

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from the English
Language

COURSE PAPER

in Translation Studies

under the title: The peculiarities of translation of neologisms in scientific sphere from
English into Ukrainian
(based on the modern Internet sources)

Group LLE 02-20
Faculty of Germanic Philology
and Translation
Educational Programme:
English language and literature, the
second foreign language, translation
Majoring 035 Philology
Inna DMITRIEVA
Research supervisor:
Kateryna IVANENKO
Lecturer

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

Представлено на кафедрі _____
(дата, підпис секретаря кафедри)

Рецензування _____

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

Захист _____
(кількість балів, дата, підпис викладача)

Підсумкова оцінка _____

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

КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

Специфіка відтворення неологізмів у науковій галузі
(на матеріалі інтернет-джерел).

Дмітрієва Інна
студентка групи МЛа 03-20

Керівник курсової роботи _____
(підпис)

викладач кафедри
Катерина ІВАНЕНКО

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
CHAPTER 1. NEOLOGISMS AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE	5
1.1. Neologisms: their place and functioning in linguistics	6
1.2. Translation of phraseological units: theoretical background	12
CHAPTER 2. NEOLOGISMS IN SCIENTIFIC SPHERE: TRANSLATION OPTIONS	14
2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation of neologisms in scientific sphere .	14
2.2. Grammatical transformations in in the translation of neologisms in scientific sphere	15
CONCLUSIONS	18
BIBLIOGRAPHY	19
LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES	21
LIST OF DATA SOURCES	21
ANNEX	22
Resume.....	25

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of research. Scientific translations are an integral part of the work of any professional translator. However, even a specialist who has excellent command of a foreign language will not always be able to translate a scientific text correctly. The translation of scientific texts may turn out to be inadequate due to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the text and scientific and technical terminology by the translator, which will cause a significant distortion of the meaning of the translated materials. In order to correctly translate a scientific and technical text, it is necessary to know the main features of the scientific style as a whole.

Scientific style is characterized by logical construction of sentences, semantic accuracy, informative saturation, objectivity in the presentation of materials and hidden emotionality. Terminological vocabulary and complex grammatical constructions help to realize all the features of the scientific style in practice.

Scientific style in any language involves the use of certain lexical and grammatical language material. Therefore, scientific translation from the native language into a foreign language will require the translator to correlate grammatical constructions and lexical material of one language with another, taking into account the peculiarities of the scientific style as a whole.

The object of the research is English-language neologisms of the scientific style.

The subject of the study is the structural and semantic features of the translation of neologisms of English-language scientific texts.

The purpose of the work: to determine the specifics of the translation of neologisms of English-language scientific texts.

The set purpose involves solving the **following tasks:**

1. To define neologisms;
2. To highlight modern approaches to determining the status of neologisms in a scientific text;

3. To single out the peculiarities of the use of strategies for translating English-language neologisms in the field of science into Ukrainian;

4. To investigate the typical difficulties of translating English-language neologisms of scientific texts.

Research methods. The set purpose and tasks, as well as the specifics of the material determined the use of a complex of methods and techniques: descriptive and analytical; morpheme-word analysis; methods of component analysis and graded definition of lexical meanings; analysis of dictionary definitions; method of translational transformations.

The scientific novelty of the study is determined by the application of a complex systematized approach to the study of the laws of translation of neologisms of the English language.

The theoretical significance of the study is due to the generalization of ways of translating neologisms in English-language scientific texts into Ukrainian.

The practical value of the research is determined by the possibility of using the most important provisions, conclusions and illustrative materials in the courses of lexicology of the English language, general linguistics, theoretical grammar, stylistics, in special courses on terminology.

Research structure. The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, references, annex and resume.

CHAPTER 1. NEOLOGISMS AS A LANGUAGE PHENOMENON AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGE

1.1. Neologisms: their place and functioning in linguistics

Assimilation of a foreign language is more successful if its features are studied in comparison with the facts of the native language. Some cases of differences in the lexical characteristics of the English and Ukrainian languages can be said in detail. At some of them we will stop now.

