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Term Paper

PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH CYBERSECURITY TERMS  
INTO UKRAINIAN (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE ENGLISH  
SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE).

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## INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of science and technology contributed to the emergence of special words, to name new phenomena, projects, and processes. Research in this area is usually oriented on history, showing how it arose, how it developed, and how Terminology changes due to the development of certain sciences.

A term is a unit of linguistic and professional knowledge that affects the effectiveness of communication. Therefore, the translation of terminology is of the most practical importance when translating scientific texts

**The topicality of the topic** lies in the need for subject knowledge that has relation to the translation of terminological vocabulary in the field of cyber security, inclusion of factors affecting the translation of terminology in this field, in particular, the translation of English-language professional texts into Ukrainian.

Terminology in the field of cyber security serves as the object of research. The subject of the study is the peculiarities of the translation of terminological vocabulary in the field of cyber security from English to Ukrainian.

**The purpose of the work is** to identify the peculiarities of the terminology in the area of cyber technologies and the specifics of the translation of English-language professional texts.

The realization of the goal involves the following tasks:

- determine the structural and semantic groups of terms and branches of cyber security;
- highlight the peculiarities of the functioning of terms in the scientific field literature;

- determine the peculiarities of translation of terms in the field of cyber security

Research methods. Analysis of structural, translational, and conceptual aspects, as well as generalization and comparison. The theoretical significance and scientific novelty are revealed in the possibility of using materials of scientific and technical character from cyber security during translation.

The structure of the work consists in revealing the set goals and objectives. The 78-page term paper consists of an introduction, two chapters with conclusions to each of them, a general conclusion, a bibliography, a list of data sources, an annex, and a resume.

## CHAPTER I. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH CYBERSECURITY TERMS INTO UKRAINIAN.

### 1.1. Term, terminological systems, terminology

With the development of science and technology, new terms appear in the language every day. They reflect phenomena, objects, and processes in the fields of science and technology.

Scientific terminology is the main lexical component of the functional style of writing, such as science, business, and journalism. Words related to the term "vocabulary" form a "word". Terminology and special vocabulary are used for the correct translation of scientific and technical documents.

A terminological system is a system of scientific concepts, scientific classifications, or generalized concepts that serve a specific field of knowledge or activity.

The development of the terminology system has three stages, namely:

- 1) the transition from the absence of a scientific theory to its creation;
- 2) the function of an established scientific theory and the growth of knowledge in this theory.
- 3) destruction of the term system (**Гредіна, 2010: 121**).

The terminological system has linguistic features: terminological nests, formation of new terms according to the principles of antagonism and gradations, creation of new terms according to the same model, and generation of new terms. The term occupies a place in the lexical-grammatical system of concepts and becomes a full-fledged member of the lexical-semantic system of the language (**Карабан, 2004: 576**).

The specificity of the term depends on the functional scope of the terminological unit and the fact that the term is a nominative unit of the language of technology and technique and not a unit of natural language as a whole. Terminology performs its main functions in the field of science: nominative - names a certain class of objects or their characteristics; significant - general concepts denoting a certain system of concepts belonging to this field of knowledge; communicative - transfer of individual knowledge in time and space.

A term is a word that is related to a specific unit of the corresponding logical system of concepts. The definition of the term as an object of linguistics and its systematic study contribute to the definition of the concept of "terminology", the description of the term, terminological problems, and the formation of terminology as a science. For example:

Based on the idea that the concept of "term" is the dominant object of terminological analysis, M. T. Cabré defines terms or terminological units as «units that represent knowledge, units that are part of the language, and units that make up an essential part of communication. » Researchers claims that the terminological field includes the subsequent three components:

the cognitive component;

the linguistic component;

the communicative component (**Cabré, 2002**).

The researcher J. C. Sager holds the same view. He notes that on the assumption that terminology is a semantically-based discipline, it is possible to study it from the perspective of a linguistic dimension and communicative dimension as well as from the perspective of a cognitive dimension, (**Sager, 1990: 3**).

Thus, in the paper Term will be defined as words and phrases that reflect concepts and specific objects that are used by specialists in a certain field of science or technology.

Research on terminology is important for many reasons.

Firstly, the terminology is the main source of acquisition of the lexical composition of highly advanced modern languages. As part of the human language, terminology is the most versatile means of storing, transmitting, and processing of information.

The amount of information expands at a frantic pace: according to scientists, its quantity doubles every five years, which leads to a so-called "terminological explosion" – the emergence of a sizable number of new terms (**Мацюк, 2003: 352**).

Secondly, science is international. Today, the world is in a frantic integration process, that does not bypass the scientific sphere, raising the issue of standardization of terms as a basis for understanding among experts from different countries.

Thirdly, the terminology of the Ukrainian language should be developed together with other national language terms, due to historical reasons it has many specific problems, and it is necessary to urgently formulate national terminological standards, terminological dictionaries, etc (**Мацюк, 2003: p. 352; Єнікеєва, 2001: 54**).

Terms are used to denote concepts. They have neither imagery nor emotional and expressive colouring. Each industry has its terms. Therefore, people connected by professional unity communicate with each other (**Збожна, 1975: p. 714**). Many terminological studies convincingly prove that professional vocabulary plays a crucial role in the development of science and technology, and to some extent can determine the direction of further development of its theoretical position. As the main means of expressing, storing, and transmitting a specific scientific concept,



terminology ensures the formulation of problems and the continuous development of scientific knowledge. Any branch of science and technology develops on the basis of a system of definitions and established concepts ( **Головин & Кобрин, 1987: р.104**).

The integration and interaction of various sciences require scientists to pay more attention to issues of terminology and study the functions of terminological structures in various spheres of human activity. Ukrainian and foreign researchers, in particular V. Vynogradov, V. Leychyk, G. Vynokur, B. Golovin, T. Kiyak, V. Danylenko, K. and others, studied the formation, semantics, and development trends of terminological units and specialised vocabulary. (**Даниленко, 1977, р. 118; Д'яков, 2000, р. 218**)

In each field of human activity there is a part of the language dictionary, the study of which requires grouping and division. Different scientists (including foreign and Ukrainian) in their way segregate terms by fields of knowledge (**Мисуно, 2013, р. 256**).

In particular, linguists B. M. Golovin and R. Yu. Kobrin singled out four groups of terms:

- scientific terms;
- technical and production terms;
- terms of management;
- terms of culture and sport (**Головин & Кобрин, 1987, р.199**).

In the scientific aspect, the most noticeable is the connection with the concept, and in technical and other types of terms - the relationship to the subject that is called. Thus, the terms of production, technology, and other terms (except for science) are semantically close to commonly used terms; in addition, the boundary between

production and technical terms and commonly used terms can only be drawn through contextual analysis (**Правдун, 2013, p 197**).

The term is generally scientific and has the same meaning in many areas: analysis, argumentation, and categories. Also, branch terms used only in a specific field: verbs, perfect tenses, inflections - in linguistics (**Гердіна, 2010, p.121**)

Terms comparable to non-terminological vocabulary:

- strive for clarity and absolute certainty;
- exist only in a certain terminological system, outside of it - lose their terminological meaning;
- lack of emotionality.

The system of all terms of a language or subject field is called terminology. Terminology is divided into:

- scientific - for mathematics, physics, cybernetics, chemistry, biology, physiology, botany, zoology, geography and other sciences;
- socio-political - for fields such as philosophy, economics, finance, political science, social sciences, pedagogy, history, law, diplomacy;
- artistic - which includes music, theatre and cinema, visual arts, architecture and literature;
- mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, radio engineering, electronics, mining, textile production.
- technical - serves technical and production sectors, such as metallurgy;

There is also terminology such as agriculture, health care, sports, military, etc.

Terminology is created by specialists. For this they employ:

- commonly used words that have a clear and defined meaning in the scientific field: gender, number, manner, person, tense, ending (as linguistic terms);

- specially created words: nouns, adjectives, verbs, case, word formation, emphasis;

- calque, i.e. words created according to models in foreign languages: the Ukrainian word підмет reproduces the Latin subjectum, where the part sub- means "під", а - jectum - "кинути"; the word предмет is also formed;

- borrowing: suffix, prefix, polysemy, assimilation (from Latin);

- phrase: conditional method, subordinate clause. consonant.

The term is an integral part of the lexical system of the written language and is distinct from other classes of words in the concentration of information saturation, which most accurately and economically defines scientific, technical, or other professional notions. Terminology has long been considered the periphery of the language dictionary.

The term contains all the features of a lexical unit of natural language. One of the important directions of lexicology is work in the field of establishing the composition of terms and ordering them for specific branches of science and technology (**Збожна, 1975: 714**). To form terminology, unify terminology, and create terminology for new fields of science and technology; (**Белодед, 1980: 208**).

A great contribution to the development of the semantic features of the term: its stylistic neutrality, the desire for nominativeness, and prevalence was made by the

works of V.V. Vynogradova, A.A. Reformatsky, O.S. Akhmanova, A.S. Gerda, R.A. Budagov.

Even before the beginning of terminological history in the early 1960s, most of the basic concepts such as "terminological system" and "terminological field were already formed"(Головин & Кобрин, 1987) (Даниленко, 1977) (Белодед, 1980).

