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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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з англійської мови

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ ІТ ТЕРМІНІВ У СУЧАСНІЙ АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

Романчевої Єлізавети Михайлівни

Групи Па17-20

Керівник курсової роботи _____

(підпис)

Київ – 2024

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The term paper is **focused on** the peculiarities of translation of medical terminology in English.

The rational of the study. Modern IT terms constitute a large gap among all the terms that are of interest to both linguists and translators. The IT sphere is one of the most advanced areas that is rapidly developing and being replenished with new lexical items. Despite the large number of works devoted to the study of the translation of computer terms, many issues have not yet been resolved, which necessitates this research.

The issue of studying IT terms has been addressed by many scholars, including D. Johnson [37], V. S. Marchenko [21], L. V. Zhadan [40], A. Kovalenko [18; 19], T. Kyiak [14; 15; 16], O. Cherednychenko [33]. However, despite the large number of studies on the translation of terms, such translation still requires analysis.

The aim of the study is to establish peculiarities of translating IT terms.

The aim requires the following **research objectives:**

1. to define the concept of "term" and its features;

2. analyze the classification of terms;

3. to review the features of IT terminology;

4. to consider the main transformations in the translation of terms from English into Ukrainian;

5. to analyze lexical, grammatical, and lexico-grammatical transformations in the translation of IT terms from English into Ukrainian.

The object of the study is IT terms in English and Ukrainian.

The investigation subject of the study is the peculiarities of translation of IT terms and translation transformations in such translation.

The data sources of the research are the BBC articles with IT terms.

The methods required for the research are determined by the specifics and objectives of the study. These methods are:

1) **the method of observation** of the peculiarities of translation of IT terms;

2) **the analysis method** is used to acquire information about terms and their translation and to analyze research on these issues;

3) **the descriptive method** will be used to explain the peculiarities of translating IT terms and their functioning in the language;

4) **the sampling method** will be used to select the units under study in translation and in the original;

5**) the methods of comparing units and comparing them** in the English and Ukrainian versions will be used to identify differences in the translation of IT terms in the source and target languages;

6) **the method of analogies** to establish the equivalence relation between the English text and its equivalent in Ukrainian.

The theoretical value of this study is based on the characteristics of IT terminology translation. The features of the translation methodology of IT terminology discussed in this study also occupy an important place in contemporary translation studies and require in-depth analysis by experts.

The practical value of the study lies in the fact that the results of the work can be useful in further research on the translation of terms in translation studies and in teaching translation theory and practice to illustrate examples of translation of IT terms.

Structure of the paper. The **structure** of the paper consists of an introduction, two sections (theoretical and practical), which are divided into subsections, conclusions, bibliography, a list of reference sources, list of data sources and annex.

The Introduction describes the aim, objectives, methods, analyzed material and its sources, practical and theoretical value and structure of the paper.

Chapter I describes the notions "term" and "IT term", peculiarities of its translation and usage.

Chapter II describes the analyses of the translation of IT terminology into Ukrainian from the articles of the BBC.

The Conclusion summarizes the research and shows the results of the research.

In the Bibliography sources that were useful during the research are given.

The List of reference sources contains dictionaries and encyclopedias used in writing the term paper.

The list of data sources contains references to the literature that served as a source of factual material for the study.

The annex contains 50 English sentences with IT terms and their translation into Ukrainian.

CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF TERMINOLOGY RESEARCH

1.1. The notion of "term" and its features

Terms are phrases or words that denote certain scientific or technical concepts of a particular field or industry.

A term is a word or phrase characterized by neutral emotionality that is used to denote a precise concept or object.

Today, the terminology of science is an artificially created layer of vocabulary, each unit of which is limited in use and capable of development. A lexical unit, a term, corresponds to a specific concept in a particular field of knowledge, where all terms are interconnected by a rigid system. The rapid development of science leads to the fact that one word can be used to form terms in different fields of knowledge. In such a situation, interdisciplinary homonyms are inevitable.

In the process of studying these units, the question arises as to which words are classified as terms. In linguistics, there is no consensus on which lexical items are terms. This is due to the fact that certain words that used to be terms are now becoming common words. For example, words like *computer, internet, website, driver*, etc. These words can be terms in certain fields, denoting certain concepts that are important to science.

The term carries the main features of the scientific and technical style of texts. Terms are based on the definition of a scientific concept. From the linguistic point of view, such units of language show ambiguity, just like common words [31: 124]. The ambiguity is often caused by the presence of the same term in different fields of science, denoting different devices, states, concepts, etc. That is, it can be noted that the context in which the term is used

and the branch of science or technology to which the term refers in a particular context are important.

While searching for a suitable definition of the term "term", you may come across another concept called "term". This concept is mainly used in logic. In logical and mathematical calculus, a term is an analog, a subordinate or complementary natural language, an expression that denotes any object from the universe. It is worth noting that in the Ukrainian language both words are used independently, but in English both words mean "term". The terms we are talking about in this paper are called "technical terms" in English.

M. S. Zaritsky notes that linguistic signs that represent scientific concepts are called terms. They reveal the results of theoretical and cognitive activity of a person and are an instrument of scientific thinking [11].

It is worth noting that the use of a term in the system of a particular specialty area is possible only if the term is unambiguous, has only one semantic meaning that is not related to the one that exists in non-terminological functioning, and in terminological, but in a different area.

Therefore, a term is a unit that has signs of not only stylistic correlation but also closeness in the lexical system to denote the concept of a particular field of knowledge [27].

It can be noted that the problem of learning terminology is a problem that is common among many translators when working with both journalistic and fiction works.

Given the research of Y. V. Bailo [2], it is worth noting that a term is characterized by the fact that this unit has a specific semantic structure that contains only a direct meaning, which is nominative. However, all terms are characterized by the presence of semantic boundaries, which is due to the fact that within the scope of use a term does not change its direct meaning only until a new meaning of the term appears [39].

The relationship between terminology and common vocabulary is also related to the fact that engineers and linguists have different attitudes towards terminology. Some scientists disagree with this, while others ignore the differences between them. This ambiguity is explained by the fact that within the specialized vocabulary you can find terms that are similar to everyday vocabulary (*station, fan, circuit*) and those that are sharply different (*balancing, electrolysis*). Their ratio differs depending on the topic area [8].

Terms are universal in every language, so it is difficult to assign them to a specific definition. This is the reason why there are many attempts to differentiate the concept of "term" [36]. But the lack of consensus on the place of terminology shows the vagueness and ambiguity of this concept.

It is worth paying attention to different views on the interpretation of the term "term". F. Tsytkina believes that a term is a linguistic symbol representing a scientific concept in a particular specialized field of knowledge. [32: 10].

There is another definition: "the most informative unit of a specific sign, an accurate carrier of information about a scientific concept". E. Skorokhodko gives the following definition of the term: "it is a well-established word or phrase with a definition that describes a specialized concept of science, technology or other field of human activity and expresses the exact characteristics of the concept corresponding to this field" [29: 7].

"Oxford English Dictionary" gives the following definition of the term: "A word or phrase used in a particular precise sense in a particular subject, such as science or art, a technical expression" [44].

And in the Webster's Third New International Dictionary, a "term" is "a word or expression that has a precisely limited meaning in some uses or is peculiar to a science, art, profession, craft, or special subject" [43].

It is worth paying attention to the definition of V. Ovcharenko, who believes that a term is a certain natural or artificial linguistic unit (word, phrase,

abbreviation, symbol, combination of word and letter, combination of word and numerical designation) that has a specific terminological meaning as a result of a spontaneously formed or specially implemented collective agreement, can be expressed in a linguistic form or in one or more other formal forms and accurately and fully reflects the main features of the relevant concept that are important at a certain level of scientific or technical development [26]. Given this definition, it can be concluded that a term is a unit correlated with another unit in a logical and conceptual system.

