

Перекладознавство та міжкультурна комунікація

УДК 811.111'373.46:33:81'25
DOI 10.31652/2521-1307-2026-42-14

Однослівні терміни англомовного економічного дискурсу: словотвірна структура та переклад українською мовою

Наталія Іщук * <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4726-9432>

Дарина Березюк <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5251-5901>

Аліна Балан <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7075-2960>

Донецький національний університет імені Василя Стуса, м. Вінниця, Україна

*Автор-кореспондент, e-mail: ischuk.n@donnu.edu.ua

Надійшла до редакції: 20.04.2026 • Схвалено до друку: 11.05.2026

Анотація

У статті досліджено однослівні економічні терміни англійської мови. Матеріалом слугували 256 термінів, відібраних із лексикографічних джерел та професійних текстів. Установлено, що найбільш продуктивними способами словотвору є словоскладання (47%) та афіксація (35%). Менш поширеними виявилися телескопія (7%), аббревіація (6%), поєднання кількох словотвірних процесів (3%) та усічення (1%). З'ясовано, що вибір стратегії перекладу тісно пов'язаний із морфологічною структурою вихідного терміна. Словникові відповідники найчастіше застосовуються для базових економічних термінів; транслітерація переважає для міжнародно визнаної термінології, здебільшого утвореної афіксальним способом; переклад двослівними складними термінами шляхом калькування є типовим для композитів; описовий переклад і транскодування використовуються для телескопізмів. Усічені терміни перекладаються через відтворення їхніх повних форм, тоді як акроніми передаються шляхом транслітерації, використання еквівалентних українських аббревіатур або збереження оригінальної латинської форми. Акцентовано на важливості усвідомлення словотвірних моделей однослівних економічних термінів для досягнення термінологічної точності й мовної довершеності в перекладі.

Ключові слова: термін, англомовний економічний дискурс, однослівний термін, словотворча структура, перекладацька стратегія

Translation studies and intercultural communication

UDC 811.111'373.46:33:81'25
DOI 10.31652/2521-1307-2026-42-14

Single-Word Terms in English Economic Discourse: Word Formation Structure and Translation into Ukrainian

Nataliia Ishchuk* <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4726-9432>

Daryna Bereziuk <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5251-5901>

Alina Balan <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7075-2960>

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University, Vinnytsia, Ukraine

*Corresponding author, e-mail: ischuk.n@donnu.edu.ua

Received: 20.04.2026 • Accepted: 11.05.2026

Abstract

The article examines single-word economic terms in the English language. These lexical units, with their compact form and high semantic density, are frequently used in professional discourse, enabling economy of linguistic resources. The material of the study consisted of 256 terms selected from lexicographic sources and professional texts. It is established that the most productive word-formation processes are compounding (47%) and affixation (35%). Less frequent processes include blending (7%), abbreviation (6%), the combination of several word-formation processes (3%), and clipping (1%). It is determined that the choice of a translation strategy partly depends on the structural characteristics of a term. The use of dictionary equivalents prevails for root words and affixed terms with established Ukrainian counterparts, while transcoding is characteristic of internationally circulated economic vocabulary. Compound terms are frequently translated as two-word compounds by calquing, blends tend toward descriptive translation or transcoding, and clipped forms are translated by rendering their full forms in Ukrainian. Acronyms require such methods as transcoding, equivalent Ukrainian abbreviations, or preserving the original Latin form, depending on their degree of standardization in the target language. Overall, the results indicate that awareness of word-formation patterns is essential for achieving both terminological accuracy and linguistic naturalness in translation. The **originality** of this paper lies in its focus on single-word economic terms in English business discourse and their word-formation structure in connection with translation into Ukrainian. While previous studies have examined business neologisms or multi-word terminological units, single-word economic terms have received less systematic attention as a distinct category characterized by structural compactness and high semantic density. By classifying these terms according to their word-formation processes – compounding, affixation, blending, acronyms, clipping, and combinations of several mechanisms – and analyzing the translation strategies used in rendering them into Ukrainian, the study provides new insights into the relationship between the morphological structure and translation choices in economic discourse. **Conclusion.** The main challenge in translating such terms lies not in their formal complexity, but in their semantic density and contextual specialization, which requires careful selection of an appropriate translation strategy. Further research may focus on expanding the corpus of economic terminology in order to examine a larger number of single-word terms and verify the productivity of the identified word-formation patterns.

