UDC: 81’373.45:004(477)
DOI: https://doi.org/10.32589/2311-0821.1.2025.335651

O. B. Lysychenko
Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine
e-mail: oleksandr.lysychenko@knlu.edu.ua
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0005-6791-6667

Kh. B. Melko
Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine
e-mail: khrystyna.melko@knlu.edu.ua
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3384-7529

STRUCTURAL MODELS OF TERM FORMATION IN UKRAINIAN IT DISCOURSE: TRANSFORMATIONS AND TRENDS

Abstract

The article presents a comprehensive analysis of the structural models used in the formation of terms in modern Ukrainian IT discourse and traces their transformation under the influence of the English language and current trends in information technology development. The relevance of the study is driven by the dynamic growth of the IT sector in Ukraine and the need to standardize professional terminology to enhance the precision and efficiency of professional communication.

The paper outlines the challenges of standardizing IT terminology in the context of globalization processes and examines the contributions of domestic and international scholars to the fields of borrowing and term formation in information technology. Special attention is paid to the relationship between national and international elements in the structure of the terminological system.

The study identifies and describes the main structural models of Ukrainian IT term formation and defines the key trends in their evolution. The methodological framework of the research is based on structural and word formation analysis and comparative analysis of terminological systems, supplemented by descriptive and classification approaches.

The article presents typical models of term formation – morphological, syntactic, and mixed – illustrated with examples of foreign borrowings, calques, abbreviations, and semantic modifications in Ukrainian IT discourse. It also analyzes transformational changes in the structure of terms during translation from English, particularly changes in part-of-speech affiliation, paraphrasing, and emergence of synonymous doublets (e.g., “router” – “маршрутизатор” and “роутер”) that compete in actual language use.

The main development vectors of modern Ukrainian IT terminology are outlined, including the dominance of Anglicisms, the aspiration for terminological stability and standardization, and the influence of professional language practice on term-formation processes. The article also defines promising directions for further research aimed at standardization and optimization of the functioning of new terms in the field of information technology.

Keywords: term formation, IT discourse, borrowing, calque, terminology, structural models, trends.

Анотація

У статті здійснено комплексний аналіз структурних моделей творення термінів у сучасному українському ІТ-дискурсі, а також простежено їхню трансформацію під впливом англійської мови та актуальних тенденцій розвитку інформаційних технологій. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена динамічним зростанням ІТ-сектору в Україні та потребою в унормуванні фахової термінології, що сприяє підвищенню точності й ефективності професійної комунікації.

У роботі окреслено проблематику стандартизації ІТ-термінології в умовах глобалізаційних процесів, а також проаналізовано доробок вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників у сфері запозичення й формування термінів у галузі інформаційних технологій. Особливу увагу приділено питанню співвідношення національного й інтернаціонального елементів у структурі терміносистеми.

У межах дослідження ідентифіковано й описано основні моделі структурної організації українських ІТ-термінів, а також визначено провідні тенденції їхньої еволюції. Методологічна база дослідження спирається на структурно-словотвірний і зіставний аналіз терміносистем із залученням дескриптивного й класифікаційного підходів.

У статті представлено типові моделі терміноутворення – морфологічні, синтаксичні та змішані – із прикладами іншомовних запозичень, калькування, абревіації та семантичних модифікацій в українському ІТ-дискурсі. Проаналізовано трансформаційні зміни у структурі термінів при перекладі з англійської мови, зокрема зміни частиномовної належності, перефразування та поява синонімійних дублетів (наприклад, *маршрутизатор / роутер*), що конкурують між собою в мовній практиці.

Окреслено основні вектори розвитку сучасної української ІТ-термінології, зокрема домінування англізмів, прагнення до термінологічної стабільності й нормативності, а також вплив мовної практики професійної спільноти на термінотворчі процеси. Визначено перспективні напрями подальших наукових досліджень, спрямованих на стандартизацію й оптимізацію функціонування новітніх термінів у сфері інформаційних технологій.

Ключові слова: терміноутворення, ІТ-дискурс, запозичення, калькування, термінологія, структурні моделі, тенденції.