The rapid advancement and development of technologies requires not only new concepts but also the harmonization of the use of terminology. As a practical result, the organization of terminological work in a certain field of knowledge was started.

Terminology is a science that studies existing terms that are components of the vocabulary used in professional fields (subjects or their fields) and appear in these fields or are modified from elements that already exist in other fields. It allows the compilation, description, and reproduction of terms.

Terminology is the art of creating "terminologies" in the sense "specialized" dictionary. Thus, for these authors, the terminology contains theoretical components and results that combine theory with practice (specialized dictionary).

Therefore, the understanding of terminology as an aspect of linguistics is heterogeneous, some scientists define it as a separate scientific discipline, others as an aspect of vocabulary, an aspect of lexicology.

Nevertheless, the role of the term in its current state cannot be neglected and therefore should be considered historically significant in the progress in the changing world of modern technology.

A detailed review of works devoted to the term and terminology of British and American researchers is depicted in the work of V. V. Kasyanov. He wrote that the homogeneity of thoughts contained within their works is a distinct phenomenon. In-depth study and analysis of theoretical and practical material by Anglo-American

linguists reveals theoretical differences in the interpretation of the particularity of terms and their differences from commonly used vocabulary (**Гредіна, 2010, р.124**).

Linguists in Spain and the United States have a clear aim in the study of terminology - to create a theoretical basis that would lead them to the methodology of this field, giving terminology the status of an independent discipline. However they draw conclusions that require further research by working together, which will help create appropriate theoretical models.

Due to insufficient communication between experts, different ways of development, and perception of the subject of the dispute, it will not be easy to perform this task. Other researchers also hold the same point of view (**Єнікєєва, 2001 р. 54**) (**Кияк, 2009, р. 40**) (**Лейчик, 1989 р. 75**).

At this stage of the development of terminology as a science, it is worth paying much attention to the trends in the social and communicative roles of language signs, which is especially important research in terminology precisely "*in the real conditions of professional communication*" (**Д'яков, 2000: р. 218**) to reveal the main features of professional languages that distinguish them from the commonly used language.

Terminology performs such basic functions as presenting scientific concepts and meeting the communication needs of specialists, provided that it is generally accepted, standardized, and meets the requirements for terms.

Codification of terms is the process of systematizing terms in dictionaries and reference books to help speakers use them correctly (**Мисуно, 2013: 158**).

The definitions of the terms are recorded in a special dictionary and reference book. The following types are identified: dictionaries of terminological systems, approved in the form of a standard; dictionaries of terminology (general encyclopaedias, branch encyclopaedias, dictionaries of branch terms).

Translation dictionaries are the most used type of modern terminology dictionaries. In bilingual terminological dictionaries, along with Ukrainian, there are English-Ukrainian, Latin-Ukrainian, etc., in addition, trilingual ones are also compiled, and though much less frequently four- or seven- language dictionaries.

Encyclopedic - reference dictionary contains terms; definitions of scientific concepts are also provided. Dictionary articles in lexicographic works consist of two parts - the name of the concept and its definition.

An interpretive-translation dictionary is a mixed type of work in which terms are translated into a foreign language (or several other languages) and explanations are provided.

An interesting work of lexicography, which can be considered an unambiguous symbol of our time, is the "Interpretive and Terminological Dictionary of Market Economy" (Kharkiv, 1994), where, in addition to the interpretation, equivalent Ukrainian terms are provided in English, German, French, and Spanish (**Михайлова, 2000: 278** ).

A few years ago, electronic dictionaries changed the mind of linguists—as well as translators, lexicographers, and ordinary citizens related to foreign languages. An electronic dictionary is a computer database that contains dictionary articles that are specially coded to select the correct word, usually taking into account the morphological forms and characteristics of word combinations.

The reasons for borrowing special foreign language terms can be seen not only in the influence of extra-linguistic factors but also in the influence of intra-linguistic factors:

1. Internationalization of terminology is an important incentive for the penetration of foreign words. This is a process that has been particularly active in the last decade and covers many highly developed languages.

2. Terming of industry-specific concepts cannot be stopped using native words, firstly, because of the natural limitation of lexical resources for each language, and secondly, because of conceptual systems specific to the area. Sometimes it is not possible to find borrowings in the native language.

Borrowed terms, unlike reinterpreted common words, are characterized by clarity and lack of emotional expressiveness. At the beginning of the stage of functioning in the term system: if a word in the native language still needs to be turned into a term, and a word in a foreign language, the word is already a ready term; it is more a sign than a native language word (**Княк, 2009: 40**).

The use of borrowed terms, as a rule, is due to their ability to express a concept with a lot of meanings in one word, which corresponds to the brevity of the term.

Based on the kind of the borrowing process, foreign language terms can be divided into two groups (**Княк, 2009**):

1. Indirect borrowings - names that have entered from one branch into another terminology of the Ukrainian language, as well as general scientific and general technical ones: accumulation - акумуляція, amplitude - амплітуда, deformation - деформація.

2. Direct borrowings are those that enter the terminological system. These terms are often used to refer to buildings (aqueduct- акведукт, dam - дамба), processes and actions (tamping), equipment, and devices (hydrant). German formatieren - to format. adjistieren - adjust, check; einscannen – сканувати.

Having entered the terminological system, borrowings are tested for appropriate graphic, phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation. It must be said that over time, the borrowed terms fixed in the term system acquire the ability for semantic evolution in the Ukrainian language. This evolution was first reflected in

the transformations of the meaning of the term (expansion, narrowing, displacement) and; secondly, in its determinization.

Borrowed terms, during the stage of complete mastery of the Ukrainian language, can be freed of their functional limitations and acquire a certain stylistic colouring.

Thus, the main sources of borrowed terms are English, French, Latin, and Greek (**Лютге, 2000: 99**).

Therefore, borrowing foreign terms, especially international terms, constitutes an essential means of replenishing terms, to a certain extent, it contributes to uniformity and standardization. (**Михайлова, 2001: 255**) After graphic, phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptations, some borrowed concepts are rather active in the process of word formation. Terms are borrowings inferior to Ukrainian words in terms of clarity, precision, and transparency of meaning (**Михайлова, 2001: 255**).

## **1.2 Features of cybersecurity terminology**

The concept of "scientific literature" includes the following options: scientific literature itself, i.e. monographs, collections and articles on various scientific and technical issues, educational scientific and technical literature (textbooks, reference books, etc.), popular scientific literature from various fields: techniques, technical and supporting documents; technical advertising, patents (**Сливка, 2023: 12**).

Translation of such documents causes certain difficulties (**Гредіна, 2010: 124**).

The sphere of technology and science is one of the important spheres of human activity. In connection with the rapid development of science and technology and the



spread of scientific and technical information, the importance of scientific and technical translation is increasing day by day (**Бархударов, 1970**).

Scientific literature is concise and informative and has a logical presentation of the material. Terms help to achieve accuracy and informativeness, so this is a feature of scientific and technical terms.

One of the defining characteristics of scientific texts is that they are filled with terms. According to research, in scientific texts, 25% is terminological vocabulary, and 75% is general scientific and commonly used terminology (**Гредіна, 2010**).

The main components that present difficulties in translating it scientifically technical terms. These difficulties include the lack of equivalence, and the national variability of terms.

The success of the English language as a universal means of scientific communication is related to the various professional opportunities provided to scientists with access to scientific technologies and research methods for the opportunity to sell your research work on the global scientific market. More and more scientists want to communicate and publish their work in English.

Since today the Internet is the main means of disseminating information, it is one of the important factors in the rapid process of globalization. It immediately attracted the attention of scientists because it made it possible to share information and scientific texts in electronic form.

Terminological means and concepts are an essential part of the action, which ensures the appropriate industry level and the level of general communication of the objects of this activity. The terms became most widespread in the field of particularly active human activity related to electronic data processing.

From the point of view of practical application, a big problem is the definition of the concept of "cyber security", the understanding of which has an impact on the formation of the circle of subjects of its provision at the national and interstate levels.

Recently, "cyber security" has become a widely used term. However, few people understand its correct meaning. This can cause significant problems in the field of translation of scientific texts.

The internationalization of cyber security terminology was ensured mainly by English-language terminology due to several extralinguistic factors. (Снікєєва, 2001: 54) Therefore, it is clear why so many borrowings in the field of cyber security, with the prefix "cyber" have become so popular in the process of word creation.

Such terms, which were previously used only in such areas as science, cyber security, cyber defence, cyber terrorism, cyber security incident, cyber intelligence, technological process management system, etc., received legal status.

According to the nominations, lexical and semantic groups of terminology in the field of cyber security policy are distinguished: (Снікєєва, 2001: 54)

- a group of subjects (subjects of cyber security, owners and managers of critical infrastructure objects);
- group of objects (cyberspace, critical infrastructure object, cyber defence objects, website, blog platform);
- a group of information, phenomena, and objects (information about a cyber security incident, indicators of cyber threats, cybercrime);
- a group of actions and measures (ensuring cyber security; cyber defence, prevention of cyber incidents, protection of national information resources);

- group of technological processes and means (technological process management system, information protection; implementation of organizational and technical model of cyber protection (**Снікеева, 2001: 54**).