And according to T. Kyiak, a term is a word or phrase used to express the concept and definition of a subject, which, according to a strict and precise definition, has clear semantic boundaries and is therefore unambiguous in the relevant classification system [16].

Terminological vocabulary is particularly informative. Therefore, the role of terminology is indispensable in scientific communication. Terminology is used to represent ideas concisely and accurately. However, this does not mean that scientific writing consists only of terms. The number of terms in a scientific text can vary. The frequency of using terms depends on several factors, such as the nature of the presentation and the purpose. However, regardless of the number of terms in a text, one fact is clear: scientific style is not a matter of terminology. The scientific style is characterized by the use of technical terms and specialized vocabulary, while international terms are used more and more often every day. Terminology not only provides information but also plays an important semantic role.

A term performs a number of functions, including the following:

1) nominative;

2) definitional;

3) communicative;

4) pragmatic.

To be characterized by all functions, terms must have certain properties and meet certain requirements. One of the most important properties is systematicity. The terminological system of a particular science is not just a community of terms that express certain concepts of that science, but constitutes a system.

The next property of a term is its independence from context (this requirement is quite controversial, since the relation to any terminology is already a thematic context). This property is closely related to accuracy. In the language of science and technology, the main requirement is high accuracy of thought expression, which does not allow for the possibility of another translation.

In reality, not all terms have the above properties. The presence of synonymous and ambiguous terms is a potential source of misunderstanding and is often avoided. In general, terms are characterized by a desire for unambiguity, which leads to many terms being independent of context. However, it is only from the context that one can determine whether a word is used in an ordinary or terminological sense. It is also only through context that the meaning of a lexical item can be established in relation to polysemous terms and homonymous terms.

Finally, the last of the main properties of a term is the absence of emotionality. The term should not have secondary meanings that distract the specialist's attention and add an element of subjectivity.

Among the analyzed theoretical works, we believe that the most detailed description of the term's features is provided by the Ukrainian researcher M. Salamaha. She also identifies such features of the term as the complete merger of the meaning of the word with the concept [28: 50] that it denotes, i.e., it is a coincidence in the semantics of the terms. The researcher also emphasizes stylistic neutrality and emphasizes the absence of synonyms and homonyms

[28: 50]. The lexical and grammatical correctness and derivation of the term always attracts attention. The latter feature is almost unique among all theoretical reviews and emphasizes the term's ability to form new terms, both single-component and multi-component.

Terms are characterized by semantic characteristics, which include the following

- correspondence of the term to the concept it denotes;

- unambiguity;

- fullness and absence of synonymy [38].

Therefore, the concept of term in modern linguistics is not fully explored, which leads to the emergence of new and new research on this topic to bring clarity and some contribution to this area. Given the features and functions of terms, these lexical units are of interest for their study.

1.2. Classification of terms

In modern linguistics, there are various classifications of terms, which are related to their functions, features, and areas or branches of use.

Depending on the level of specialization, terms can be divided into three main groups [13]:

1. General scientific terms, which include terms used in most branches and fields of science or technology, for example: *trend, system, competence, law, theory, concept,* etc. It should be noted that this type of terms can specify their meaning within a particular terminology, e.g., *currency system, drainage system.* This category also includes general technical terminology, i.e., those terms used in all branches or areas of technology and technical science (*device, unit*).

2. Interdisciplinary terms. Economics is an interdisciplinary science and includes terms used in many different and related disciplines. Thus, economics

shares terms with other social and natural sciences, such as *depreciation, private property, and environmental costs.*

3. Industry-specific terms, i.e., those terms that are specific to a particular industry, e.g., *leasing, drain, chip.*

M. Mostovyi [22] identifies another variant of the term and defines the term as a trademark or paronym. In the context of mass production, a whole science of trademark creation has emerged. In the process of creating a term, attention is paid to both the psychological factors of assumed beliefs and the mnemonic, semantic, analogical and other features of the word used. When naming an item or type of service, the combination of sound and form features, as well as mixed imitative processes, are taken into account.

In general, the terminology can be divided into the following:

- scientific and technical;

- socio-political;

- administrative and business terminology;

- natural science and other terminology [24].

Each of them has its own subsystems, for example, political (*democracy*); legal (*code*); financial (*payment in installments*); military (*officer*); philosophical (*being*); biological (*epidermis*); geological (*minerals*); linguistic (*suffix*); literary (*epigraph*); electrical (*luminescence*); radio (*oscilloscope*); physical (*atom*); mathematical (*degree*); chemical (*valence*); medical (*ascorbic acid*); musical (*tenor*); marine (*boat*), etc.

Another classification is based on the content of the term, dividing it into areas of use. These spheres are usually represented as follows: science, technology, production, and the economic base [35]:

- Scientific terms are broken down into the respective classes of science (physical, chemical, etc.). There are general scientific terms (describing the

concepts of social sciences) and scientific and technical terms (describing natural sciences).

- Technical terms function in the field of production and engineering. They name machines, mechanisms, tools, and operations. The distinction between technical terms and scientific terms is very conditional, and is less dependent on the speaker's concept. However, many technical terms are already actively penetrating scientific works.

- In the field of the economic framework, there are terms of the language of description and terms of the language of economic service.

- In the administrative and political sphere, there are terms of the language of governance and the language of diplomacy.

Another classification by content is based on the category of the concept being denoted. There are terms for objects, processes, features, and quantities. In modern linguistics, a special place is occupied by linguistic classifications based on semantics and structure.

1. Semantic classification allows you to distinguish between unambiguous and ambiguous terms.

2. Classification by formal structure is very small and, in fact, the most extensive.

According to the structure, the terms are divided into [18: 256]:

1) simple terms consisting of one word: counterfeit, cash, fine;

2) complex terms consisting of two words and written together or with a hyphen: microwave, flyleaf, border guard;

3) terms-phrases consisting of several components (words): border control, throttle valve [18: 256].

Thus, the terms have different classifications according to their structure, functions, areas and branches of use, specialization or belonging to a certain terminological system, etc.

1. 3. Features of IT terminology

A term is an informative linguistic unit that serves to designate objects, concepts, actions or phenomena related to a particular branch of science.

V. I. Karaban believes that a term is a linguistic sign that shows the concept of a professional, specialized field of science or technology. The researcher notes that the terms of science and technology make up an important part of computer and engineering texts [12: 54].

O. Kliuchnyk and H. Hrytsiuk believe that the peculiarity of scientific and technical literature is the presence of many terms that pose difficulties in translating scientific and technical texts [17: 2].

IT terminology is characterized by a number of features, including the following:

1) stylistic neutrality and, therefore, the absence of expressive coloring of these lexical units;

2) precise reference to the exact concept and clear communication of the essence of the concept to avoid misunderstandings;

3) independence of the term from the context;

4) a tendency to unambiguity within the terminology system of which a particular IT term is a part;

5) a tendency to create derivative IT terms;

6) consistency, since a certain IT term is characterized by the same terminological meaning within a certain terminology system;

7) brevity and specificity;

8) internationality, i.e. the term's use in many languages;

9) content [1].

The IT terminology is also characterized by the presence of homonymy, antonymy, polysemy and paronymy in their system.

Homonymy in the IT terminology system occurs when there are differences in the meanings of a polysemous word.

Antonymy is detected when the terms denote opposite concepts, but the content of their semantics correlates and shows the same kind of phenomena [34].

Polysemy is manifested in the system of IT terms if one linguistic sign shows several meanings that are historically determined and related in terms of content and origin.

Paronymy is detected when technical terms are characterized by partial sound similarity with full or partial difference in semantics [3].

IT terms of the computer sphere are relatively new, as their appearance is associated with the emergence and widespread use of computer technologies [7: 19]. Such terms enter the terminological systems of different languages through different ways, namely:

1) borrowing from other languages;

2) translation from other languages;

3) transcription;

4) preservation of the term in Latin in a particular language [9].

