

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine  
Kyiv National Linguistic University  
Department of English Philology and Philosophy of Language

Term Paper

Modern translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages

SOFIA KABANETS

Group PA 10 – 20

Germanic Philology and Translation Faculty

Research Adviser

Anokhina T. O.

Assoc. Prof.

Doctor of Philological Sciences

Kyiv 2024

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

Представлено на кафедру \_\_\_\_\_

*(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**

**СУЧАСНІ ПРОГРАМИ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ З  
ПІДТРИМКОЮ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ТА АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВ**

Кабанець Софія  
студентка групи Па 10-20

Керівник курсової роботи \_\_\_\_\_

*(підпис)*

Анохіна Тетяна

Олександрівна

Київ 2024

# CONTENT

<b>CONTENT</b> .....	3
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	4
<b>CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES (TRANSLATION PROGRAM WITH UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUPPORT</b> .....	7
1.1. Translator programs, types and functions .....	7
1.2. Peculiarities of work (tools and means) of translation programs .....	10
<b>SECTION 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN TRANSLATION PROGRAMS WITH LANGUAGE SUPPORT</b> .....	16
2.1. Overview analysis of the most popular translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages .....	16
The other option to translate is using dictionaries, among many we face Collins Dictionary Translator (Figure 2.9): .....	20
2.2. Advantages and disadvantages of using translator programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages .....	21
2.3. The results of the analysis of bitexts generated by modern translation programs from English to Ukrainian in the areas of prose, technical text, and legal topics.....	24
<b>CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	32
<b>РЕЗЮМЕ</b> .....	35
<b>LIST OF USED SOURCES</b> .....	36
<b>ELECTRONIC SOURCES</b> .....	39
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	41
<b>Annex A</b> .....	41
<b>ANNEXES</b> .....	45

## INTRODUCTION

In today's globalized world, one cannot do without the translation of information from foreign languages, especially international languages such as, for example, English. But not all people have a sufficient level of knowledge of one or another foreign language. The latest developments come to the rescue - translation programs.

One of the most important and useful innovations, which every year is gaining more and more popularity both in everyday life and in the professional sphere, are online translators. They make it possible to easily and quickly (even instantly) translate large texts from one language to another, erasing language barriers and making our lives much easier.

Therefore, translation programs provide us with significant advantages: speed, efficiency, accessibility, multifunctionality and practicality. Due to the fact that the level of use of computer technologies in modern translation is increasing, scientific research in this field is gaining special importance. The study of translator programs, including as a tool for professional use by a human translator, is now more important than ever. This determined **the relevance of the chosen topic** and the expediency of conducting research on modern translation programs, especially with the support of the Ukrainian and English languages.

The theoretical basis of the study was the scientific works of scientists and practicing professionals in the field of translation Alan Melby (Melby:1982), (Melby:2013), Ralf Kruger (Krüger:2018), (Krüger:2018), Rafa Lombardino (Lombardino:2015), Carlos da Silva Cardoso Teixeira (Teixeira:2014), Anthony Pym (Pym: 2004), (Pym:2013), as well as information from open access.

The special attention of scientists is focused on the advantages and disadvantages of using translator programs. This issue was studied by both Ukrainian scientists, among the well - known in this field: Belov Yu. A., Protsenko V. S., Chalenko P. Y., and foreign specialists: Goodman J. (Goodman:1995).

**The purpose of the work** is to study modern translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages (analysis of software tools for the

machine translation process and study of advantages and disadvantages when using these translation programs).

The implementation of the specified goal involves solving the following main **tasks**:

- consider the concept of a translator program, define its types and functions;
- to determine the theoretical principles of using modern information technologies;
- to investigate the means (SAT - tools) of modern translation programs;
- analyze the functioning of the most popular translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages;
- to determine the disadvantages and advantages of translation programs with support for the Ukrainian and English languages.

**The object of the study** is modern translation programs and SAT tools with support for Ukrainian and English languages.

**The subject of the study** is the work (translation process) of modern translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages.

The research material was texts: prose, technical text, and text on legal topics, which were used in the translation process.

**Research methods.** To carry out research, general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge are used, which form the methodological basis of the research. The work uses general methodological principles: the method of analysis, the method of comparison (comparison), observation and structuring. With the help of these methods, the essence and content of the concepts are defined: translator program, its types and functions; means of translation programs; the advantages and disadvantages of using translator programs with Ukrainian and English support, etc. were revealed.

Among the special linguistic methods, the transformative method (based on equivalence) was chosen for the study of our topic. After all, this method is best suited for research on translation as a process or activity.

Also, such a special scientific method as a descriptive method was partially used (to explain the structure and functioning of certain language units of the text, which is the material for the translation work).

**The novelty of the scientific work** is primarily determined by the fact that the scientists did not engage in a detailed study and analysis of bitexts generated by modern translation programs in the directions from English to Ukrainian and from Ukrainian to English (in the directions of artistic text in prose, legal and technical texts). The raised issue for a comprehensive study requires further research.

**Practical implementation.** The results of the research can be partially or fully used in special courses and special seminars, when writing course and diploma theses.

**Structure and scope.** Composition of the work: introduction, two chapters containing five subsections, conclusions to the work, list of used sources, appendices. The full volume of the work is 48 pages, of which the main text is 35 pages, the list of used sources (30 titles) is 4 pages, 8 pages of appendices.

# **CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES OF USING MODERN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES (TRANSLATION PROGRAM WITH UKRAINIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUPPORT**

## **1.1. Translator programs, types and functions**

The history of the translator program, namely: the online translator, began long before the beginning of the information age. In the 60s of the 20th century, Dr. Peter Toma of the California Institute of Technology developed software for machine translation from Russian to English SYSTRAN. This system has been updated many times, but it still works today, and paper dictionaries are gradually becoming a thing of the past due to unnecessary use (Бакуменко, 2023).

Indeed, we live in an age of technology. Any technological product today is the result of the collective work of scientists. If we talk specifically about the translator program, programmers, data processing specialists, linguists, linguists - translators, etc. work on its creation. Such a product is created in one part of the world, and its capabilities and advantages are used in another.

It is the translator program that provides opportunities to break down the language barrier between people with weak knowledge of a foreign language (or no knowledge at all), to provide all users with access to foreign publications and other information (Match rates from translation memories and LiveDocs, 2024).

So, according to the common definition, a translator program is a computer program designed to automatically translate texts from one language to another. The work of translation programs is based on the use of electronic dictionaries (Електронні словники й програми-перекладачі, 2024).

Unlike electronic dictionaries, translation programs process not individual words or combinations of words, but a complete text, and the result of such a translation is a coherent text in another language. However, the work of translation programs is based on the use of electronic dictionaries. In addition, they have implemented algorithms for matching words in the received text according to the rules of the language in which the translation is carried out. (Wikipedia, 2023)

**An online translator** is a program that allows you to translate texts, individual words, documents and websites without downloading it to your computer, that is, online. As a rule, online translators have a basic interface. Most often, it is implemented according to the scheme (Ha ypok:65, 2024).

- copy (Copy) the text to be translated and paste (Paste) it into a special text window.
- choose the translation direction (for example, Ukrainian - English)
- click on the «Translate» button

The online translator sends a request to the server to select cross - language equivalents from dictionaries and organize grammar. After that, the translated text becomes available in another text box for copying (Ha ypok:65, 2024).

All these characteristics make the use of machine translation a very popular method of translation, especially when it is urgently needed. However, the use of such services does not justify itself in everything, although it is already possible to note translation programs, the results of which differ in quality. Let's name the following:

1. Google Translate is one of the most popular and «most used» machine translation programs. It allows you to translate texts between many languages and is multi - functional, including the ability to edit the translation, voice input and «voice translation» in real time.

2. DeepL is another powerful machine translation program. It is characterized by high accuracy and the ability to understand the context of the translation. DeepL offers translation of texts between many languages and has the option of choosing different translation styles.

3. Microsoft Translator is an equally popular machine translation program that offers text translation between many languages and has integration with other Microsoft products such as Word and Outlook. Also, the application for mobile devices from Microsoft Translator provides convenient translation on the go.

These translation programs are very useful for quick and general translation of texts, but for professional translation activities you should use SAT tools.



