: the sleep-deprived group and the non-sleep-deprived group;
- substitution: cognitive tests and "a battery of cognitive tests" refer to the same thing.

B. Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure is ensured by sequence of tenses.

C. Compound and complex sentences, as well as the use of conjunctions and prepositions, ensure grammatical cohesion.

2) **Semantic level establishes** the macroproposition of the text is that sleep deprivation negatively affects the cognitive performance of medical residents, which may have implications for patient care and safety. The text presents evidence from a study involving 50 medical residents who were divided into sleep-deprived and non-sleep-deprived groups and tested for cognitive performance using a battery of tests. The results showed that the sleep-deprived group had significantly lower performance on all cognitive tests compared to the non-sleep-deprived group. This evidence supports the macroproposition that sleep deprivation has a negative impact on cognitive performance in medical residents and highlights the potential consequences for patient care and safety.

3) Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

a) **Tropes.** There are no obvious tropes in this scientific text. Tropes are figurative or metaphorical language used to create a rhetorical effect or to convey a message in a more vivid and imaginative way. However, scientific texts are usually written in a straightforward and objective manner, focusing on presenting facts and research findings rather than on using figurative language. Therefore, it is not common to find tropes in scientific discourse.

b) The author used **special vocabulary**, that is "medical residents", "cognitive performance", "working memory", "attention", "executive function", and "patient care and safety". These terms are specific to the medical profession and are not commonly used in everyday language. The use of this specialized vocabulary is necessary for the clarity and accuracy of the text, as it conveys precise meanings and concepts related to the topic of the study.

## CHAPTER 2

### POSSIBLE WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF PSEUDO-INTERNATIONALISMS

#### 2.1 Transcoding

"False friends of the translator", unlike true internationalisms, are translated not by transliteration or transcribing, but by searching for dictionary equivalents. Unambiguous "false friends of the translator" have only one translation equivalent (unambiguous equivalent):

English: *"The factory produced steel **billets** which were then processed into various products such as rods, wires, and pipes."* (CD, URL)

Ukrainian: *"На заводі виготовляли сталеві **заготовки**, які потім переробляли на різні продукти, такі як стержні, дроти та труби."*

In this case the word *billet* was translated as *заготовка* and not *білет* as it may seem at first glance. The word *billet* according to the dictionary means a piece of semifinished iron or steel nearly square in section made by rolling an ingot or bloom. So, we find a dictionary equivalent and use calque in order to achieve adequate translation.

*"The **transformer** converts high-voltage electricity from the power grid into lower-voltage electricity that can be used in homes and businesses."* (E, URL).

Translation into Ukrainian: *"**Трансформатор** перетворює електроенергію високої напруги з електричної мережі на електроенергію низької напруги, яку можна використовувати в будинках та бізнес-центрах."*

In this sentence the word *transformer* was translated as *трансформатор*. We also refer to the dictionary to find the meaning of this word. The word



transformer specifically means a device employing the principle of mutual induction to convert variations of current in a primary circuit into variations of voltage and current in a secondary circuit.

Let us take another example.

English: *There are various types of forging, stamping and pressing **machines**, each type designed for specific purpose* (ZTW, URL).

Ukrainian: *Існують різні типи кувальних та штампувальних **верстатів** та пресів, при цьому кожний з них призначений для конкретної мети.*

A word in the target language can have a meaning that the word in the source language does not have. For example, the word *machine* in English can be translated as *верстат*, *механізм*, while in Ukrainian we also use a word *машина* for which the English equivalent is car.

English: *"The chemist heated the mixture in the **matrass** until it reached the desired temperature."* (MW, URL)

Ukrainian: *"Хімік нагрівав суміш у **колбі** з круглим дном, поки не досягнув бажаної температури."*

*Matrass* is a less common variant spelling of the word "flask" in English, and is typically used to refer to a specific type of laboratory flask with a round bottom. While making a translation you have to be extremely careful and find out the meaning of the word. It is imperative to refer to a dictionary, because at first glance it may seem that this word is the equivalent of the Ukrainian word *матрац* which means soft, thick bedding for lying down.