Introduction. The development of the IT sector is accompanied by the emergence of a large number of new terms that require adequate representation in the Ukrainian language. Modern Ukrainian IT discourse is heavily influenced by the English language, as the vast majority of new concepts originate in English-speaking environments (Кальнік, 2019). As a result, Ukrainian IT terminology is increasingly enriched with borrowings and translated equivalents of English terms, often resulting in the coexistence of multiple variants to denote the same concept. Despite efforts toward standardization, the issue of unifying IT terminology remains relevant: in practice, there are instances of simultaneous use of Ukrainian and foreign terms, inconsistencies in spelling and form, as well as discrepancies between scientifically recommended and commonly used versions (Кочан, 2009). This situation complicates professional communication and creates barriers to effective knowledge exchange, making the study of structural models of term formation timely and necessary.

The **relevance** of this article is driven by the need to systematize and analyze the terminology used in Ukrainian IT discourse in order to identify the main patterns of its development. Studying models of term formation allows us to understand the mechanisms of adapting foreign concepts, predict trends in further enrichment of the terminological system, and contribute to the development of recommendations for terminology dictionaries and standards. Given the growing importance of information technology in Ukraine and globally, ensuring a clear and unambiguous terminological framework in Ukrainian has not only linguistic but also practical significance.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The issue of term formation in the IT sector attracts attention of many linguists and terminologists. Significant contributions to the theory of terminology formation have been made by Ukrainian researchers, in particular Diakov, Kiyak, and Kudelko (Д'яков та ін., 2000), who examined the semantic and sociolinguistic aspects of terminology creation. The basic principles of term formation outlined by these scholars remain the foundation for current studies; however, the rapid development of the IT sector requires updating the approaches, taking into account the influence of the English language and the digital culture (Василевська & Голінко, 2025).

Recent foreign and domestic works show increased interest in IT terminology. In particular, researchers focus on the issues of translation and borrowing of IT terms from English. For example, Sydor and Nanivskyi (Сидор & Нанівський, 2019) analyze the formation of English-language neologisms and the methods of rendering them in

Ukrainian. For most English information technology terms, the Ukrainian language offers either direct borrowings (via transliteration) or translated equivalents, with the choice of strategy depending on the tradition of usage and the existence of an established equivalent (Кальнік, 2019; Сидор & Нанівський, 2019).

Kalnik (Кальнік, 2019) focused on the terminological challenges of translating scientific texts in the IT sector, emphasizing the difficulties of selecting adequate equivalents and the need for unified approaches. Specific aspects of term formation (e.g., the creation of verb-based IT terms) are analyzed in the work of Kushlyk and Smienova (2022), which shows that translated Ukrainian equivalents of English computer verbs can serve as a source for further terminological derivation through semantic expansion of meanings and formation of new derivative terms.

The work of Maksymov (Максимов, 2017) outlines the importance of a discourse-based approach to translation analysis, which is relevant in the study of IT discourse, where the meaning of terms is often determined by context and functional load in professional communication. In this context, the work of Turovska (Туровська, 2018) also deserves attention, as it systematizes the directions of development of modern Ukrainian terminology studies, particularly from the perspective of its institutional and linguistic formation.

In general, the literature review shows that although a considerable body of material has been accumulated on the translation and lexical aspects of IT terminology, some issues remain debatable or under-researched (Tatsenko & Orol, 2021). These include finding the optimal balance between borrowing and native word-formation, criteria for choosing between several synonymous names, and the influence of the language practices of the IT community on the consolidation of a particular term variant. Thus, a comprehensive approach to the study of structural models of term formation is necessary, one that integrates both classical theoretical principles with modern trends in the functioning of terms in real discourse. Against this background, we formulate the aim and objectives of our study.

The **aim of the article** is to identify the main structural models of term formation in Ukrainian IT discourse and to analyze the transformations of these models under the influence of the English language and current trends in the field of information technology. To achieve the stated aim, we set the **following objectives**: (1) to classify typical methods of term formation in the IT sphere (morphological, syntactic, semantic, etc.) based on Ukrainian language material; (2) to analyze the structural transformations of terms during translation from English into Ukrainian (changes in grammatical structure, word-formation adaptations, emergence of multi-component equivalents); (3) to identify examples of duplication and competition of terms (variability of terminological names) and to evaluate their causes; (4) to outline current trends in the formation of new IT terms (e.g., increase in the number of abbreviations, influence of colloquial usage, regulation of terminology through standards and dictionaries).

Research methods and methodology. The study is conducted using a set of methods appropriate to the stated objectives. The primary method is the descriptive method, used for the inventory and characterization of terms, combined with structural and word-formation analysis to identify models for constructing terminological units (types of word formation, components of term compounds, abbreviations, etc.). A comparative analysis is applied when juxtaposing English-language terms with their Ukrainian equivalents, enabling the identification of structural transformations (e.g., the shift from single-component to multi-component nominations or vice versa).