The name SAT - tools generally refers to modern translation technologies and is an abbreviation of the English term computer - assisted translation or computer - aided translation. It is a translation method where a human translator uses computer equipment to optimize and perform the translation (Bowker, 2002).

Modern specialized CAT tools are based on various resources aimed at speeding up the translator's work and increasing his productivity with the help of a computer.

The most striking variety of the CAT program is the «translator's workstation». This concept was developed in the late 1970s by researchers Martin Kay and Alan K. Melby (Melby, 1982); it is relevant to this day.

The workstation consists of an integrated computer environment for the translation of files in an electronic format, at the center of which is the translator.

The first CAT tools appeared in the form of terminology management systems in the early 1990s. (Melby, 2013) Since then, they have developed significantly and received additional functions, such as project management and quality assessment.

So, let's consider the types of translation programs and SAT tools (Cf. Table 1, Table 2).

<b>Online</b>	<b>Stand alone</b>
Google Translate ImTranslator Bing Translator Translatedict Translate.com DeepL Translator Reverso Collins Dictionary Translator	SDL Trados Studio memoQ Wordfast (Classic i Pro) Memsourse (пропр. верс.) OmegaT CafeTran Espresso

Table.1. **Online translators and separate programs**

<b>Free</b>	<b>Prepaid</b>
Smartcat MateCat Wordfast Anywhere OmegaT CafeTran Espresso	Memsourse Wordbee XTM Cloud Crowdin SDL Trados Studio memoQ Wordfast (Classic i Pro) Memsourse (пропр. верс.)

Table. 2. The programs are **available on a free and paid, basis:**

By the number of languages for the translation process: bilingual translation programs and multilingual.

For example, Kilgray memoQ and SDL Trados Studio are programs that can work with each other's bilingual files and open them for review and proofreading. But the simplest example of a program that offers translation of texts between many languages is Google Translate, but it does not have special professional translation tools (Залужний, 2020).

Indeed, different translation programs have their own set of functions. Let's highlight the main ones:

1. translation memory (examples of previously translated texts),
2. search for concordances (words of any text with the context of their use in the language as a whole or in a specific subject area),
3. working with the terminological base (with dictionaries and glossaries),
4. software localization (use of specialized tools that allow you to translate menus, messages or other resources in programs),
5. specialized tools for the translation of audiovisual materials (for the translation of films, programs are used that combine aspects of the translation memory and allow creating subtitles and formatting them on the screen),
6. built - in quality control tools (ApSIC Xbench Documentation, 2024).

As you can see, a certain set of functions of the translator program allows you to perform the appropriate type of tasks.

## **1.2. Peculiarities of work (tools and means) of translation programs**

Today, a significant part of the translation process is based on the possession of modern translation tools. This applies, first of all, to the various types of files that you have to work with.

Automated text translation programs use artificial intelligence to change text from one language to another to facilitate communication between users who speak different languages.

Automated text translation programs use complex algorithms and machine learning. They perform an analysis of the source text, break it down into phrases,

words and expressions of a given context to apply transformations to produce an accurate and understandable translation.

In order to preserve stylistic features in the translation with the help of automated translation systems, additional translation tools have various functions and tools, for example, for checking. They control the use of terminology, tone, intonation, punctuation and appropriate vocabulary according to the customer's requirements. The most frequently used parameters (tools) that are inherent in most systems and tools are listed below.

First, it is important to note the role of terminological bases and terminology management systems in general. This covers not only the inclusion and use of desired or desired translated variants of words from the target text, but also information about prohibited and undesirable equivalents specified by the customer. The main role of terminological databases is to provide a uniform translation of keywords for the customer, which is extremely important when several translators are working on one file or project at the same time. In addition to terminological databases, most terminology management systems include such an option as blocking certain translation options, which is especially useful when translating legal, technical, medical texts, etc., where for various reasons the use of certain options is unacceptable and the translator must be aware of this.

But if there is a mistake at the translation stage, during editing or proofreading (if it applies to the agency and to the project), the responsible person may not notice such a discrepancy, since most tools only offer terms for the selected segment that is being worked on at the moment.

In order to avoid situations where an unnecessary or inappropriate translation of a term is not used, the built - in quality control tools have means to check the terminology. This allows you to check at the final stage whether the appropriate term is used in all segments and how often different types of errors occur. Examples of such tools are terminology checking tools in programs such as SDL Trados Studio, memoQ, Xbench, and others.

The mentioned systems also include means of controlling the correctness of punctuation and the correspondence of symbols at the end of sentences, such as

periods, question marks, exclamation marks, colons, semicolons, etc. The use of these marks directly depends on the tone of the text, so it is important to preserve them when translating, if this does not violate the established requirements for the correspondents of the language into which the text is translated.

Despite this, many industry representatives believe that the use of CAT tools in the translation of fiction, non - fiction and other author's texts is ineffective. They claim that translation memory is not beneficial due to the lack of repetitions and coincidences in such texts, and the use of an additional tool can deprive them of their individual author's style (Lombardino, 2015).

Another disadvantage of using automated translation tools is their tendency to transfer sentence structure from the source language to the target language. Even though most CAT programs allow you to merge segments, in some cases this is limited (for example, merging paragraphs, headings, list items, etc. is not possible). Although it is possible to manually enter the translation of the selected segment, this can affect the quality and efficiency of the work, since the fragment stored in the translation memory complicates further searches for concordances and leads to an increase in the time spent on working with this fragment.

Of course, each of the styles is important because they characterize the aesthetic possibilities of language units and specify them in language practice. Thus, the loss or slight change of these styles can affect the end reader's perception of the translation result. To avoid this, automatic translation programs allow you to customize the segmentation options, where the performer can define his own options (for example, several sentences in a segment instead of one, treat a sentence with a colon as one segment, etc.) or choose from the options already available in the program.

Most programs have an option to segment by paragraph, which allows the translator to work with a larger piece of text. When working with this fragment, the translator can change the order of the sentences, their structure, and adapt them at will. Below is an example of segmentation of the same text using different parameters.

This method practically eliminates the possibility of even small inaccuracies during translation. However, translation memory accumulates over time, which allows concordant search to be used to translate constant expressions that occur several times in a text. It also allows you to track the speech style of specific characters, which saves time when searching for relevant fragments of text (Залужний, 2020).

Another advantage of using CAT tools when translating literary texts is the ability to monitor progress. Each segment can be assigned a specific status, such as «translated», «in progress», «draft», etc. This makes it easier to identify elements that need additional attention from the translator, thanks to segment status filters in automated translation programs. In addition, a built-in comparison of the length of the segments allows you to monitor the relevance of the content. For example, if the text in a specified segment in the target language becomes shorter or longer by a specified amount compared to the source text, the translator will be notified of segments that need its attention. This parameter can be adjusted to take into account the average statistical difference in word length between different languages.

So, although there is a widespread opinion among translators that the use of a computer in the translation of literary texts is unacceptable, but the correct setting and understanding of the principles of the functions of CAT - tools can significantly speed up and facilitate the work. In particular, it is important for the selection of appropriate segmentation rules, the creation and timely filling of a terminological base that can act as a glossary, as well as for the effective use of dictionaries (searching for exact terms and stable expressions).

## **Conclusions to Chapter1**

So, summarizing the above material, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The definition of «translator program», as well as the conceptual and categorical apparatus related to translation programs, are not properly formed.

The difficulty of developing a comprehensive definition of «translator program» lies in the fact that its subject - object sphere is at the junction of various scientific and professional fields: computer programming and linguistics.

In our opinion, the simplest and most accurate definition of a translator program is as follows. This is a computer program designed for automated translation of texts from one language to another.

2. Practically all professional translators use CAT tools in their work. The term «SAT» from English Computer - assisted translation or computer - aided translation should be understood as means of automated translation.

Summarizing, we note that CAT tools are modern translation technologies, including computer equipment. They are developed on the basis of a large number of tools and are especially useful when translating technical texts.

Thus, the process of translation or its separate stage, for example, editing, proofreading and performing automatic checks of the text, is carried out with the help of a computer, which significantly speeds up the work of a human translator and even increases his productivity.

3. Translation programs and SAT tools can be **separate programs and online translators; free and paid;** by the number of languages for the translation process: **bilingual** translation programs and **multilingual**.