According to T. R. Kyiak, IT terminology at the beginning of the development of this industry was not completely borrowed from the English language [16: 58]. The borrowing of these terms began in 1988, at a time when personal computers were widely used individually.

Taking into account the peculiarities of the terminology system of each language, the translation of these units is an accurate reproduction of the term by means of the target language while preserving the style and content of the

lexical unit. When translating these lexical items, you should pay attention to the meaning, grammatical form, and stylistic features of the terms [25].

Translating IT terms requires following a sequence of translation stages that help to distinguish the term in the text and convey it [5]. These stages are:

1) Finding the term in the text, interpreting it with the help of dictionaries, reference books, or professional literature.

2) Selection of translation methods and direct translation of the term into the target language [19].

Thus, IT terminology is a complex system that still requires detailed analysis. The translation of these units requires considerable attention.

Translating IT terms requires following a sequence of translation stages that help to distinguish the term in the text and convey it. These stages are:

1. Finding the term in the text, interpreting it with the help of dictionaries, reference books, or professional literature.

2. Selection of translation methods and direct translation of the term into the target language.

1.4. Specifics of media discourse text

During the course of our study, we focused on mass media discourse, specifically the online media outlet BBC and its Ukrainian version, BBC Ukraine. We analyzed the article "Children making AI-generated child abuse images, says charity" (BBC).

1. An additional element in the article is a photograph that illustrates and underscores the article's topic, showing readers precisely what the article discusses.

2. The article falls within the realm of mass media discourse due to its publication in an online magazine, which stands as one of the primary media platforms in the UK.

In the article used such stylistic devices and expressive means:

- epithets: *indecent images; abuse material; new technologies; "declosing" apps;*

- metaphors: *the problems grew;*

- idioms: *children lose control; get into the wrong hands;*

- hyperbole: *"lifelong" damage.*

3. In the article used such special literary and colloquial vocabulary:

- proper names: *UK; RM Technology; Tasha Gibson; UKSIC; David Wright; Victoria Green; Marie Collins Foundation; Telegram; Spain; The BBC; Javaad Malik; KnowBe4;*

- asyndetic combination of nouns: *knowledge gap; sex offenders; app dangers;*

- neologisms: *"declothing" app; the bot;*

- internationalisms: *material; control; tech firm; online; sites; photo; fake; nude; service; photorealistic;*

- acronyms: *UKSIC; AI; RM; CEO; IT;*

- buzzwords: *artificial intelligence; bots; abuse; sexual abuse; sex offenders; app; fake; nude; AI-generated; cyber;*

- weasel words: *according to; it pointer out that; it said; it also warned; potentially; in fact; increasingly; it also found; urgently;*

- textspeak items: *KnowBe4.*

The text highlights the concerning trend of children using AI to create inappropriate images, emphasizing the urgent need for action. It underscores the risk of children inadvertently engaging in illegal activities due to a lack of understanding. The UK Safer Internet Centre advocates for collaboration between educators and parents to address this issue. Additionally, it discusses the challenges faced by teachers in keeping up with students' advanced understanding of technology. The Marie Collins Foundation warns of the lifelong damage caused by such material and the potential for it to be exploited by sex offenders. The emergence of "declothing" apps, which use AI to create fake nude images, is also discussed, with experts warning of their increasing sophistication and widespread use. The text highlights the difficulty in distinguishing between real and AI-generated images, leading to an escalation in harmful activities such as revenge porn.

Conclusion

The examination of terminology, particularly within the context of IT and media discourse, reveals several noteworthy insights.

Terminology and IT **-** The evolution of IT terminology is intricately linked with the rise of computer technologies. The methods through which these terms enter different languages, including borrowing, translation, transcription, or preservation in Latin, underscore the dynamic nature of language adaptation in response to technological advancements. The borrowing of IT terms from English into other languages commenced in the late 1980s, coinciding with the widespread adoption of personal computers. Translating IT terms necessitates meticulous attention to context, meaning, and stylistic nuances to ensure accurate representation in the target language.

Media Discourse Specifics: Analyzing media discourse, particularly through platforms like the BBC and its regional versions, sheds light on the stylistic devices and expressive means employed to convey information effectively. Epithets, metaphors, idioms, hyperbole, special literary and colloquial vocabulary, acronyms, neologisms, and internationalisms are among the linguistic tools utilized in media articles to engage readers and underscore key points. Such techniques not only enhance readability but also contribute to the overall tone and impact of the narrative.

Classification of Terms - classification of terms within various linguistic frameworks provides insights into their functional and contextual significance. Terms are categorized based on their level of specialization, content, and structure, reflecting the diverse domains they inhabit. From general scientific terms to industry-specific jargon, the systematic organization of terminology facilitates effective communication within specialized fields of knowledge.

Challenges of Translating IT Terms - Translating IT terms presents unique challenges, necessitating a structured approach to distinguish and convey specialized concepts accurately. Following a sequence of translation stages, including term identification, interpretation, and method selection, ensures the faithful representation of terms while navigating linguistic and cultural nuances.

Media Discourse Impact: Mass media discourse, as exemplified by online platforms like the BBC, plays a significant role in shaping public perception and discourse. Through a combination of textual and visual elements, media articles effectively convey complex issues to a wide audience, contributing to public awareness and understanding.

In conclusion, the study of terminology and media discourse not only enhances our understanding of language dynamics but also underscores the vital role of effective communication in disseminating information and shaping societal discourse.

CHAPTER 2. PECULARITIES OF TRANSLATING IT TERMS INTO UKRAINIAN

2.1. Lexical transformations in the translation of IT terms

The translation of IT terminology is a huge part of translators' work, so the analysis of this translation is important for the development of translation studies. In our study, we paid attention to the research on the translation of IT terms.

To achieve the maximum level of translation adequacy, translators use different types of transformations. In this subsection, we focus on lexical transformations in the translation of IT terminology. Among the lexical translation transformations, we have used the method of selecting equivalents, generalization, transcription, and calque.

The Ukrainian term equivalence method is used to select IT terms in the target language that are identical in meaning and structure. For example:

1. *Nokia and Google have clashed over **software** that is part of free-to-use video encoding technology* (BBC).

*Nokia i Google зіткнулися через **програмне забезпечення**, яке є частиною вільно поширюваної технології кодування відео* (BBCU).

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the term *sofware* means "the instructions that control what a computer does; computer programs" [42]. Given this meaning, it can be noted that the equivalent of the term in Ukrainian was selected during translation.

2. *The robots using **cloud technology** to learn new skills* (BBC).

*Роботи використовують **хмарні технології** для навчання новим навичкам* (BBCU).

The translation is based on the existence of a specific Ukrainian equivalent of the term in the target language.

3. *The Last of Us Online cancelled by **developer** Naughty Dog* (BBC).

*The Last of Us Online скасована **розробником** Naughty Dog* (BBCU).

According to the dictionary, a *developer* is "a person or company that develops computer software" [43]. The term *девелопер* is also used in the Ukrainian language, but the use of a purely Ukrainian word *розробник* is characterized by a high level of understanding of the term.

4. *Social media platform X suffers global **outages*** (BBC).

*Соціальна медіа-платформа X страждає від глобальних **збоїв*** (BBCU).

Outrages means "a period when a service, such as electricity, is not available" [42]. Given this definition, we can conclude that the exact equivalent of the term in Ukrainian was selected during translation.

5. *The photo was taken in 1940, and was discovered in the personal family album of **codebreaker** Joan Wingfield, who worked on Italian naval codes* (BBC).

*Фотографія була зроблена в 1940 році і знайдена в особистому сімейному альбомі **шифрувальниці** Джоан Вінгфілд, яка працювала над італійськими військово-морськими кодами* (BBCU).

This example shows the use of equivalent selection in the target language, since the term *шифрувальниця* has the same meaning as the term *codebreaker* in the English sentence.