English: *"The **instrument** panel provides real-time information about the aircraft's status."* (FAA, URL)

Ukrainian: *"**Приладова** панель надає інформацію в режимі реального часу про стан літака."*

In this case, the word of the source language does not match the word of the target language in all senses, but only in one. The transformation is to replace the word "*instrument panel*" with "*приладова панель*". The word "*instrument*" in English has different meanings while in Ukrainian it has only the equivalent "*інструмент*" which means "tool", while in English it has other meanings. So in this sentence the translation is done through concretization, where the generic name "*instrument*" is replaced by the specific name "*приладова панель*", which more accurately conveys the meaning of the English expression. We use loan translation in this case - literal translation according to one of the dictionary meanings of a lexical unit.

Ukrainian: *Використання позитивних когнітивних повідомлень.* (U, URL)

English: *Use positive cognitive messages.*

In this sentence, we used two methods to translate it. First, we translated the word *когнітивних* using the transliteration method, and the word *повідомлень* was translated by calquing, i.e. in this case we used the methods of partial transliteration and calquing.

Ukrainian: *Когнітивно-поведінкове консультування (також називається когнітивно-поведінкова терапія) - систематичний підхід, що сприяє зміні поведінки.* (U, URL)

English: *Cognitive-behavioral counseling (also called cognitive-behavioral therapy) is a systematic approach to helping you change your behavior.*

In this case, we used the method of partial transliteration and calque (i.e. literal translation) to convey a foreign reality.

Ukrainian: *Значення опору деяких типів резисторів, особливо високовольтних і високомегаомних, може змінюватися залежно від прикладеної напруги.* (OTE, URL)

English: *The **impedance** value of some types of resistors, especially high-voltage and high-megaohm resistors, may vary depending on the applied **voltage**.*

The translation of the term *напруга* as *voltage* is a calque - a direct transfer of a term from one language to another without changing the form or structure of the sentence.

The study of 50 sentences with pseudo-internationalisms revealed that transcoding, namely semantic calques, is used in translation of such phraseological units. Out of 50 sentences, such transformations were used in only 6 sentences. In addition, in some cases, the method of partial transliteration was used along with the calque.

To sum up, the transcoding can be used in the translation of psuedo-internationalisms, but its use is not frequent. Transcoding is used in 12% of 100% of translations.

Tabl. 2.1

<i>English</i>	<i>Ukrainian</i>	<i>Transformation</i>
matrass	колба	calque
instrument	прилад	calque
cognitive messages	КОГНІТИВНІ ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ	partial transliteration and calquing
cognitive-behavioral counseling	КОГНІТИВНО- ПОВЕДІНКОВЕ КОНСУЛЬТУВАННЯ	partial transliteration and calque
напруга	voltage	calque
machines	верстат	calque
transformer	трансформатор	calque

billets	заготовки	calque
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## 2.2. Lexical and semantic transformations

Ukrainian: "У вигляді катода використовують металеві оксиди, зокрема **оксиди земель**, такі як оксид ітрію." (ZHFH, URL).

English: "Metal oxides are used as cathodes, including rare earth metals such as yttrium oxide."

In this example, "рідкісні землі" is a pseudo-international vocabulary, as this term is not standard in English, and the term "rare earth metals" is usually used.

The transformation used in this example is **generalization** of the specific name "yttrium oxide" with the more general name "metal oxides", since the English version does not contain a specific name but provides general information about the use of metal oxides as cathodes.

Let us take another example:

English: "The software supports various **languages**" (T, URL).

Ukrainian: "Програмне забезпечення підтримує різні **мови програмування**."

In this case we use the **concretization** of the general term to a more specific and concrete term. In this case, the English word *languages* is a generic term that can include any programming languages, and the Ukrainian translation *мови програмування* specifies this term to a more specific and concrete term.

Thus, the use of the concretisation transformation helps to avoid ambiguity in the translation and allows you to convey a more accurate meaning of the source text. This transformation is often used in technical translation, where accuracy and clarity of speech are particularly important.

English: "**Media professionals** must adhere to strict ethical standards" (TBM, URL).

Ukrainian: "**Працівники засобів масової інформації** повинні дотримуватися жорстких етичних стандартів."

In this example, a transformation from a genitive to a species name has taken place. In the original sentence, *media professionals* is a generic name that refers to *працівників засобів масової інформації* in general. In the Ukrainian translation, this phrase has been replaced by a more general generic name, *працівники засобів масової інформації*, which covers a wider range of jobs in this field.

Thus, with the help of the **generalisation**, a more specific name was replaced by a more general, which makes it possible to convey the general idea of the original sentence.