4. The main functions and means of translator programs are:

- translation memory,
- terminological database (working with dictionaries and glossaries),
- search for concordances (words of any text with the context of their use in the language as a whole or in a specific subject area),
- software localization (using specialized tools to translate menus, messages and other resources in programs),
- specialized tools for the translation of audiovisual materials (for the translation of films, programs are used that combine aspects of the translation memory and allow creating subtitles and formatting them on the screen),
- built - in quality control tools.

- So, a different set of parameters of translation programs allows you to perform the appropriate type of tasks and work with different file formats.

Having analyzed the potential of automated text translation programs, primarily their functions and tools, it is possible to understand that their use has numerous advantages for users: efficiency, practicality, multifunctionality and scalability.

## SECTION 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF MODERN TRANSLATION PROGRAMS WITH LANGUAGE SUPPORT

### 2.1. Overview analysis of the most popular translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages

For an overview analysis of translator programs, we singled out the following from among the most popular:

#### 1. Google Translate

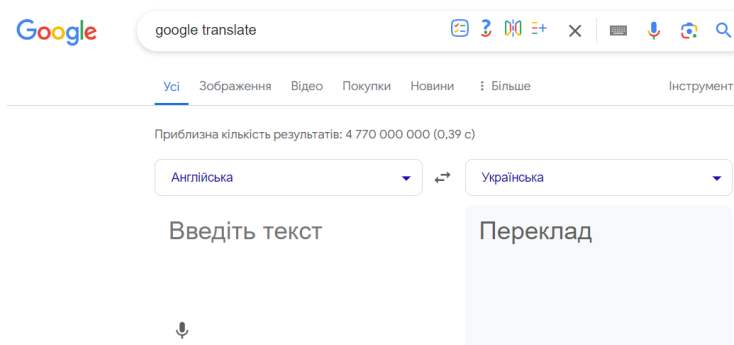


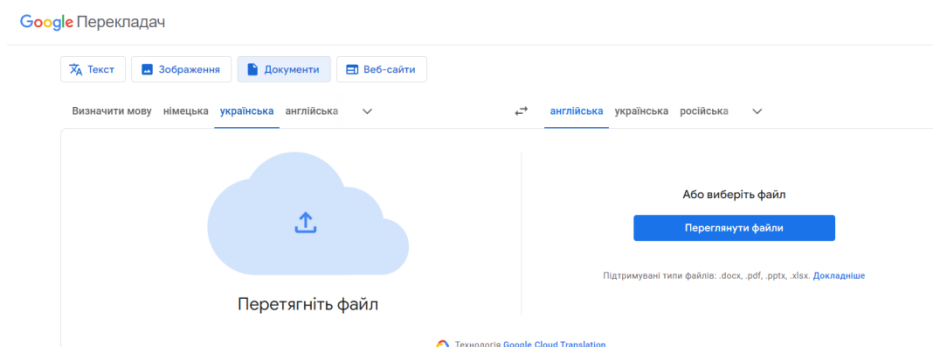
Fig. 1. Tab of the Google Translate program

Google Translate is the most famous service for Google Chrome.

Google Translate is used by an incredibly large number of users - over 10 million. In order for the translation of sites to be carried out automatically, after installing it in the browser, you need to fix the icon in the upper right corner. This will make it easier to find the line for entering text and translation.

There are two ways to use the translator:

- Copy the text, paste it into the translation line and view the results without leaving the current page:





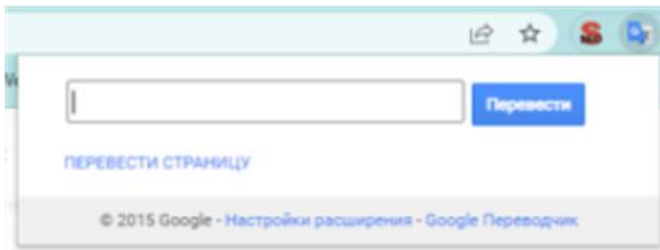


Fig. 2. Line for translation of the Google Translate program

- to translate text in Chrome, you need to select it, then right-click and select Google Translate, which immediately appears as a translation option. In this case, a new tab with the application will open in the browser and the received text will be translated.

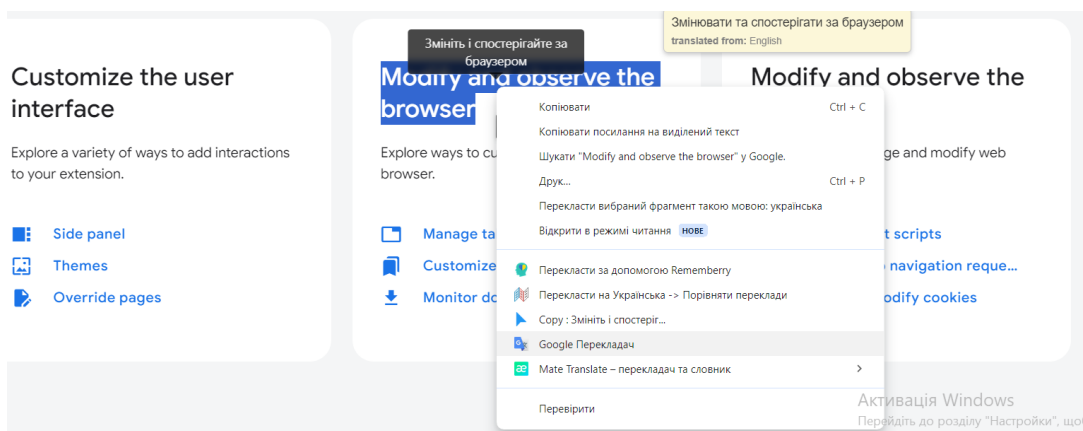


Fig. 3. Tab with the application

The Google Translate program contains a large language base, with the help of which you can translate into 53 languages.

## 2. ImTranslator



Fig. 4. Tab of the ImTranslator program

ImTranslator automatically translates texts, phrases, words, and web pages between 91 languages.

ImTranslator also offers several options for translating Chrome pages:

- Вбудований переклад (Inline Translator)
- У вікні (ImTranslator)

### - Спливающий (Pop-up Bubble)

Among the functions that are available for use are the copy to clipboard function; changing the font size; sound system, you can also fix the window. In addition, the ability to choose a service for translation (Google, Translator, Microsoft Bing), a function with which you can switch to reverse translation.

### 3. Bing Translator

Another well - known online translator is Bing, which is powered by Microsoft Translator:



Fig. 5. Tab of the Bing Translator program

In the application, you can choose the input language yourself, or the site can automatically determine it during input. Also, the microphone function is available, where you can speak the text to be translated, which is quite convenient.

There is an option to listen to the translation in a male or female voice, after receiving the translation, and share it or search for it via Bing search. More than 60 languages are available in the translator database.

### 4. Translatedict

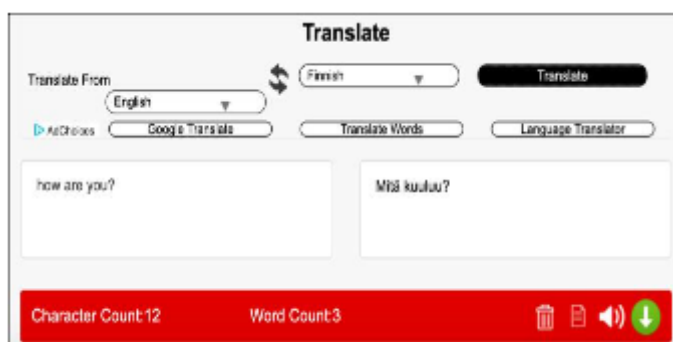


Fig. 6. Translatedict program tab

Translatedict has more than 50 languages at its core and uses automatic detection for its own dialect. To do this, enter a word, phrase or text, select the desired translation language and click the Translate button. The translator will

provide a written translation and with the help of the sound button, you can hear its sound.

Very convenient for translation in written communication. The translator program has a large number of words and symbols. It's very handy and great for texts or social media posts.

## 5. Translate.com

A good translator that uses the Microsoft service and has more than 90 languages at its disposal - Translate.com.