6. *They also used the hacked accounts to conduct stock trades without the knowledge of the **account holder*** (BBC).

*Вони також використовували зламані акаунти для проведення біржових торгів без відома **власника рахунку*** (BBCU).

The translation was done in this way because the term has an equivalent in Ukrainian.

7. *Many Nigerian schools offer **ICT** as a subject but do not have any or enough facilities* (BBC).

*Багато нігерійських шкіл пропонують **ІКТ** як предмет, але не мають жодних або недостатніх засобів для цього* (BBCU).

ICT is "abbreviation for information and communication technology: a school subject in which students learn to use computers and other electronic equipment to store and send information" [42]. In Ukrainian, *ІКТ* means *інформаційно-комп'ютерні*. In view of this, we can conclude that the exact equivalent of the abbreviation was chosen during translation.

8. *She and her partner and travelling companion Stewart use an **app** called Windy to track the direction of the wind* (BBC).

*Вона та її партнер і попутник Стюарт використовують **застосунок** Windy, щоб відстежувати напрямок вітру* (BBCU).

Term *«app»* is "abbreviation for application: a computer program that is designed for a particular purpose" [42]. In Ukrainian, *застосунок* means "користувацька комп'ютерна програма, що дає змогу вирішувати конкретні прикладні задачі користувача" [41]. Given the above definitions, it can be noted that both terms are equivalent and have similar meanings. Therefore, the translation is accurate and clear.

9. *Gerry Northam goes behind the scenes to investigate **'open source'** computer software…* (BBC).

*Джеррі Нортхем зазирає за лаштунки, щоб дослідити комп'ютерне програмне забезпечення з **"відкритим кодом"**…* (BBCU).

This example illustrates the use of a terminological equivalent, as the translator has chosen a word that has the same meaning in Ukrainian and English.

10. *Chinese web users have criticised Apple after the company pulled an iPhone app which enabled users to bypass **firewalls** and access restricted internet sites* (BBC).

*Китайські інтернет-користувачі розкритикували Apple після того, як компанія видалила додаток для iPhone, який дозволяв користувачам обходити **брандмауери** і отримувати доступ до заборонених інтернет-сайтів* (BBCU).

The term *firewall* means "a device or program that stops people from seeing or using information on a computer without permission while it is connected to the internet" [42]. *Брандмауер* – is "a computer program designed to protect your computer from viruses and hacker attacks" [6]. The identical meanings of both terms show that the translator has accurately selected the equivalent of the term in the target language, i.e. in Ukrainian.

11. *Michele Orru, a senior security consultant at the firm, demonstrated to LJ Rich how by simply clicking on a single malicious **link**…* (BBC).

*Мікеле Орру, старший консультант з питань безпеки фірми, продемонстрував LJ Rich, як, просто натиснувши на одне шкідливе **посилання**…* (BBCU).

The tern *link* means "a connection between documents on The Internet" [42]. The meaning of the term indicates that the translation is accurate and adequate.

When translating technical terms, transcription is used to convey those terms that have no analogues or equivalents, but can be understood by the Ukrainian recipient. For example:

1. *ChatGPT tool could be abused by scammers and **hackers*** (BBC).

*Інструментом ChatGPT можуть зловживати шахраї та **хакери*** (BBCU).

Translation by transcription is due to the absence of such a concept in the Ukrainian language. However, terms translated in this way require explanation for Ukrainians.

2. *Coronavirus: Qantas adds to job cuts by **outsourcing** 2,000 roles* (BBC).

*Коронавірус: Qantas продовжує скорочувати робочі місця, передаючи на **аутсорсинг** 2 000 посад* (BBCU).

The transcription of the word is also due to the fact that there is no equivalent in Ukrainian.

3. *Mr Carlson's **streaming** service arrives at a moment when conservative voices are seeking to create their own channels…* (BBC).

***Стрімінговий** сервіс пана Карлсона з'явився в той момент, коли консервативні голоси прагнуть створити власні канали…* (BBCU).

It was found that the translator rendered the term according to its pronunciation.

4. *Media outlets that can receive funds include any news publisher with an **online** presence in Canada* (BBC).

*Медіа, які можуть отримати фінансування, включають в себе будь-яке новинне видання, що має **онлайн**-присутність в Канаді* (BBCU).

It is worth noting that this term has already entered the category of common vocabulary in both English and Ukrainian, so this lexical unit can only be relatively classified as a terminological vocabulary.

5. *The firm said it would increase efforts in the next few weeks to block the use of such **proxies*** (BBC).

*Фірма заявила, що в найближчі кілька тижнів активізує зусилля, щоб заблокувати використання таких **проксі*** (BBCU).

The term *проксі* has fully entered the Ukrainian language, so this translation is accurate and adequate.

6. *NFTs are unique units of digital data that use the same "blockchain" technology behind cryptocurrencies – such as Bitcoin* (BBC).

NFT – це унікальні одиниці цифрових даних, які використовують ту саму технологію "блокчейн", що й криптовалюти, такі як біткойн (BBCU).

The chosen term translated by transcription is widely used in computer terminology because there is no such concept in the Ukrainian lexicon.

7. *But on Saturday, the Twitter Support account tweeted only Twitter Blue subscribers would be able to use text-message **authentication** from 20 March* (BBC).

*Але в суботу в акаунті служби підтримки Twitter з'явилося повідомлення про те, що з 20 березня **аутентифікацію** за допомогою текстових повідомлень зможуть використовувати лише підписники Twitter Blue* (BBCU).

The sound of the term is accurately conveyed in Ukrainian due to the lack of a corresponding term.

8. *To mitigate those costs he predicts that some AI will move to a **hybrid systems**, where some of the processing is done locally – on your laptop or phone* (BBC).

*Щоб зменшити ці витрати, він прогнозує, що деякі ШІ перейдуть на **гібридні системи**, де частина обробки виконується локально – на вашому ноутбуці або телефоні* (BBCU).

The adjective in this example was translated by transcription, but by adapting it to the Ukrainian language (adding an adjectival ending).

9. *ChatGPT **bug** leaked users' conversation histories* (BBC).

***Баг** ChatGPT зливав історії розмов користувачів* (BBCU).

The Ukrainian term has changed the structure of the lexeme, but the main transformation is transcoding.

10. *... one of the tools which internet users in China relied on to circumvent the country's great **firewall*** (BBC).

*...один з інструментів, на який покладалися інтернет-користувачі в Китаї, щоб обійти великий **фаєрвол** країни* (BBCU).

The Ukrainian language does not have a term for this term, so we used a translation transformation called transcription.

11. *The initiative, backed by disability charities and big firms like BT, aims to make hi-tech firms take **usability** more seriously* (BBC).

*Ініціатива, підтримана благодійними організаціями для людей з інвалідністю та великими компаніями, такими як ВТ, має на меті змусити високотехнологічні компанії більш серйозно ставитися до **юзабіліті*** (BBCU).

This example shows the use of transcription when translating an IT term. This translation is accurate and understandable.

12. *Friend or foe: Can computer **coders** trust ChatGPT?* (BBC)

*Друг чи ворог: чи можуть комп'ютерні **кодери** довіряти ChatGPT?* (BBCU)

The term *coders* has been translated into Ukrainian by conveying its sound. This is due to the fact that there is no equivalent to this term in Ukrainian, as well as the fact that the derivative of the word *код* is widely used in Ukrainian.

13. *Booking.com confirmed to BBC News that "some accommodation partners had been targeted by **phishing** emails" but denied it had suffered a data security breach* (BBC).

*Booking.com підтвердив BBC News, що "деякі партнери з розміщення стали мішенню для **фішингових** електронних листів", але заперечив, що зазнав порушення безпеки даних* (BBCU).

The term used in the above sentence is widely used in English information technology terminology. It has no equivalent in the Ukrainian language, so transcription is a great way to translate the term.