Translations of terms represent great difficulties when the main task of the translation is to find an equivalent that will combine the content of the translated text and the content of the original text.

In such cases, special attention should be paid to terms in special texts. To achieve the translation equivalent, transformations between languages, and changes of text components, i.e. translation transformations, are used. During the application of transformations, transcoding, tracing, and modulation were covered.

Translation is a rather complicated and complex process of human activity. To translate means to fully reproduce a concept expressed in one language through another and reflect the original meaning, considering its form and content.

Cybersecurity – means, strategies, security principles and security guarantees that can be used to protect the cybersphere, and resources of a particular organisation or user. Organisational and user resources include connected computer devices, personnel, infrastructure, applications, services and the entirety of transmitted or stored information in the cyber sphere.

It should be noted that among other terminologies, English computer terminology occupies a special place in linguistics. Its peculiarity is a significant amount of borrowed vocabulary, and other semantic processes take place, such as the semantic development of the meanings of previously existing words (narrowing and expanding meanings).

Terminologists distinguish several types of terms in the vocabulary of any industry: general, interdisciplinary, and highly specialised terms.

General scientific terms are lexical units of a large semantic system, which usually distinguish classification and category of a scientific concept of a general industry nature and can function in texts of several fields.

Such as:

*Activities - діяльність*

*threat - загроза*

*organisation - організація,*

*process - процес*

*history - історія*

*Plan - план*

*People – Люди*

*Supply – попит*

Interdisciplinary terms – can be in some similar and remote areas. Thus, cyber security. Thus, cybersecurity terms have something in common with other sciences.

For example:

*team (football team, cybersecurity team);*

*net (as network in IT area, net as a chart in economy);*

*component (security component, business component)*

*process (process in IT, business process).*

Highly specialised terms are the most informative, because they form the system of a particular field, as they denote objects and concepts that are specific to that sphere.

For example:

1. Cybersecurity workers
2. Security breach
3. Hackathons
4. Cyber-capable
5. Malware
6. Phishing
7. Ransomware
8. Malicious codes
9. Cybersecurity team
10. Cyber-specific

As can be seen seen, cybersecurity terminology has broad and extensive semantic connections with related terminologies, so it is impossible to draw a clear line between it and others. When translating a cybersecurity text, one often encounters such difficulties as synonymy in terms, their multiple meanings, and the choice of translation method.

### 1.3. Scientific discourse

The rendering of scientific and technical texts is an essential part of the fast-changing technological world. Every day there is a new technical or scientific idea, subject field term, or concept.

According to S. Ye. Maksimov, Main linguistic features of scientific and technical texts are (**Максимов, 2016: 69**):

- the use of numerous subject field terms, abbreviations and acronyms; *SIEM*
- frequent use of asyndetic attributive groups of words: *Space Station Proposal Contest, Accelerated Information Processing treatment, etc.*;
- extensive use of newly created words (neologisms) and foreign words, often of Latin or Ancient Greek origin;
- impersonality of expression, i.e. the use of phrases like: It is well known that..., It is believed that..., One can mix an acid with alkali to receive the necessary proportion, etc.;
- extensive use of the passive constructions;
- where argumentation so requires, texts in question are characterized by use of direct references to various authors, direct quotations, footnotes and cross-references;
- limited use of tropes and figures of speech (stylistic devices and expressive means) (**Максимов, 2016: 69**).

Here, we will analyse a fragment from a white paper on cybersecurity in healthcare (LA, [URL](#)).

The text under analysis belongs to the artefact text type. That is because it changes the world directly by providing guidance the target audience. Just like any other artefact text, it reflects the real world. The language in the text performs an informative function.

The text is of scientific discourse. This is evident from the subject field terms and different grammar patterns used in the text. If we analyse the text, we can find a lot of cybersecurity terms like "Ransomware", "Firewalls", "cyberthreats", "SIEM" and so on. The text has a fixed structure and cliches that are usual for artefact texts.

The text was taken from a white paper on cybersecurity in healthcare. The text is aimed at healthcare workers and organizations, particularly those involved in managing information security and compliance with regulations like HIPAA (The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996). This is clear from the discussion of cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and risk mitigation strategies.

The communicative aim of the textual information is to educate healthcare involved with data security about cyber threats, provide guidance on risk mitigation, and ensure compliance with relevant regulations to protect sensitive data.

The structural level of text is ensured by lexical and semantic cohesion. Lexical cohesion is implemented by repetition links, which are:

Simple lexical repetition: breaches – breach, cyberattack – cyberattacks

Complex lexical repetition: determine – determining, organisation – organized

Simple paraphrase: Information security – protecting confidentiality, perpetrator – criminal.

Complex paraphrase: mitigate – reduce

Co-reference: firewall – gatekeeper.

Substitution: providers – they, information – it.

Grammatical cohesion and syntactical structure are ensured by sequence of tenses: " **Malware Deployment:** Once in, the hacker may install some sort of malicious software (such as malware or ransomware) to begin manipulating the networks or system's information. The malware may be either controlling or destructive in nature, but the intent is to either steal information or use the malware as ransom for payment before business systems become usable again" (LA, [6. 1.](#)).

The definite article in this case is used to specify particular concepts or regulations, showing that they are unique or specific within context. The use of an indefinite article indicates that the text is referring to general or unspecified instances of certain concepts or practices.

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

Semantic level establishes the macroproposition of the text: I (the author) inform you (the reader) about the real world that can be a reality and change them.

4. Stylistic characteristics of the text are:

Strong positions of the text: "Cyberattacks are also very expensive, with the average cost of a breach pegged at over \$2.4 million in notification, forensics, legal fees, and fines" (LA, [6. 1.](#)).

"Knowing what to look for is key to preventing cyberattacks" (LA, [6. 1.](#)).



2) Weak positions: "While many types of cyberthreats exist, the top 10 most common threats for organizations are as follows..." (LA, [б. д.](#)).

"Some cyberattacks go completely undetected" (LA, [б. д.](#)).

Tropes: The text employs rhetorical devices such as repetition, enumeration, and analogy to reinforce key points and make the information more accessible to the reader. "The good news is that you can mitigate these vulnerabilities through a variety of actions and technologies."

"Planning your response to a threat before one happens can be invaluable" (LA, [б. д.](#)).

"Hackers are zeroing in on health care organizations that don't have the proper technical, physical, and administrative safeguards in place" (LA, [б. д.](#)).

The author used special vocabulary, that is specific to the field of cybersecurity and healthcare, such as "cybersecurity," "HIPAA," "breaches," "threats," "vulnerabilities," "risk mitigation," "compliance," etc.

In conclusion, we have analysed the discourse as a whole and have analysed a text with cyber security terminology. The analysis of the discourse fully coincides with the general characteristics of scientific discourse.

## **Conclusions to Chapter 1**

In the first chapter, the terms of lexicology and types of terminological vocabulary, peculiarities of function of terms in the scientific literature were studied. The study of this issue is of great interest since the increase in linguistic terminology is related to the development of technology and the expansion of scientific and technical knowledge and information.

A term is a unit of linguistic and professional knowledge that affects the effectiveness of communication. Therefore, the translation of terminology is of the most practical importance when translating scientific texts.

A term is currently defined as a special word and terminology as a science that studies terms i.e. terminological system. Even though there are many definitions of concepts of “terminology” and “term”, that are characterised by common features, they have their peculiarities. This does not prevent the science of terms from developing into an independent field of study.

The issue of “term” and “terminology” has been a subject of scientific studies for many decades. Most of the research is carried out in English and Ukrainian, but modern linguistics has not yet found answers to all the questions about it. The reason for this is the rapid development and dynamic state of science, which constantly gives rise to new concepts and ideas.

One of the main difficulties in the translation of cybersecurity terminology just like with any other type is commonly used vocabulary. Sometimes it is difficult for a translator to identify the correct equivalent to convey the term.

When translating cybersecurity texts, the following main problems arise: polysemy, the choice of transformations, and highly specialised terms.

## CHAPTER 2.

### SPECIFICS OF TRANSLATING CYBERSECURITY TERMINOLOGY FROM ENGLISH TO UKRAINIAN.

#### 2.1 Lexical transformations

(1) *Server* – *сервер*; transliteration

*"It might not be feasible to implement the right level of security with some business processes that have been around for way too many years, and you might not be able to patch every server for one reason or another" (LA, URL).*

Впровадження належного рівня безпеки для деяких бізнес-процесів, які існують вже багато років, може виявитися неможливим, і ви не зможете з тієї чи іншої причини оновити всі сервери.

An example of the use of the term *system*. In the process of translating this term, the former lexical transformation of transliteration was applied: сервер

(2) *Hacker* – *хакер*; transliteration

*"After the damage is done, the hacker may take steps to cover up or hide any evidence that the network or system was hacked at all" (LA, URL).*

Після нанесення шкоди хакер може вжити заходів, щоб приховати будь-які докази того, що мережу або систему було зламано.

