

Special Aspects of Translation of Medical Instructions

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Abstract

The subject of the research "Special aspects of translation of medical instructions" is due to the fact that in our time the assortment of new types of technologies in medicine which fulfils the market of Europe and Ukraine is growing. The aim of the study is to convey the content accurately, as much as possible to preserve the features of the style. In order to achieve it, we need to know the subject and the related terminology (in our case, the medical one) and to achieve the adequacy of the translation of the text of this industry.

Keywords 1

Medical terminology, terminological word combinations, single-component terms (two-component, etc.), terms-eponyms, thesaurus in the field of medicine MeSH.

1. Introduction

Medical corpus is characterized by a significant set of terms, abbreviations, and special words. At the same time, these same concepts have different names depending on the language of the region. The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that an increasing range of drugs of chemical, plant and animal origin with a wide range of therapeutic properties, today flood the pharmaceutical market in Europe and Ukraine [1]. A decade ago in our country, medical professionals practically did not use terms of English origin, but now there are more and more such terms [3]. Therefore, it is necessary to approach the analysis of the text thoroughly, select terminological units, and use special dictionaries.

Many of the special vocabulary is based on the traditional "language of medicine" of Latin [2]. At the same time, it gives rise to certain difficulties, since some terms of Latin origin function in parallel with the corresponding English words. For this purpose, we see it more effective to use the thesaurus while translating the medical corpus [5].

2. Suggested Method

Structural analysis of the studied terminological units in the field of medicine and health care showed that according to the ratio of the number of components among them stand out:

1. single-component terms (rectouterina, bioplasm, biofilm, biodeterioration)
2. two-component (biorthogonal decomposition, excavatio rectouterina, HeLa cells, Moor's clamp, Mulligan's forceps)
3. three-component (biopolimer drilling mud, biodegradable dosage form).

Even a superficial analysis reveals a significant dominance of the two-component terms in medicine. Therefore, the preference of two-component over one-component terms can be explained by the fact that two-component terms better meet one of the most important requirements for a term - its brevity. The preference of two-component terms over three-component or four-component terms can be explained by the fact that they save speech effort.

Another important type of word combination terms is eponym.

An eponym is a term that contains a proper name as well as a common name for a scientific concept (Євста-хієва труба- 1) guttural duct; 2) otosalpinx; 3) syrinx). Term-eponyms can be formed in a non-fixal way from a proper one by metonymic transfer, and they can also be affixal formations from a proper one [4]. During the study of medical terms of eponyms in the scientific literature, we have often encountered the opinion that eponymic concepts are inconvenient to use and pollute medical terminology.

3. Conclusions and Directions for Future Work

The materials of the study were medical corporuses in English, the analysis of which allowed us to identify common patterns and trends in the broad English-language medical space. In the structure of modern medical terminology an important place belongs to the terms and phrases denoting individual concepts of the branch and conveying their complex internal correlation and multidimensionality. We have found that one of the most important types of terms is eponym, that is, a term that has in its composition a proper, as well as a common to denote a scientific concept. There is a group of eponymic terms that have finally entered the medical vocabulary and become fixed in it.

The main difficulties in the translation of English terminology of medicine and health care are related to extralinguistic factors, namely the low prevalence of a particular concept or phenomenon in the domestic scientific or socio-economic environment or its absence. In addition, the process of terminosystem neologization does not always coincide in its vector development with the updating of the Ukrainian terminosystem, and therefore translators are often intermediaries between the two languages in terms of entering into widespread use of certain terminological units.

So, the translated material during the processing of texts in the field of medicine and health care must contain carefully checked medical terminology, so as not to be the cause of unacceptable error in the relevant professional activity. A translator must update and enrich his/her background knowledge all the time, follow the latest scientific translation publications, in order to properly assess and take into account tendencies of development of the English- and Ukrainian-language medical terminology system. When applying both lexical and grammatical transformations, the translator must remember that distortion of information in such a text is inadmissible. Semantic rather than stylistic factor must dominate in translation of medical texts.

The prospect of research is terminological systems of individual medical branches in comparing and analyzing Ukrainian-language equivalents of medical terms in various fields in order to identify terminological homonymy and polysemy.

4. References

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