Pereguda Yelisaveta, MA *Student*
Mohelnytska Liudmyla, PhD *(Philology), As. Prof.*
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University

CULTURALLY DETERMINED FACTORS IN THE PRACTICE OF TRANSLATION OF DERIVED TERMS IN THE FIELD OF IT IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

The translation of IT terminology between English and Ukrainian often reveals deep culturally determined factors that shape word formation, term adaptation, and lexical choices. This abstract explores how cultural and linguistic norms influence the translation of derived IT terms, particularly those formed through affixation in both languages [1, p. 3].

English, as an analytical language, forms terms primarily through suffixation and prefixation, favoring concise and universal expressions [2, p. 18]. Ukrainian, a synthetic language, adapts terms by applying a richer morphological system that includes native suffixes like -ув, -анн, -енн, and borrowed -ацій, integrating both local and international elements. Cultural emphasis on preserving national identity leads Ukrainian translators to prefer semantically transparent and morphologically domestic equivalents over direct borrowings when possible.

The research reveals that suffixes like -tion/-ation in English regularly correspond to -ацій in Ukrainian, yet some terms (e.g., "*customization*") are translated descriptively rather than derivationally, reflecting cultural preferences for clarity and natural language flow. Moreover, while English favors brevity (e.g., "*uploading*"), Ukrainian equivalents (e.g., "*завантаження*") tend to be longer but more semantically detailed, aligning with stylistic tendencies of the target culture.

When dealing with derived terms, translators must navigate between preserving the semantic structure of the source and ensuring the term functions naturally in the target language. This duality is often influenced by culturally determined norms such as linguistic purism, clarity expectations, and the syntactic preferences of the Ukrainian language. Polysemantic terms such as "*application*" and "*alignment*" require contextual disambiguation in Ukrainian, where cultural usage conventions and domain familiarity guide term selection. The translation of professional roles (e.g., "*developer*" → "*розробник*") also illustrates culturally specific derivational patterns, influenced by syntactic norms and societal values [4, p. 119].

One critical cultural factor in Ukrainian translation is the emphasis on linguistic transparency. Where English allows for compound neologisms and clipped forms, Ukrainian translations often reintroduce etymological clarity. This ensures that even non-specialist users can infer meaning from form, which is particularly important in educational and public sector translations [1, p. 6]. For instance, "*customization*" is often rendered descriptively as "*налаштування під користувача*," avoiding heavy borrowing and aligning with cultural values of accessibility and clarity.

In contrast, Ukrainian sometimes employs calques to reflect both semantic transparency and syntactic logic. For instance, "*input/output*" becomes "*ввід/вивід*" rather than a transliterated "*інпут/аутпут.*" This strategy supports standardization while reinforcing national linguistic identity.

Another important cultural factor is the treatment of borrowed elements. Ukrainian language policy and practice often favor adapting borrowed terms with native affixes rather

than using raw loanwords. "*Encryption*" becomes "*шифрування*," using the Ukrainian suffixes -ув, and -анн to domesticate the term. This aligns with broader cultural efforts to preserve and develop the national language within technological discourse.

In conclusion, culturally determined factors play a pivotal role in the translation of derived IT terms from English into Ukrainian. These include preferences for clarity over brevity, resistance to excessive borrowing, emphasis on functional semantics, and attention to user comprehension [2, p. 75]. As technology evolves and terminology expands, the interplay between linguistic derivation and cultural adaptation becomes increasingly significant in ensuring effective, respectful, and accurate communication across languages.

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