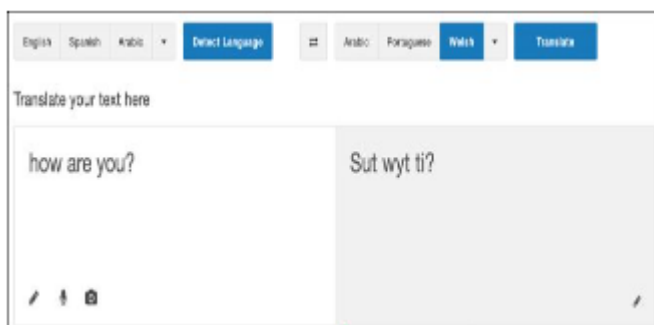


Fig. 7. Translate.com tab

Voice dialing and a keyboard for text input are also available, after the translation you can read or listen to the translation.

If you think the translation should be revised, you can get a human translation of the first 100 words for free. Just click on the contact icon and sign in or create an account.

## 6. DeepL Translator



Fig. 8. DeepL Translator

The following DeepL translator is a very cool app with its definitions and automatic sentence completion options. You can choose from nine languages, after receiving the translation, double click on the word to get more details.

Select the desired word in the translation, a menu with additional options will appear. You can also read the definition of the word, which will appear at the bottom of the page, along with examples of how the word is used in both the input language and the output language. This is useful if you are trying to learn the language you are translating.

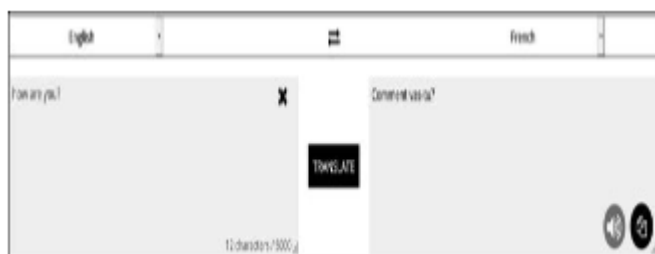


Fig. 2.9. Collins Dictionary Translator program interface

If you use the Collins Dictionary website to look up definitions or synonyms, this online translator is worth checking out. It has more than 60 languages in its source.

Even if this translator has limited capabilities, the translations come from Microsoft and there is a copy text button for convenience. If you're looking for a basic on-site translator with dictionary and grammar capabilities, Collins Dictionary is just what you need (Безкоштовний перекладач онлайн, 2020).

So, in general, translation programs are valuable translation tools. They help to ensure a quick and general translation of texts, but they need to be refined. For example, the Chrome browser offers a huge number of extensions for translating Google pages, however, during the analysis, it was found that not all of them work correctly.

It is important to note that the functionality, availability, and language panel may differ significantly (including quality) in different programs. Currently, Google Translate remains the leader.

We believe that the choice should be approached based on the goals. Most of the presented services reproduce the translation in a pop - up or fixed window, while individual words and phrases are available. Only some services translate the fullpage or offer to configure the necessary options.

## **2.2. Advantages and disadvantages of using translator programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages**

Speaking about the use of automated text translation programs, it is worth noting that their potential is primarily functions and tools. Indeed, their use has numerous advantages for users: responsiveness, practicality, multifunctionality and scalability. Although there are disadvantages.

Translation programs appeared as a response to the needs of users for quick translation of various commercial, technical or Internet information provided in electronic format. In addition to translation from foreign languages, translation from Ukrainian into other languages, particularly English, is of great importance. Analyzing automated translation programs, it is necessary to immediately clarify that the requirements for them should not be the same as for the translation performed by a person (Левицька, 1973).

In general, we believe that the advantages are as follows:

### **1. Time efficiency (speed).**

Thanks to translation programs, you can significantly reduce the time that would be spent on manual translation. This is very convenient when working with large amounts of text, such as documents, web pages or emails.

A human translator does the job more accurately, but is not as fast as a computer.

### **2. Cost savings.**

The use of automated translation software can help reduce the costs of professional translators or translation agencies, making them more affordable and economical, especially for small businesses or individuals who need translation from time to time.

That is, translation programs will provide a quick and economical result, as they cost less than a translation agency or a human translator in particular.

### **3. Scalability**

Translation programs are capable of processing large volumes of text simultaneously. It is very convenient, and you can also use them to translate

documents, web pages or sites. This makes them ideal for international companies and organizations.

In addition to the mentioned advantages, it is important to note that translation programs are widely used in various fields and industries, namely: business trips, tourism, finance, auditing, banking, medicine, technology, information technology and programming, web design, legal sphere, etc. So, in view of such a variety of translation objects, it is translation programs, and not a human translator, that is a universal tool for solving such tasks.

Another feature of translator programs is that with their help, in addition to the translation of texts in written form, it is possible to translate oral speech, which will be recorded in writing. With the rapid development of mobile applications, voice input (speech translation) has become a convenient method of human - computer interaction, or rather a computer translation program.

As you can see, the benefits of using automated text translation programs are undeniable, however, it is also important to consider the limitations and challenges they may face.

It should be noted that the translator program has problems distinguishing **polysemic words and correctly determining the context**. Words with multiple meanings can be interpreted differently depending on the context, and correct translation requires an understanding of that context.

Another biggest challenge is **grammatical and stylistic errors**. Automatic translation programs do not always accurately convey the grammar and style of the original text. This is especially noticeable when translating complex phrases, idioms or idioms. It is important to edit and proofread the translation to ensure correct grammar and style.

Another aspect that needs to be worked out is **cultural and cross-linguistic differences**. Each language is unique and has its own cultural and linguistic features. And this can make it difficult to accurately reproduce nuances and idiomatic expressions when translating into other languages. Translation programs may require additional manual tuning to account for these features.

Despite these challenges, automated text translation programs are becoming more accurate and efficient thanks to advances in translation and artificial intelligence technologies.

Undoubtedly, translation programs have undergone significant positive changes in recent years, but this potential has not yet been exhausted. The prospects for the development of translation programs, in our opinion, include the following:

**1. Improvement of translation accuracy.** One of the main areas of development is the improvement of translation accuracy. Applying the latest machine learning and deep learning techniques can lead to improved translation quality, fewer grammatical errors, and more effective context recognition.

**2. Expanding language capabilities.** Multilingualism is another aspect of the development of automated translation programs. The ability to translate between more languages can allow the application to be more widely used in different countries and cultures.

**3. Combination with other tools.** Integrating automated translation programs with other tools, such as text editors, spreadsheets, or email services, can make translation work much easier. This can be automatic real-time translation or translation prompts as you type.

**4. Improving user experience.** The development of translation programs also involves improving user interaction. A convenient interface, tips and recommendations during translation will make the process easier and more efficient.

Therefore, text translation programs are valuable tools for fast and affordable translation. They are useful both for everyday use and in professional activities. But it is worth bearing in mind that they also have their limitations. This applies, as already mentioned, to the translation of complex or specialized texts (Гончаренко, 2018).

### **2.3. The results of the analysis of bitexts generated by modern translation programs from English to Ukrainian in the areas of prose, technical text, and legal topics**

The growing tendency for translators to specialize in a certain field is due to the increase in knowledge in various fields and the number of fields themselves, as well as the spread of Internet technologies. All this leads to the improvement of translation tools.

But the quality of the translation of professional texts largely depends not only on the tools and the ability to use them, but also on the translation resources themselves. The basis of all textual translation resources, i.e. foreign language texts, is the idea of bitext (originally the term was written with a hyphen – bi-text). It was proposed by B. Hennis in 1988.

Bitext has a psycholinguistic nature. The term became a new concept in translation theory and was later applied to the creation of translation technologies, in particular translation memory. According to the definition of B. Hennis, a bitext is a source text and its corresponding target text combined in the brain of the translator. Since it is impossible to translate the entire text at once, the text is translated in individual shades. Each element of the source text has a mental representation of the corresponding element of the target text, creating a translation unit (Набережна, 2016).

Now bitext is also called a text in one language together with its translation in another language. Such collections of texts in corpus linguistics are also known as parallel texts. But in English - speaking, and not only, translation studies, the term “parallel texts” has become established with a completely different meaning. Parallel texts are understood as untranslatable texts in languages M1 and M2, which were created in similar communicative situations (Schäffner, 1998) and are related to each other by belonging to the same genre.

The practice of translators proves that any text (fictional prose, technical or legal) can be fully (adequately) translated into another language while preserving almost all stylistic and other features. So, in order to convey the content accurately and in accordance with language norms, it is often necessary to change the structure



of the sentence, rearrange or replace individual words and expressions. (Набережна, 2016).