Comparison of structurally-semantic systems of two languages can be carried out in two directions: it is possible to compare 1) the means of designating the same objects in different languages; and 2) the structural-semantic features of the vocabulary units having the same substantive significance. A comparative analysis of the lexical systems of the English and Ukrainian languages reveals the existence of differences in both plans [6].

Objective reality is reflected in the minds of people united by the cultural-historical community and those who speak the same language, and in different ways presented in the language. Objects of objective reality are united in languages on different grounds, and for the names of the same objects different numbers of words that do not coincide in terms of volume and content of meaning are used. For example, a building for lifting and descent in the Ukrainian language is called the same in all cases: a staircase (from a lizard) - a staircase in the house, a staircase, a fire ladder, stairs. In English, for the designation of different types of such a facility, there are several words with a more narrow meaning: stair case, ladder, stairs, fire escape, outside of the building, ramp, stairs for boarding and landing from an airplane).

The colors of the spectrum, located between the green and violet, in the Ukrainian language are denoted by two adjectives: blue (etymologue, color of the neck of a dove) and blue (etymologist, shady). The English use one adjective blue,

and shades denote complex words with the same root: sky-blue blue, navy-blue navy blue, royal blue bright blue.

In the Ukrainian language, the same word can be applied to all types of oils (animal, vegetable, machine) - butter (from lubricate, lubricate), oil. In the British, liquid butter (vegetable, animal) is oil (from Greek, Elaia, olive) but butter (from the Greek Boutyron Cow's Cheese).

For the transfer of the same concepts in English, words can be used, and in Ukrainian it is a phrase, and vice versa. For example: to sightsee to explore sights; technical-minded with the technical makeup of the mind, to kneel to knees, convergent converge at one point, and so on.

Ukrainians have a concept of a person who lives in the suburbs, but works in the city; a person who goes to work in the city by a suburban train or bus, but there is no special word for naming such a category of people in the Ukrainian language. In English, this notion is expressed by the word commuter (from that commute to make regular trips (by train, steamer, etc.) [5].

The volume of dictionary nests in Ukrainian and English does not match. The set of concepts, which in one language is expressed by related words, in another can be transmitted with *raznokorenevymi* words, as well as variables and phraseological combinations.

Semantic differences between languages are clearly manifested in the comparison of their nominative units (words and phrases), namely, when comparing systems of multivalued words that coincide in separate vocabulary values; in the analysis of component composition, compatibility and functional-stylistic features of semantic units with the same subject matter. The word as a unit of reading in a different language, in addition to the word, may correspond: the dictionary meaning of a multivalued word; combinatorial value; phrase The dictionary value, in addition to the vocabulary and the individual word, may correspond to combinatorial meaning and phrases, etc. In other words, the parallel matching word - a word, a phrase - a phrase,

a dictionary meaning - a dictionary meaning, a combinatorial meaning - combinatorial meaning in different languages does not exist.

For example, the English noun driver in combinatorial values may correspond to Ukrainian nouns driver, chauffeur, caravan; the combinatorial meaning of the word vehicle corresponds to the nouns of a wagon, a cart, a wagon, an airplane, a car. Each of the vocabulary values of a multivalued noun in the English language corresponds to an independent lexical unit: the railway ticket office - the ticket office - the box office, the theatrical office - theater agency, the cashier in the shop (cash register) - cash register, cash at the bus, tram, trolleybus - till, fare box (am.) [6]

Multidimensional words that coincide in one of their vocabulary values, but in most cases do not coincide in others, that is, are multilingual (Ukrainian-English) partial synonyms.

English and Ukrainian words with the same vocabulary may not coincide in all combinatorial meanings, that is, to be multi-language combinatorically non-identical synonyms [3].

The nominative identical words of the English and Ukrainian languages, that is, the multilingual synonyms, as well as the synonyms of the same language, may differ in emotional and associative components, as well as in the sphere of functioning, and occupy a different place in the synonymous series. Compare: eyes (neutr., General) and baths (joke, simple.); conversation (neutr., general) and chatter (irony or neglected); doctor (neutr., general) and vet (neglected., p.).

Groups of single-word words may differ due to the names of the realities. Realities are fragments of objective reality, reflected as a result of direct experience in the consciousness of only one people. Realities can be events of public life, state and public institutions, national customs and traditions, as well as objects and actions related to the everyday life and life of the people, etc. Thus, Soviet realities include "a brigade of communist labor", "soccer", "pioneer towering", "creative evening", etc. [5].