After a careful and detailed study of 50 sentences from the texts of scientific discourse in two languages, it can be concluded that the use of lexical semantic transformations for the translation of pseudo-internationalisms is extremely rare. Out of 50 sentences, only three sentences show the use of such translation transformations as generalisation and concretisation, two examples of concretisation and one of generalisation. In terms of percentage, their use is 6% of the total number. This suggests that they are not quite widespread in their use for translating pseudo-internationalisms.

*Tabl.2.2*

<b>English</b>	<b>Ukrainian</b>	<b>Transformation</b>
оксиди земель	rare earth metals	concretization
languages	Мови програмування	generalization
media professionals	працівники засобів масової інформації	concretization

### 2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations

Multiple-meaning "false friends of the translator" have several translation equivalents, depending on the number of lexical meanings (lexical and semantic variants). Such words are translated by searching for variant equivalents in a dictionary. In this case, we solve the problem of choosing one adequate variant equivalent of the original word from several given in the dictionary. To translate a word correctly, it is necessary to accurately determine the lexical and semantic variant of the word (i.e., in which sense it is used). This is done on the basis of information about the subject matter (subject area) of the text and the sentence being translated, the nature of the correspondence between the content of the sentence in which the translator's false friend word is used, the content of the entire text and the semantic coherence of the lexical elements of the sentence.

For example:

English: "*According to the **data** from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the 2020 hurricane season was one of the most active on record*" (NOA, URL).

Ukrainian: "*За **даними** Національного управління океанічних та атмосферних досліджень, сезон ураганів 2020 року був одним з найбільш активних в історії.*"

Here, the word *data* is similar in sound and spelling to the word *дана* in Ukrainian but has completely different lexical meaning. For correct translation, translators need to refer to dictionaries to determine the exact lexical meaning of a word and its equivalent in the target language. In this case, it is determined that the word *data* defines as information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered and used to help decision-making, or information in an electronic form that can be stored and used by a computer. In Ukrainian language we have a word *дані* with almost the same meaning. So,

here we have a substitution of one word for another, which has almost the same meaning.

I can provide another example.

**English:** *The device has a high-resolution display and a powerful processor, making it ideal for graphic design and video editing* (A, URL)

**Ukrainian:** *Пристрій має дисплей з високою роздільною здатністю та потужний процесор, що робить його ідеальним для графічного дизайну та редагування відео.*

The transformation used in this case is a synonymous substitution, as the word *resolution* is synonymous with *роздільна здатність* in the context of the technical specification of screens and images. In this case, we use a synonym to more accurately convey the meaning of the original text into the target language.

The consequence of a translator's inattentive attitude to the translation of "translator`s fake friends" can be unjustified semantic calquing, violation of lexical compatibility norms, stylistic inadequacy when translated into the target language, and distortion of the meaning of the word being translated. This statement can be illustrated by the following example:

English: *Variable geometry wings constituted the main feature of the MIG-23, which appeared in 1967 and could attain Mach 3* (REP, URL).

This term has the following dictionary variants:

1. *геометрія,*
2. *конфігурація, форма,*
3. *формат,*
4. *(геометричні) розміри,*
5. *параметри технології.*

The subject matter of the text in which the term is used is the construction of the MIG-23 aircraft, the content of the sentence refers to the construction of the aircraft wing, the analysis of the semantics of the lexical elements of the



sentence shows that it refers to the peculiarities of the wing structure, and finally, its left-handed compatibility with the term variable helps to determine the meaning of this term. Thus, based on the analysis of the contextual indicators of the term *geometry*, we conclude that it has the meaning *конфігурація*. In this case it is obvious that we cannot use transcoding (calque) and need to use synonymous translation. Then the translation of the above sentence will be as follows:

Ukrainian: *Головною особливістю літака МІГ-23, що з'явився в 1967 році і міг розвинути швидкість 3 махи, були крила змінної **конфігурації**.*

English: *The company's demo **unit**: a plastic square bearing one of Rolltronics's transistors, attached via **alligator clips** to a small, gray box (MITTR, URL).*

Ukrainian: *Демонстраційна **установка** компанії: пластиковий квадрат з одним із транзисторів Rolltronics, прикріплений **зажимами типу "крокодил"** до невеликої сірої коробки.*

The phrase *alligator clip* is translated as *зажимами типу крокодил*, but not «*клін алігатора*». The addition was used here, as the explanatory part *типу крокодил* was added to the original term *alligator clip* to make the Ukrainian translation more understandable for people who may not know the exact equivalent of the term.