To generalize trends, we employ the classification method to categorize terms according to their types of formation models (lexico-semantic borrowings, calques, hybrid formations, original word-formation neologisms, etc.).

The source base for the study includes scholarly publications on IT terminology, glossaries and dictionaries of computer terms, as well as authentic texts from Ukrainian IT discourse (professional articles, educational materials, web resources), from which representative examples of terms were extracted and analyzed.

Results and discussion. The analysis of information technology terminology reveals several main models of term formation, including: (1) direct borrowing; (2) calquing; (3) native Ukrainian word formation; (4) semantic transformation (terminologization); (5) abbreviation.

In particular, direct borrowing of English-language lexemes occurs through transliteration or transcription. This category includes numerous basic terms that entered the Ukrainian language with minimal changes: *комп'ютер* (Eng. computer), *сервер* (server), *принтер* (printer), *сканер* (scanner), *браузер* (browser), etc. This method ensures maximum closeness to the original and supports international understanding, but it can cause difficulties for the Ukrainian morphological system (e.g., declension of foreign-origin words) and pronunciation. Often, borrowings are adapted to Ukrainian phonetic and graphic norms: for example, *computer* is rendered with Ukrainian orthography as *комп'ютер* (using the letter "ю" to represent [ju:]); *smartphone* as *смартфон* (with "smart" transliterated as "смарт" and a Greek root for "phone" is adopted into Ukrainian as "фон") (Сидор & Нанівський, 2019).

Another common approach is calquing (literal translation of a term's components). This method is mainly used for multi-word terms where semantically transparent Ukrainian equivalents exist. For example, *hard disk* is translated as *жорсткий диск*, *cloud computing* as *хмарні обчислення*, and *operating system* as *операційна система*. In these cases, the structure of the English term remains unchanged: adjective + noun, with both components replaced by their Ukrainian equivalents. Calquing allows the creation of terms that are easily understandable to native speakers without special training, since they are composed of familiar words. However, not all English terms lend themselves to accurate literal translation. In some cases, literal calques may appear clumsy or uncommon, resulting in competition with foreign variants in practice. For instance, the term *firewall* has the calqued equivalent *мережевий екран* but is also used in its transcribed form *фаєрвол*; *router* is translated as *маршрутизатор*, while the borrowed form *роутер* is also common. Such duplication reflects a transitional stage in terminology system development, where different formation models compete for dominance.

The third model is internal word formation, where a new term is created based on existing Ukrainian morphemes and words. In the IT sector, many terms arise through affixation or compounding. The term *інформатика* is formed from the root "інформ-" (information) and the suffix "-атика" (analogous to *математика – mathematics*); *обчислювальна техніка* is a phrase formed from the adjective "обчислювальна" (derived from the verb "обчислювати", i.e., to compute) and the noun "техніка" (technology/ equipment). This group also includes terms using classical (Latin or Greek) components that became part of Ukrainian word formation inventory: *телекомунікація* (from Greek "tele-" – "far", and Latin "communication" – "communication"), *кібербезпека* (from Greek "kyber-" – steersman, synonymous with "cyber-" in the context of computers, and "безпека" – security), *алгоритм* (from the name of the mathematician Al-Khwarizmi, Latinized as "algorithmus"). Although these terms have foreign origins, they were not created by directly borrowing modern English words but by incorporating international roots and affixes within the framework of Ukrainian word formation.

A special group includes terms formed through semantic transformation (terminologization) of existing words. Many commonly used words acquired specific

meanings in IT discourse. A classic example is *mouse* – in the computing field, it is not just an animal, but an input device. Similarly, *window* refers not only to an architectural element but also to a graphical interface block; *post* refers to electronic mail; *web* – not a fishing net, but a data network (network). These terms are not borrowed in form but are created by extending the meaning of an existing Ukrainian word to a new technical concept. Terminologization allows for deep integration of the term into the language system, though it may sometimes lead to ambiguity (polysemy) between general and technical meanings. However, in professional contexts, such terms are unambiguous due to the usage situation.