Knowledge of realities is acquired through acquaintance with history, literature, social and cultural life, and the life of the people. Without the knowledge of the realities, the work of an interpreter can not be successful. For example, not knowing the realities, you can not interpretate the following texts:

Rosemary wanted Terry to see the apartment but Terry asked if she could take a rain check. (I. Levin)

The decrepit old car drove up to the toll bridge.

"Fifty Cent," cried the gateman.

"Sold," replied the driver.

Tokens required. No agents are on duty. (Announcement in the subway).

Ignorance of the realities can lead to gross interpretation mistakes.

Ukrainian and English words can sometimes have a similar form, distinguishing only the specific language of each language specific pronunciation (for example, in the Ukrainian word date consonant sounds - dental, the first vowel - monoflot, in the English word data consonant sounds - alveolar, the first vowel - diphthong). Thus, the words that are outwardly similar in form are the words of the decade and the decade, conductor and conductor, post and post, poet and poet, etc.

Suggestions containing this kind of words can be semantically transparent and will not make any difficulty interpreting: Tourists like to photograph monuments. The partisans were operating in both sectors of the front. This is a reactionary theory.

However, in coincidence, Ukrainian and English words are not always the same. For example, an operator is not an operator, but a cameraman. Operator is a person working on a car, in particular, a telephone operator, a radio operator or a cinema mechanic. Diet is not always understood in the medical sense (eg, being on a diet, sticking to a diet), but it can also have a broader meaning: food, table (You've got to watch your diet). The Ukrainian word for the debate is more specific than the English dispute: it can also mean disagreement; problems that require agreement; conflict (to settle international disputes in a peaceful way; a labor dispute).

The English noun routine often does not have a negative shade, as opposed to the Ukrainian word routine, but simply the established order, the existing state of things; schedule. (Such is the daily routine. It corresponds to the Ukrainian disabled. The English noun is invalid, the meaning of which is sick, is not satisfactory; disabled, cripple is a cripple. A schoolboy, scholastic and scholar (all three words - from the Greek schole lecture, the school) are semantically inadequate. Ukrainian nouns have a clearly negative shade; scholar - the word "positive", one of its values - a scientist, educated. To say to man "You are a scholar and a gentleman" means to make him a double compliment.

The institution's noun is very rarely used in relation to educational institutions. The Institute is typically the Gallup Institute, the United States Naval Institute, the London Institute of Contemporary Arts, the Royal Institute of Architecture, the Harlem Institute for Marxist Studies. Educational institutions that are more or less relevant to the institute as an educational institution in our understanding of the word are college (the Royal Naval College, technical college, commercial college), university (Cambridge University), academy (the Academy of Dramatic Art), school (the London School of Economics, Harvard Medical School).

Similar in the form of the words Ukrainian and English, or they originate from one root (that is, they are etymological doublets), or by chance coincide in form. For example, the etymologically related words are the audience and audience (both go to Latin audio - listen), the champion and the champion (from the Latin campus - a place for games and competitions), and others. The commonality of etymology is in most cases associated with the Greek and Latin roots that occur in many languages, that is, the so-called international words. As a result of casual similarity, the nouns guerrilla - partisans (from the Spanish Guerra - war) and the gorilla (word from the language of one of the African tribes) converge in the form of nouns; campaign (from Latin campania - the plain, the area held during military operations, the time during which the area is held) and the company (from the Latin companium - a common meal) [20].

To belong to one semantic field, but do not coincide with the subject matter, that is to be multilingual false synonyms. For example: routine and routine, operator and operator, disabled and invalid.

Match the subject matter (usually in the case of words neologically-nominative). For example: physics and physics, atom and atom, aviation and aviation.

Modern English is characterized by the widespread use of verbally-adverbial combinations for the expression of one indissoluble concept. For example: turn over, pick up, give up (refuse). Such verbal-adverbial combinations consist of verbs expressing vital concepts and having a high frequency of use, and adverbs that denote the direction of action. The components of verbally-adverbial combinations are the verbs be, do, make, bring, carry, give, get, take, put, set, keep, hold, throw, come, go, fall, turn, see, look and adverbs in, out, away, away, off, over, under, under, around, round, round, up, down, forward, back, etc. Using the same verb in conjunction with different adverbs, one can express a large number of concepts.

