

## **PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TRANSLATING IT TERMINOLOGY: NORMATIVE AND CORPUS-BASED APPROACHES**

In the context of rapid development of information technologies, the translation of IT terminology requires clearly defined principles, standardized methods, and reliance on authentic linguistic data. A key role in establishing the theoretical framework for terminological translation is played by the international standard ISO 704:2022 - Terminology work - Principles and methods, which defines fundamental approaches to the creation, analysis, and translation of terms. According to the standard, a term should not be considered in isolation but as part of a conceptual system that ensures clarity and consistency within a specific field.[1]

ISO 704:2022 emphasizes such core principles of terminological work as the concept-oriented approach, systematic organization, priority of concepts over linguistic forms, and terminological standardization. In the translation of IT terminology, this implies that translators must primarily analyze the functional meaning of a concept rather than mechanically transfer its foreign-language form. This is particularly relevant for English loanwords that often have multiple Ukrainian equivalents (e.g., framework, deployment, pipeline).

A practical tool for implementing these principles is the use of parallel text corpora, in particular the English–Ukrainian Parallel Corpus of IT Texts developed by Mandziy et al. This corpus enables translators and researchers to examine authentic usage of IT terms in professional discourse, identify established translation equivalents, and observe terminological variation depending on context. The corpus-based approach complements the normative framework by providing empirical evidence that supports informed translation decisions.[2]

Corpus analysis shows that IT texts employ various translation methods, including transliteration, calquing, descriptive translation, and functional equivalence. The choice of method depends on the degree of term conventionalization in the target language, its frequency, and the intended audience. For example, highly specialized documentation tends to favor standardized equivalents, whereas educational or popular texts may allow explanatory translations.[3]

Additionally, the integration of terminology management practices, such as the use of termbases and glossaries, further enhances consistency in IT translation. Scholars emphasize that combining normative standards with corpus-based evidence and terminology management tools leads to higher translation quality and reduces ambiguity. Therefore, the normative–corpus approach represents an effective methodological framework for translating IT terminology in both academic and professional contexts.[4]

### **REFERENCES**

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4. Bowker, L., & Pearson, J. (2002). *Working with Specialized Language: A Practical Guide to Using Corpora*. Routledge.