For the selective analysis of the bitexts of the artistic work, the European folk tale «*Red Riding Hood*» in English appeared to us to be the best. (Source 1. Bitext «Fairytale «*Little Red Riding Hood*» from English to Ukrainian).

Let's consider the online translation from English to Ukrainian of the European folk tale «*Little Red Riding Hood*», which is full of stylistic devices at different language levels. (Grimms' fairy tales)

As you know, tropes and stylistic figures occupy a prominent place in fairy tales and perform identification, emotional, expressive and evaluative functions. Often used tropes in a literary text, and in particular in a fairy tale, which has fantastic, fictional elements, create conditions for the appearance of a large number of stylistically marked elements.

Epithets conveying information on the subject - visual and internal-psychological level are widely represented in the fairy tale:

«*Once she gave her a little cap made of red velvet.*»(Addition 1)- *Одного разу вона подарувала їй чепчик з червоного оксамиту.*

«*She did not know what a wicked animal he was, and was not afraid of him.* (Addition 1) - *Вона й не знала, що то за клятий звір, а тому зовсім не злякалася його* (Bing Translator).

In the first example, the translator used the boisterous technique, which was completely justified. The adverb «*made of - виготовлений з*» not preserved in the text during the translation into Ukrainian. After all, for the language into which the text is translated (Ukrainian), the preposition «з» is enough to convey the meaning «*made from*». At the same time, the main content of the message (color and material) was transmitted.

Axiomatically, each phrase should sound natural, without preserving any traces of foreign syntactic constructions of the original text.

In the second example, the epithet «wicked» was translated by the translator as «*cursed*», and not, for example, as «*unkind*», «*sinful*» or «*unholy*». That is, from a whole range of synonyms, the most apt one was chosen, although the primary

translation of the Ukrainian word “*клятий*” is «*cursed*». The «Google Translate» program made a translation using another epithet «*evil*» - “*She did not know what kind of evil animal it was, and she was not afraid of him*”.

Thus, in order to achieve the most complete stylistic adequacy during translation, the translator program actively turns to receiving compensation, if the selection of an equivalent or semantic translation does not allow to achieve a stylistic effect close to the original. The most important thing is to preserve the structure, form, content and aesthetic impact of the original text. The translation of such a text must be carried out taking into account all linguistic features.

In the bitext presented by us, the name of the main character *Little Red Riding Hood* (Grimms' fairy tales) is translated by only two words - *Червона Шапочка*. The Ukrainian version of the translation does not indicate the sign *Little*. We believe that this is traditionally the case. If we are talking about a girl, then the indication of the small sign will be an unnecessary clarification. So, the general stylistic effect of the original is preserved, but the translator gave the original source its own nuances and distinctive features.

The opposite artistic technique can be seen in the next fragment.

*Once upon a time there was a sweet little girl - Жила - була* маленька мила дівчинка. (Google Translate), «*Одного разу жила - була мила дівчинка*» так перевів перекладач (DeepL Translator).

The construction «*Once upon a time there was*» is translated by most translators as the adapted form «*жила - була*».. In the English language, such a tautology is not found in fairy tales. It is characteristic of Ukrainian folklore and is special in that there is a repetition of already expressed content, that is, synonyms and synonymous formations are combined.

It is important to note that the artistic text is significantly different from our practical speech. As can be seen from the analysis, a free interpretation of the content of the text is allowed for the translation of a literary text, but at the same time it is necessary to know the peculiarities of thinking, traditions and customs of the peoples with whose languages one has to work during the translation. Therefore, in addition

to a deep understanding of the original language, the translator must have information about the context of the work, the so - called cultural environment.

As you can see, artistic translation is truly an art incompatible with literalism. At first glance, there is nothing complicated in the translation of prose, there is no specific terminology and specialized texts. On the other hand, literary translation can be considered a creative process, since the translator in this case acts as a writer, since he practically transforms the work for the reader. This leads to the fact that many translators consider this type of work one of the most difficult.

Unlike artistic texts, which allow for free interpretation, technical texts consist of terms that require precise translation. This requires the translator not only to have a deep understanding of the technical terminology of the original language, but also to know the adequate terminology of the Ukrainian language (Presentation, 2024).

Technical English is used in the following areas: IT and programming; automobile industry; army and navy; project organizations; trade, medical and construction equipment; mobile phones and cameras; marketing and trade; economy, finance, audit; web design.

The main difference of the technical text is the presence of a large number of terms and long and complex constructions. Comprehension of such a text is complicated by the use of gerund, infinitive, and participles, but it is thanks to these constructions that a formal style of presentation of the material is created. You can often see such a technique as inversion - this is the reverse order of words, the presence of abbreviations and numbers. In this regard, technical translation from English to Ukrainian can be complicated (learn English.com.ua, 2024).

Briefly analyze technical bitexts.

Technical text with translation from English to Ukrainian for an IT specialist. (Annex A).

In the fragments - translations of technical texts presented by us, we see accuracy, unemotionalness and impersonality; transmission of information as close as possible to the original.

For example, in the analyzed bitexts, we have the words «*disassembler*» - «*дизасемблер*», «*the bytes*» - «*байти*», and «*technique*» - «*техніка*». They are

translated using the calque technique. Another example, «*положення OFF*» is not translated as «*вимкнено*», because it is already a borrowing that is understandable without translation.

These are direct borrowings from the English language, because it is almost impossible to find an exact equivalent in Ukrainian. However, there are translation programs that make mistakes and still translate literally, for example: «*disassembler*» - «*розбирач*». In Ukrainian, the word «*розбирач*» (according to the explanatory dictionary) has one meaning. It is a profession, that is, a worker who disassembles something into parts. The word «*розбирач*» to refer to an object or program is not used in Ukrainian.

Recently, there have been more and more such borrowings in the IT field, however, competent translators try to use Ukrainian words as much as possible, if possible.

The conducted analysis confirms that the context is also of great importance when working with terms. In this case, it is impossible to completely rely on dictionaries, as this can lead to serious mistakes. For example, it may be incorrect to translate the word «*can be secured*» as «*зафіксований*» or «*можна закріпити*». In accordance with the context, the correct translation should be «*заблокований*», but only an experienced technical translator will know this.

Within the framework of special terminology, the use of literal, abbreviated, semantic or mixed language units is allowed. For example, the term «*МСВ SWITCH*» contains an (abbreviation) and is translated as «*МІКРОВИМИКАЧ*».

Therefore, the formal - logical style is the basis of technical translation. In a technical text, it is important to preserve the concreteness and unambiguity of terminology, but at the same time, the translation of such a text should be carried out taking into account all linguistic features (pay attention to abbreviations, correctly select equivalents, of course, if there are such words in the language; if there is no equivalent word, we use direct borrowing).

Let's follow the analysis of the bitexts of legal topics (also in Annex B).

In English legal texts, various definitions of key terms may be included in the document to avoid different interpretations. The purpose of this is to establish

specific interpretations of the terms that were agreed upon by the parties during the drafting of the document. For example, the following definitions can be found in the text of documents:

*«Closing Date» - shall mean the time and date as of which the Closing actually takes place.*

*«Consent» - shall mean any approval, consent, ratification, permission, waiver or authorization (including any Governmental Authorization).*

*«Person» shall mean any individual, Entity or Governmental Body.*

I would like to focus on the basic rules for working with definitions in legal English texts.

For example, if the word «**Contract**» is used in a document, its unambiguous interpretation is not any contract, but only the one described in the corresponding definition.

Concepts that are given specific definitions are usually stored in the «Терміни» section, which can be located at the beginning or end of the document. For example, in contracts, this section is often placed at the beginning of the document.

Each word of the concept is written with a capital letter (capitalized terms), and all concepts in the text of a legal document can be displayed in quotation marks, for example: «Completion Date», «Territory». In addition, if a term in a contract is capitalized, it should continue to be used with the same capitalization to ensure consistency and clarity of the terms used in the legal document. For example, in the preamble of a contract, the translator introduces the English word «Goods» under the concept of «Товар».

It should be noted that definitions are usually introduced by the singular verb «means» regardless of the noun, which can be expressed either in the plural or with a hyphen. The translation of definitions requires special attention from the drafter of the document.

