

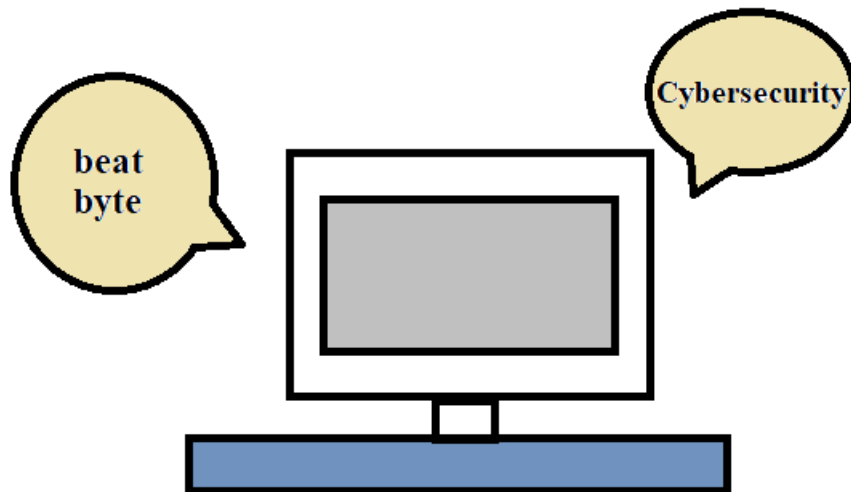
ПОЛТАВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Кафедра гуманітарних і соціальних дисциплін

Леся МАТВІЄНКО

Валерія ІСАЙ

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ГАЛУЗІ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНО-КОМУНІКАЦІЙНИХ
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Словник спеціальної термінології в галузі інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій розроблений для здобувачів вищої освіти спеціальності Філологія як допоміжний матеріал під час роботи з перекладацькими дисциплінами.

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INTRODUCTION

In the modern information environment, the translation of special texts requires a specialist to master the terminology of the information and communication sphere. The study of the texts of the information and communication industry involves delving into the specifics of Internet processes, system and special computer software, and analysis of computer slang.

The presented dictionary of special terms of the information and communication industry presents a collection of the most common words and phrases encountered by modern translators and systematizes them.

The dictionary is intended for deepening the understanding of information and communication terminology and further achieving the adequacy and equivalence of translation in special texts.

The authors of the dictionary provide an in-depth interpretation of computer terms in English and widely present examples of their use.

The use of the dictionary is possible in the work of practicing translators and training of students of translation specialties.

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Account - user account that is created after registration in any system (for example, on a website or in a program). As a rule, to enter your account you need to enter a username and password.

Admin – administrator, a person who administers computers in the organization.

Algorithm – a sequence of actions to solve a specific problem.

Algorithm – a set of instructions. Programmers develop algorithms so that websites, applications, and programs can perform certain actions.

Anonymous – a person who hides his identity. As a rule, he uses fictitious or fake data about himself.

Antivirus – a specialized program for detecting computer viruses and removing them. Prevention can also be performed in the form of detecting and stopping the execution of unwanted programs and regular scanning of computer files to identify suspicious files.

API (application programming interface) – a set of ready-made functions, procedures, classes, constants and structures provided by the operating system or application for use in external software products. Used by programmers when writing all sorts of applications.

APP – a special computer application.

Application – a term that owes its popularity to Apple. This word refers to computer programs that are usually run on mobile devices.

Archiver – a program for creating archives (for example, 7-Zip, WinRAR, etc.).

Artifact – an unwanted visual effect such as distortion of colors, shapes of objects, inconsistent movement of parts of an image, etc.

Array – a data structure that is a set of variables (array elements) located in computer memory that can be accessed using a digital index.

Assembler – a translator that translates code written in Assembly language into machine language.

Attachment – a file attached to something.

Avatar (Ava) – a graphic representation (picture/photo/image) of a person on the Internet/social networks/messengers/games, etc.

Automation – the use of software and hardware that partially or completely frees people from their direct participation in the processes of collecting, converting, transmitting and storing and analytical output of information. In a broader sense, this term can also be used to refer to technical means that replace the manual actions of people with the actions of robots and machines.

B

Ban – deprivation or restriction of any user rights (for example: deprivation of the right to leave comments, view certain pages, etc.).

Banner – a graphic or animated image, most often of an advertising nature.

Backup – a copy of computer data that can be used in the future to restore the original in case of data loss.

Bench – standby mode. The expression «bench programmer» means that the programmer is idle waiting for a new project / task and, in fact, does nothing, but receives a salary.

Benchmark – a performance test. Typically used to determine the comparative characteristics of a system or program.