The next translation transformation used in the translation of IT terms is calquing, i.e., the exact translation of terms into the target language. Another word for this transformation is literal translation. For example:

1. *Due to licensing agreements, Netflix content varies between countries - many users have **a virtual private network** (VPN) or other proxy to get round this* (BBC).

*Через ліцензійні угоди контент Netflix відрізняється в різних країнах - багато користувачів використовують **віртуальну приватну мережу** (VPN) або інший проксі-сервер, щоб обійти цю проблему* (BBCU).

The example above reveals that a complex term was translated using a literal translation into Ukrainian. It should be noted that such a translation is widely used in the Ukrainian language, so it is accurate and adequate.

2. *These statistical differences show that **digital signatures** may not be a true representation of an original and that further investigation is needed* (BBC).

*Ці статистичні відмінності свідчать про те, що **цифрові підписи** можуть не бути справжнім відображенням оригіналу, і що необхідне подальше дослідження* (BBCU).

The calque in this example is accurate and appropriate, so we can conclude that the translator has chosen the correct translation transformation.

3. *Derbyshire PC Jack Harrison followed a woman's car at a Co-op supermarket before checking the **database** on the car's registration in September 2021* (BBC).

*У вересні 2021 року поліцейський Дербіширу Джек Гаррісон простежив за автомобілем жінки в кооперативному супермаркеті, а потім перевірив **базу даних** про реєстрацію автомобіля* (BBCU).

During the calculation, the translator also changed the form of the term, which is due to the fact that the Ukrainian language uses a phrase for the term *database*.

4. *Nokia and Google have clashed over software that is part of free-to-use video **encoding technology*** (BBC).

*Nokia і Google зіткнулися через програмне забезпечення, яке є частиною вільно поширюваної **технології кодування** відео* (BBCU).

The literal translation in the example above accurately conveys the meaning and terminology of the term from the source sentence to the target sentence.

Other examples of using calque are:

5. *JT said that its 3G network carried a monthly average of approximately 5% of **user data traffic**, which was declining* (BBC).

*JT повідомила, що її мережа 3G в середньому щомісяця передавала близько 5% **трафіку даних користувачів**, і цей показник знижувався* (BBCU).

6. ***Artificial Intelligence** (AI) has already been used to disrupt elections around the world...* (BBC)

***Штучний інтелект** (ШІ) вже використовувався для зриву виборів по всьому світу...* (BBCU)

7. *...and we'd encourage people to make use of these **verification tools*** (BBC).

...**і ми заохочуємо людей користуватися цими **інструментами перевірки (BBCU).

8. *The authorities say Mustapha and his ring hacked into the computer servers of financial institutions in the US to access confidential user data, such as users' **personal identifying information*** (BBC).

*Влада стверджує, що Мустафа і його банда зламали комп'ютерні сервери фінансових установ у США, щоб отримати доступ до конфіденційних даних користувачів, таких як **особиста ідентифікаційна інформація*** (BBCU).

9. *Christian, who is now proficient with **a desktop computer**, is keen to retake the exam* (BBC).

*Крістіан, який тепер добре володіє **настільним комп'ютером,** хоче перездати іспит* (BBCU).

10. ***Penetration testing**: 'One false click' can let hackers in* (BBC).

***Тестування на проникнення**: "Один помилковий клік" може впустити хакерів* (BBCU).

11. *This short film uses computer games to explain **debugging**…* (BBC)

*Цей короткометражний фільм використовує комп'ютерні ігри для пояснення **налагодження…*** (BBCU)

In addition to the above-mentioned translation transformations, the analysis of translations of terms also revealed the use of generalization.

1. *Following last week's confirmation that this was a ransomware attack, we now have evidence that indicates the attackers might have copied some user data, and additional data appears to have been published on the **dark web*** (BBC).

*Після того, як минулого тижня було підтверджено, що це була атака вірусу-здирника, ми отримали докази, які вказують на те, що зловмисники могли скопіювати деякі дані користувачів, а додаткові дані, схоже, були опубліковані в **даркнеті*** (BBCU).

The example above shows that the translator has expanded the meaning of the term, namely, replacing part of the term *web* with the abbreviation *нет*. This use of transformation is natural, since the form *даркнет* is widely used in Ukrainian, so it will be understood in context and without it.

In addition to all of the above lexical translation transformations, we have also identified their combinations. For example:

1. *Plans for a government backed **non-fungible token** (NFT) produced by the Royal Mint have been dropped, the Treasury has announced* (BBC).

*Плани щодо випуску Королівським монетним двором **не взаємозамінних токенів** (NFT) з державною підтримкою були скасовані, повідомило Казначейство Великобританії* (BBCU).

Combination of calque (*non-fungible – не взаємозамінних*) and transcription (*token – токени*).

2. *NFTs are unique units of digital data that use the same "blockchain" technology behind **cryptocurrencies** - such as Bitcoin* (BBC).

*NFT – це унікальні одиниці цифрових даних, які використовують ту саму технологію "блокчейн", що й **криптовалюти**, такі як біткойн* (BBCU).

Combination of calque (*currencies – валюти*) and transcription (*crypto – крипто*).

3. *A council is warning motorists to be "vigilant" after fake **QR codes** were put up in car parks, taking users to scam websites* (BBC).

*Рада попереджає автомобілістів бути "пильними" після того, як на парковках з'явилися фальшиві **QR-коди**, які ведуть користувачів на шахрайські веб-сайти* (BBCU).

Combination of transcription (*codes – коди*) and equivalent (*QR – QR*).

4. *A recent BBC News investigation revealed that one of the app's features, which allows users to build their own artificial-intelligence assistants, can be used to create tools for* **cyber-crime** (BBC).

Нещодавнє розслідування BBC News виявило, що одна з функцій додатку, яка дозволяє користувачам створювати власних помічників зі штучним інтелектом, може бути використана для створення інструментів для **кіберзлочинності** (BBCU).

Combination of calque (*crime – злочинність*) and transcription (*cyber – кібер*).

5. *"The war with Russia has many dimensions and one of them is in* **cyberspace**,*" he said* (BBC).

"Війна з Росією має багато вимірів, і один з них - у **кіберпросторі**", *- сказав він* (BBCU).

Combination of calque (*space – простір*) and transcription (*cyber – кібер*).

6. *Javaad Malik, a cyber expert at* **IT security** *firm KnowBe4, told the BBC…* (BBC)

Джавад Малік, кібер-експерт компанії KnowBe4, що займається питаннями **IT-безпеки**, *розповів BBC…* (BBCU)

Combination of calque (*security – безпека*) and equivalent (*IT – IT*).

7. *Floating display: Intel show off* **3D air interface** (BBC)

Плаваючий дисплей: Intel демонструє **3D-повітряний інтерфейс** (BBCU)

Combination of calque (*air – повітряний*), equivalent (*3D – 3D*) and transcription (*interface – інтерфейс*).

Thus, the analysis of lexical translation transformations revealed the use of such transformations as selection of equivalents (11 examples), transcription (13 examples), calquing (11 examples), generalization (1 example), and

combination of translation transformation (7 examples). The study did not reveal the use of such types of lexical translation transformations as modulation and compensation. In our opinion, this is due to the fact that semantic change, i.e. modulation, is not possible in the translation of terms, as they must be accurately rendered in Ukrainian. And the absence of compensation is due to the fact that the accuracy of terms requires that their meaning be revealed in the appropriate place, so it cannot be compensated for in other positions in the sentences.

2.2. Grammatical transformations in the translation of IT terms

In order to achieve a high level of adequacy of translation of IT terms and their understanding by the Ukrainian reader, the use of grammatical transformations was noticed. The analysis revealed the following transformations: omission and addition.

When analyzing the translation of IT terminology, we noticed the use of word omission, i.e. the removal of certain components of the term that are redundant in the Ukrainian translation. For example:

1. *Amazon will hope that Q, which will gradually be rolled out across it main business applications, will entice more companies to use its **cloud computing services*** (BBC).