In this example, the use of transliteration transformation when rendering the cybersecurity term *hacker* is observed: хакер

(3) *Code* - *код*; transliteration

*"This includes unauthorized or criminal use of electronic data, attacks on networks and computers, and viruses and malicious codes" (CWD, URL).*

Це включає несанкціоноване або злочинне використання електронних даних, атаки на мережі та комп'ютери, а також віруси та шкідливі коди.

This example demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term code. During the process of translating this term, the transformation of transliteration was employed: код

(4) *Computer - комп'ютер;*

*"It is vitally important that computers, servers, and any other network-connected devices (also known as Internet of Things (IoT) devices) such as security cameras or appliances stay up to date with current software operating systems, patches, and releases" (LA, URL).*

Дуже важливо, щоб комп'ютери, сервери та будь-які інші підключені до мережі пристрої (також відомі як пристрої Інтернету речей (IoT)), такі як камери спостереження або побутова техніка, завжди були оновлені останніх версій операційних систем, патчів програмного забезпечення.

The presented example shows us the cybersecurity term computer. Transliteration transformation was applied when translating the term: комп'ютер.

(5) *Internet – інтернет;*

*"It is very important to critically evaluate how your organization connects to the internet and how it filters traffic that passes from the internet into your organization and vice-versa" (LA, URL).*

Дуже важливо ретельно проаналізувати, як ваша організація підключена до Інтернету і як вона обробляє трафік, що проходить з Інтернету в вашу організацію і навпаки.

An example of the use of the term *Internet*. In the process of translating this term, the former lexical transformation of transliteration was applied:

(6) *Monitoring* – *моніторинг*;

*"Threat Monitoring - Identify intrusion attempts quickly - before they cause damage, access data, and/or proliferate" (BIT, URL).*

Моніторинг загроз - швидко виявляйте спроби вторгнення, перш ніж вони завдадуть шкоди, отримують доступ до даних і / або розповсюджуватися.

Here during the translation of cybersecurity term *monitoring* the transformation of transliteration was applied. So, the term was Transliterated into Ukrainian.

(7) *Firewall* – *фаєрвол*;

*"Over the past couple of years, firewall technologies have significantly evolved, and many industry experts are referring to these modern hardware appliances as next-gen firewalls" (LA, URL).*

За останні кілька років технології фаєрволів значно розвинулися, і багато експертів у цій галузі називають ці сучасні програмні пристрої фаєрволами нового покоління.

An example of a cybersecurity term firewall. During the process of translation, the term firewall was rendered into Ukrainian by means of lexical unit фаєрвол. So, transcription transformation was applied here.

( 8) *Phishing - фішинг;*

*"One of the most susceptible paths to a data breach can be through phishing e-mail attempts, or even more targeted spear phishing attempts"* (LA, URL).

Одним з найбільш вразливих шляхів для витоку даних можуть бути спроби фішингу електронною поштою або навіть більш цілеспрямовані спроби фішингу зі списом.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit phishing was rendered employing lexical unit фішинг. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

(9). *website – веб-сайт;*

*"Reputation can also be compromised when an organization's website is attacked and the site's content is changed, or a denial of service prevents consumers from accessing the website"* (LA, URL).

Репутація також може бути підірвана, коли веб-сайт організації зазнає атаки і його вміст змінюється, або коли відмова в обслуговуванні перешкоджає споживачам отримати доступ до веб-сайту.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since the terminological unit website was rendered by means of lexical unit веб-сайт. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

(10) *Web browser – веб-браузер;*

*"A drive-by download is accomplished by taking advantage of the default nature of a Web browser to execute mobile code, most often JavaScript, with little to no security restrictions"* (Круць, 2010).

Поетапна завантаження досягається завдяки використанню веб-браузера за замовчуванням для виконання мобільного коду, найчастіше JavaScript, практично без обмежень безпеки.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit web browser was rendered by means of lexical unit веб-браузер. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

*(11) Provider – провайдер;*

*"Many providers are allowing residents, guests, visitors, and contractors onto their network, whether physically connected or connected through Wi-Fi" (LA, URL).*

Багато провайдерів дозволяють жителям, гостям, відвідувачам і підрядникам підключатися до своєї мережі, незалежно від того, фізично вони підключені або підключені через Wi-Fi.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit provider was rendered by means of lexical unit провайдер. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

*(12) User – юзер;*

*"These optimal systems are user-friendly, accessible, and provide enough breadth to aid users in gaining a complete picture of the entire workforce" (Круць, 2010).*

Ці оптимальні системи зручні для юзера, доступні і забезпечують достатній обсяг, щоб допомогти юзерам отримати повне уявлення про все резерві.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit user was rendered by means of lexical unit юзер. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

(13) *File - файл;*

*"That way, the firewall can routinely receive definition update files on current cyberthreats and seek to actively monitor or block that malicious content and/or sites from passing through the firewall" (LA, URL).*

Таким чином, фаєрвол може регулярно отримувати файли з оновленнями щодо поточних кіберзагроз і намагатися активно відстежувати або блокувати шкідливий вміст та/або сайти від проходження через брандмауер.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit file was rendered by means of lexical unit файл. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

(14) *DoS attack - DoS-атака;*

*"Malicious denial of service (DoS) attack degrading network performance and affecting operations" (LA, URL).*

DoS - атаки, що знижують продуктивність мережі та впливають на роботу, призводять до погіршення якості обслуговування.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit *DoS attacks* was rendered by means of lexical unit DoS-атаки. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

(15) *Botnet – ботнет;*



*"Sophisticated cyberattacks may use zombie botnets (a network of compromised computers running malicious code repetitively), or other viruses and worms, to destroy digital fingerprints and other forensic evidence of infiltration" (LA, URL).*

Під час складних кібератак можуть використовуватися зомбі-ботнети (мережа скомпрометованих комп'ютерів, на яких повторно виконується шкідливий код) або інші віруси і хробаки, щоб знищити цифрові відбитки пальців та інші докази злочину.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since the terminological unit **botnet** was rendered by means of the lexical unit **ботнет**. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

*(16) Patch – патч.*

*"Device management software utilities can help organizations maintain inventories of hardware devices, configuration statuses, and deployment of available releases, patches, and updates" (LA, URL).*

Програмні забезпечення для керування пристроями можуть допомогти організаціям вести інвентаризацію апаратних пристроїв, статусів конфігурацій та розгортати доступні випуски, патчі та оновлення.

The example displays the employment of transcription transformation since terminological unit patch was rendered by means of lexical unit патч. So, the terminological unit was Transcribed into TL.

*(17) Information Security - інформаційна безпека;*

*"Long-term and post-acute care is often at an even greater risk, because this sector's information security is less mature than acute care's"*  
(LA, URL).

Довготривалий та реабілітаційний догляд часто піддається ще більшому ризику, оскільки інформаційна безпека в цьому секторі є менш розвиненою, ніж у сфері невідкладної медичної допомоги.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term *Information security*. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit інформаційна безпека. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation.

(18) *Cyber-specific* - кіберспецифічний.

*"Non-technical skills are not cyber-specific – each organization will need to decide which non-technical skills are valued in their workforce"*  
(CWD, URL).

Нетехнічні навички не є кіберспецифічними - кожна організація повинна вирішити, які саме нетехнічні навички цінуються в їхніх кадрах.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term *cyber-specific*. The terminological unit was rendered as *кіберспецифічний*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (morphological calque).

(19) *Security breach* – порушення безпеки;

*"News of a health care security breach or ransomware incident has become almost commonplace, as hackers are becoming increasingly*

*proficient in detecting and exploiting security vulnerabilities in IT security in health care and other organizations" (LA, URL).*

Новини про порушення безпеки в сфері охорони здоров'я або про інциденти з програмами-вимагачами стали майже звичним явищем, оскільки хакери стають все більш досвідченими у виявленні та використанні вразливостей в системі ІТ-безпеки в медичних та інших організаціях.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term Security breach. The terminological unit was rendered as порушення безпеки. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (semantic calque).

*(20) Data theft – крадіжка даних;*

*"Data theft could also occur internally when an employee transfers sensitive data to cloud storage or portable storage, like a USB stick" (LA, URL).*

Крадіжка даних може також відбуватися всередині компанії, коли працівник передає важливі дані в хмарне сховище або на портативний носій, наприклад, USB-накопичувач.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term Data theft. The terminological unit was rendered into Ukrainian as крадіжка даних. So, the term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (semantic calque).

*(21) Cyber Resilience – кібер-стійкість;*

*"The concept of cyber resilience acknowledges that hackers may have innovative tools and approaches plus the element of surprise, but it aims to maintain the organization's ability to deliver the intended outcome at all times despite those disadvantages." (LA, URL).*

Концепція кібер-стійкості визнає, що хакери можуть мати інноваційні інструменти та підходи, а також елемент несподіванки, але вона спрямована на підтримку здатності організації завжди досягати запланованого результату, незважаючи на це.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term Cyber Resilience. The terminological unit was rendered as кібер-стійкість. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(22) *Cybersecurity – кібербезпека;*

*"Cybersecurity consists of technologies, processes, and measures that are designed to protect systems, networks, and data from cybercrimes" (LA, URL).*

Кібербезпека складається з технологій, процесів і заходів, призначених для захисту систем, мереж і даних від кіберзлочинів.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the specialized term cybersecurity. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing the lexical unit кібербезпека. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (morphological calque).