The translation of definitions requires special attention from the drafter of the document. After a general ознайомлення with the text of the document, it is necessary to immediately ознайомитися with the definitions of terms in order to clearly understand what terminology is used in a particular legal document.

When translating definitions of terms, the verb «means» is translated as «означає» in the third person singular or is conveyed using a hyphen or colon.

«**Exclusive Rights**» means!!! All - exclusive proprietary rights to use the **Trademarks**... - «ЕКСКЛЮЗИВНІ ПРАВА» - всі ексклюзивні речові права на використання Товарних Знаків...

«**Purchase Price**» - has the meaning given in the Legal Text; -

«Ціна покупки»: значення, наведене в юридичному тексті.

«Купівельна ціна» має значення, наведене в юридичному тексті. - перекладач DeepL Translator ( Also in Annex).

As we can see in the given example, the phrase «*Purchase Price*» was translated literally by the DeepL Translator program - «Купівельна ціна», which does not correspond to the style of the legal text. The translation «Ціна покупки» is considered adequate.

When translating key terms in a legal document, there may be different options. For example, the term «Покупець» can be translated as singular or plural with or without the article: *Buyer, Buyers, the Buyer, the Buyers*. If in the preamble the parties are defined as «*Sellers*» and «*Buyers*», then in the text of the agreement these terms are used without the article and in the plural: *Goods sold under the present contract are to be delivered by Sellers and accepted by Buyers*. If the terms are introduced with the article: the «*Sellers*» and *the* «*Buyers*», then they should continue to be used with the article.

As you can see, there are a number of requirements for writing and translating definitions in legal English, which should be paid attention to when working with legal texts.

## CONCLUSIONS TO SECTION 2

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator provides an opportunity to exchange information between people who speak different languages, turning the text of the language into a communicative equivalent of the original. But the translation of the text is not completely identical to the original. Moreover, texts of different styles (artistic or scientific) also have a number of peculiarities during their translation.

In the given analyzes of texts of different styles, it is possible to observe slight differences in the form of the presentation or in the content, caused by the restrictions that were due to the formal and semantic (that is, meaningful) differences between the two languages. But the main difference lies in the stylistic features of these texts.

One of the features of ensuring the correct translation of literary texts is the accurate transmission of the national characteristics of the content of the original. In this case, the translator can choose one of two strategies: a) to consider the culture of the original text more important; b) to consider the target culture more important. Such a translation is characterized by «творчість». It can be said that the main task of literary translation is to preserve the flavor of foreignness, but at the same time it should be understandable to the foreign reader.

When translating key terms in a legal document, as well as when translating a work of fiction, there may be options, but they should be adequate for the language into which the text is being translated.

As we can see, English legal texts can have variations in definitions(визначеннях), and in order to avoid different interpretations of key terms in one text of the document, various definitions of key concepts can be included in the text of such a legal document.

Unlike fiction and partly legal texts, technical texts require accurate translation, taking into account the definitions of industry terms. Moreover, this requires the translator to have not only excellent knowledge of the technical terminology of the source language, but also knowledge of the adequate terminology in the Ukrainian language.

Therefore, the main requirements for translation, regardless of the style of the text are as follows. The translator must adhere to:

- Accuracy: The translator conveys to the reader all the thoughts expressed by the author (if it is a fictional style), the specific content (if it is a legal or technical text). At the same time, not only the main provisions should be preserved, but also the nuances of the text itself, without adding anything from oneself, because this is a distortion of the original.
- Conciseness: The translation should be presented in the most concise and specific form.
- Clarity: The language of the translation should be clear. The content should be presented consistently. Complex and ambiguous phrases that complicate perception should be avoided.
- Literary quality: The translation must fully comply with the standards of the literary language.



## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the above material and as a result of the overview analysis of the most popular translation programs with support for Ukrainian and English languages, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. A translator program is a computer program that automates the translation of texts from one language to another using electronic dictionaries.

We understand CAT - tools (abbreviation of the term in English - Computer Aided (Assisted) Translation (CAT) as programs for translators, that is, special applications that help automate the translation process. In general, this is a modern automated computer translation.

Types of translation programs and SAT tools:

- free (Trados Studio, SmartCAT, Wordfast, OmegaT, Transit NXT Professional, etc.) and paid (Memsources, MemoQ, Wordbee, etc.);
- online translators (Smartcat, MateCat) and individual programs (OmegaT, MemoQ);
- bilingual and multilingual.

Translation Memory (TM) systems, electronic dictionaries (Lingvo, MultiLex), machine translation programs (PROMT, Socrat), editorial software (for text editing) are also distinguished.

2. The results of the study of the potential of modern translation programs can be presented as follows:

CAT programs allow you to collect your own library of translations, as well as a separate database of highly specialized vocabulary for specific topics (jurisprudence, marketing, economics, medicine).

Translator programs create author's glossaries with terms, abbreviations, specific concepts used in some narrow field, save the formed input text, which is very convenient when working with multi - level lists; check the quality of the translation.

In the practical part, we have proven that any text: technical, legal or literary, can be adequately translated by the SAT program both from English to Ukrainian and vice versa.

In the proposed analyzes of bitexts, slight differences in the content and form of presentation are observed, caused by limitations in the formal and semantic differences between the two languages.

So, it can be argued that translation programs are suitable for the translation of legal documents (with its variability in definitions), and for texts of a technical nature (where accuracy and ambiguity are dominant), and for working with artistic texts (where authorial techniques are often used, phrases and jokes). But in the interests of the stylistic features of the content transfer, it is necessary to check it with a human translator.

Undoubtedly, automated translation is effective.

3. We have identified the following advantages of translation programs with support for English and Ukrainian languages. Namely:

- speed (increase the speed of the translator due to saved data and ready-made translation templates);
- scalability (improves work with large arrays of information);
- saving resources (will save time and help reduce costs for translators or translation agencies).

The disadvantages, in our opinion, include:

- working with polysemy and context (distinguishing polysemous words and adequately defining the context);
- grammatical and stylistic errors (work on avoiding grammatical and stylistic errors);
- cross - linguistic and cultural differences (requires additional efforts to take these features into account).

To get a high - quality translation, we recommend combining the use of translation programs with manual editing. This will help to avoid both stylistic and grammatical errors and allow a better understanding of cross - cultural features and context.

We agree with the opinion of researchers N. V. Goncharenko and S. A. Hrydneva that the translator program is a tool that makes it possible to increase the

translator's work efficiency if it is used correctly. However, today, no free online translator can provide 100% quality translation results.

So, in general, translation programs are valuable translation tools. They provide a general, fast translation of texts, but require editing. This is worth considering. Yes, the Chrome browser offers a large number of extensions for translating the pages of the Google system, but not all of them work correctly.

In our opinion, CAT programs for translation should be selected based on the tasks to be achieved. Most of the services presented in our study reproduce the translation in a pop-up or fixed window, while individual words and phrases are available. Only some services can translate the entire page or recommend setting certain options.

In the course of the research, all the set tasks were achieved. The results of the study will be of interest to linguists, specialists in the field of computer programming, scientists involved in the implementation of information technologies in the translation process, translators and scientists who conduct research on translation processes, and in general, everyone who shows interest in the translation process.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню сучасних перекладацьких програм з підтримкою української та англійської мов. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі онлайн-перекладу, описано існуючі способи перекладу за допомогою програм онлайн-перекладачів, проаналізовано зразок текстів за напрямками проза, технічний текст, юридична тематика і здійснено аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження. Крім того, у курсовій роботі складено таблицю, що містить види програм онлайн-перекладачів.

**Ключові слова:** переклад, перекладацький аналіз, онлайн-перекладачі, CAT інструменти, проза, технічний текст, юридична тематика.