Keywords: term, English economic discourse, single-word term, word-formation structure, translation strategy

Introduction. Nowadays, business translation is gaining particular importance, as specialists are increasingly required to work in multilingual environments and ensure precise communication of financial, legal, and managerial terminology. Single-word terms, with their compact form and high semantic density, occupy a distinctive place in professional discourse, as they enable economy of linguistic resources and a rapid designation of new economic realities. Insufficient awareness of the structural features of such specialised terms can lead to misinterpretation, inconsistent terminology and reduced clarity in economic discourse. Therefore, examining the formation of single-word terms in economic English enables us to identify underlying patterns in the development of specialised vocabulary and emerging trends. Simultaneously, analysing translation strategies into Ukrainian can contribute to the development of practical recommendations for business translators.

Objective of the paper. The purpose of the paper is to analyze single-word economic terms in English, focusing on their word-formation structure, and to identify the main strategies used in their translation into Ukrainian.

Review of publications. Word formation in English has been widely described in studies on English grammar and morphology, which provide the theoretical basis for analyzing the structure of lexical units and the mechanisms of vocabulary expansion, in particular, L. Bauer (Bauer, 1983), L. Plag (Plag, 2018), R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and A. Svartvik (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, Svartvik, 1992), H. Suonuuti (Suonuuti, 2001), A. Diakov, T. Kyiak, and Z. Kudelko (Дьяков, Кияк, & Куделько, 2000). H. Lahlou and I. Abdullah (Lahlou, Abdullah, 2025) conducted research into English compounds and blends. S. Jurida (Jurida, 2018) focuses on such ways of word formation as derivation and compounding. Research devoted to specialized vocabulary and terminology also highlights the structural compactness and semantic density of single-word terms. K. Chumakova (Chumakova, 2020) delves into ways of term formation in the fields of physical therapy and

ergotherapy, I. Shylinska analyses ways of information technology terminology formation (Shylinska, 2019). N. Ishchuk (Ishchuk, 2024) investigates word formation process of new lexical units in English marketing discourse. A study by A. Plionsak and N. Ishchuk (Ishchuk & Plionsak, 2021) deals with translation of simple economic terms from English into Ukrainian.

At the same time, most studies in business and economic discourse concentrate either on neologisms in general or on multi-word units such as collocations and terminological phrases. As a result, single-word economic terms remain less consistently examined as a separate object combining structural compactness and high terminological density. This research gap determines the **relevance** of the present study. The **subject** of the study single-word economic terms used in English economic discourse. The **object** is the word formation structure of single-word economic terms used in English economic discourse; translation techniques applied in translating single-word economic terms into Ukrainian. The material under study is represented by 256 selected lexical units.

Research results. Economic terminology functions as a key component of professional communication, since terms designate specialized concepts and ensure accuracy and clarity in business texts.

The Oxford *Learner's Dictionary* defines a term as “a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express an idea, especially in a particular kind of language or area of study” (OLD). According to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), a term is “a verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field (ISO 1087-1:2000)”.

Single-word economic terms represent a specific group of English economic vocabulary because they combine structural compactness with high semantic concentration. They are characterized by a high degree of standardization and frequent use in economic discourse.

Following the typology by a Finnish linguist H. Suonuuti (Suonuuti, 2001), two types of single-word terms can be distinguished: 1) *simple terms* — those that contain a single root morpheme, either on their own or with affixes; 2) *compound terms* — those composed of multiple roots. A similar approach is reflected in the classification suggested by a Ukrainian researcher K. Chumakova, who distinguishes the following categories of monolexeme terms¹: a) *underived* or *root words*; b) units formed through *affixation*; c) *compounds*, i.e., terms composed of multiple roots or stems (Chumakova, 2020). Drawing on the structural classification of terms proposed by A. Diakov, T. Kyiak, and Z. Kudelko, the following types of single-word terms are distinguished in this study: 1) *root words*; 2) *derived vocabulary*; 3) *compound words*; 4) *abbreviations* (Дьяков, Кияк, & Куделько, 2000). Abbreviations, in turn, can be further subdivided. According to R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and J. Svartvik, they include three main types: clipping, acronyms and blends (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik, 1992). Blends should be differentiated from compounds: while both involve the fusion of elements from two or more words, blend formation typically includes truncation of at least one of the source words (Lahlou & Abdullah, 2025). Abbreviations are included in the typology of single-word terms in this study because, although they originate from multi-word expressions, they function in discourse as single-word designations of specialized concepts.