Verbally-adverbial combinations are different in value. The adverb can specify the meaning of the verb or change its meaning, forming in conjunction with the verb phraseological unit.

The adverb can specify the action of the verb, indicating the direction (in combinations of type come in). For example: come in, go away, go out, step away, step out, put away, put away, go up, take off, turn over.

The adverb can clarify the type of color, forming verbal forms of the type sit down, semantically equivalent to the verb verbs.

The adverb can semantically merge with the verb, forming a phraseological unit. For example: give up - refuse; fall through - fail, will not (plans); take in - deceive; turn in - go to bed

Many verbally-adverbial combinations are synonymous with words. In this case, verbally-adverbial combinations are more spoken.

Active possession of the most used verbally-adverbial combinations is a must for free and natural communication in English.

1.2. Translation of phraseological units: theoretical background

English neologisms can be rendered into Ukrainian using the following options:

Equivalent translation. In the process of translation of neologisms, the problem of choosing an equivalent in the target language which would convey the meaning of a neologism becomes important. If the target language has the direct equivalent to the neologism, then the process of choosing is reduced to the substitution, but if there is no direct equivalent, then a translator must choose one of the equivalents, taking into account a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. A. Y. Kovalenko believes that the *equivalent* is a lexical analogue, which completely coincides with the meaning of a term of the source language. The use of equivalent translation of neologisms is observed in the following examples:

- *Clean and tidy* – *чистота і порядок*: There were clean and tidy in the house. – Вдома панували чистота і порядок.
- *loud and clear* – *чітко і зрозуміло*: The teacher's explanations were loud and clear. – Учитель пояснював матеріал чітко і зрозуміло.

Transcoding. It is used when the sound or graphic form of the word is translated by means of the source language alphabet. We transcode neologisms, when the target language has no corresponding concept or translation equivalent and when the translator cannot find words or phrases which would render the meaning of the neologism.

Transliteration is the formal reproduction of the graphic form of the word or phrase in the source language by means of the alphabet of the target language [6: 1]:

- *fifty-fifty* — *фіфті-фіфті*: When we were invited to a dinner party, I was sure then that I would meet old friends there, about fifty-fifty. – Коли нас запросили на звану вечерю, я був упевнений, що зустріну там старих знайомих, примірно фіфті-фіфті..

Addition. This grammatical transformation is used in the process of translation in order to compensate for grammatical and semantic losses in the source language

[8]: Down and out – Перебувати в безпорадному стані: When Dinkins lost the mayoral election in New York, he was down and out for almost a week. – Коли Дінкінс програв вибори мера Нью-Йорка, він перебував у безпорадному стані примірно тиждень після цього.

Transposition. This grammatical transformation means a change in the word-order of the sentence. It is caused by the structural differences in expressing the theme and the rheme in the source and the target language [8]: Out and about – бути не вдома: She was not at home When the bailiff brought her a court summons she was out and about. – Її не було вдома, коли пристав приніс їй виклик на судове засідання.

So, translation of neologisms is a special type of translation, which aims at transforming of oral and written texts of the source language into the target language. The source language and the target language have differences on the lexical and syntactic level. To perform the translation, a translator makes some changes on these levels.

CHAPTER 2. NEOLOGISMS IN SCIENTIFIC SPHERE: TRANSLATION OPTIONS

2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation of neologisms in scientific sphere

Let us consider the patterns of implementation of lexical transformations during translation using specific examples:

Recent research has also challenged the effectiveness of other types of passive treatment [37].

Нові дослідження вказали також на низьку ефективність інших способів пасивного лікування.

In this case, such a type of lexical transformation as modulation was used.

This summary addresses chemists, material scientists and a broad readership [37].

Це резюме призначено для хіміків, матеріалознавців та широкого кола читачів.

In the given example, modulation was used, which made it possible to replace the dictionary equivalent with a contextual one.

This feature allows you to send or receive data through the infrared port [37].