## LIST OF USED SOURCES

1. Белов Ю. А., Проценко В. С., Чаленко П. Й. (1993). *Інструментальні засоби програмування*. К.: Либідь
2. Гончаренко Н. В., Гріднева С. А. (2018). Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія, № 37 том 4
3. Гудмэн Дж. (1995). *Управление памятью для всех*. - К.: Диалектика,
4. Залужний Р.Г. (2020) Комп'ютерна грамотність перекладача (на прикладі проєкту з технічного перекладу) (Дипломна робота). Національний технічний університет України «Київський політехнічний інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського». Київ.
5. Зелинский С. (1997). *Английский бы выучил только за то...* // СНІР. Компьютерный журнал, № 11. с. 50 - 56.
6. Левицька Т.Р. Фітерман А.М. (1973). Посібник з перекладу з англійської мови, с.135. Вища школа.
7. Набережнева Т. Є. (2016). *Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету*. Сер.: Філологія. № 22
8. Bowker L. (2002). *Computer - Aided Translation Technology: A Practical Introduction*, 185 с. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.
9. Krüger R. (2018). *Technologieinduzierte Verschiebungen in der Tektonik der Translationskompetenz* . Ralph Krüger, trans - kom. №11. (104 - 137).
10. Krüger R. (2017). *Von Netzen und Vektoren - Neuronale maschinelle Übersetzung* / Ralph Krüger. №63. (38 - 44). MDÜ.
11. Match rates from translation memories and LiveDocs. URL:  
<https://docs.memoq.com/current/en/Things/things-match-rates-from-translationm.html>.
12. Melby A. (1982). *Multi - level translation aids in a distributed system*, Linguistic Series. №47. (215 - 220).
13. Melby A. (2013). *Interview to Jost Zetzsche*. URL: відтворено з <http://www.internationalwriters.com/BigWave/BigWaveAKM.htm>
14. Pym A. (2004). *The Moving Text: Localization, translation, and distribution*.

166 с. Amsterdam.

15. Pym A. (2013). Translation skill - sets in a machine - translation age. *Meta*. № 58. с. 487 - 503.
16. Schäffner C. (1998). *Parallel Texts in Translation // Unity in Diversity : Recent Trends in Translation Studies*. St. Jerome, Pp. 83 - 90, Manchester
17. Teixeira C. C. (2014). *The Impact Of Metadata On Translator Performance: How Translators Work With Translation Memories And Machine Translation*: дис. докт. філ. наук, 225 с. Tarragona.

## ELECTRONIC SOURCES

- 18.Бакуменко О. (2023) *На допомогу маркетологу: ТОП - 5 онлайн - перекладачів*, відтворено з <https://web-promo.ua/ua/blog/v-pomoshh-marketologu-top-5-onlajn-perevodchikov/>
- 19.Вікіпедія, відтворено з <https://uk.wikipedia.org>
- 20.На урок Тема уроку: Інтерфейс програми перекладачів. Урок № 65 Відтворено з <https://naurok.com.ua/urok-interfeys-programi-perekladachiv-188944.html>
- 21.Tabor J. (2019).CAT tool use by translators: what are they using. URL: <https://go.proz.com/blog/cat-tool-use-by-translators-what-are-they-using>
- 22.ApSIC Xbench Documentation. URL: <https://docs.xbench.net/userguide/overview/https://docs.xbench.net/user-guide/overview/>
- 23.Lombardino R. (2015). CAT Tools In Literary Translation: What Are They Good For? URL: <http://rafalombardino.com/news/2018/1/4/cat-tools-in-literarytranslation-what-are-they-good-for>
- 24.Безкоштовний перекладач онлайн: ТОП - 10 (2020) Відтворено з <https://futurenow.com.ua/shukayete-bezkoshtovnyj-perekladach-onlajn-top-10-najkrashhyh-sajtiv-dlya-myttiyevogo-perekladu/>
- 25.Програми автоматизованого перекладу текстів (2024) Відтворено з <https://ua5.org/edocument/376-programi-avtomatizovanogo-perekladu.html>
- 26.Grimms' fairy tales. Відтворено з [https://www.grimmstories.com/language.php?grimm=026&l=en&r=uk#google\\_vignette](https://www.grimmstories.com/language.php?grimm=026&l=en&r=uk#google_vignette)
- 27.Презентація до теми “Оригінал і переклад: види перекладів, їх специфіка, переклад і переспів” Відтворено з <https://naurok.com.ua/original-i-pereklad-vidi-perekladiv-h-specifika-pereklad-i-perespiv-358871.html>
- 28.Технічна англійська – технічні тексти англійською мовою з перекладом

Відтворено з : <https://learn-english.net.ua/samovchitel/texnichna-anglijska-texnichni-teksti-anglijskoyu-movoyu-z-perekladom><https://learn-english.net.ua/samovchitel/texnichna-anglijska-texnichni-teksti-anglijskoyu-movoyu-z-perekladom/>

29.(Електронні словники й програми–перекладачі. Інтерактивні та мультимедійні курси іноземних мов) Відтворено з

<https://www.miyklas.com.ua/p/informatica/10-klas/informatciini-tehnologiyi-v-suspilstvi-322205/informatciini-sistemi-v-suchasnomu-suspilstvi-318282/re-e4e7acf9-2ef4-4473-8c7a-fd57e500c38c>

30. Гріднева С. А., ISSN 2409 - 1154 Науковий вісник Міжнародного гуманітарного університету. Сер.: Філологія. 2018 № 37 том 4 Відтворено з [http://www.vestnik-philology.mgu.od.ua/archive/v37/part\\_4/43.pdf](http://www.vestnik-philology.mgu.od.ua/archive/v37/part_4/43.pdf)



## ANNEXES

### Annex A

№	The English original	The Ukrainian translation	Software
1	Red Riding Hood	Червона Шапочка	Google Translate
2		Червона Шапочка	Bing Translator
3		Червона Шапочка	Translatedict
4	Little Red Riding Hood	Червона Шапочка	PROMT Online Translator
5		Червона Шапочка	DeepL Translator
6		Одного разу вона подарувала їй чепчик з червоного оксамиту	Google Translate
7	Once she gave her a little cap made of red velvet	Одного разу вона подарувала їй маленьку шапочку з червоного оксамиту	Collins Dictionary Translator
8		Одного разу вона подарувала їй чепчик з червоного оксамиту	ImTranslator
9		Вона не знала, яка це зла тварина, і не боялася його.	Google Translate
10	She did not know what a wicked animal he was, and was not afraid of him.	Вона не знала, що то за клятий звір, а тому зовсім не злякалася його.	Bing Translator
11		Вона не знала, яка це зла тварина, і не боялася його.	Translatedict
12	Once upon a time there was a sweet little girl.	Жила - була маленька мила дівчинка	Google Translate
13		Одного разу жила - була мила дівчинка	DeepL Translator
14		Жила - була мила дівчинка	Collins Dictionary Translator
15	disassembler	дизасемблер	Google Translate
16		розбирач	Bing Translator
17		дизасемблер	Reverso
18		можна забезпечити	

	can be secured		Google Translate
19		можна закріпити	Bing Translator
20		можна забезпечити	Reverso
21	MCB SWITCH	MCB SWITCH	Google Translate
22		перемикач МСВ	DeepL Translator
23		перемикач МСВ SWITCH	Bing Translator
24	«Closing Date» shall mean the time and date as of which the Closing actually takes place.	«Дата закриття» означає час і дату, на які фактично відбувається Закриття.	Google Translate
25		«Дата закриття» означає час і дату, з якої фактично відбувається Закриття.	Bing Translator
26		«Дата закриття» означає час і дату, на які фактично відбувається Закриття.	Reverso
27	«Consent» shall mean any approval, consent, ratification, permission, waiver or authorization (including any Governmental Authorization).	«Згода» означає будь - яке схвалення, згоду, ратифікацію, дозвіл, відмову або дозвіл (включаючи будь-який урядовий дозвіл).	Google Translate
28		«Згода» означає будь - яке схвалення, погодження, ратифікацію, дозвіл, відмову від прав або повноваження (включаючи будь - який Урядовий дозвіл).	DeepL Translator
29		«Згода» означає будь - яке схвалення, згоду, ратифікацію, дозвіл, відмову або дозвіл (включаючи будь - який урядовий дозвіл).	ImTranslator
30	«Person» shall mean any individual, Entity or Governmental Body.	«Особа» означає будь - яку фізичну особу, організацію або урядовий орган.	Google Translate
31		«Особа» означає будь - яку фізичну, юридичну або державну організацію.	Translatedict
32		«Особа» означає будь -	