(23) *Risk profile – профіль ризику.*

*"Highlight key technology, tools, and IT capabilities to attract the right cybersecurity talent for your organization's specific risk profile from page four of this kit" (CWD, URL).*

На четвертій сторінці цього посібника ви знайдете ключові технології, інструменти та ІТ-можливості для залучення талановитих кібер-фахівців, які відповідають конкретному профілю ризику вашої організації

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term *risk profile*. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit *профіль ризику*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(24) *Cybersecurity professional* – кібер-фахівець.

"*Cybersecurity professionals have unique skills, are in short supply, and are vital to our nation's security*" (CWD, URL).

Кібер-фахівці володіють унікальними навичками, є малодоступними та мають життєво важливе значення для безпеки нашої країни.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term *Cybersecurity professional*. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing the lexical unit *кібер-фахівець*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (morphological calque).

(25) *Cyberthreat* – кіберзагроза;

"*Despite there being so many types of cyberthreats, they have a pretty routine anatomy*" (LA, URL).

Незважаючи на те, що існує так багато видів кіберзагроз, вони мають досить рутинну структуру

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term *cyberthreat*. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing the lexical unit

*кіберзагроза*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (morphological calque).

(26) *Work Roles – Робочі ролі*

*"Choose from the Work Roles (found in the Workforce Framework) for each position that performs cybersecurity work" (CWD, URL).*

Виберіть з Розділу "Робочі ролі" (див. "Структура персоналу") для кожної посади, яка виконує роботу з кібербезпеки.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term Work Roles. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit *Робочі Ролі*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(27) *Planning capability - можливість планування.*

*"Each organization is unique. Some may not need their workforce planning capability to reach the Optimizing state" (CWD, URL).*

Кожна організація унікальна. Деяким з них може не знадобитися можливість планування персоналу, щоб досягти стану оптимізації.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term planning capability. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit *можливість планування*. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(28) *de-militarized zone - демілітаризована зона*

*"In situations where the approach you want is not feasible, you might be able to build out an isolation network/sub-network also known as de-*

*militarized zone (DMZ), which is isolated physically or logically from the rest of the organization's network" (LA, URL).*

У ситуаціях, коли такий підхід неможливий, ви можете створити ізоляційну мережу/підмережу, також відому як демілітаризована зона (ДМЗ), яка фізично або Логічно ізольована від решти мережі організації.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term demilitarized zone. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit демілітаризована зона. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

*(29) Cyber risks – кібер-ризиками.*

*"While your current risk management tools may have worked in the past regarding security issues, it is plausible to ask if they suffice to manage the cyber risks of today and the future" (CGE, URL).*

Хоча ваші поточні інструменти управління ризиками, можливо, працювали в минулому щодо питань безпеки, цілком логічно запитати, чи достатньо їх для управління кібер-ризиками сьогодні і в майбутньому.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term cyber risks. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing a lexical unit кібер-ризиками. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

*(30) Information Space – інформаційний простір.*

*"Information Space is any medium, through which information is created, transmitted, received, stored, processed or deleted" (CTF, URL).*

Інформаційний простір - це будь-який носій, за допомогою якого інформація створюється, передається, отримується, зберігається, обробляється або видаляється.

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term. The terminological unit Information Space was rendered utilizing lexical unit інформаційний простір. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(31) *cloud-based* – *хмарний*.

*"With cloud-based cyber threat intelligence, N-Sentinel quickly identifies and analyzes threats" (N-d, URL).*

Завдяки хмарній системі моніторингу кіберзагроз N-Sentinel швидко виявляє та аналізує загрози

This sentence demonstrates the use of the cybersecurity term. The terminological unit was rendered utilizing lexical unit. The term was translated into Ukrainian by means of loan translation (calque).

(32) *Webpage* – *веб-сторінка*.

*"A typical next-gen firewall will have Application Layer (Layer 7) networking capabilities including mail, file, and webpage protocols, as well as cyberthreat subscription services" (LA, URL).*

Типовий фаєрвол наступного покоління матиме мережеві можливості прикладного рівня (рівень 7), включаючи протоколи пошти, файлів і веб-сторінок, а також сервіси підписки на кіберзагрози.

An example of a terminological unit webpage. The unit was rendered by application of zero transcoding transformation, taking into account that in the T1 version, the variant веб-сторінка was applied.



(33) *Cybersecurity teams* – групи з кібербезпеки.

"As you take inventory of your cybersecurity staff skills, also consider the following recommended characteristics of high-performing cybersecurity teams" (CWD, URL).

Під час інвентаризації навичок вашого персоналу з кібербезпеки також враховуйте наступні рекомендовані характеристики високоефективних груп з кібербезпеки.

An example of the terminological unit cybersecurity teams. During the process of rendering into TL the transformation of differentiation was applied. The Ukrainian variant of групи з кібербезпеки was chosen.

34) *Trojan horse* – троян.

"Trojan horse—a malicious device program that hides inside other programs and provides access to that device" (EAT, URL).

Троян - шкідлива програма для пристрою, яка ховається в інших програмах і надає доступ до цього пристрою

An example of the terminological unit trojan horse. During the process of rendering into TL the transformation of differentiation was applied. The Ukrainian variant of троян was chosen.

(35) *Ransomware* – програма-вимагач;

"A ransomware attack is a great example where up-to-date backups would come in handy" (LA, URL).

Атаки програм-вимагачів - чудовий приклад, коли актуальні резервні копії стануть у нагоді.

In the framework of translating terminological unit ransomware, the transformation of modulation was applied, taking into account the fact in the Ukrainian version, the variant програма-вимагач was applied.

*(36) Data breach – витік даних*

*"Additionally, policies and procedures can assist organizations if or when a data breach occurs" (LA, URL).*

Крім того, системи та процедури можуть допомогти організаціям, якщо або коли станеться витік даних.

In the framework of translating terminological unit data breach, the transformation of modulation was applied, taking into the account the fact in the Ukrainian version, the variant витік даних was applied.

*(37) Anti-virus software - антивірусне ПЗ*

*"It is no longer adequate to appoint a HIPAA Security Officer and install anti-virus software on your network and think you are adequately protected against cyberthreats" (LA, URL).*

Більше не достатньо призначити відповідального за безпеку НІРАА, встановити антивірусне ПЗ у вашій мережі і вважати, що ви адекватно захищені від кіберзагроз.

In the framework of translating terminological unit anti-virus software, the transformation of modulation was applied, taking into the account the fact in the Ukrainian version, the variant антивірусне ПЗ was used.

*(38) Local area network – локальна мережа;*

*"Equally important is evaluating how your organization segments internal local area network (LAN) traffic" (LA, URL).*

Не менш важливо оцінити, як ваша організація сегментує трафік внутрішньої локальної мережі (LAN).

In the framework of translating terminological unit Local area network, the transformation of modulation was applied, taking into the account the fact in the Ukrainian version, the variant локальна мережа was applied.

After analyzing the presented examples, the use of the following lexical transformations during the process of rendering terminological units of cybersecurity in scientific discourse are observed:

Transliteration – 6 – 12%

Transcription – 10 – 20%

Loan translation(calque) – 15 – 30%

Zero transcoding – 1 – 2%

Differentiation – 2 – 4%

Modulation – 4 – 9%

## 2.2 Grammatical transformations

(39) *Worm* — мережевий черв'як.

*"Worm a device program that spreads without user interaction and affects the stability and performance of the ICS network" (EAT, URL).*

Мережевий черв'як - це програмне забезпечення, яке поширюється без втручання користувача і впливає на стабільність та продуктивність мережі ICS.

The sentence represents the use of a terminological unit worm, in which the transformation of addition was applied to correctly render the meaning.

*(40) Data Loss Prevention - система захисту даних від витоку.*

*"Technologies such as data loss prevention (DLP) provide some protection against data theft" (LA, URL).*

Такі технології, як система запобігання втраті даних (DLP), забезпечують певний захист від крадіжки даних.

The sentence represents the use of a terminological unit Data Loss Prevention, in which the transformation of addition was applied to correctly render the meaning.

*(41) Spyware – шпигунська програма.*

*"Spyware—a device program that changes the configuration of a device" (EAT, URL).*

Шпигунське програмне забезпечення - програма, яка змінює конфігурацію пристрою

The sentence represents the use of terminological unit spyware, in which the transformation of addition was applied to correctly render the meaning.

*(42) Advanced persistent threat - постійна загроза підвищеної складності.*

*"An advanced persistent threat (APT) is a set of stealthy and continuous computer hacking processes, often orchestrated by a person or persons targeting a specific organization or entity" (LA, URL).*

Постійна загроза підвищеної складності. (APT) - це сукупність прихованих і безперервних процесів комп'ютерного зламу, часто організованих особою або особами, націлених на конкретну організацію або підприємство.

The sentence represents the use of a terminological unit Advanced persistent threat, in which the transformation of addition was applied to correctly render the meaning.