Ця функція дозволяє вам відправляти та приймати дані через інфрачервоний порт.

In the given example, such a type of lexical transformation as modulation is used.

The simplest form of such a rule is that which empowers an individual or body of persons to introduce new primary rules for the conduct of the life of the group and to eliminate old rules [37].

У своїй найпростішій формі таке правило уповноважує якусь людину або групу осіб вводити нові первинні правила, що керують життям групи, та скасовувати старі правила.

Іонізований газ випромінює ультрафіолетове світло, яке змушує люмінофори всередині панелі дисплея світити у видимому діапазоні.

In the given example, modulation was used, which made it possible to replace the dictionary equivalent with a contextual one.

The patterns analyzed in this chapter from a complicated mosaic, with no single overall trend emerging [37].

Напрямки, проаналізовані в цьому розділі, утворюють складну мозаїку, позбавлену якоїсь єдиної й загальної тенденції.

In the analyzed fragment, compensation was used during the translation, or the replacement of an element of the original with a similar or any other element that compensates for the loss of information and is capable of having a similar effect on the reader.

With such concerns in mind, scientists are also working on strategies that will give new life to existing antibiotics [37].

Пам'ятаючи про таку небезпеку, науковці працюють над стратегіями, що дадуть нове життя сучасним антибіотикам.

In this sentence we use modulation.

2.2. Grammatical transformations in in the translation of neologisms in scientific sphere

Let's consider the regularities of using grammatical transformations when reproducing neologisms of English-language scientific text in Ukrainian:

In fact, the particles in an NMR experiment feel more than just the applied fields, because each tiny atomic nucleus influences the magnetic field in its vicinity [37].

По суті, частинки в експериментах з використанням ЯМР відчують більш, ніж просто прикладені поля, оскільки кожне крихітне атомне ядро впливає на магнітне поле по сусідству (тут і далі – переклад наш)

In this example, such a type of grammatical transformation as addition was used during the translation.

Each new technological breakthrough has seen a corresponding increase in the number of defibrillators and the situations in which they are used [37].

Кожний технологічний стрибок супроводжувався відповідним зростанням кількості дефібриляторів і ситуацій, у яких їх використовували.

An omission was made during the translation, as a result of which we have a translated version кожний.

The display industry has responded by producing displays of improving resolution viewing angle, colour rendition and efficiency at steadily decreasing cost [37].

Виробники дисплеїв відповіли виготовленням дисплеїв з покращеними роздільною здатністю, кутом огляду зображення, якістю відтворення кольорів, ефективністю при цінах, що постійно знижуються.

We use replacement in this sentence.

Other work has investigated photon lattices that vary periodically in three dimensions [37].

В іншому напрямі роботи розробляються фотонні ґратки, періодичні у трьох вимірах.

In this case, we observe a grammatical substitution within the initial component of the sentence.

Many small improvements solved this problem [37].

Багатьма незначними вдосконаленнями пристрою вдалося вирішити цю проблему.

Note the use of such a type of grammatical transformation as addition in this fragment.

The term “periodic” reflects the fact that the elements show patterns in their chemical properties in certain regular intervals [37].

Термін “періодична” означає, що через чітко визначений інтервал хімічні властивості елементів повторюються;

Genetic engineering is unlikely to be cheap [37].

Навряд чи генна інженерія буде дешевою.

In this case we observe transformation and omission.

Our quickly built, narrow-and-deep magnetic trap proved to be the final piece needed to cool evaporatively the rubidium atoms into a condensate [37].

Такий магнітний сепаратор, невдовзі побудований, виявився останнім удосконаленням, яке допомогло нам реалізувати ідею охолодження магнітним випаровуванням.

In this case, we observe omission in the first part, and in the second part we use addition.

Arguably annual layers remain visible past 100,000 years, but they often appear (to be) distorted [37].

Теоретично різні пласти залишаються видимими останні 100 тисяч років, однак часто вони бувають викривленими.

In this case, we observe a grammatical substitution within the sentence component.

The matrix approach has generated great excitement but does not yet seem to be the last word [37].

We offer the following version of the translation of this fragment:

Матричний підхід викликав велике зацікавлення, але на сьогодні він не виглядає останнім словом у цій проблемі.