Benefit – is an indirect monetary or other non-material reward, which is most often used to motivate employees. In other words, a bonus.

Beta version – a test version of a product (for example, a program or a game) that is released in order to get feedback from users to improve and eliminate errors in the finished released product.

Bite/Byte – this is the unit of measure for the data. You may have heard about megabytes (megabyte, 1 million bytes) and gigabytes (1 billion bytes). These words explain how much data can fit in the memory of a device.

Blockchain – is a system for accounting for ongoing transactions with cryptocurrency.

Blog - online diary, journal with the ability to leave comments.

Breakpoint – program stop point;

Browser – a program with which you can view web pages (in other words, access the Internet).

Bug – an error in the program due to incorrect functioning or failure of the application.



Card reader – a device for reading memory cards.

Card reader – according to its name, this element of a computer system is designed to write and read information on electronic cards, such as memory cards of various formats.

Chipset – microcircuits installed on the computer motherboard and providing control by exchanging data with the central processing unit.

Cloud – software or service that works online, allows you to save data and work with them..

Compiler – a program that translates computer code written in one programming language (the source language) into another (the target language).

Computer – technically speaking, a computer is a programmable device. However, in everyday speech, native English speakers use this term to describe personal computers (including peripheral devices - a monitor, keyboard, mouse) or laptops.

Cookie – these are special files that are stored by the browser after you visit a website. These cookies record data about how you interacted with the site (for example, your username or the items you added to your shopping cart).

Cooler – element of the computer cooling system. This device combines the properties of a fan and a radiator. Usually it is used to cool the processor, memory chips, video cards and other elements with increased heat dissipation.

CPU (*central processor unit*) – central processing unit. It is the center (brain) of the computer that processes instructions. Processors get faster over time, allowing computers to do more complex calculations.

Cracker – someone who tries to access information illegally by hacking the system.

Crash – an application or hardware crash, crash, or freeze. When a computer freezes, it refuses to respond to user input. Fortunately, it is always possible to reboot (reboot, restart, reset) the computer. Sometimes such a failure can cause data loss that cannot be recovered.

CSS (*Cascading Style Sheets*) – this is a special technology with which you can control the template and appearance of the site. For example, in a CSS file, you can specify what font will be used on the site, what color it will be, and so on.

Customer – the buyer or client.

D

DB (*Database*) – a software or hardware-software complex designed to store a large amount of various information.

Deadline – the deadline for the completion or delivery of the project / task / work.

Development (of software) - the activity of creating a new component of a software product or a new software product (may include not only programming, but also testing, documentation development and other activities accompanying these processes).

Download – this verb describes the process of getting and saving information from the Web to your device. However, this word can also be used as a noun, in which case it refers to information that can be downloaded. For example, on sites you can often find the following phrase: «Click here to get your free download».

Driver – a program that is designed to ensure the interaction of the computer hardware with the operating system.

Dump – a file with a full or partial copy of the contents of the computer's memory or database at the time the file was created.

E

Egosurf – search for someone's name on the Internet.

F

Feature – slang, the name of certain features of an object or phenomenon. In IT, it can be an unusual software solution, features, special functionality, unique characteristics that attract attention.

Firewall – a software barrier between networks that allows only authorized connections to be established. It serves as protection for the connected corporate network and prevents access to confidential information.

Flame – send offensive messages on forums or message boards.

Framework – a pre-prepared set of development solutions. Under the “hood” of the framework there are a lot of nuances: working with the file system and databases, error handling, password protection, and others. For example,

Angular.JS is Google's JavaScript framework for dynamic web applications. Bootstrap is used to create responsive websites.

G

Gadget – a technical device to facilitate the performance of a task (for example, a phone is a gadget).

Geek – an expert in IT technologies.

Glitch – a defect or flaw in the software («glitch»).

H

Hard drive, disk drive, HDD (hard disk drive) – a random access storage device based on the principle of magnetic recording. It is the primary storage medium in most computers.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) – a special markup language used to create websites. For example, using HTML, you can specify which words will be displayed on the site.

I

ICQ- I seek you – program for online communication.

Implementation (of software) – the process of customizing software for certain conditions of use, as well as training users to work with a software product.

Internet – a global information network that unites all devices connected to it.

Integration (IT) – the establishment of a relationship between previously disparate components or the exchange of data between systems with possible subsequent processing.

IP (Internet Protocol Address) – a unique address of a computer on the Internet. This address is assigned to each computer by the provider, which provides the device with the ability to access the Internet.

IP address – a unique code that serves as the device's Internet address.

IT specialist – is a specialist in information technology. Often, all programmers and simply advanced users of a computer and the Internet are called IT people.