English: *Rolltronics' technology exploits an economic opening left by today's **chip** fabrication **plants**. In these facilities, integrated circuits and memory chips are burned onto crystalline **silicon** one **wafer** at a time (MITTR, URL).*

Ukrainian: *Технологія Rolltronics використовує економічну можливість, яку залишили сучасні **заводи** з виробництва **мікросхем**. На цих підприємствах інтегральні схеми та мікросхеми пам'яті випалюються на кристалічному **кремнії** по одній **пластині** за раз.*

In this context, given the kind of text, the word «chip» means «мікросхема» and it is not translated as «чіп». Also, the word plants is translated as фабрики and not рослини. The word «wafer» means «підкладка», but not «вафля». Such material as «silicon» is translated as «кремній», but not «силікон».

English: *Gray box sends a periodic charge to the transistor's "gate" layer, allowing **current** to flow from one of the transistor's terminals to the other* (MITTR, URL).

Ukrainian: *Сіра коробка посилає періодичний заряд на **затвор** транзистора, дозволяючи **струму** протікати від одного з виводів транзистора до іншого.*

The word «gate» in combination with a «transistor» is translated only as «затвор», not «ворота». There are also terms in the text relating to physics. For example, the word «current» in this case has the meaning «струм» or «електричний струм», but not «потік, течія». The word «terminal» means «клема», and not «термінал».

Such a simple word as «promising» is translated as «перспективний», but not «обіцяючий». The phrase «semiconductor industry» is translated as «виробництво напівпровідників», not «напівпровідникова індустрія».

English: *That's 50 times fatter than **the finest** features produced using **conventional** photolithography* (MITTR, URL).

Ukrainian: *Це в 50 разів товще, ніж **найтонші** елементи, виготовлені за допомогою **звичайної** фотолітографії.*

In this sentence word *the finest* is translated as найтонший, not «найкращі», and also *conventional* is translated as звичайний, традиційний, not конвенційний.

English: *A common problem that arises in radar imaging systems, especially those mounted on mobile platforms, is antenna position ambiguity* (CUA, URL).

Ukrainian: *Поширеною проблемою, яка виникає в радіолокаційних системах, особливо тих, що встановлені на мобільних платформах, є невизначеність положення антени.*

In this case we translated the word *common* not as *загальний*, but *поширений*. *Radar imaging systems* was translated not as *радарні уявні системи*, but as *радіолокаційні системи*. While translating *antenna position ambiguity* we apply structural changes in the order of the original units within the phrase to get the result *невизначеність положення антени*. Therefore, we use transposition.

Such word as *common* translated here not as *загальною*, but *поширеною*.

Ukrainian: *Низхідний*— створення експертних систем, баз знань та систем логічного виведення, що моделюють та імітують високорівневі психічні процеси (MSS, URL).

English: *Top-down - the creation of expert systems, knowledge bases, and logical inference systems that model and simulate high-level mental processes.*

In this case, common translation of the term *низхідний* into English would be *downward*, but translating it as *top-down* is an example of a synonymous translation. This transformation is used when the terms have a similar meaning, but are not completely identical. In this case, the terms *top-down* and *низхідний* " are not completely the same, but they are used in Ukrainian and English to refer to a similar idea or concept. In doing so, we have used terms that are equivalent to the corresponding terms in another language.

Ukrainian: *Значення опору деяких типів резисторів, особливо високовольтних і високомегаомних, може змінюватися залежно від прикладеної напруги* (OTE, URL).

English: *The **impedance** value of some types of resistors, especially high-voltage and high-megaohm resistors, may vary depending on the applied **voltage**.*

Although we are used to the translation of the word *onip* to sound like *resistance*, in this case we have to take the context into consideration and search for the correct equivalent for this term. Given that we translate in the field of scientific discourse, namely physics, we have to be extremely careful. In this case the word *onip* should be translated as *impedance* which means the total resistance of electrical equipment to alternating current. (CD, URL)

As for the word *напруга* its common translation is tension, but in this case, according to the context, we should translate it as *voltage* which means the force of an electric current, measured in volts.

These two translations are the example of lexical-grammatical transformation synonymous translation.