*(43) Cybersecurity Awareness – обізнаність з питань кібербезпеки;*

*"Over the years it has grown into a collaborative effort between government and industry to enhance cybersecurity awareness, encourage actions by the public to reduce online risk and generate discussion on cyber threats on a national and global scale" (CISA, URL).*

З роками цей захід перетворився на спільну роботу уряду та промисловості, спрямовану на підвищення обізнаності з питань кібербезпеки, заохочення дій громадськості щодо зменшення ризиків в Інтернеті та обговорення кіберзагроз на національному та глобальному рівнях.

A terminological example cybersecurity awareness was rendered as обізнаність з питань кібербезпеки. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

*(44) Data Protection Officer - спеціаліст з захисту даних;*

*"The European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) also calls for the mandatory appointment of a Data Protection Officer (DPO) for any organization that processes or stores large amounts of personal data, whether for employees, individuals outside the organization, or both" (CGE, URL).*

Європейський Загальний Регламент про захист даних (GDPR) також вимагає обов'язкового призначення спеціаліста із захисту даних (DPO) для будь-якої організації, яка обробляє або зберігає великі обсяги персональних даних, будь то співробітників, осіб, що не входять до складу організації, або тих і інших.

A terminological example Data Protection officer was rendered as спеціаліст з захисту даних. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

*(45) Security Incident and Event Management - Система реєстрації порушень безпеки та керування подіями.*

*"Because of the advanced capabilities of modern next-gen firewalls, many organizations are choosing to also implement security incident and event management (SIEM) logging system" (LA, URL).*

Завдяки розширеним можливостям сучасних фаєрволів нового покоління, багато організацій вирішують також впровадити системи реєстрації порушень безпеки та керування подій (SIEM).

A terminological example cybersecurity awareness was rendered as обізнаність з питань кібербезпеки. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

*(46) Intrusion detection systems - Системи виявлення вторгнень.*

*"Nowadays, edge routers with full unified threat management (UTM) functions have embedded anti-virus along with intrusion detection system (IDS) even routing and intrusion prevention (IPS) functionalities to provide a robust on-premises network" (LA, URL).*

Сьогодні межеві роутери з повним набором функцій уніфікованого управління загрозами (UTM) мають вбудований антивірус, а також систему виявлення вторгнень (IDS) і навіть функції маршрутизації та запобігання вторгненням (IPS), що забезпечує надійну локальну мережу.

A terminological example Intrusion detection system was rendered as системи виявлення вторгнень. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

*(47) IP Address Overview - Інформація про IP-адреси.*

*"IP Address Overview – This section shows the top internal and external source IP addresses that caused incidents as well the destination IP addresses" (N-d, URL).*

Інформація про IP-адреси - Цей розділ показує основні внутрішні та зовнішні IP-адреси джерел, які спричинили порушення, а також IP-адреси одержувачів.

A terminological example IP Adress Overview was rendered as Інформація про IP-адреси. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

*(48) Zero Day Attacks – Атаки Нульового Дня.*

*"A zero day attack refers to a hole in a software application or operating system that is unknown to by the software vendor" (LA, URL).*

Атака нульового дня - це вразливість у програмному забезпеченні або операційній системі, про яку не знає виробник програмного забезпечення.

A terminological example Zero Day Attack was rendered as Атаки Нульового Дня. Transformation of transposition was applied in this case, as the word order was changed.

Following the analysis of the presented examples, the use of the following grammatical transformations during the process of rendering terminological units of cybersecurity in scientific discourse are observed:

Addition – 4 – 9%

Transposition – 6 – 11%

### 2.3 The use of lexical-grammatical transformations

(49) *Brute-force attacks - атаки методом підбору пароля*

*"In a brute force attack, automation software is used to generate a large number of consecutive guesses in a short amount of time to guess at the value of desired data" (LA, URL)*

При атаці методом підбору паролю використовується програмне забезпечення для автоматизації, яке генерує велику кількість приблизних спроб за короткий проміжок часу, щоб здогадатися про значення потрібних даних.

An example of the terminological unit Brute-force attack was rendered into Ukrainian as атаки методом підбору пароля. Here, descriptive translation(explication) transformation was applied, since the term was explicated.

(50) *network access control – система контролю доступу до мережі.*



*"Many organizations are finding an incredible benefit in network access control (NAC) solutions. NACs provide a path for intended users to onboard trusted devices to the appropriate network, using a host of authentication methods" (LA, URL).*

Багато організацій знаходять неймовірні переваги в системах контролю доступу до мережі (NAC). NAC надають цільовим користувачам доступ до довірених пристроїв у відповідній мережі, використовуючи безліч методів розпізнавання та автентифікації.

An example of the terminological unit Brute-force attack was rendered into Ukrainian as атаки методом підбору пароля. Here, descriptive translation(explication) transformation was applied, since the term was explicated.

Following the analysis of the presented examples, the use of the following grammatical transformations during the process of rendering terminological units of cybersecurity in scientific discourse is observed:

Descriptive translation - 2 - 4%

## **Conclusions to Chapter 2**

The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the peculiarities of translating English cybersecurity terms into Ukrainian (based on the material of the English scientific discourse).

In the framework of the analysis, the use of the following transformations was identified while translating cybersecurity terminology of scientific discourse: Lexical transformations: Transliteration, transcription, loan translation, zero transcoding, differentiation, and modulation. Grammatical transformations: addition; transposition. Lexical and grammatical transformations: descriptive translation.

In the result of statistical analysis, the following results were obtained: transliteration was used in 12 % of examples; transcription was applied in 20 % of examples; loan translation (calque) was used in 30 % of examples; Zero transcoding was used in 2 % of examples; differentiation was used in 4 % of examples: modulation was used in 9 % of examples; addition was used in 9 % of examples; transposition was used in 11 % of examples; descriptive translation was used in 4 % of examples.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the first chapter, the terms of lexicology and types of terminological vocabulary, peculiarities of function of terms in the scientific literature were studied. The study of this issue is of great interest since the increase in linguistic terminology is related to the development of technology and the expansion of scientific and technical information.

A term is a unit of linguistic and professional knowledge that affects the effectiveness of communication. Therefore, the translation of terminology is of the most practical importance when translating scientific texts.

A term is currently considered and defined as a special word and terminology as a science that studies terms i.e. terminological system. Even though there are many definitions of concepts of “terminology” and “term”, that are characterised by common features, they have their peculiarities. This does not prevent the science of terms from developing into an independent field.

The issue of “term” and “terminology” has been studied for many years. Most of the research is carried out in English and Ukrainian, but modern linguistics has not yet found answers to all the questions about it. The reason for this is the rapid development and dynamic state of science, which gives rise to new concepts.

One of the main difficulties in translation is commonly used vocabulary. Sometimes it is difficult for a translator to find the right equivalent to convey a concept. When translating cybersecurity texts, the following main problems arise: highly specialised terms, polysemy, and the choice of translation method.

The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the peculiarities of translating English cybersecurity terms into Ukrainian (based on the material of the English scientific discourse).

In the framework of the analysis, the use of the following transformations was identified while translating cybersecurity terminology of scientific discourse: Lexical transformations: Transliteration, transcription, loan translation, zero transcoding, differentiation, and modulation. Grammatical transformations: addition; transposition. Lexical and grammatical transformations: descriptive translation.

In the result of statistical analysis, the following results were obtained: transliteration was used in 12 % of examples; transcription was applied in 20 % of examples; loan translation (calque) was used in 30 % of examples; Zero transcoding was used in 2 % of examples; differentiation was used in 4 % of examples; modulation was used in 9 % of examples; addition was used in 9 % of examples; transposition was used in 12 % of examples; descriptive translation was used in 4 % of examples.

It was found that the most common transformation of translating cybersecurity terminology of scientific discourse is the loan translation(calque), as it was used in 30 % of the examples. Also common are: the transformation of transcription, which was used in 20% of examples; transformation of transliteration, which was applied in 12% of examples; and transformation of transposition, which was employed in 11% of examples.

The less common are the following transformations: modulation which was in 9% of the examples and the transformation of addition, which was also applied in 9% of the examples. The least common are the following transformations: the transformation of differentiation which was used in 4% of examples; the transformation of descriptive translation, which was used in

4% of examples: and the transformation of zero transcoding, which was used only in 2% of the examples.