*Amazon сподівається, що Q, який буде поступово впроваджуватися в основних бізнес-додатках компанії, залучить більше компаній до використання її **хмарних обчислень*** (BBCU).[48]

The use of omission is not a common translation transformation in the translation of IT terms, as most of the time there are no unnecessary or redundant elements in the terms that can be omitted in the Ukrainian translation. The reason for this is that IT terms are precise phrases or words that are important in certain sentences and cannot omit certain important meanings in a

given context. In the example above, it was discovered that the *services* part was omitted from the translation. However, even without this part, the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the term, so the omission is justified and adequate.

2. *The bot can also answer customer queries, generate charts, analyse data and help businesses with their **coding needs** (BBC).*

*Бот також може відповідати на запити клієнтів, створювати графіки, аналізувати дані та допомагати компаніям у **кодуванні** (BBCU).*

The omission of the noun *needs* is due to the fact that this word would be redundant in the translation, and without it, the meaning of the term and the sentence as a whole is conveyed accurately and clearly.

In contrast to omissions, IT translation also uses additions. Addition is the insertion of certain words or lexemes into a translation, which is caused by the most accurate transmission of the meaning of a term in Ukrainian or compliance with the lexical norms of the target language, i.e. Ukrainian. For example:

1. *Due to licensing agreements, Netflix content varies between countries - many users have a virtual private network (VPN) or other **proxy** to get round this (BBC).*

*Через ліцензійні угоди контент Netflix відрізняється в різних країнах - багато користувачів використовують віртуальну приватну мережу (VPN) або інший **проксі-сервер**, щоб обійти цю проблему (BBCU).*

This example shows the addition of the noun *сервер,* which adds to the meaning of the term and explains it more in Ukrainian.

Thus, when analyzing the translation of IT terms from English into Ukrainian, we found the use of omission (2 examples) and addition (1 example).

2.3. Lexical and grammatical transformations in the translation of IT terms

The analysis of lexical and grammatical translation transformations revealed the use of only one, namely the change of the term form. For example:

1. *The British Library says it has evidence that user data was hacked in a* ***cyber attack*** *and offered for sale on the dark web* (BBC).

Британська бібліотека заявляє, що має докази того, що дані користувачів були зламані в результаті ***кібератаки*** *і виставлені на продаж в Даркнеті* (BBCU).

The term is translated by transcription and calque. However, in addition to this, the translation revealed that the form of the term was changed in the translation, namely the phrase *cyber attack* was changed to the complex term *кібератака*. This is due to the rules of Ukrainian grammar.[46]

2. *Searches for ChatGPT, a* ***chatbot*** *founded by Microsoft-backed company OpenAI, increased 2,700% this year* (BBC).

Цього року пошукові запити ChatGPT, ***чат-бота,*** *заснованого компанією OpenAI, яку підтримує Microsoft, зросли на 2 700%* (BBCU).

A compound term translated by transcription has been changed to a word combined with a hyphen, so the form of the term has been changed.

3. *The tech giant was also accused of overcharging customers through unnecessary fees for* ***in-app transactions*** (BBC).[47]

Технологічного гіганта також звинувачували в тому, що він завищував ціни для клієнтів через непотрібні комісії за ***транзакції в додатку*** (BBCU).

This example shows that in a multi-component term, the structure of a part of the term has been changed, namely, *in-app* has been replaced by a combination of the preposition and the noun *в додатку*. The example also shows a change in word order.

Thus, among the lexical and grammatical translation transformations, we found the use of changes in the form of terms (3 examples).

The analysis of the translation of IT terms revealed the use of such lexical transformations as selection of equivalents (11 examples), transcription (13 examples), calculation (11 examples), generalisation (1 example), combination of lexical transformations (7 examples); grammatical transformations such as omission (2 examples) and addition (1 example); lexical-grammatical transformations such as change of the structure of terms (3 examples).

The percentage of translation transformations used in the translation of terms is as follows:

1) lexical transformations – 86%;

2) grammatical transformations – 6%;

3) lexical and grammatical transformations – 8%.

The use of transformations is shown separately in Diagram 2.3.1.

The analysis of lexical and grammatical translation transformations provides valuable insights into the nuances of translating IT terms from English to Ukrainian. Here, we'll further elaborate on the findings and integrate additional examples for clarity:

Change in Form of Terms:

Example 1 illustrates a change in the form of the term "cyber attack," which is translated into Ukrainian as "кібератака" due to the grammatical rules of Ukrainian. This involves a shift from a two-word term to a compound term in Ukrainian.[40]
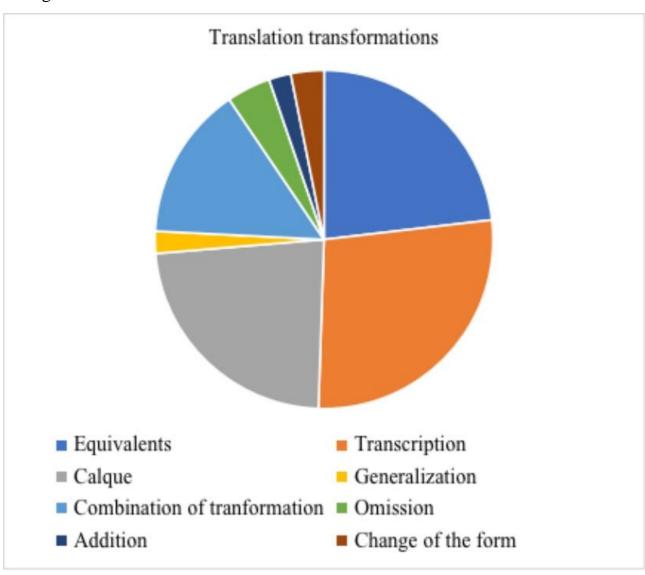
Compound Term Structure:

Example 2 demonstrates a transformation in the structure of the compound term "chatbot," which is translated into Ukrainian as "чат-бот." This involves the addition of a hyphen to conform to Ukrainian grammatical conventions.

Change in Word Order and Structure:

Example 3 showcases a change in both word order and structure, where the phrase "in-app" is translated into Ukrainian as "в додатку," necessitating a reordering of the terms.[41-43]

These examples highlight the intricacies involved in translating multi-component IT terms while adhering to the grammatical rules and stylistic conventions of the target language.

Additionally, the analysis of IT term translation reveals a variety of lexical and grammatical transformations

So, based on the Diagram, we can conclude that transcription is most often used when translating IT terms, which is due to the fact that English terms do not have equivalents in Ukrainian, so transcription is used to accurately convey them.

CONCLUSIONS

Today, translation is an important element of intercultural communication, when speakers of different cultures (different languages) can communicate only through the mediation of a translator. The uniqueness of translating texts of different genres and discourses is an urgent problem of modern translation studies in Ukraine. Today, IT discourse occupies a special place among texts of various disciplines. The basis of our study is IT terminology.

In accordance with the topic and the aim, the study analyses the peculiarities of technical terms used in computer and engineering texts.

In order to achieve the aim of the study, all the research objectives were fulfilled, namely:

1) The concept of "term" and its features are defined. The definition of the term "term" does not have an unambiguous interpretation. A term is characterised by the fact that it denotes a scientific concept. The features of a term are that they have a specific semantic structure and semantic boundaries. A term is a word or phrase characterised by neutral emotionality, which is used to denote a precise concept or object.

A term is characterised by a neutral emotional colouring, the absence of synonymous and antonymic relations and belonging to one of the fields of knowledge.

The terms perform such functions as nominative, definitive, communicative and pragmatic.

2) Classifications of terms are analysed. There are various classifications of terminology in linguistics. Depending on the specifics of terminology, there are general scientific terms, interdisciplinary terms and highly specialised terms.