Ukrainian: *Неідеальна поверхня містить дефекти – атоми заміщення і міжвузлові атоми, вакансії, **ступені**, **тераси**, **дислокації**, тощо.* (REE, URL)

English: *An imperfect surface contains defects, such as substitution atoms and interstitial atoms, vacancies, **cascades**, **daices**, **ahifting**, etc.*

These are some other examples of lexical-grammatical transformation synonymous translation.

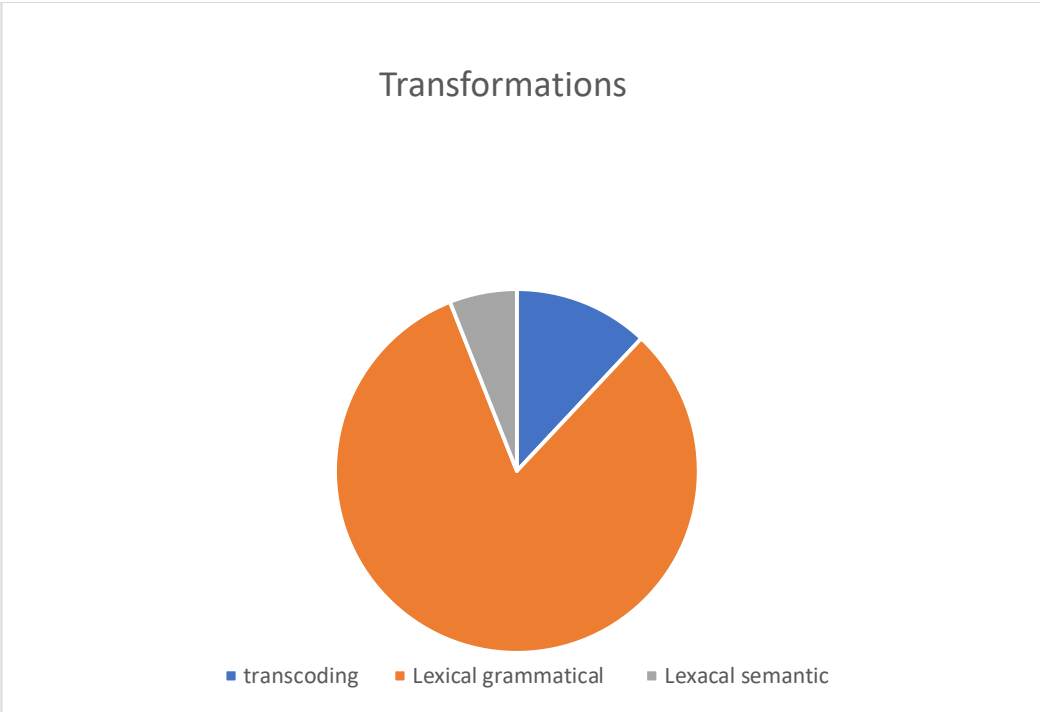
As a result of the study, we conclude that the main ways of transmitting pseudo-internationalisms in the Ukrainian language are lexical-grammatical transformations. Synonymous translation is used in most cases when translating pseudo-internationalisms from the selected 50 sentences. Also, there are cases of addition (2 cases) and transposition (1 case). The frequency of using lexical-grammatical transformations transformations in the translation of selected sentences is 82%.

Difficulties are caused by pseudo-internationalisms that do not have similar meanings, as they are more numerous, can be mistaken for real internationalisms and translated incorrectly.

Tabl. 2.3

English	Ukrainian	Transformation
<i>data</i>	дані	Synonymous translation
high-resolution	роздільна здатність	Synonymous translation, addition
geometry	конфігурація	Synonymous translation
alligator clip	Зажим типу «крокодил»	Addition
chip	мікросхема	Synonymous translation
plants	Заводи	Synonymous translation
silicon	кремній	Synonymous translation
wafer	пластина	Synonymous translation
Gate	затвор	Synonymous translation
current	струм	Synonymous translation
conventional	звичайний	Synonymous translation
antenna position ambiguity	невизначеність положення антени.	Transposition
ступені	cascades	Synonymous translation
тераси	daices	Synonymous translation
дислокації	ahifting	Synonymous translation

Tabl. 2.4



## CONCLUSIONS

The study of 50 sentences with pseudo-internationalisms revealed that transcoding, namely semantic calques, is used in translation of such phraseological units. Out of 50 sentences, such transformations were used in only 6 sentences. In addition, in some cases, the method of partial transliteration was used along with the calque. The transcoding can be used in the translation of psuedo-internationalisms, but its use is not frequent. Transcoding is used in 12% of 100% of translations.