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## ANNEX

English	Ukrainian
<p>1. <i>"It might not be feasible to implement the right level of security with some business processes that have been around for way too many years, and you might not be able to patch every <u>server</u> for one reason or another"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Впровадження належного рівня безпеки для деяких бізнес-процесів, які існують вже багато років, може виявитися неможливим, і ви не зможете з тієї чи іншої причини оновити всі <u>сервери</u>.</p>
<p>2. <i>"After the damage is done, the <u>hacker</u> may take steps to cover up or hide any evidence that the network or system was hacked at all"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Після нанесення шкоди <u>хакер</u> може вжити заходів, щоб приховати будь-які докази того, що мережу або систему було зламано.</p>
<p>3. <i>"This includes unauthorized or criminal use of electronic data, attacks on networks</i></p>	<p>Це включає несанкціоноване або злочинне використання електронних даних, атаки на мережі та комп'ютери, а</p>

<p><i>and computers, and viruses and malicious codes" (CWD, URL).</i></p>	<p>також віруси та шкідливі <u>коди</u>.</p>
<p>4. <i>"It is vitally important that <u>computers</u>, servers, and any other network-connected devices (also known as Internet of Things (IoT) devices) such as security cameras or appliances stay up to date with current software operating systems, patches, and releases" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Дуже важливо, щоб <u>комп'ютери</u>, сервери та будь-які інші підключені до мережі пристрої (також відомі як пристрої Інтернету речей (IoT)), такі як камери спостереження або побутова техніка, завжди були оновлені останніх версій операційних систем, патчів програмного забезпечення.</p>
<p>5. <i>"It is very important to critically evaluate how your organization connects to the <u>internet</u> and how it filters traffic that passes from the <u>internet</u> into your organization and</i></p>	<p>Дуже важливо ретельно проаналізувати, як ваша організація підключена до <u>Інтернету</u> і як вона обробляє трафік, що проходить з <u>Інтернету</u> в вашу організацію і навпаки.</p>

<p><i>vice-versa"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	
<p>6. <i>"Threat <u>Monitoring</u> - Identify intrusion attempts quickly - before they cause damage, access data, and/or proliferate"</i> (BIT, URL).</p>	<p><u>Моніторинг</u> загроз - швидко виявляйте спроби вторгнення, перш ніж вони завдадуть шкоди, отримують доступ до даних і / або розповсюджуватися</p>
<p>7. <i>"Over the past couple of years, <u>firewall</u> technologies have significantly evolved, and many industry experts are referring to these modern hardware appliances as next-gen <u>firewalls</u>"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>За останні кілька років технології <u>фаєрволів</u> значно розвинулися, і багато експертів у цій галузі називають ці сучасні програмні пристрої <u>фаєрволами</u> нового покоління.</p>
<p>8. <i>"One of the most susceptible paths to a data breach can be through <u>phishing</u> e-mail attempts, or even more targeted spear</i></p>	<p>Одним з найбільш вразливих шляхів для витоку даних можуть бути спроби <u>фішингу</u> електронною поштою або навіть більш</p>

<p><i>phishing attempts"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>цілеспрямовані спроби <u>фішингу</u> зі списом.</p>
<p>9. <i>"Reputation can also be compromised when an organization's website is attacked and the site's content is changed, or a denial of service prevents consumers from accessing the website"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Репутація також може бути підірвана, коли <u>веб-сайт</u> організації зазнає атаки і його вміст змінюється, або коли відмова в обслуговуванні перешкоджає споживачам отримати доступ до <u>веб-сайту</u>.</p>
<p>10. <i>"A drive-by download is accomplished by taking advantage of the default nature of a <u>Web browser</u> to execute mobile code, most often JavaScript, with little to no security restrictions"</i> (Круць, 2010).</p>	<p>Поетапна завантаження досягається завдяки використанню <u>веб-браузера</u> за замовчуванням для виконання мобільного коду, найчастіше JavaScript, практично без обмежень безпеки.</p>
<p>11. <i>"Many <u>providers</u> are allowing residents,</i></p>	<p>Багато провайдерів дозволяють жителям,</p>

<p><i>guests, visitors, and contractors onto their network, whether physically connected or connected through Wi-Fi" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>гостям, відвідувачам і підрядникам підключатися до своєї мережі, незалежно від того, фізично вони підключені або підключені через Wi-Fi.</p>
<p><i>12. These optimal systems are user-friendly, accessible, and provide enough breadth to aid users in gaining a complete picture of the entire workforce" (Круць, 2010).</i></p>	<p>Ці оптимальні системи зручні для юзера, доступні і забезпечують достатній обсяг, щоб допомогти юзерам отримати повне уявлення про все резерві.</p>
<p><i>13. "That way, the firewall can routinely receive definition update files on current cyberthreats and seek to actively monitor or block that malicious content and/or sites from passing through the</i></p>	<p>Таким чином, фаєрвол може регулярно отримувати файли з оновленнями щодо поточних кіберзагроз і намагатися активно відстежувати або блокувати шкідливий вміст та/або сайти від проходження через брандмауер</p>

<p><i>firewall" (LA, URL).</i></p>	
<p><i>14. "Malicious <u>denial of service (DoS) attack</u> degrading network performance and affecting operations" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p><u>DoS - атаки</u>, що знижують продуктивність мережі та впливають на роботу, призводять до погіршення якості обслуговування.</p>
<p><i>15. "Sophisticated cyberattacks may use <u>zombie botnets</u> (a network of compromised computers running malicious code repetitively), or other viruses and worms, to destroy digital fingerprints and other forensic evidence of infiltration" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Під час складних кібератак можуть використовуватися <u>зомбі-ботнети</u> (мережа скомпрометованих комп'ютерів, на яких повторно виконується шкідливий код) або інші віруси і мережеві хробаки, щоб знищити цифрові відбитки та інші докази злочину.</p>
<p><i>16. "Device management software utilities can help organizations maintain inventories</i></p>	<p>Програмні забезпечення для керування пристроями можуть допомогти організаціям вести</p>

<p><i>of hardware devices, configuration statuses, and deployment of available releases, patches, and updates"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>інвентаризацію апаратних пристроїв, статусів конфігурацій та розгортати доступні випуски, <u>патчі</u> та оновлення.</p>
<p>17. <i>"Long-term and post-acute care is often at an even greater risk, because this sector's <u>information security</u> is less mature than acute care's"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Довготривалий та реабілітаційний догляд часто піддається ще більшому ризику, оскільки <u>інформаційна безпека</u> в цьому секторі є менш розвиненою, ніж у сфері невідкладної медичної допомоги.</p>
<p>18. <i>"Non-technical skills are not <u>cyber-specific</u> – each organization will need to decide which non-technical skills are valued in their workforce"</i> (CWD, URL).</p>	<p>Нетехнічні навички не є <u>кіберспецифічними</u> - кожна організація повинна вирішити, які саме нетехнічні навички цінуються в їхніх кадрах.</p>

<p>19. <i>"News of a health care <u>security breach</u> or ransomware incident has become almost commonplace, as hackers are becoming increasingly proficient in detecting and exploiting security vulnerabilities in IT security in health care and other organizations"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Новини про <u>порушення безпеки</u> в сфері охорони здоров'я або про інциденти з програмами-вимагачами стали майже звичним явищем, оскільки хакери стають все більш досвідченими у виявленні та використанні вразливостей в системі ІТ-безпеки в медичних та інших організаціях.</p>
<p>20. <i>"<u>Data theft</u> could also occur internally when an employee transfers sensitive data to cloud storage or portable storage, like a USB stick"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p><u>Крадіжка даних</u> може також відбуватися всередині компанії, коли працівник передає важливі дані в хмарне сховище або на портативний</p>



	носій, наприклад, USB-накопичувач.
21. <i>"The concept of <u>cyber resilience</u> acknowledges that hackers may have innovative tools and approaches plus the element of surprise, but it aims to maintain the organization's ability to deliver the intended outcome at all times despite those disadvantages."</i> (LA, URL).	Концепція <u>кібер-стійкості</u> визнає, що хакери можуть мати інноваційні інструменти та підходи, а також елемент несподіванки, але вона спрямована на підтримку здатності організації завжди досягати запланованого результату, незважаючи на це.
22. <i>"<u>Cybersecurity</u> consists of technologies, processes, and measures that are designed to protect systems, networks,</i>	<u>Кібербезпека</u> складається з технологій, процесів і заходів, призначених для захисту систем, мереж і даних від

<p><i>and data from cybercrimes" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>кіберзлочинів.</p>
<p>23. <i>"Highlight key technology, tools, and IT capabilities to attract the right cybersecurity talent for your organization's specific <u>risk profile</u> from page four of this kit" (CWD, URL).</i></p>	<p>На четвертій сторінці цього посібника ви знайдете ключові технології, інструменти та ІТ-можливості для залучення талановитих кіберфахівців, які відповідають конкретному <u>профілю ризику</u> вашої організації</p>
<p>24. <i>"<u>Cybersecurity professionals</u> have unique skills, are in short supply, and are vital to our nation's security" (CWD, URL).</i></p>	<p><u>Кібер-фахівці</u> володіють унікальними навичками, є малодоступними та мають життєво важливе значення для безпеки нашої</p>

	країни.
25. <i>"Despite there being so many types of <u>cyberthreats</u>, they have a pretty routine anatomy" (LA, URL).</i>	Незважаючи на те, що існує так багато видів <u>кіберзагроз</u> , вони мають досить рутинну структуру
26. <i>"Choose from the <u>Work Roles</u> (found in the Workforce Framework) for each position that performs cybersecurity work" (CWD, URL).</i>	Виберіть з Розділу " <u>Робочі ролі</u> " (див. "Структура персоналу") для кожної посади, яка виконує роботу з кібербезпеки.
27. <i>"Each organization is unique. Some may not need their workforce <u>planning capability</u> to reach the Optimizing state" (CWD, URL).</i>	Кожна організація унікальна. Деяким з них може не знадобитися <u>можливість планування</u> персоналу, щоб