In her study of English information technology terminology, I. Shylinska identifies nine word-formation processes that can be applied to the analysis of single-word economic terms: 1) *affixation*; 2) *compounding*; 3) *conversion*; 4) *back-formation (reversion)*; 5) *blending*; 6) *acronyms*; 7) *abbreviations*; 8) *borrowings*;

¹ Different researchers use varying terminology to refer to this concept: “single-word terms,” “monolexeme terms,” etc. The present study exploits the term “single-word terms”.

9) *lexical-semantic word formation (metaphor, metonymy)* (Shylinska, 2019). The author treats acronyms and abbreviations as two independent word-formation processes while R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and A. Svartvik claim that acronyms are a subtype of abbreviations, as shown above. They provide the following classification of acronyms: 1) *alphabetisms* (letter acronyms – acronyms that are pronounced by letters); 2) *acronyms that are pronounced as words*; 3) *letter-numerical acronyms* (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, & Svartvik, 1992).

S. Jurida emphasizes that compounding and derivation play a central role in word formation and are particularly relevant for specialized vocabulary, where semantic precision and economy are required (Jurida, 2018). L. Bauer, and L. Plag argue that these processes enable the language to create concise and semantically transparent nominations for new concepts (Bauer, 1983; Plag, 2018).

Besides, our recent study showed that *multiple word formation processes* are also productive in forming economic lexis (Ishchuk, 2024).

In the analyzed material, 31 root words were identified, e.g. *bank, bond, lease*, etc.

Table 1 presents the distribution of single-word economic terms by word-formation type and provides examples for each category.

Table 1
Distribution of single-word economic terms by word-formation type

Word formation process	Examples	Number of occurrences
Compounding	<i>jobseeker, workforce, checkbook</i>	107
Affixation	<i>development, promotion, entrepreneurship</i>	79
Blending	<i>solopreneur, fintech, freemium</i>	15
Acronyms	<i>GDP, EPJS, B2B</i>	13
Multiple word formation processes	<i>s-commerce, m-commerce, crowdfunding</i>	9
Clipping	<i>ad, logo</i>	2

Compounding. Compounding refers to the creation of new words by merging two or more existing words, producing a distinct meaning in the process. The process is recursive in nature – a compound word operates as a single lexical unit, allowing compounding to be applied repeatedly. In the analyzed corpus, compounding is represented by the following patterns: 1) **N + N**: *workforce*, *cashflow*, *headquarters*, etc.; 2) **Adj. + N**: *deadline*, *wholesale*, etc.; 3) **V + Adv.**: *breakthrough*, *payback*, etc.; 4) **N + Adj.**: *tax-free*, *labour-intensive*, etc.; The collected material shows that compounding forms the largest group of single-word economic terms, which confirms its dominant role in English economic discourse.

Affixation. The word-formation process based on adding prefixes or suffixes to a base word. This process helps create new terms while preserving a semantic connection with the original meaning. According to the analyzed material, derivation is one of the most productive techniques in English business discourse. In the analyzed corpus, derivation is represented by the following patterns: 1) suffixation, e.g. *management* (manage + -ment), *promotion* (promote + -ion), *innovation* (innovate + -ion), etc.; 2) prefixation, e.g. *deregulate* (de- + regulate), *discontinue* (dis- + continue), etc.; 3) prefixation + suffixation, e.g. *unmissable* (un- + miss + -able), *underpayment* (under- + pay + -ment), etc. The selected material shows that derivation is widely used in economic terminology.

Blending. Blends are lexical units created by the 'fusion of fragments' of two or more lexical units or 'merging' the reduced part of one with the full form of another word. Patterns of blending processes found in our study include: 1) **ab + cd > ad** (a 'fusion' of the initial fragment of the first word with the final fragment of the second word): *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *infomercial* (information + commercial), *webinar* (web + seminar), etc.; 2) **ab + cd > ab** (a 'fusion' of the initial fragment of the first word with the first fragment of the second word): *fintech* (financial + technology), etc.; 3) **ab + cd > abd** (a 'fusion' of a full form of the first word with the

final fragment of the second word): *workaholic* (work + alcoholic), *freemium* (free + premium); *chatbot* (chat + robot); 3) **ab + cd > acd** (a 'fusion' of the initial fragment of the first word with a full form of the second word): *infographic* (information + graphic), etc.