K

Keyboard – the physical device with which you enter information into a computer.

Keyword – a short phrase that can be used to describe an image, idea, web page, or data. For example, phrases and terms that you enter as a search query are considered keywords.

L

Library – a set of compiled code (such as functions) that has been «packaged» for reuse in other programs. Libraries can be used to extend the capabilities of programs. For example, if you are writing a game, then you will have to include sound or graphics libraries (unless you want to write them yourself from scratch).

Lifhack – a useful tip that helps to solve a specific problem and save time and / or effort.

Login – 1) the process by which the user gains access to something (for example, to a site or program) by identification and authentication; 2) a unique login username.

M

Mainstream – the predominant direction in any area (scientific, cultural, technical, etc.) for a certain period of time.

Meatspace – term used by young Internet users to refer to the physical world, as opposed to the virtual (cyberspace).

Moderator – a user who has the rights to administer the content on the site/forum/resource. As a rule, this user has less authority than an administrator,

but more than a regular user, and is engaged in moderating (checking) comments/posts of regular users.

Mother Board – Slang synonyms – «mother». This is a complex multilayer printed circuit board, which is the basis for building a computer.

MVP (Minimum Viable Product) – a development method in which a product with basic functionality is brought to the market. At the same time, an extended product is released after collecting user feedback. After all, a product that seems brilliant to developers can fail if consumers do not need it. Therefore, a simplified version is being developed, after which the creators of the product monitor: does it "enter" or not?

Q

On the blink – something not working, out of order.

Open-source software – the source code of the created programs is open, that is, available for viewing and modification. This allows you to use already created code to create new versions of programs, to fix errors and, possibly, to help refine the open program.

Outsourcing – the transfer by a company of performing certain work to out-of-staff specialists (freelancers or employees of other companies). For example, there are specialized accounting offices that serve dozens of other outsourced companies without being employees of these companies.

P

Password – a unique sequence of characters that you can use to access a computer, program, or website. Without knowing the password, outsiders will not be able to access your data. For example, you need a password to sign in to your Facebook account.

Pet project – a side project that a developer can work on in their spare time. Often such mini-projects are developed for pumping skills. For example, if you need to learn a new programming language or master unfamiliar technologies.

Programmer – a specialist who develops, configures and maintains software.

Provider – an organization that provides access to the Internet or mobile services.

Pull request – a proposal to change the code in someone else's repository (a place where software packages are stored). Thus they get to the owners of the project.

R

Recursion (in IT) – a program code construct in which a function calls itself. In a broader sense - the definition, description, image of an object or process within this object or process itself.

S

Screenshot – this term is probably familiar to all "users" of the computer. This is a kind of screen shot that is created using a built-in function of the operating system or a special program.

Scrog – spoil, erase information.

Shader – a special program for creating visual effects that uses the programmed registers of the video card.

Sign up – register;

Software – these are programs that allow the computer to perform various actions.

Spam – any email that you didn't intend to receive. As a rule, this word denotes «junk» emails that you did not order and are not even going to read.

Switch – a device designed to connect several nodes of a computer network within one or more network segments.

T

Technical support – a set of actions by which assistance is provided to users of software services and hardware.

Tester (in IT) – a specialist who conducts research and testing of a software product in accordance with the goal.

To approve – to confirm, to give the go-ahead to do something.

Toolbar –these are icons that help you work with the program. As a rule, browser toolbar icons allow you to go forward, back or refresh the page, and you can also enter the site address there.

Troll – this is the name of someone who leaves provocative messages on forums or message boards (this can also be a verb for the process of posting provocative messages on forums or message boards);

U

Usability – an assessment of the ease of use of a program or website. Assess the usability of features, interface, and navigation. For example, if the user is confused in site navigation, cannot register or make an online payment, the usability level of the web resource can be considered low.

Up time – operation time of the operating system from the moment of loading;

Upgrade – replacing computer components with newer ones to improve performance.

URL – this is a special address with which you can go to the website you need.

V

Videocard – a video adapter or electronic device located on microchips that converts images of a computer's RAM into a video signal for a monitor.

Virus – malicious computer software that has the ability to spread itself to other computers.



Website – this is a kind of group of individual web pages. When you enter a URL into a browser, you are taken to a website.

WiFi – technology that allows computers to communicate wirelessly. By connecting to a «Wi-Fi network», you can surf the Web without the hassle of wires.

Workshop – a training event for workers from a certain field of activity (for example, programmers, photographers or designers).



Zip – files that are archived data. The format of these files allows you to save data using much less disk space than if you were working with regular files. When you download a zip file, you need a special program to unzip it (“unzip”) and access the data you need.