In addition to the above-mentioned models, abbreviations are also present in IT discourse. Abbreviations are shortened forms created from the initial letters or syllables of words. Many of such abbreviations are borrowed from English along with the concepts they represent: *IT* (Information Technology – IT, інформаційні технології), *AI* (Artificial Intelligence – ШІ, штучний інтелект), *CPU* (Central Processing Unit – ЦП, центральний процесор), *SMS* (Short Message Service – СМС, служба коротких повідомлень). Some English abbreviations are so well established that they are not expanded into full forms in Ukrainian usage; for instance, *GPS* is typically not translated or spelled out in texts, as it is perceived as the name of a technology. Some Ukrainian terms are formed by abbreviating already translated phrases: for example, English *DBMS* (database management system) corresponds to Ukrainian *СУБД* (система управління базами даних); *OOP* (object-oriented programming) – *ООП* (об'єктно-орієнтоване програмування); *UI* (user interface) – *ІК* (інтерфейс користувача), though this last abbreviation is rarely used in practice, with the English *UI* prevailing. Thus, in the realm of abbreviations, a dual practice is observed: original English abbreviations are retained (especially when they concisely and clearly represent a concept and are widely recognized by specialists), or Ukrainian equivalents are created when justified by word formation logic and convenience.

Transformations in term structure during translation from English. A significant portion of Ukrainian IT terminology emerges as a result of translating English-language terms. However, the original grammatical or word-formation structure is not always preserved, transformations often occur due to differences between the two language systems (Cherneha et. al., 2024).

One typical phenomenon is a change in the part of speech of term elements. For example, the English structure where a noun acts as a modifier (N + N) may correspond to an adjective + noun (A + N) model in Ukrainian. In the term *management server*, the word "management" is a noun, but the Ukrainian translation uses an adjective model: *керуючий сервер* – where "керуючий" (a participial adjective) describes the function of the server. Similarly, *information technology* would be literally translated as *технологія інформації*, but the established Ukrainian equivalent is *інформаційні технології* (adjective + noun). This reflects the tendency in Ukrainian to use adjectives for attributes, whereas English commonly employs nominal attributes without morphological changes. As a result, a word may shift grammatical category while retaining the overall semantic meaning of the term.

Another type of transformation involves restructuring multi-word terms. An English term may consist of two, three, or more words, and in translation, the number or syntactic relations of those words may change. For example, *random access memory* consists of three words (adjective + noun + noun modifier), while the Ukrainian equivalent *оперативна пам'ять* has only two components: the adjective "оперативна" conveys the compound meaning of "random access", thus shortening the structure. The addition of a preposition and case inflection ensures syntactic coherence in Ukrainian, as stringing together multiple nouns without function words is not typical of Ukrainian syntax. As a result, the structural scheme changes from [N + N + N] (English) to [N + (V + N) + N] (Ukrainian), where

зберігання (storage) is a deverbal noun forming an attributive group with *даних* (of data), modifying *мережа* (network). Despite the more complex structure, this translation accurately conveys the term's meaning and aligns with Ukrainian grammatical rules.

Variability in translation is often observed depending on the chosen model. Some English terms allow multiple Ukrainian equivalents. For instance, the term *software* is widely known through the borrowed word "софт" (a localized version of the English term, especially in informal contexts). In official terminology, however, the established equivalent is the calque *програмне забезпечення*. Thus, for the concept "software", at least two names exist – stylistically and structurally different. A similar situation arises with *laptop* – alongside the direct borrowing *лаптоп*, the word "ноутбук" (notebook) is also frequently used. Both are borrowings, though from different English synonyms. Additionally, in technical documentation, the descriptive term *портативний комп'ютер* (portable computer) may appear. Each version carries its own connotations and usage domain: English forms are more common in everyday communication among IT professionals, while descriptive Ukrainian terms are used in regulatory texts, standards, or educational materials (Заскалета & Гриненко, 2024).

It is worth noting that terminological standardization is gradually taking place: among several variants, one usually becomes dominant. Typically, the one supported by authoritative sources (dictionaries, state standards, major localization companies). Such unification contributes to the elimination of alternative forms. However, language practice does not always immediately conform to prescriptive recommendations. Sometimes, a term proposed by translators or linguists fails to gain traction among users, who continue to rely on the borrowed counterpart. This influences modern trends: language norms in the IT sector emerge at the intersection of professional community practices and the efforts of language planners (terminology commissions, dictionary compilers). As practice shows, the deciding factor is often convenience and familiarity: professionals tend to choose the variant that is easier to pronounce, write, and generally understood by colleagues.

As a result, IT terminology continues to balance between a drive for systematization (through calquing or neologism creation) and the tendency toward globalization (through borrowing international English terms).