After a careful and detailed study of 50 sentences from the texts of scientific discourse in two languages, it can be concluded that the use of lexical semantic transformations for the translation of pseudo-internationalisms is extremely rare. Out of 50 sentences, only three sentences show the use of such translation transformations as generalisation and concretisation, two examples of concretisation and one of generalisation. In terms of percentage, their use is 6% of the total number. This suggests that they are not quite widespread in their use for translating pseudo-internationalisms.

As a result of the study, we conclude that the main ways of transmitting pseudo-internationalisms in the Ukrainian language are lexical-grammatical transformations. Synonymous translation is used in most cases when translating pseudo-internationalisms from the selected 50 sentences. Also, there are cases of addition (2 cases) and transposition (1 case). The frequency of using lexical-grammatical transformations transformations in the translation of selected sentences is 82%.

Difficulties are caused by pseudo-internationalisms that do not have similar meanings, as they are more numerous, can be mistaken for real internationalisms and translated incorrectly.

In conclusion, the translation of pseudo-internationalisms can pose a significant challenge to translators due to their non-standard usage and

sometimes ambiguous meanings. While some of these terms may have become widely accepted in certain fields or industries, it is important for translators to be aware of their potential pitfalls and to consider alternative translations that may better convey the intended meaning.

The main difficulties of translation of pseudo-internationalisms include determining the appropriate level of equivalence, taking into account cultural and linguistic differences, and dealing with the nuances of meaning that can be lost in translation. Despite these challenges, translators can adopt various strategies to ensure accurate and effective translations of pseudo-internationalisms.

It is also important for translators to stay current with developments in their respective fields and to be familiar with the latest terminology, including any new or evolving pseudo-internationalisms. In the end, the goal of translation is to accurately convey the intended meaning to the target audience, and this requires a nuanced understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures.



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## ANNEX A

1.	<p>"The factory produced steel <b>billets</b> which were then processed into various products such as rods, wires, and pipes."</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/billet">https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/billet</a></p>
2.	<p>"The <b>transformer</b> converts high-voltage electricity from the power grid into lower-voltage electricity that can be used in homes and businesses."</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.edison.com/glossary/transformer.html">https://www.edison.com/glossary/transformer.html</a></p>
3.	<p>Variable <b>geometry</b> wings constituted the main feature of the MIG-23, which appeared in 1967 and could attain Mach 3</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Resource_enviromental_profile_analysis">http://books.google.com.ua/books/about/Resource_enviromental_profile_analysis</a></p>
4.	<p>There are various types of forging, stamping and pressing <b>machines</b>, each type designed for specific purpose.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.zetwerk.com/resources/knowledge-base/forging/forging-presses-its-types/">https://www.zetwerk.com/resources/knowledge-base/forging/forging-presses-its-types/</a></p>
5.	<p>"The software supports various languages." Джерело: <a href="https://www.techopedia.com/definition/29425/programming-language">https://www.techopedia.com/definition/29425/programming-language</a></p>
6.	<p>"The <b>instrument</b> panel provides real-time information about the aircraft's status"</p> <p>URL:</p>
7.	<p>"According to the <b>data</b> from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the 2020 hurricane season was one of the most active on record."</p>

	<p>URL: <a href="https://www.noaa.gov/media-release/hurricane-season-2020-record-setting-year-in-atlantic">https://www.noaa.gov/media-release/hurricane-season-2020-record-setting-year-in-atlantic</a></p>
8.	<p>: "The chemist heated the mixture in the <b>matrass</b> until it reached the desired temperature."</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/matrass">https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/matrass</a></p>
9.	<p>"<b>Media professionals</b> must adhere to strict ethical standards."</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.thebalancesmb.com/what-is-media-ethics-2315849">https://www.thebalancesmb.com/what-is-media-ethics-2315849</a></p>
10.	<p>The device has a high-<b>resolution</b> display and a powerful processor, making it ideal for graphic design and video editing.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.apple.com/">https://www.apple.com/</a></p>
11.	<p>The box sends a periodic charge to the transistor's "<b>gate</b>" layer, allowing <b>current</b> to flow from one of the <b>transistor's terminals</b> to the other.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/">https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/</a></p>
12.	<p>The company's demo <b>unit</b>: a plastic square bearing one of Rolltronics's transistors, attached via <b>alligator clips</b> to a small, gray box.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/">https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/</a></p>