Acronyms. This category includes different ways of shortening words and phrases to make communication more efficient. According to the analyzed corpus, they are classified as follows: 1) acronyms that are pronounced as words, e.g. *SWOT* (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats), *PEST* (Political factors, Economic factors, Social factors, Technological factors), etc.; 2) alphabetisms, e.g. *ROI* (Return on Investment), *KPI* (Key Performance Indicator), *IPO* (Initial Public Offering), etc.; 3) letter-numerical acronyms (combinations of letters and numbers), e.g. *B2B* (Business to Business), *B2C* (Business to Consumer).

Clipping. The shortening process in which part of a word is omitted. This model is not very productive in terminology, but it appears in business communication for the sake of language economy. In the analyzed corpus, clipping is represented by **back-clipping** (the end of the word is truncated): *ad* (advertisement) and *logo* (logotype).

Multiple word formation processes. Some terms are formed through it, which shows interaction of different word-formation models. In the analyzed corpus, this interaction is represented by the following patterns: 1) **abbreviation + compounding** (*e-commerce*, *s-commerce*); 2) **compounding + suffixation** (*crowdfunding*).

The chart below illustrates the frequency of single-word economic terms by word-formation type (Fig. 1).

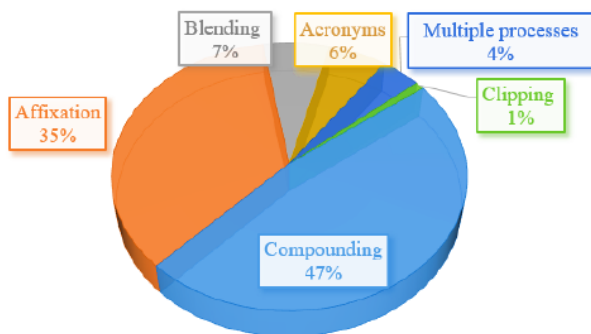


Fig. 1. Distribution of word-formation processes in single-word economic terms

The pie chart illustrates that the lion's share of single-word economic terms is formed by compounding (47%, 107 terms), followed by affixation (35%, 79 terms). Blending accounts for 7% (15 terms), acronyms for 6% (13 terms), and clipping makes up (1%, 2 terms). Multiple word-formation processes, where more than one mechanism is involved in creating a term, are less frequent (3%), and clipping accounts for 1%, which represents the least productive formation type in the analyzed corpus.

Single-word terms often require distinct translation strategies compared to multi-word units, since their internal morphological structure directly shapes the translator's decisions. Unlike multi-word expressions, which rely on syntactic patterns and contextual cohesion, single-word terms frequently involve processes such as compounding, affixation, or blending. Each of these mechanisms introduces specific semantic and structural constraints that must be considered in translation. Consequently, the translator is not only transferring meaning but also negotiating the word-formation logic of the source term, ensuring that the target equivalent preserves both terminological accuracy and linguistic naturalness.

The analysis of the corpus demonstrates that the most frequent translation technique is the use of *dictionary equivalents*. This strategy is primarily applied to basic economic terms that are already lexicalized in Ukrainian. Examples include *profit* – *прибуток*, *market* – *ринок*, *demand* – *попит*, *share* – *акція*, and *merger* – *злиття*. Such units

are typically **root words** and their meanings have fixed equivalents in Ukrainian economic discourse.

Another common strategy is **transcoding**, which is used for internationally recognized economic terminology. This technique involves phonetic or graphic adaptation of the original term to the target language. It is particularly typical for modern economic vocabulary, including *marketing* – *маркетинг*, *management* – *менеджмент*, *innovation* – *інновація*, *logistics* – *логістика*, and *blockchain* – *блокчейн*.

Compound terms were most frequently translated as *two-word compounds by calquing*, i.e., rendering the internal structure of the source word through a corresponding two-word Ukrainian equivalent. For instance, *workforce* – *робоча сила*, *cashflow* – *грошовий потік*, *underemployment* – *неповна зайнятість*. This method preserves the semantic transparency of the original compound while adapting it to Ukrainian morphosyntactic norms. In cases where a compound term has an established Ukrainian equivalent, the **dictionary equivalent** method was applied, as in *takeover* – *поглинання*, *buyout* – *вкуп*, *headhunting* – *підбір кадрів*.