		яку фізичну особу, організацію або урядовий орган.	ImTranslator
33	Contract	Договір	Google Translate
34		Контракт	Bing Translator
35		Договір	DeepL Translator
36	«Exclusive Rights» means !!! all exclusive proprietary rights to use the Trademarks	«Виключні права» означає !!! всі виключні майнові права на використання Торговельних марок	Collins Dictionary Translator
37		«Виключні права» означає !!! усі виключні права власності на використання Торгових марок	Translatedict
38		«Виключні права» означає !!! всі виключні майнові права на використання Торговельних марок	DeepL Translator
39	«Purchase Price» has the meaning given in the Legal Text	«Купівельна ціна» має значення, наведене в юридичному тексті	DeepL Translator
40		«Ціна придбання» має значення, надане в юридичному тексті	Bing Translator
41		«Ціна покупки» має значення, наведене в правовому тексті	Google Translate
42	Obtain the contract of sale	Отримати договір купівлі - продажу	Collins Dictionary Translator
43		Отримати договір купівлі - продажу	Bing Translator
44		Отримайте договір купівлі - продажу	DeepL Translator
45	Contract of adhesion legal definition of contract of adhesion	Договір приєднання юридичне визначення договору приєднання	DeepL Translator
46		Договір приєднання: юридичне визначення договору приєднання	Bing Translator
47		Договір приєднання	Google

		правове визначення договору приєднання	Translate
48	Master services agreement	Договір MASTER SERVICES	Reverso
49		Генеральний договір про надання послуг	Google Translate
50		Договір про надання послуг	Bing Translator

## Generated bitexts in the areas of prose, technical text, legal topics

### 1. Bitext «Fairytale «Little Red Riding Hood» from English to Ukrainian.

#### Little Red Riding Hood

Once upon a time there was a sweet little girl. Everyone who saw her liked her, but most of all her grandmother, who did not know what to give the child next. Once she gave her a little cap made of red velvet. Because it suited her so well, and she wanted to wear it all the time, she came to be known as Little Red Riding Hood. One day her mother said to her:

«Come Little Red Riding Hood. Here is a piece of cake and a bottle of wine. Take them to your grandmother. She is sick and weak, and they will do her well. Mind your manners and give her my greetings. Behave yourself on the way, and do not leave the path, or you might fall down and break the glass, and then there will be nothing for your sick grandmother»...

#### Червона Шапочка

Жила - була маленька мила дівчинка. І така вже була вона мила, що всі її любили, хто на неї тільки гляне. А найдужче любила її бабуся - вже, бувало, й не знала, що дитині дати. Одного разу вона подарувала їй чепчик з червоного оксамиту. Оскільки він так їй пасував, і вона хотіла носити його весь час, її стали називати Червоною Шапочкою. Одного разу мати каже до неї:  
- Іди - но доню, сюди. Ось тобі пиріг, пляшка вина, віднеси бабусі, вона вже старенька, нездужає, то нехай трохи підживиться. Рушай зараз, поки сонечко ще не припікає. Іди тихенько, спокійненько, з дороги не звертай, - бо ще впадеш та розіб'єш пляшку, тоді з чим прийдеш до бабусі. А як увійдеш до хати, то по кутках не роздивляйся, а перше привітайся чемненько...

Продовження:

[https://www.grimmstories.com/language.php?grimm=026&l=en&r=uk#google\\_vignette](https://www.grimmstories.com/language.php?grimm=026&l=en&r=uk#google_vignette)

## **2. Технічний текст з перекладом з англійської на українську для ІТ фахівця.**

2.1. Most disassemblers can be fooled by a simple misalignment error - for example, jumping into the middle of an instruction so that the target of the jump is disassembled incorrectly. The typical technique of performing an unconditional jump into another instruction is not very effective with disassemblers follow that the flow if execution - jump the will be followed, and the bytes between the jump and the jump target will be ignored. Instead, you can use a conditional jump, followed by the first byte of a multibyte instruction (0x0F is ideal for this, because it is the first byte of all two - byte opcodes); this way, a flow - of - execution disassembler will disassemble the code after the conditional branch.

Більшість дизасемблерів можна обдурити за допомогою простої помилки порушення кордонів - наприклад, використовуючи стрибок в середину інструкції, щоб мета стрибка дизасемблерувалась неправильно. Типова техніка виконання безумовного переходу в іншу інструкцію не дуже ефективна проти дизасемблерів, відстежують потік виконання - дизасемблер відстежить стрибок, а байти між стрибком і метою стрибка будуть проігноровані. Замість цього можна використовувати умовний перехід, за яким слідує перший байт багатобайтові конструкції (для цього ідеально підходить 0x0F, тому що це перший байт всіх двобайтових кодів операції). Таким чином, дизасемблер, що відслідковує потік виконання, буде розбирати код після умовного розгалуження.

## **2.2. Технічний текст з перекладом з англійської на українську для інженерів. Відтворений з <https://lim-english.com/posts/tehnicheskii-angliiskii/>**

The machine is designed in such a way that it is impossible to reach into rotating or moving machine parts during production. Safety switches are installed at cover parts and windows. The main driving motor cannot start or continue to run while one of these safety switches is open. The machine is provided with fixed emergency stop switch by means of which the machine can be stopped in an emergency. The emergency stop switch is located at the Control Panel. The MCB SWITCH located at the Rear side of the machine. With the switch you switch «ON»

або «OFF» the switching elements and the machine. When you switch off the machine using the MCB SWITCH, the mains power input is still active. The MCB SWITCH can be secured on «OFF» position, e.g. with a lock. Then the machine cannot be switched on.

Конструкція апарату виключає контакт з обертовими та рухомими частинами під час роботи. Всі кришки і вікна обладнані аварійними вимикачами. Привід апарату не запуститься або не продовжить роботу при відкритих кришках і вікнах. Апарат оснащений кнопкою аварійного вимикання, з допомогою якої, в разі аварії, апарат можна вимкнути. Кнопка аварійного вимикання розташована на панелі управління. МІКРОВИМИКАЧ розташований на задній стінці пристрою. З його допомогою можна увімкнути або вимкнути апарат і додаткове обладнання. При виключенні пристрою МІКРОВИМИКАЧЕМ електроенергія продовжує в нього подаватися. МІКРОВИМИКАЧ може бути заблокований у положенні OFF, в цьому випадку включити прилад не вдасться.

### 3. Юридичні бітексти з перекладом з англійської на українську

<p>Конвенція ООН про договори міжнародної купівлі - продажу товарів</p> <p>(Віденська конвенція 1980 року, CISG) - багатостороння міжнародна угода, що мала на меті уніфікацію правил міжнародної торгівлі.</p> <p>Нотаріальне посвідчення договорів купівлі - продажу</p> <p>Істотні умови договору купівлі - продажу</p> <p>Договір купівлі–продажу автомобіля</p> <p>Клас: Документ, що засвідчує право власності: договір купівлі–продажу</p> <p>стягнення заборгованості за поставлену продукцію (договори поставки, договір купівлі - продажу);</p>	<p>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG; the Vienna Convention) is a treaty that is a uniform international sales law.</p> <p>Notarisation of sales contracts</p> <p>Obtain the contract of sale</p> <p>Contract of adhesion legal definition of contract of adhesion</p> <p>A document certifying the ownership: contract of sale</p> <p>collecting debt for the put production (contracts of delivery);</p>
---	---

<p>Договір купівлі - продажу земельної ділянки підлягає нотаріальному посвідченню.</p>	<p>Contract of ground area purchase and sale must be examined by a notary.</p>
--	--

<p><b>MASTER SERVICES AGREEMENT</b></p> <p>This Master Services Agreement (hereinafter - the “MSA”), effective as of [DATE] of [MONTH], 2020 (“Effective Date”), is between</p> <p>_____ a legal entity duly established, registered and existing under valid laws of _____ registration number _____ located at: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(hereinafter - “Company”), and</p> <p>_____ a legal entity duly established, registered and existing under valid laws of _____ number _____ registration located at: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(hereinafter “Service Provider”).</p>	<p><b>Основний Договір про Надання Послуг</b></p> <p>Цей Основний Договір про Надання Послуг (далі - “MSA”), вступає в силу з [ДАТА] [МІСЯЦЬ], 2020 (“Дата набуття чинності”), між</p> <p>_____ юридична особа, що належним чином зареєстрована і діє відповідно до чинного законодавства _____ що реєстраційний номер _____, Що розташована адресою: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Далі - «Компанія»), і</p> <p>_____ юридична особа, що належним чином зареєстрована і діє відповідно до чинного законодавства _____ реєстраційний номер _____ що розташована адресою: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>подальшому - “Service Provider”).</p>
--	--