13.	<p>Rolltronics' technology exploits an economic opening left by today's <b>chip</b> fabrication <b>plants</b>. In these facilities, integrated circuits and memory chips are burned onto crystalline <b>silicon</b> one <b>wafer</b> at a time.</p> <p>URL:<a href="https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/">https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/</a></p>
14.	<p>That's 50 times fatter than <b>the finest</b> features produced using <b>conventional</b> photolithography.</p> <p>URL:<a href="https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/">https://www.technologyreview.com/2002/01/14/235275/flexible-transistors-on-a-roll/</a></p>
15.	<p>A <b>common</b> problem that arises <b>in radar imaging systems</b>, especially those mounted on mobile platforms, is <b>antenna position ambiguity</b>.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
16.	<p>Common techniques that attempt to resolve the antenna ambiguity generally assume an unknown gain and phase error afflicting the radar measurements. URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
17.	<p>These techniques are often not applicable in near-field imaging, where mapping the position ambiguity to phase errors breaks down.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>

18.	<p>We propose an alternate formulation where the position error of each antenna is mapped to a spatial shift operator in the image-domain.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
19.	<p>The radar autofocus problem becomes a multichannel blind deconvolution problem, in which the radar measurements correspond to observations of a static radar image that is convolved with the spatial shift kernel associated with each antenna.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
20.	<p>To solve the reformulated problem, we also develop a block coordinate descent framework that leverages the sparsity and piecewise smoothness of the radar scene, as well as the one-sparse property of the two dimensional shift kernels.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
21.	<p>We evaluate the performance of our approach using both simulated and experimental radar measurements, and demonstrate its superior performance compared to state-of-the-art methods.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269">https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03269</a></p>
22.	<p><b>Causal</b> attribution of recent biological trends to climate change is complicated because non-climatic influences dominate local, short-term biological changes. .</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286</a></p>
23.	<p>Any <b>underlying</b> signal from climate change is likely to be revealed by analyses that seek systematic <b>trends</b> across diverse species and geographic regions; however, debates within the</p>



	<p>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reveal several definitions of a ‘systematic trend’.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286</a></p>
24.	<p>We explore these differences, apply diverse analyses to more than 1,700 species, and show that recent biological <b>trends</b> match climate change predictions.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286</a></p>
25.	<p>Global meta-analyses <b>documented</b> significant <b>range</b> shifts averaging 6.1 km per decade towards the poles (or metres per decade upward), and significant <b>mean</b> advancement of spring events by 2.3 days per decade.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature01286</a></p>

## ANNEX B

	<p>"У вигляді катода використовують металеві оксиди, зокрема <b>оксиди рідкісних земель</b>, такі як оксид ітрію."</p> <p>– Журнал фізичної хімії та електрохімії, 85(2), 281-288.</p>
	<p>Неідеальна поверхня містить дефекти – атоми заміщення і міжвузлові ато-ми, вакансії, <b>ступені, тераси</b>, дислокації, тощо.</p> <p>URL:<a href="https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk">https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk</a></p>
	<p>Наявність будь-яких дефектів призводить до некогерентного внеску в розсіювання носіїв струму і зменшує ймовірність їх дзеркального відби-вання.</p> <p>URL:<a href="https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk">https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk</a></p>
	<p>Поверхнєве розсіювання носіїв струму помітно впливає на електрофізичні властивості плівок, якщо їх товщина близька або менша середньої довжиною ві-льного пробігу (СДВП) електронів</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk">https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk</a></p>
	<p>Вивчаючи вплив острівцевих покриттів срібла, заліза та хрому на величину температури, при якій спостерігається мінімум питомого опору у плівках вісмуту,</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk">https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk</a></p>
	<p>Це призводить до змін електричного опору і відповідно електрофізичних властивостей.</p> <p>URL: <a href="https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk">https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/15864?locale=uk</a></p>