Terms formed through **affixation** were predominantly translated using **dictionary equivalents**, as affixed terms tend to have stable, codified Ukrainian counterparts. Examples include *overpayment* – *переплата*, *underpayment* – *недоплата*, *subcontractor* – *субпідрядник*, etc. In translating such terms, the translator should be aware of the meaning of affixes used in term formation (Plionsak, Ishchuk, 2021). In some cases, the internal structure of the English compound is decomposed and reproduced as a *multi-word equivalent* in the target language, for example, *overconsumption* is translated as *надмірне споживання* rather than *надспоживання*.

Blends presented greater translation difficulty due to their compressed structure. Terms such as *solopreneur*, *shrinkflation*, and *freemium* required either **descriptive translation** or **transcoding**. For example, *solopreneur* was rendered descriptively as *індивідуальний підприємець*, while *freemium* was

transcoded as *фрїміум*, preserving the phonetic form of the original. This reflects the tendency to borrow blended terms when no equivalent Ukrainian structure exists.

Acronyms were handled through several methods. *Transcoding* was used in translating such acronyms as *OPEC – ОПЕК, GAAP – ГААП*. In some cases, **equivalent Ukrainian abbreviations** were used, for example, *GDP – ВВП*, which reflects an established equivalent in Ukrainian economic discourse. In other cases, the translation involves **preserving the original Latin form of the abbreviation**, particularly when the term functions as an internationally recognized business label. For example, *B2B* and *B2C* are typically retained in their original form in Ukrainian texts.

Clipped terms such as *ad* and *info* were translated by rendering their **full forms**: *реклама* and *інформація* respectively. This approach compensates for the reduction of form in the source language by restoring the full semantic content in the target language. Terms formed through **multiple word-formation processes** such as *s-commerce* can be translated as a two-word compound by calquing: *соціальна комерція*.

Conclusion. Overall, the study demonstrates that English single-word economic terms exhibit variation in their morphological structures. They are formed through compounding, abbreviation, derivation, semantic shift, and the interaction of several word-formation processes. The analysis shows that compounding accounts for 47% of

single-word economic terms, affixation for 35%, blending for 7%, acronyms for 6%, multiple word-formation processes for 3%, and clipping for 1%.

The study also revealed that the choice of translation strategy is related to the morphological structure of a term. The use of dictionary equivalents prevails for root words and affixed terms with established Ukrainian counterparts, while transcoding is characteristic of internationally circulated economic vocabulary. Compound terms are frequently translated as two-word compounds by calquing, blends tend toward descriptive translation or transcoding, and clipped forms are translated by rendering their full forms in Ukrainian. Acronyms require differentiated approaches – transcoding, equivalent Ukrainian abbreviations, or preserving the original Latin form – depending on their degree of standardization in the target language. Overall, the results indicate that awareness of word-formation patterns is essential for achieving both terminological accuracy and linguistic naturalness in translation.

The main challenge in translating such terms lies not in their formal complexity, but in their semantic density and contextual specialization, which requires careful selection of an appropriate translation strategy. Further research may focus on expanding the corpus of economic terminology in order to examine a larger number of single-word terms and verify the productivity of the identified word-formation patterns.

Література

- Дьяков, А. С., Кияк, Т. Р., & Куделько, З. Б. (2000). *Основи термінотворення: Семантичні та соціолінгвістичні аспекти*. Київ: Вид. дім “КМ Academia”.
- Bauer, L. (1983). *English word-formation*. Cambridge University Press.
- Chumakova, K. O. (2020). Ways of term formation in the fields of physical therapy and ergotherapy. *Південний архів. Філологічні науки*, 83, с. 67-70. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2020-83-13>
- International Organization for Standardization. (2000). *ISO 1087-1:2000: Terminology – Vocabulary – Part 1: Theory and application*. International Organization for Standardization.
- Ishchuk, N. (2024). Neologisms in English marketing discourse: Semantic and word-formation features. *Сучасні дослідження з іноземної філології*, 1(25), с. 61-71. <https://doi.org/10.32782/2617-3921.2024.25.61-71>