According to the area of use of terminology, there are socio-political terms, scientific and technical terms, physical terms, administrative and

business terms and other terms. These types include various subsystems, for example, political, aviation, medical, sports, geological, linguistic terminology. [44]

Depending on the structure, terms are divided into simple, complex and phraseological terms.

3) The paper provides an overview of the features of IT terminology. The terminology of the IT sphere has a number of features: stylistic neutrality, accuracy, independence, unambiguity, creation of derivatives, systematicity, brevity, internationality and content. IT terminology is also characterised by the presence of homonymy, antonymy, polysemy and paronymy in their system. IT terms have the following ways of origin: borrowing from other languages; translation from other languages; transcription; preservation of the original inscription.

4) The article considers the main transformations in the translation of terms from English into Ukrainian. In order to achieve a high level of translation adequacy, various translation transformations are used, namely morphological, syntactic, lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical.[45]

5) The analysis of the translation of IT terms revealed the use of such transformations:

- lexical transformations:

- equivalents – 11 examples, 22%;

- transcription – 13 examples, 26%;

- calque – 11 examples, 22%;

- generalization – 1 example, 2%;

- combination if translation transformations – 7 examples, 14%.

- grammatical transformations:

- omission – 2 examples, 4%;

- addition – 1 example, 2%.

- lexical and grammatical transformations:

- change of form of terms – 3 examples, 6%.

Thus, taking into account the results of the study, it can be noted that the aim of the research has been achieved, i.e. the peculiarities of IT terminology translation have been analysed.

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ANNEX

№	Sentences in English	Sentences in Ukrainian
Lexical transformations		
Equivalent		
1	Nokia and Google have clashed over **software** that is part of free-to-use video encoding technology.	Nokia i Google зіткнулися через **програмне забезпечення**, яке є частиною вільно поширюваної технології кодування відео.
2	The robots using **cloud technology** to learn new skills.	Роботи використовують **хмарні технології** для навчання новим навичкам.
3	The Last of Us Online cancelled by **developer** Naughty Dog	The Last of Us Online скасована **розробником** Naughty Dog
4	Social media platform X suffers global **outages**	Соціальна медіа-платформа X страждає від глобальних **збоїв**
5	The photo was taken in 1940, and was discovered in the personal family album of **codebreaker** Joan Wingfield, who worked on Italian naval codes.	Фотографія була зроблена в 1940 році і знайдена в особистому сімейному альбомі **шифрувальниці** Джоан Вінгфілд, яка працювала над італійськими військово-морськими кодами.
6	They also used the hacked accounts to conduct stock trades without the knowledge of the **account holder.**	Вони також використовували зламані акаунти для проведення біржових торгів без відома **власника рахунку**.
7	Many Nigerian schools offer **ICT** as a subject but do not have any or	Багато нігерійських шкіл пропонують **ІКТ** як предмет, але

	enough facilities.	не мають жодних або недостатніх засобів для цього.
8	She and her partner and travelling companion Stewart use an **app** called Windy to track the direction of the wind.	Вона та її партнер і попутник Стюарт використовують **застосунок** Windy, щоб відстежувати напрямок вітру.
9	Gerry Northam goes behind the scenes to investigate **'open source'** computer software and shows how its ethos is being applied to other kinds of business, with some startling results.	Джеррі Нортхем зазирає за лаштунки, щоб дослідити комп'ютерне програмне забезпечення з "**відкритим кодом**" і показує, як його ідеали застосовуються в інших видах бізнесу з вражаючими результатами.
10	Chinese web users have criticised Apple after the company pulled an iPhone app which enabled users to bypass **firewalls** and access restricted internet sites.	Китайські інтернет-користувачі розкритикували Apple після того, як компанія видалила додаток для iPhone, який дозволяв користувачам обходити **брандмауери** і отримувати доступ до заборонених інтернет-сайтів.
11	Michele Orru, a senior security consultant at the firm, demonstrated to LJ Rich how by simply clicking on a single malicious **link**, you can fall prey to the control of a hacker, because of	Мікеле Орру, старший консультант з питань безпеки фірми, продемонстрував LJ Rich, як, просто натиснувши на одне шкідливе **посилання**, можна потрапити під контроль хакера

	security issues connected with common browsers.	через проблеми з безпекою, пов'язані з поширеними браузерами.

Transcription		
12	ChatGPT tool could be abused by scammers and **hackers**	Інструментом ChatGPT можуть зловживати шахраї та **хакери**
13	Coronavirus: Qantas adds to job cuts by **outsourcing** 2,000 roles	Коронавірус: Qantas продовжує скорочувати робочі місця, передаючи на **аутсорсинг** 2 000 посад
14	Mr Carlson's **streaming** service arrives at a moment when conservative voices are seeking to create their own channels and personal brands after becoming dissatisfied with - or ousted from - mainstream media and social networks.	**Стрімінговий** сервіс пана Карлсона з'явився в той момент, коли консервативні голоси прагнуть створити власні канали та особисті бренди після того, як вони стали незадоволені - або витіснені - основними засобами масової інформації та соціальними мережами.
15	Media outlets that can receive funds include any news publisher with an **online** presence in Canada.	Медіа, які можуть отримати фінансування, включають в себе будь-яке новинне видання, що має онлайн-присутність в Канаді.
16	The firm said it would increase efforts in the next few weeks to block the use of such **proxies.**	Фірма заявила, що в найближчі кілька тижнів активізує зусилля, щоб заблокувати використання таких **проксі.**

17	NFTs are unique units of digital data that use the same "**blockchain**" technology behind cryptocurrencies - such as Bitcoin.	NFT – це унікальні одиниці цифрових даних, які використовують ту саму технологію "**блокчейн**", що й криптовалюти, такі як біткойн.
18	But on Saturday, the Twitter Support account tweeted only Twitter Blue subscribers would be able to use text-message **authentication** from 20 March.	Але в суботу в акаунті служби підтримки Twitter з'явилося повідомлення про те, що з 20 березня **аутентифікацію** за допомогою текстових повідомлень зможуть використовувати лише підписники Twitter Blue.
19	To mitigate those costs he predicts that some AI will move to a **hybrid systems**, where some of the processing is done locally - on your laptop or phone.	Щоб зменшити ці витрати, він прогнозує, що деякі ШІ перейдуть на **гібридні системи**, де частина обробки виконується локально - на вашому ноутбуці або телефоні.
20	ChatGPT **bug** leaked users' conversation histories	**Баг** ChatGPT зливав історії розмов користувачів
21	But Zhou Shuguang, a prominent Chinese blogger and citizen journalist, told US-based Radio Free Asia that Apple had taken away one of the tools which internet users in China relied on to circumvent the country's great	Але Чжоу Шугуан (Zhou Shuguang), відомий китайський блогер і громадянський журналіст, розповів американському Радіо Вільна Азія, що Apple забрала один з інструментів, на який

	firewall.	покладалися інтернет-користувачі в Китаї, щоб обійти великий **фаєрвол** країни.
22	The initiative, backed by disability charities and big firms like BT, aims to make hi-tech firms take **usability** more seriously.	Ініціатива, підтримана благодійними організаціями для людей з інвалідністю та великими компаніями, такими як BT, має на меті змусити високотехнологічні компанії більш серйозно ставитися до **юзабіліті.**
23	Friend or foe: Can computer **coders** trust ChatGPT?	Друг чи ворог: чи можуть комп'ютерні **кодери** довіряти ChatGPT?
24	Booking.com confirmed to BBC News that "some accommodation partners had been targeted by **phishing** emails" but denied it had suffered a data security breach.	Booking.com підтвердив BBC News, що "деякі партнери з розміщення стали мішенню для **фішингових** електронних листів", але заперечив, що зазнав порушення безпеки даних.
Calque		
25	Due to licensing agreements, Netflix content varies between countries - many users have **a virtual private network** (VPN) or other proxy to get round this.	Через ліцензійні угоди контент Netflix відрізняється в різних країнах - багато користувачів використовують **віртуальну приватну мережу** (VPN) або інший проксі-сервер, щоб обійти цю проблему.

26	These statistical differences show that **digital signatures** may not be a true representation of an original and that further investigation is needed.	Ці статистичні відмінності свідчать про те, що **цифрові підписи** можуть не бути справжнім відображенням оригіналу, і що необхідне подальше дослідження.
27	Derbyshire PC Jack Harrison followed a woman's car at a Co-op supermarket before checking the **database** on the car's registration in September 2021.	У вересні 2021 року поліцейський Дербіширу Джек Гаррісон простежив за автомобілем жінки в кооперативному супермаркеті, а потім перевірив **базу даних** про реєстрацію автомобіля.
28	Nokia and Google have clashed over software that is part of free-to-use video **encoding technology.**	Nokia і Google зіткнулися через програмне забезпечення, яке є частиною вільно поширюваної **технології кодування** відео.
29	JT said that its 3G network carried a monthly average of approximately 5% of **user data traffic**, which was declining.	JT повідомила, що її мережа 3G в середньому щомісяця передавала близько 5% **трафіку даних користувачів**, і цей показник знижувався.
30	**Artificial Intelligence** (AI) has already been used to disrupt elections around the world - and there are fears among senior politicians and the security services that the UK will be next.	**Штучний інтелект** (ШІ) вже використовувався для зриву виборів по всьому світу - і серед високопоставлених політиків і служб безпеки існують побоювання, що Великобританія

		стане наступною.
31	We often hear from victims that they want to see dating apps do more to protect users, and we'd encourage people to make use of these **verification tools.**	Ми часто чуємо від жертв, що вони хочуть, аби додатки для знайомств робили більше для захисту користувачів, і ми заохочуємо людей користуватися цими **інструментами перевірки.**
32	The authorities say Mustapha and his ring hacked into the computer servers of financial institutions in the US to access confidential user data, such as users' **personal identifying information.**	Влада стверджує, що Мустафа і його банда зламали комп'ютерні сервери фінансових установ у США, щоб отримати доступ до конфіденційних даних користувачів, таких як **особиста ідентифікаційна інформація.**
33	Christian, who is now proficient with **a desktop computer**, is keen to retake the exam.	Крістіан, який тепер добре володіє **настільним комп'ютером,** хоче перездати іспит.
34	**Penetration testing**: 'One false click' can let hackers in	**Тестування на проникнення**: "Один помилковий клік" може впустити хакерів
35	This short film uses computer games to explain **debugging**, which is the process of finding and correcting errors in computer programs.	Цей короткометражний фільм використовує комп'ютерні ігри для пояснення **налагодження** - процесу пошуку та виправлення помилок у комп'ютерних програмах.

	Generalization	
36	Following last week's confirmation that this was a ransomware attack, we now have evidence that indicates the attackers might have copied some user data, and additional data appears to have been published on the **dark web.**	Після того, як минулого тижня було підтверджено, що це була атака вірусу-здирника, ми отримали докази, які вказують на те, що зловмисники могли скопіювати деякі дані користувачів, а додаткові дані, схоже, були опубліковані в **даркнеті.**
	Combination of translation transformations	
37	Plans for a government backed **non-fungible token** (NFT) produced by the Royal Mint have been dropped, the Treasury has announced.	Плани щодо випуску Королівським монетним двором **не взаємозамінних токенів** (NFT) з державною підтримкою були скасовані, повідомило Казначейство Великобританії.
38	NFTs are unique units of digital data that use the same "blockchain" technology behind **cryptocurrencies** - such as Bitcoin.	NFT - це унікальні одиниці цифрових даних, які використовують ту саму технологію "блокчейн", що й **криптовалюти**, такі як біткойн.
39	A council is warning motorists to be "vigilant" after fake **QR codes** were put up in car parks, taking users to scam websites.	Рада попереджає автомобілістів бути "пильними" після того, як на парковках з'явилися фальшиві **QR-коди**, які ведуть користувачів на шахрайські веб-сайти.

40	A recent BBC News investigation revealed that one of the app's features, which allows users to build their own artificial-intelligence assistants, can be used to create tools for **cyber-crime.**	Нещодавнє розслідування BBC News виявило, що одна з функцій додатку, яка дозволяє користувачам створювати власних помічників зі штучним інтелектом, може бути використана для створення інструментів для **кіберзлочинності.**
41	"The war with Russia has many dimensions and one of them is in **cyberspace**," he said.	"Війна з Росією має багато вимірів, і один з них - у **кіберпросторі**", - сказав він.
42	**Cyber-security** experts say Booking.com itself has not been hacked, but criminals have devised ways to get into the administration portals of individual hotels which use the service.	Експерти з **кібербезпеки** стверджують, що сам Booking.com не був зламаний, але злочинці розробили способи проникнення на адміністративні портали окремих готелів, які користуються цим сервісом.
43	Javaad Malik, a cyber expert at **IT security** firm KnowBe4, told the BBC it was becoming harder to differentiate between real and AI-generated images, a trend that was fuelling the use of "declothing" apps.	Джавад Малік, кібер-експерт компанії KnowBe4, що займається питаннями **IT-безпеки**, розповів BBC, що стає все важче відрізнити реальні зображення від згенерованих штучним інтелектом, і ця тенденція сприяє використанню додатків, що "дешифрують"

		зображення.
44	Floating display: Intel show off **3D air interface**	Плаваючий дисплей: Intel демонструє **3D-повітряний інтерфейс**
Grammatical transformations		
Omission		
45	Amazon will hope that Q, which will gradually be rolled out across it main business applications, will entice more companies to use its **cloud computing services.**	Amazon сподівається, що Q, який буде поступово впроваджуватися в основних бізнес-додатках компанії, залучить більше компаній до використання її **хмарних обчислень.**
46	The bot can also answer customer queries, generate charts, analyse data and help businesses with their **coding needs**.	Бот також може відповідати на запити клієнтів, створювати графіки, аналізувати дані та допомагати компаніям у **кодуванні.**
Addition		
47	Due to licensing agreements, Netflix content varies between countries - many users have a virtual private network (VPN) or other **proxy** to get round this.	Через ліцензійні угоди контент Netflix відрізняється в різних країнах - багато користувачів використовують віртуальну приватну мережу (VPN) або інший **проксі-сервер**, щоб обійти цю проблему.
Lexical and grammatical transformations		
48	The British Library says it has	Британська бібліотека заявляє,

	evidence that user data was hacked in a **cyber attack** and offered for sale on the dark web.	що має докази того, що дані користувачів були зламані в результаті **кібератаки** і виставлені на продаж в Даркнеті.
49	Searches for ChatGPT, a **chatbot** founded by Microsoft-backed company OpenAI, increased 2,700% this year.	Цього року пошукові запити ChatGPT, **чат-бота,** заснованого компанією OpenAI, яку підтримує Microsoft, зросли на 2 700%.
50	The tech giant was also accused of overcharging customers through unnecessary fees for **in-app transactions.**	Технологічного гіганта також звинувачували в тому, що він завищував ціни для клієнтів через непотрібні комісії за **транзакції в додатку.**

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсову роботу присвячено дослідженню способів перекладу термінів сфери ІТ. У ході роботи висвітлено основні етапи наукової думки в галузі термінології, описано наявні способи перекладу термінологічних одиниць у мас-медійному дискурсі та здійснено перекладацький аналіз фактичного матеріалу дослідження (ІТ термінів, усього 50 одиниць). Крім того, у курсові роботі складено діаграму та таблицю, що містять можливі способи перекладу термінологічних одиниць.

Ключові слові: переклад, перекладацький аналіз, термінологія, терміни, терміни ІТ, мас-медійний дискурс.