	<p>Вегетативна нервова система, у свою чергу, ділиться на <b>симпатичну нервову систему</b>, парасимпатичну нервову систему та центральну нервову систему.</p> <p>– Методи та технології обчислювального інтелекту Навчальний посібник І. В. ФЕДОРІН</p>
	<p><b>Парасимпатична нервова система</b>, навпаки, стає помітною, коли людина відпочиває і почувається спокійно, вона відповідає за такі речі, як звуження зіниць, уповільнення серцебиття, розширення кровоносних судин та стимуляцію роботи травної та сечостатевої систем.</p> <p>– Методи та технології обчислювального інтелекту Навчальний посібник І. В. ФЕДОРІН</p>
	<p>Нейрон виконує прийом, <b>елементарне перетворення</b> та подальшу передачу інформації іншим нейронам. Інформація переноситься як імпульсів нервової активності, має електрохімічну природу.</p> <p>– Методи та технології обчислювального інтелекту Навчальний посібник І. В. ФЕДОРІН</p>
	<p>Ці імпульси надходять у <b>сому</b> або тіло клітини розміром від 3 до 100 мікрон, викликаючи її специфічне <b>збудження</b>, яке потім поширюється вивідним відростком другого типу – аксону.</p> <p>– Методи та технології обчислювального інтелекту Навчальний посібник І. В. ФЕДОРІН</p>
	<p>Вони можуть мати хімічну та електричну <b>природу</b>.</p>

	<p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL: <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p><b>Низхідний</b>— створення експертних систем, баз знань та систем логічного виведення, що моделюють та імітують високорівневі психічні процеси:</p> <p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL: <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p><b>Висхідний</b> — вивчення нейронних мереж і еволюційних обчислень, які моделюють інтелектуальну поведінку на основі біологічних елементів, а також створення відповідних обчислювальних систем, таких як нейрокомп'ютери.</p>
	<p>Теорія <b>розпізнавання</b>, яка інтенсивно розвивається, необхідна для того, щоб навчити вирішувати задачі розпізнавання і штучні інтелектуальні системи.</p> <p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL: <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p>Розпізнавання об'єктів і ситуацій має виняткове значення для орієнтації людини в навколишньому світі і для прийняття правильних рішень.</p>

	<p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL:  <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p>На цьому фоні спроби навчити розпізнаванню складних об'єктів штучні інтелектуальні системи, навіть шляхом автоматизованого виділення характерних ознак, мають досить слабкі досягнення.</p> <p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL:  <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p>Люди рідко проводять логічні побудови до кінця , часто роблять логічні помилки, а інколи взагалі керуються принципами, невірними з точки зору нормальної логіки, а рішення приймається на підсвідомому, інтуїтивному рівні.</p> <p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL:  <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p><b>Фатичним</b> діалогом називається діалог без розуміння співрозмовника, на основі формального перефразування почутого.</p> <p>– Методи та системи штучного інтелекту Коцовський В.М. URL:  <a href="https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua">https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua</a></p>
	<p>Усяке тіло знаходиться у стані спокою, чи рівномірного прямолінійного руху, поки (або якщо) дія з боку інших тіл не змусить його змінити цей стан (тобто, якщо прискорення тіла дорівнює нулю).</p> <p>URL:  <a href="https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf">https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf</a></p>
	<p>Стратегія лікування поведінки складається з особливого підходу, який створений, щоб коригувати <b>погану поведінку</b> і підтримувати <b>хорошу</b>.</p>

	<p>URL: <a href="https://www.understood.org/en/articles/what-are-positive-behavior-strategie">https://www.understood.org/en/articles/what-are-positive-behavior-strategie</a></p>
	<p>Значення <b>опору</b> деяких типів резисторів, особливо високовольтних і високомегаомних, може змінюватися залежно від прикладеної <b>напруги</b>.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf">https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf</a></p>
	<p>Причиною нелінійності вольт-амперної характеристики резистора є залежність концентрації носіїв струму та їхньої рухливості від <b>напруженості</b> поля.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf">https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf</a></p>
	<p><b>Нелінійний опір</b> мають також контакти через тонкі діелектричні шари і контакти в композиціях, особливо з <b>грубозернистою</b> структурою, де можливі локальні перегріву.</p> <p>URL:  <a href="https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf">https://me.kpi.ua/downloads/Borysov_Osnovy_TTE_2011.pdf</a></p>
	<p>Повне позначення <b>номінальних ємностей wattage rating</b> складається з цифрового значення номінальної ємності і позначення одиниці вимірювання</p>

URL:

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Для зменшення втрат **потужності** й розігріву **трансформатора** вище гранично допустимої температури (остання визначається, в основному, теплостійкістю обмотувальних проводів й електроізоляційних матеріалів) **магнітопроводи** виконують збірними з тонких пластин або стрічок з електроізоляційним покриттям, а також пресованими з **порошкоподібних** феромагнітних матеріалів.

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