- Ishchuk, N., & Plionsak, A. (2021). Translating simple economic terms from English into Ukrainian. [In:] V. I. Kalinichenko et al. (Eds.) *Topical issues of humanities, technical and natural sciences: Book of abstracts of the V International Scientific Conference for Bachelor, Master, Graduate Students and Young Researchers (March 25, 2021)*, pp. 190-194. URL: <https://jti.donnu.edu.ua/article/view/11997> (дата звернення: 10.02.2026)
- Jurida, S. H. (2018). Word formation in English: Derivation and compounding. *DHS*, 2(5), 157-170. URL: https://www.academia.edu/69500135/Word_Formation_in_English_Derivation_and_Compounding (дата звернення: 10.02.2026).
- Lahlou, H., & Abdullah, I. H. (2025). *A Cognitive Linguistic Perspective on English Compounds and Portmanteau Words*. Deep Science Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.70593/978-93-7185-771-0>
- Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. URL: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/> (дата звернення: 10.02.2026).
- Plag, I. (2018). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press.
- Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, A. (1992). *A grammar of contemporary English*. Essex: Longman Group UK Limited.
- Shylinska, I. (2019). Ways of information technology terminology formation. *Південний архів. Філологічні науки*, 78, с. 89-92. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2019-78-17>
- Suonuuti, H. 2001. *Guide to terminology*. Nordterm 8. Helsinki: Tekniikan Sanastokeskus.

References

- Bauer, L. (1983). *English word-formation*. Cambridge University Press. (in English).
- Chumakova, K. O. (2020). Ways of term formation in the fields of physical therapy and ergotherapy. *Southern Archive. Philological Sciences*, 83, pp. 67-70. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2020-83-13>. (in English).
- Diakov, A. S., Kyiak, T. R., & Kudelko, Z. B. (2000). *Osnovy terminotvorennia: Semantychni ta sotsiolinhvistychni aspekty [Fundamentals of Terminology: Semantic and Sociolinguistic Aspects]*. Kyiv: KM Academia. (in Ukrainian).
- International Organization for Standardization. (2000). *ISO 1087-1:2000: Terminology — Vocabulary — Part 1: Theory and application*. International Organization for Standardization. (in English).
- Ishchuk, N. (2024). Neologisms in English marketing discourse: Semantic and word-formation features. *Suchasni doslidzhennia z inozemnoi filolohii*, 1(25), pp. 61-71. <https://doi.org/10.32782/2617-3921.2024.25.61-71>. (in English).
- Ishchuk, N., & Plionsak, A. (2021). Translating simple economic terms from English into Ukrainian. [In:] V. I. Kalinichenko et al. (Eds.), *Topical issues of humanities, technical and natural sciences: Book of abstracts of the V International Scientific Conference for Bachelor, Master, Graduate Students and Young Researchers (March 25, 2021)* (pp. 190-194). URL: <https://jti.donnu.edu.ua/article/view/11997> (in English). (data zvernennia: 10.02.2026).
- Jurida, S. H. (2018). Word formation in English: Derivation and compounding. *DHS*, 2(5), pp. 157-170. URL: https://www.academia.edu/69500135/Word_Formation_in_English_Derivation_and_Compounding. (in English). (data zvernennia: 10.02.2026).
- Lahlou, H., & Abdullah, I. H. (2025). *A Cognitive Linguistic Perspective on English Compounds and Portmanteau Words*. Deep Science Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.70593/978-93-7185-771-0>. (in English).
- Oxford Learner's Dictionaries*. URL: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/>. (in English). (data zvernennia: 10.02.2026).

- Plag, I. (2018). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press. (in English).
- Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, A. (1992). *A grammar of contemporary English*. Essex: Longman Group UK Limited. (in English).
- Shylinska, I. (2019). Ways of information technology terminology formation. *Southern Archive. Philological Sciences*, 78, pp. 89–92. <https://doi.org/10.32999/ksu2663-2691/2019-78-17>. (in English).
- Suonuuti, H. 2001. *Guide to terminology*. Nordterm 8. Helsinki: Tekniikan Sanastokeskus. (in English).

Автори

Наталія Іщук, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри іноземних мов професійного спрямування
e-mail: ischuk.n@donnu.edu.ua
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4726-9432>

Дарина Березюк, здобувач економічного факультету
e-mail: bereziuk.d@donnu.edu.ua
<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5251-5901>

Аліна Балан, здобувач економічного факультету
e-mail: balan.a@donnu.edu.ua
<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7075-2960>

Конфлікт інтересів

Автори засвідчують про відсутність конфлікту інтересів

Authors

Nataliia Ishchuk, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor at the Department of Foreign Languages for Specific Purposes
e-mail: ischuk.n@donnu.edu.ua
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4726-9432>

Daryna Bereziuk, a student of the Faculty of Economics
e-mail: bereziuk.d@donnu.edu.ua
<https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5251-5901>

Alina Balan, a student of the Faculty of Economics
e-mail: balan.a@donnu.edu.ua
<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7075-2960>

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest