

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
H. S. Skovoroda Kharkiv National Pedagogical University
SSI "Institute of Education Content Modernization"
University of Lorraine and Catholic Institute of Paris (France)
Mid-West State University – UNICENTRO (Brazil)
University of Manchester (the United Kingdom)
University of Vlore "Ismail Qemali" (Albania)
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Sinop University (Turkey)

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

III International Scientific and
Practical Conference

LEARNING & TEACHING: in the World after the War

Kharkiv,
Ukraine
November 8,
2024



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On the Occasion of the University's 220th Anniversary

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NIKOLAIENKO, Yuliia

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4635-2461>

HOLOVACHOVA, Yelyzaveta

National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic», Ukraine

THE MAIN TECHNIQUES TO TRANSLATE ENGLISH COMPUTER TERMS INTO UKRAINIAN

The **purpose** of the abstract is to analyze the main techniques which are used to translate English computer terms into Ukrainian.

Results. The main part of new computer terms comes into the Ukrainian language mostly from English. This is explained by the fact that the main software is produced exactly in the territory of English-speaking countries.

Having analysed the English and Ukrainian computer terms, we can identify the following translation techniques:

1. Calque (loan translation) is the formation of new words or expressions created by copying the morphological structure or meaning of a foreign word or expression (*quick keys – швидкі (гарячі) клавіші*).
2. Transcription and transliteration. Transcription is the reproduction of the sound of an English term using letters of the Ukrainian alphabet (*driver – драйвер*). Sometimes the translation includes an additional explanation (*PIN – PIN-код*). Transliteration is the reproduction of the letter structure of an English word. The actual pronunciation is irrelevant (*processor – процесор*).
3. Semantic equivalent. This is an English word/word combination that has a full correspondence in Ukrainian. The translator uses words existing in Ukrainian that reflect the meaning of the English term (*hyperlink – гіперпосилання*). There are different types of equivalents: full, partial, absolute and relative.
4. Direct loanword. It is a foreign-language word or phraseological turnover that has entered a new language system with the preservation of its sound features, for example *file – файл*. Direct loanwords are divided into literal and transformational loanwords. Literal loanwords are terms borrowed in the same form in which they exist in the source language (*interface – інтерфейс*). Transformational loanwords – by adding affixes, suffixes, endings to the base of borrowed terms (*interactive – інтерактивний*).
5. Mixed loanwords (semi-calques or hybrids) are terms formed by combining the previous two types, for example *temporary file – тимчасовий файл*.
6. Borrowing without translation. Some terms, expressions and names are used in writing and speech in English, which is common for social networks, messengers and operating systems, e.g., *Microsoft, Nvidia, CorelDraw*. Copying a terminological phrase implies writing the term in Latin.

Conclusions. The analysis of the translation of English computer terms into Ukrainian has shown a relatively high frequency of use of all above mentioned translation techniques. However, calque as well as transcription and transliteration are the most common ones.