In this example, such a type of grammatical transformation as addition.

The name “noble” derives from the fact that all these gases seem to stand apart from the other elements [37].

Назва “благородні” походить від характерної властивості цих газів практично не утворювати сполук з іншими елементами.

In this example, such a type of grammatical transformation as addition.

CONCLUSIONS

Objective reality is reflected in the minds of people united by the cultural-historical community and those who speak the same language, and in different ways presented in the language. Objects of objective reality are united in languages on different grounds, and for the names of the same objects different numbers of words that do not coincide in terms of volume and content of meaning are used. The interrelation of language and culture is obvious. Language is a mirror of culture, it reflects not only the real world surrounding the person, not only the real conditions of her life, but also the social consciousness of the people, his mentality, national character, way of life, traditions, customs, morals, system of values, attitude, vision of the world. Language is an integral part of culture, and culture, in turn, is the result of human activity in all spheres of his life.

The analysis of examples of translation of neologisms in the English-language scientific and technical literature indicates the presence of both common and divergent ways of their transmission in these types of translation, while the main task of the translator is to select the method that most effectively reproduces the neologisms of the field of science in the Ukrainian language.

According to the results of the study, the most frequent translation strategies used in the translation of neologisms in English-language scientific texts into Ukrainian were outlined. The following translation strategies were most often used: grammatical transformations (75% of translation cases), lexical-grammatical transformations (4% of translation cases), lexical transformations (21% of translation cases).

Thus, on the example of the translation of neologisms in English-language scientific texts into Ukrainian from the above excerpts, the methods of translation of the mentioned phenomenon in English-language texts of scientific and technical topics were analyzed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Білозерська, Л., Вознесенко, Н., & Радецька, С. (2010). *Термінологія та переклад*. Вінниця : Нова книга. 120 с.
2. Гніздечко О. М. (2005). Авторизація наукового дискурсу: Комунікативно-прагматичний аспект (на матеріалі англomовних статей сучасних європейських і американських лінгвістів). Автореф. ... канд. філол.наук. Київ: “Атом плюс”. 20 с.
3. Ільченко, О.М. (2002). Етикет англomовного наукового дискурсу. Київ: ІВЦ “Політехніка”. 320 с.
4. Карабан, В. (2004). Переклад англійської наукової і технічної літератури. Вінниця: Нова Книга. 400 с.
5. Кияк, Т. (2003). Ще раз про болючі точки українського термінотворення. *Українська термінологія і сучасність*. Вип. 5. С. 14-18.
6. Кияк, Т. (2008). Семантичні аспекти нормалізації термінологічних одиниць. *Вісник Житомирського державного університету імені Івана Франка*. Вип. 38. С. 77–80.
7. Коптілов, В. (2003). Теорія і практика перекладу. Київ: Юніверс. 320 с.
8. Корунець, І. (2001). Теорія і практика перекладу (*аспектний переклад*). Вінниця : Нова книга. 380 с.
9. Кочан, І. (2004). Динаміка і кодифікація термінів з міжнародними компонентами у сучасній українській мові. Львів: Видав. центр ЛНУ ім. І.Франка. 300 с.
10. Мартиняк, О. (2008). Явище синонімії у термінологічній лексиці. *Вісник Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»*. № 620. С. 100–103.
11. Маслова, Т.Б. (2012). Типологія наукового дискурсу в сучасній мовознавчій парадигмі. *Англїстика та американїстика*. № 10. С. 39-43.

12. Панько, Т., Кочан, І. & Мацюк, Г. (1994). Українське термінознавство. Львів. 350 с.
13. Пілецька, Н. (2008). Українська термінологія як об'єкт дослідження. *Вісник Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»*. № 620. С. 175–182.
14. Різванли, Н. (2022). Властивості англomовного наукового дискурсу. *Матеріали конференції МЦНД*. (15.04.2022; Львів, Україна). С. 16–17.
15. Селіванова, О. (2008). Сучасна лінгвістика: напрями та проблеми. Полтава: Довкілля. Київ. 720 с.
16. Скороходько, Е. (2015). Питання перекладу англійської технічної літератури (переклад термінів). Київ : Вид-во Київського університету. 320 с.
17. Скопюк, Т. (1997). Термін у семантичній структурі англomовного наукового тексту (на матеріалі текстів з обчислювальної техніки). (Автореф. дис. на здобуття наук. ступеня канд. філол. наук). Київ. 18 с.
18. Стацюк, Р. (2016). Основні підходи до визначення поняття "термін" у сучасній лінгвістичній науці. *Науковий вісник ДДПУ імені І. Франка*. Вип. 41. С. 52-59.
19. Томахів, М. В. (2015). Англomовний науковий дискурс: сучасний стан та перспективи подальших досліджень. *Одеський лінгвістичний вісник*. № 5. С. 154-157.
20. Циткіна, Ф. (2003). Термінологія й переклад. Львів : ВЛП. 380 с.
21. Яворська, С. М. (2000). Рецензія як тип тексту (на матеріалі англomовної рецензії). Автореф. ... канд. філол.наук. Львів. 23 с.
22. Ярхо, А. В. (2010). Референціальний хеджинг як стратегія етикетизації у дискурсі англomовної науково-дослідницької статті: онтрактивний аналіз. *Вісн. Харк. нац. ун-ту ім. В. Н. Каразіна*. № 930. С. 82–90.
23. Яхонтова, Т. В. (2015). Анонімна наукова рецензія: функціонально-структурні та мовні характеристики. *Наук. вісн. Дрогобицького держ. ун-ту ім. Івана Франка*. № 4. С. 207–212.

24. Ahmad, J. (2012). Stylistic Features of Scientific English: A Study of Scientific Research Articles. *English Language and Literature Studies*. № 2. P. 47–55.
25. Ard, J. (1985). Vantage Points for the Analysis of Scientific Discourse. *English for Specific Purposes*. N 4. P. 3-20.
26. Bell, R. T. (1998) Translation and translating : theory and practice. London: Longman, 1998. 400 p.
27. Clyne, M. (1987). Cultural Differences in the Organization of Academic Texts. *Journal of Pragmatics*. N.11. P.211-247.
28. Day, R.A. (1979). How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper. Philadelphia: ISI Press. 280 p.
29. Hartley, J. (2008). Academic Writing and Publishing. Abingdon: Routledge, 180 p.

LIST OF REFERENCE SOURCES

30. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (1995). (Ed. by A. Gadsby). Barcelona : Longman dictionaries. 1200 p.
31. Meetham, A. R., Hudson, R. A. (1969). Encyclopedia in linguistics, information and control. Pergamon, Oxford. 780 p.
32. Rommetwelt, R. (1974). Words, meanings and messages. N. Y. : Academic Press. 210 p.
33. Swales, J.M (1991). Genre Analysis: English in Academic and Research Settings. Cambridge: Camdrige University Press. 400 p.
34. Yahontova, T.V. (2002). English Academic Writing for Students and Researchers. Львів: Видавничий центр ЛНУ ім. Івана Франка. 280 p.

LIST OF DATA SOURCES

37. Hirsch A. The Chemistry of the Fullerenes. New York: Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart, 1994. 203 p.

ANNEX

№	Оригінальний текст	Переклад
1.	<i>In fact, <u>the particles</u> in an NMR experiment <u>feel</u> more than just the applied fields, because each tiny atomic nucleus influences the magnetic field in its vicinity</i>	<i>По суті, <u>частинки</u> в експериментах з використанням ЯМР <u>відчують</u> більш, ніж просто прикладені поля, оскільки кожне крихітне атомне ядро впливає на магнітне поле по сусідству</i>
2.	<i><u>Recent research</u> <u>has</u> also <u>challenged</u> the effectiveness of other types of passive treatment</i>	<i><u>Нові дослідження</u> <u>вказали</u> також на низьку ефективність інших способів пасивного лікування</i>
3.	<i><u>Each</u> <u>new</u> <u>technological</u> <u>breakthrough</u> <u>has</u> <u>seen</u> a corresponding increase in the number of defibrillators and the situations in which they are used</i>	<i><u>Кожний</u> <u>технологічний</u> <u>стрибок</u> <u>супроводжувався</u> відповідним зростанням кількості дефібриляторів і ситуацій, у яких їх використовували</i>
4.	<i><u>This summary</u> <u>addresses</u> chemists, material scientists and a broad readership</i>	<i><u>Це резюме</u> <u>призначено</u> для хіміків, матеріалознавців та широкого кола читачів</i>
5.	<i><u>The display industry</u> <u>has responded</u> by producing displays of improving resolution viewing angle, colour rendition and efficiency at steadily decreasing cost</i>	<i><u>Виробники дисплеїв</u> <u>відповіли</u> виготовленням дисплеїв з покращеними роздільною здатністю, кутом огляду зображення, якістю</i>

		відтворення кольорів, ефективністю при цінах, що постійно знижуються
6.	<u>Table 4-4 highlights the important determinants of supply using automobiles as an example</u>	У таблиці 4-4 висвітлено важливі детермінанти пропозиції, як ілюстрацію використано автомобілі
7.	<u>Other work has investigated photon lattices that vary periodically in three dimensions</u>	В іншому напрямі роботи розробляються фотонні ґратки, періодичні у трьох вимірах
8.	<u>The term “periodic” reflects the fact that the elements show patterns in their chemical properties in certain regular intervals</u>	Термін “періодична” означає, що через чітко визначений інтервал хімічні властивості елементів повторюються
9.	<u>Declassification of data is expected to make the vast database available eventually to academic scientists and graduate students</u>	Очікується, що зняття грифу секретності зробить величезну базу даних вреши-решт доступною для академічних вчених та студентів-випускників
10.	<u>These chemicals are thought to have produced detectable holes in the ozone layer at both poles, and thinning everywhere</u>	Вважається, що ці хімічні речовини утворили в озоновому шарі значні діри над обома полюсами, а в інших місцях потоншили його
11.	<u>Such reaction was not observed to happen</u>	Не бачили, щоб така реакція відбувалася
12.	<u>The electrical shock is believed to</u>	Ми припускаємо, що

	<i>simultaneously depolarize every muscle fiber in the heart</i>	електричний шок одночасно деполяризує кожне м'язове волокно в серці
13.	<i>Depressed patients have been repeatedly demonstrated to show a blunted response to a number of substances that normally stimulate the release of growth hormone</i>	У хворих на депресію не раз спостерігали знижену реакцію на багато речовин, які в нормальних умовах стимулюють звільнення гормону росту
14.	<i>Even the $E_8 \times E_8$ string, whose handedness was thought impossible to derive from 11 dimensions, acquired an origin in M-theory</i>	Навіть струна $E_8 \times E_8$, несиметричність якої, здавалося, неможливо вивести з 11 вимірів, одержала пояснення свого походження в М-теорії
15.	<i>Benzene is a chemical which is known to cause leukemia in workers continuously exposed to high concentrations</i>	Бензол – хімічна речовина, яка, як відомо, може спричинити лейкоз у працівників, що постійно контактують з її високими концентраціями
16.	<i>Their expectation was that hydrogen would supersaturate, because the gas was known to resist the atom-by-atom clumping that precedes bulk freezing</i>	Очікувалося, що водень стане таким газом, оскільки було відомо: в ньому не відбуваються атом-атомні переходи, якими супроводжується рідке замороження
17.	<i>Distortions from the flow of ice are</i>	Викривлення від зсуву

	<i>less likely to be accurate</i>	льодових пластів будуть, <u>напевно</u> , не такими вираженими
18.	<i>Unlike supergravity, <u>strings seemed to provide a theory of gravity consistent with quantum effects</u></i>	На відміну від супергравітації, <u>здавалося, що струни можуть надати теорію гравітації, яка б узгоджувалася з квантовими ефектами</u>
19.	<i><u>Genetic engineering is unlikely to be cheap</u></i>	<u>Навряд чи генна інженерія буде дешевою</u>

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу неологізмів у текстах науково-технічного спрямування. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи дослідження функціонування неологізмів у науково-технічному тексті, описано наявні способи перекладу неологізмів у науково-технічних текстах, проаналізовано зразок наукового тексту, насиченого неологізмами, та здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (випадків уживання неологізмів, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить можливі способи перекладу неологізмів науково-технічної сфери.

Ключові слова: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, лексика, науково-технічний текст, неологізми