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Ukrainian IT discourse represents a dynamic terminological system, the development of which is largely shaped by external influences (English as the donor language) and internal linguistic word-formation resources. Based on the conducted analysis, several key structural models of term formation have been identified: (1) direct borrowing of foreign terms (mostly from English) without significant changes or with minimal graphic adaptation; (2) calquing of foreign terms through translation of their components into Ukrainian; (3) native Ukrainian word formation using affixation, compounding, and semantic extension of the existing vocabulary; (4) creation and (5) borrowing of abbreviations. Each of these models contributes to the enrichment of the IT lexicon, and they often coexist, offering alternative nominations for the same concept.

Term transformations during the shift from English to Ukrainian are manifested in changes to grammatical forms (from noun constructions to adjectival ones), in differences in length and structure of phrases, the addition of explanatory elements, or, conversely, compression of expressions. The choice of the optimal variant is influenced by factors such as comprehensibility for the target audience, compliance with linguistic norms, usage traditions, and the authority of the professional community.

Among current trends in IT term formation, the ongoing internationalization of the lexicon stands out. Many new concepts are adopted with their English names preserved or

with only minor adaptations. At the same time, there is a counter-trend toward standardizing terminology: industry-specific dictionaries and glossaries are being compiled, and terms are being formalized in standards. This promotes the consolidation of Ukrainian equivalents for international concepts, though in practice, English terms are not always displaced from use. Another observed trend is the active use of abbreviations and acronyms, both borrowed (IT, AI) and created based on Ukrainian equivalents.

The prospects for further research include a more detailed study of how terms function across different genres of IT discourse (e.g., in programmers' professional communication, educational materials, or media) to understand how normative models align with real-world usage. An interesting direction is the exploration of terminological borrowings not only from English but also from other languages such as the potential influx of borrowings from Japanese or Korean into the lexicon of e-sports and the gaming industry. Continued work on standardizing Ukrainian IT terminology requires collaboration between linguists and industry professionals to ensure both accuracy and usability of terms.

The development of artificial intelligence and machine translation systems also introduces new challenges related to term consistency: algorithms must learn to recognize and accurately translate IT terms, which is impossible without high-quality bilingual terminological databases.

In conclusion, the structural models of term formation in Ukrainian IT discourse are diverse, and their use is influenced by a range of linguistic and social factors. Ongoing monitoring of trends and development of term formation recommendations will contribute to improving the culture of professional communication and integrating Ukraine into the global scientific and technological community through language.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Use of Artificial Intelligence

No artificial intelligence tools or materials were used in the manuscript.

REFERENCES

Baker, M. (2018). In other words: a coursebook on translation (3rd ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/ 9781315619187

Byrne, J. (2006). Usability strategies for translating technical documentation. Dordrecht: Springer. Chapter 1 ("A Communicative Service"), p. 11. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/1-4020-4653-7

D'iakov, A. S., Kyiak, T. R. & Kudel'ko, Z. B. (2000). Osnovy terminotvorennia: semantychni ta sotsiolinhvistychni aspekty. Kyiv: Akademiia. S. 218.

Kalnik, O. P., Vorobiova, O. S., Symonenko, A. V., & Oleshko, M. V. (2019). Terminolohichni problemy perekladu naukovykh tekstiv u sferi IT tekhnolohii. *Molodyi Vchenyi*, *12*, 187–190.

Kochan, I. M. (2009). Terminolohiia: natsional'na chy mizhnarodna? *Visnyk Nats. un-tu "L'vivs'ka politekhnika". Seriia "Problemy ukrains'koi terminolohii"*, *636*, 3–8.

Kushlyk, O. & Smienova, L. (2022). Term-forming capabilities of the Ukrainian equivalents of original computer verb terms. *WISDOM, 21*(1), 154–168. https://wisdomperiodical.com/index.php/wisdom/article/view/620

Maksymov, S. Ye. (2017). Perekladats'kyj analiz tekstu u svitli dyskurs-analizu. *Naukovyj visnyk kafedry YuNESKO KNLU. Seriia: Filolohiia, pedahohika, psykholohiia*, *34*, 124–127.

Sydor, A. R. & Nanivs'kyj, R. S. (2019). Urakhuvannia leksychnykh osoblyvostej sfery informatsijnykh tekhnolohij pid chas perekladu z anhlijs'koi movy ukrains'koiu. *Zakarpats'ki filolohichni studii*, *12*, 47–51.

Turovs'ka, L. V. (2018). Ukrains'ke terminoznavstvo XXI st.: osnovni napriamy doslidzhen'. *Ukrains'ka mova*, *1*(65), 57–66.

Vasylevska, T. V. & Holinko, A. M. (2024). Sociolinguistics of the digital environment: social media slang as a catalyst for lexical innovations in the English language. *MESSENGER of Kyiv National Linguistic University. Series Philology*, *27*(2), 42–51. https://doi.org/10.32589/2311-0821.2.2024.323961

Zaskaleta, V. P. & Hrynenko, O. Yu. (2024). Hybridization as a method of expanding educational terminology. *MESSENGER of Kyiv National Linguistic University. Series Philology*, 27(2), 103–113. https://doi.org/10.32589/2311-0821.2.2024.324162

Cherneha, D., Turysheva, O., & Dzykovych, O. (2024). IT terminology: Translation challenges and prospects. *Advanced Linguistics*, 14, 165–170. https:// doi.org/10.20535/.2024.14.314085

Tatsenko, N., & Orol, V. (2021). Translation features of modern IT terminology from English into Ukrainian. *Filologichni Traktaty*, 13(2), 75–81. https://doi.org/10.21272/Ftrk.2021.13(2)-8

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Baker, M. (2018). In other words: a coursebook on translation (3rd ed.). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/ 9781315619187

Byrne, J. (2006). Usability strategies for translating technical documentation. Dordrecht: Springer. Chapter 1 ("A Communicative Service"), p. 11. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/1-4020-4653-7

Д'яков, А. С., Кияк Т. Р., Куделько З. Б. (2000). Основи термінотворення: семантичні та соціолінгвістичні аспекти. *Київ: Академія*. 218 с.

Кальнік, О. П. (2019). Термінологічні проблеми перекладу наукових текстів у сфері ІТ-технологій. *Молодий вчений*, *12*, 187–190.

Кочан, І. М. (2009). Термінологія: національна чи міжнародна? *Вісник Національного університету "Львівська політехніка". Серія "Проблеми української термінології"*, *636*, 3–8.

Kushlyk, O. & Smienova L. (2022). Term-forming capabilities of the Ukrainian equivalents of original computer verb terms. *WISDOM, 21*(1), 154–168. https://wisdomperiodical.com/index.php/wisdom/article/view/620

Максимов, С. Є. (2017). Перекладацький аналіз тексту у світлі дискурс-аналізу. *Науковий вісник кафедри ЮНЕСКО Київського національного лінгвістичного університету. Серія: Філологія, педагогіка, психологія*, *34*, 124–127.

Сидор, А. Р., Нанівський Р. С. (2019). Урахування лексичних особливостей сфери інформаційних технологій під час перекладу з англійської мови українською. *Закарпатські філологічні студії, 12*, 47–51.

Туровська, Л. В. (2018). Українське термінознавство XXI ст.: основні напрями досліджень. *Українська мова*, *1*(65), 57–66.

Василевська, Т. В., Голінко, А. М. (2024). Соціолінгвістика цифрового середовища: сленг соціальних мереж як каталізатор лексичних інновацій в англійській мові. *Вісник Київського національного лінгвістичного університету. Серія Філологія*, *27*(2), 42–51. https://doi.org/10.32589/2311-0821.2.2024.323961

Заскалета, В. П., Гриненко, О. Y. (2024). Гібридизація як спосіб поповнення освітньої термінології. *Вісник Київського національного лінгвістичного університету. Серія Філологія*, *27*(2), 103–113. https://doi.org/10.32589/2311-0821.2.2024.324162

Cherneha, D., Turysheva, O. & Dzykovych, O. (2024). IT terminology: Translation challenges and prospects. *Advanced Linguistics*, *14*, 165–170. https://doi.org:10.20535/.2024.14.314085

Tatsenko, N. & Orol, V. (2021). Translation features of modern IT terminology from English into Ukrainian. *Filologichni Traktaty*, *13*(2), 75–81. https://doi.org/10.21272/Ftrk.2021.13(2)-8

Дата надходження до редакції 21.04.2025
Ухвалено до друку 30.06.2025

Author information

Oleksandr Lysychenko, student, Kyiv National Linguistic University, e-mail: oleksandr.lysychenko@knlu.edu.ua		**Fields of scientific interest** Translation Studies, Philology, Information Technology, Terminology
Khrystyna Melko, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Kyiv National Linguistic University, e-mail: khrystyna.melko@knlu.edu.ua		**Fields of scientific interest** Cognitive Linguistics, Translation Studies