	<p>досягти стану оптимізації.</p>
<p>28. <i>"In situations where the approach you want is not feasible, you might be able to build out an isolation network/sub-network also known as <u>demilitarized zone</u> (DMZ), which is isolated physically or logically from the rest of the organization's network" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>У ситуаціях, коли такий підхід неможливий, ви можете створити ізоляційну мережу/підмережу, також відому як <u>демільтаризована зона</u> (ДМЗ), яка фізично або Логічно ізольована від решти мережі організації.</p>
<p>29. <i>"While your current risk management tools may have worked in the past regarding security issues, it is plausible to ask if they suffice to manage the <u>cyber risks</u> of today and the future" (CGE, URL).</i></p>	<p>Хоча ваші поточні інструменти управління ризиками, можливо, працювали в минулому щодо питань безпеки, цілком логічно запитати, чи достатньо їх для</p>

	<p>управління <u>кібер-</u> <u>ризиками</u> сьогодні і в майбутньому.</p>
<p>30. <i>"<u>Information Space</u> is any medium, through which information is c created, transmitted, received, stored, processed or deleted"</i> (CTF, URL)</p>	<p><u>Інформаційни</u> <u>й простір</u> - це будь- який носій, за допомогою якого інформація створюється, передається, отримується, зберігається, обробляється або видаляється.</p>
<p>31. <i>"With <u>cloud-based</u> cyber threat intelligence, N- Sentinel quickly identifies and analyzes threats" (N- d, URL).</i></p>	<p>Завдяки <u>хмарній</u> системі моніторингу кіберзагроз N- Sentinel швидко виявляє та аналізує загрози</p>
<p>32. <i>"A typical next-gen firewall will have Application Layer</i></p>	<p>Типовий фаєрвол наступного покоління матиме</p>

<p><i>(Layer 7) networking capabilities including mail, file, and webpage protocols, as well as cyberthreat subscription services"</i> <b>(LA, URL).</b></p>	<p>мережеві можливості прикладного рівня (рівень 7), включаючи протоколи пошти, файлів і <u>веб-сторінок</u>, а також сервіси підписки на кіберзагрози.</p>
<p>33. <i>"As you take inventory of your cybersecurity staff skills, also consider the following recommended characteristics of high-performing cybersecurity teams"</i> <b>(CWD, URL).</b></p>	<p>Під час інвентаризації навичок вашого персоналу з кібербезпеки також враховуйте наступні рекомендовані характеристики високоєфективних <u>груп з кібербезпеки.</u></p>
<p>34. <i>"Trojan horse—a malicious device program that hides inside other programs and provides access</i></p>	<p>Троян - шкідлива програма для пристрою, яка ховається в інших програмах і надає</p>

<p><i>to that device" (EAT, URL).</i></p>	<p>доступ до цього пристрою</p>
<p>35. <i>"A ransomware attack is a great example where up-to-date backups would come in handy" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Атаки програм-вимагачів - чудовий приклад, коли актуальні резервні копії стануть у нагоді.</p>
<p>36. <i>"Additionally, policies and procedures can assist organizations if or when <u>a data breach occurs</u>" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Крім того, системи та процедури можуть допомогти організаціям, якщо або коли станеться витік даних.</p>
<p>37. <i>"It is no longer adequate to appoint a HIPAA Security Officer and install <u>anti-virus software</u> on your network and think you are adequately protected</i></p>	<p>"Більше не достатньо призначити відповідального за безпеку HIPAA, встановити <u>антивірусне ПЗ</u> у вашій мережі і</p>

<p><i>against cyberthreats"</i> <b>(LA, URL).</b></p>	<p>вважати, що ви адекватно захищені від кіберзагроз.</p>
<p>38. <i>"Equally important is evaluating how your organization segments internal local area network (LAN) traffic"</i> <b>(LA, URL).</b></p>	<p>Не менш важливо оцінити, як ваша організація сегментує трафік внутрішньої локальної мережі (LAN).</p>
<p>39. <i>"Worm a device program that spreads without user interaction and affects the stability and performance of the ICS network"</i> <b>(EAT, URL).</b></p>	<p>Мережевий черв'як - це програмне забезпечення, яке поширюється без втручання користувача і впливає на стабільність та продуктивність мережі ICS.</p>
<p>40. <i>"Technologies such as data loss</i></p>	<p>Такі технології, як</p>



<p><i>prevention (DLP) provide some protection against data theft" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>система запобігання втраті даних (DLP), забезпечують певний захист від крадіжки даних.</p>
<p>41. <i>"Spyware—a device program that changes the configuration of a device" (EAT, 2020, URL).</i></p> <p>42. <i>"An advanced persistent threat (APT) is a set of stealthy and continuous computer hacking processes, often orchestrated by a person or persons targeting a specific organization or entity" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Шпигунське програмне забезпечення - програма, яка змінює конфігурацію пристрою</p> <p>Постійна загроза підвищеної складності. (APT) - це сукупність і прихованих і безперервних процесів комп'ютерного зламу, часто організованих особою або особами, націлених на конкретну організацію або</p>

	підприємство
<p>43. <i>"Over the years it has grown into a collaborative effort between government and industry to enhance cybersecurity awareness, encourage actions by the public to reduce online risk and generate discussion on cyber threats on a national and global scale"</i> (CISA, URL).</p>	<p>З роками цей захід перетворився на спільну роботу уряду та промисловості, спрямовану на підвищення обізнаності з питань кібербезпеки, заохочення дій громадськості щодо зменшення ризиків в Інтернеті та обговорення кіберзагроз на національному та глобальному рівнях.</p>
<p>44. <i>"The European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) also calls for the mandatory appointment of a Data Protection Officer (DPO) for any</i></p>	<p>Європейський Загальний Регламент про захист даних (GDPR) також вимагає обов'язкового призначення</p>

<p><i>organization that processes or stores large amounts of personal data, whether for employees, individuals outside the organization, or both" (CGE, URL).</i></p>	<p>спеціаліста із захисту даних (DPO) для будь-якої організації, яка обробляє або зберігає великі обсяги персональних даних, будь то співробітників, осіб, що не входять до складу організації, або тих і інших.</p>
<p>45. <i>"Because of the advanced capabilities of modern next-gen firewalls, many organizations are choosing to also implement security incident and event management (SIEM) logging system" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>Завдяки розширеним можливостям сучасних фаєрволів нового покоління, багато організацій вирішують також впровадити системи реєстрації порушень безпеки та керування подій (SIEM).</p>

<p><b>46.</b> <i>"Nowadays, edge routers with full unified threat management (UTM) functions have embedded anti-virus along with intrusion detection system (IDS) even routing and intrusion prevention (IPS) functionalities to provide a robust on-premises network"</i> (LA, URL).</p>	<p>Сьогодні межеві роутери з повним набором функцій уніфікованого управління загрозами (UTM) мають вбудований антивірус, а також систему виявлення вторгнень (IDS) і навіть функції маршрутизації та запобігання вторгненням (IPS), що забезпечує надійну локальну мережу.</p>
<p><b>47.</b> <i>"IP Address Overview – This section shows the top internal and external source IP addresses that caused incidents as well the destination IP addresses"</i> (N-d,</p>	<p>Інформація про IP-адреси - Цей розділ показує основні внутрішні та зовнішні IP-адреси джерел, які спричинили порушення, а також</p>

URL)	IP-адреси одержувачів.
48. <i>"A zero day attack refers to a hole in a software application or operating system that is unknown to by the software vendor"</i> <b>(LA, URL).</b>	Атака нульового дня - це вразливість у програмному забезпеченні або операційній системі, про яку не знає виробник програмного забезпечення.
49. <i>"In a brute force attack, automation software is used to generate a large number of consecutive guesses in a short amount of time to guess at the value of desired data"</i> <b>(LA, URL)</b>	При атаці методом підбору паролю використовується програмне забезпечення для автоматизації, яке генерує велику кількість приблизних спроб за короткий проміжок часу, щоб здогадатися про значення потрібних даних.
50. <i>"Many organizations</i>	Багато організацій

<p><i>are finding an incredible benefit in network access control (NAC) solutions. NACs provide a path for intended users to onboard trusted devices to the appropriate network, using a host of authentication methods" (LA, URL).</i></p>	<p>знаходять неймовірні переваги в системах контролю доступу до мережі (NAC). NAC надають цільовим користувачам доступ до довірених пристроїв у відповідній мережі, використовуючи безліч методів розпізнавання та автентифікації.</p>
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## РЕЗЮМЕ

Роботу було присвячено дослідженню особливостей перекладу на українську мову англійських термінів зі сфери Кібербезпеки англomовного наукового дискурсу. Було розглянуто поняття терміну, терміносистеми визначено особливості перекладу термінів сфери Кібербезпеки з англійської мови українською, схарактеризовано особливості англomовного наукового дискурсу.

Практичну частину було присвячено дослідженню специфіки перекладу термінів наукового дискурсу з англійської мови українською. Було наведено особливості вживання лексичних, граматичних та лексико-граматичних трансформацій. У висновках наведені результати виконаної роботи.

**Ключові слова:** термін, терміносистема науковий дискурс, переклад, трансформації, українська мова, англійська мова